



PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

DEWAN RA'AYAT (HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES)

OFFICIAL REPORT

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MALAYSIA

DEWAN RA'AYAT

(HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES)

Official Report

First Session of the Second Dewan Ra'ayat

Monday, 6th July, 1964

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

PRESENT:

- The Honourable Mr Speaker, TUAN SYED ESA BIN ALWEE, J.M.N., S.M.J., P.I.S. (Batu Pahat Dalam).
- „ the Deputy Prime Minister, Minister of Defence, Minister of National and Rural Development and Minister of Lands and Mines, TUN HAJI ABDUL RAZAK BIN DATO' HUSSAIN, S.M.N. (Pekan).
- „ the Minister of Home Affairs and Minister of Justice, DATO' DR ISMAIL BIN DATO' HAJI ABDUL RAHMAN, P.M.N. (Johor Timor).
- „ the Minister of Finance, ENCHE' TAN SIEW SIN, J.P. (Melaka Tengah).
- „ the Minister of Works, Posts and Telecommunications, DATO' V. T. SAMBANTHAN, P.M.N. (Sungei Siput).
- „ the Minister of Transport, DATO' HAJI SARDON BIN HAJI JUBIR, P.M.N. (Pontian Utara).
- „ the Minister of Agriculture and Co-operatives, ENCHE' MOHAMED KHIR JOHARI (Kedah Tengah).
- „ the Minister of Health, ENCHE' BAHAMAN BIN SAMSUDIN (Kuala Pilah).
- „ the Minister of Education, ENCHE' ABDUL RAHMAN BIN HAJI TALIB (Kuantan).
- „ the Minister of Commerce and Industry, DR LIM SWEE AUN, J.P. (Larut Selatan).
- „ the Minister for Welfare Services, TUAN HAJI ABDUL HAMID KHAN BIN HAJI SAKHAWAT ALI KHAN, J.M.N., J.P. (Batang Padang).
- „ the Minister for Local Government and Housing, ENCHE' KHAW KAI-BOH, P.J.K. (Ulu Selangor).
- „ the Minister for Sarawak Affairs, DATO' TEMENGGONG JUGAH ANAK BARIENG, P.M.N., P.D.K. (Sarawak).
- „ the Assistant Minister of Commerce and Industry, TUAN HAJI ABDUL KHALID BIN AWANG OSMAN (Kota Star Utara).
- „ the Assistant Minister of Lands and Mines, ENCHE' MOHAMED GHAZALI BIN HAJI JAWI (Ulu Perak).

- The Honourable the Assistant Minister of National and Rural Development and Assistant Minister of Justice,
ENCHE' ABDUL-RAHMAN BIN YA'KUB (Sarawak).
- „ the Assistant Minister of Agriculture and Co-operatives,
ENCHE' SULAIMAN BIN BULON (Bagan Datoh).
- „ the Assistant Minister of Youth Culture and Sports,
ENGKU MUHSEIN BIN ABDUL KADIR (Trengganu Tengah).
- „ the Assistant Minister of Education,
ENCHE' LEE SIOK YEW, A.M.N., P.J.K. (Sepang).
- „ ENCHE' ABDUL GHANI BIN ISHAK, A.M.N. (Melaka Utara).
- „ ENCHE' ABDUL KARIM BIN ABU, A.M.N. (Melaka Selatan).
- „ WAN ABDUL KADIR BIN ISMAIL (Kuala Trengganu Utara).
- „ ENCHE' ABDUL RAHIM ISHAK (Singapore).
- „ WAN ABDUL RAHMAN BIN DATU TUANKU BUJANG (Sarawak).
- „ TUAN HAJI ABDUL RASHID BIN HAJI JAIS (Sabah).
- „ ENCHE' ABDUL RAUF BIN A. RAHMAN, K.M.N., P.J.K.
(Krian Laut).
- „ ENCHE' ABDUL RAZAK BIN HAJI HUSSIN (Lipis).
- „ ENCHE' ABDUL SAMAD BIN GUL AHMAD MIANJI
(Pasir Mas Hulu).
- „ DATO' ABDULLAH BIN ABDULRAHMAN, Dato' Bijaya di-Raja
(Kuala Trengganu Selatan).
- „ Y.A.M. TUNKU ABDULLAH IBNI AL-MARHUM TUANKU ABDUL
RAHMAN, P.P.T. (Rawang).
- „ TUAN HAJI ABDULLAH BIN HAJI MOHD. SALLEH, A.M.N.,
S.M.J., P.I.S. (Segamat Utara).
- „ ENCHE' ABU BAKAR BIN HAMZAH (Bachok).
- „ TUAN HAJI AHMAD BIN ABDULLAH (Kelantan Hilir).
- „ ENCHE' AHMAD BIN ARSHAD, A.M.N. (Muar Utara).
- „ TUAN HAJI AHMAD BIN SAAID (Seberang Utara).
- „ CHE' AJIBAH BINTI ABOL (Sarawak).
- „ ENCHE' ALI BIN HAJI AHMAD (Pontian Selatan).
- „ O.K.K. DATU ALIUDDIN BIN DATU HARUN, P.D.K. (Sabah).
- „ DR AWANG BIN HASSAN, S.M.J. (Muar Selatan).
- „ ENCHE' AZIZ BIN ISHAK (Muar Dalam).
- „ ENCHE' JONATHAN BANGAU ANAK RENANG (Sarawak).
- „ PENGARAH BANYANG ANAK JANTING (Sarawak).
- „ ENCHE' CHAN CHONG WEN, A.M.N. (Kluang Selatan).
- „ ENCHE' CHAN SEONG YOON (Setapak).
- „ ENCHE' CHAN SIANG SUN (Bentong).
- „ ENCHE' CHEN WING SUM (Damansara).
- „ ENCHE' CHIA CHIN SHIN (Sarawak).
- „ ENCHE' FRANCIS CHIA NYUK TONG (Sabah).
- „ ENCHE' CHIA THYE POH (Singapore).
- „ ENCHE' CHIN FOON (Ulu Kinta).
- „ ENCHE' C. V. DEVAN NAIR (Bungsar).
- „ ENCHE' EDWIN ANAK TANGKUN (Sarawak).

The Honourable DATIN FATIMAH BINTI HAJI ABDUL MAJID
(Johore Bahru Timor).

- ” DATIN FATIMAH BINTI HAJI HASHIM, P.M.N.
(Jitra-Padang Terap).
- ” ENCHE’ S. FAZUL RAHMAN, A.D.K. (Sabah).
- ” DATU GANIE GILONG, P.D.K., J.P. (Sabah).
- ” ENCHE’ GANING BIN JANGKAT (Sabah).
- ” ENCHE’ GEH CHONG KEAT, K.M.N. (Penang Utara).
- ” ENCHE’ HAMZAH BIN ALANG, A.M.N. (Kapar).
- ” ENCHE’ HANAFI BIN MOHD. YUNUS, A.M.N. (Kulim Utara).
- ” ENCHE’ HANAFIAH BIN HUSSAIN A.M.N. (Jerai).
- ” ENCHE’ HARUN BIN ABDULLAH, A.M.N. (Baling).
- ” WAN HASSAN BIN WAN DAUD (Tumpat).
- ” ENCHE’ HO SEE BENG (Singapore).
- ” ENCHE’ STANLEY HO NGUN KHIU, A.D.K. (Sabah).
- ” ENCHE’ HUSSEIN BIN TO’ MUDA HASSAN, A.M.N. (Raub).
- ” ENCHE’ HUSSEIN BIN MOHD. NOORDIN, A.M.N., P.J.K. (Parit).
- ” ENCHE’ HUSSEIN BIN SULAIMAN (Ulu Kelantan).
- ” TUAN HAJI HUSSAIN RAHIMI BIN HAJI SAMAN
(Kota Bharu Hulu).
- ” ENCHE’ IKHWAN ZAINI (Sarawak).
- ” ENCHE’ IBRAHIM BIN ABDUL RAHMAN (Seberang Tengah).
- ” DATO’ SYED JA’AFAR BIN HASAN ALBAR, P.M.N.
(Johor Tenggara).
- ” PENGHULU JINGGUT ANAK ATTAN (Sarawak).
- ” ENCHE’ KADAM ANAK KIAI (Sarawak).
- ” ENCHE’ KAM WOON WAH, J.P. (Sitiawan).
- ” ENCHE’ KHOO PENG LOONG (Sarawak).
- ” DATU KHOO SIAK CHIEW, P.D.K. (Sabah).
- ” ENCHE’ KOW KEE SENG (Singapore).
- ” ENCHE’ EDMUND LANGGU ANAK SAGA (Sarawak).
- ” ENCHE’ LEE SAN CHOON, K.M.N. (Segamat Selatan).
- ” ENCHE’ LEE SECK FUN (Tanjong Malim).
- ” ENCHE’ AMADEUS MATHEW LEONG, A.D.K. (Sabah).
- ” ENCHE’ LING BENG SIEW (Sarawak).
- ” ENCHE’ LIM HUAN BOON (Singapore).
- ” ENCHE’ LIM PEE HUNG (Alor Star).
- ” DR MAHATHIR BIN MOHAMAD (Kota Star Selatan).
- ” ENCHE’ T. MAHIMA SINGH, J.P. (Port Dickson).
- ” ENCHE’ JOE MANJAJI (Sabah).
- ” DR HAJI MEGAT KHAS, J.P., P.J.K. (Kuala Kangsar).
- ” ENCHE’ MOHD. ARIF SALLEH, A.D.K. (Sabah).
- ” ORANG TUA MOHAMMAD DARA BIN LANGPAD (Sabah).
- ” ENCHE’ MOHD. DAUD BIN ABDUL SAMAD (Besut).
- ” ENCHE’ MOHAMED IDRIS BIN MATSIL, J.M.N., P.J.K., J.P.
(Jejebu-Jempol).

- The Honourable ENCHE' MOHAMED NOORDIN BIN MASTAN, A.M.N., P.J.K.
(Seberang Selatan).
- „ ENCHE' MOHD. TAHIR BIN ABDUL MAJID, S.M.S., P.J.K.
(Kuala Langat).
- „ ENCHE' MOHAMED YUSOF BIN MAHMUD, A.M.N. (Temerloh).
- „ ENCHE' MOHD. ZAHIR BIN HAJI ISMAIL (Sungei Patani).
- „ WAN MOKHTAR BIN AHMAD (Kemaman).
- „ TUAN HAJI MOKHTAR BIN HAJI ISMAIL (Perlis Selatan).
- „ ENCHE' MUHAMMAD FAKHRUDDIN BIN HAJI ABDULLAH
(Pasar Mas Hilir).
- „ TUAN HAJI MUHAMMAD SU'AUT BIN HAJI MUHD. TAHIR
(Sarawak).
- „ DATO' HAJI MUSTAPHA BIN HAJI ABDUL JABAR, D.P.M.S.,
A.M.N., J.P. (Sabak Bernam).
- „ ENCHE' MUSTAPHA BIN AHMAD (Tanah Merah).
- „ ENCHE' NG FAH YAM (Batu Gajah).
- „ DR NG KAM POH, J.P. (Telok Anson).
- „ ENCHE' ONG KEE HUI (Sarawak).
- „ TUAN HAJI OTHMAN BIN ABDULLAH (Hilir Perak).
- „ ENCHE' OTHMAN BIN ABDULLAH, A.M.N. (Perlis Utara).
- „ ABANG OTHMAN BIN HAJI MOASILI (Sarawak).
- „ ENCHE' OTHMAN BIN WOK (Singapore).
- „ ENCHE' QUEK KAI DONG, J.P. (Seremban Timor).
- „ TUAN HAJI RAHMAT BIN HAJI DAUD, A.M.N.
(Johore Bahru Barat).
- „ ENCHE' RAMLI BIN OMAR (Krian Darat).
- „ TUAN HAJI REDZA BIN HAJI MOHD. SAID, P.J.K., J.P.
(Rembau-Tampin).
- „ RAJA ROME BIN RAJA MA'AMOR (Kuala Selangor).
- „ ENCHE' SANDOM ANAK NYUAK (Sarawak).
- „ ENCHE' SEAH TENG NGIAB, P.I.S. (Muar Pantai).
- „ ENCHE' D. R. SEENIVASAGAM (Ipoh).
- „ ENCHE' S. P. SEENIVASAGAM (Menglembu).
- „ ENCHE' SIM BOON LIANG (Sarawak).
- „ ENCHE' SIOW LOONG HIN, P.J.K. (Seremban Barat).
- „ ENCHE' SNG CHIN JOO (Sarawak).
- „ ENCHE' SOH AH TECK (Batu Pahat).
- „ DATU DONALD ALOYSIUS STEPHENS, P.D.K. (Sabah).
- „ ENCHE' SULEIMAN BIN ALI (Dungun).
- „ PENGIRAN TAHIR PETRA (Sabah).
- „ ENCHE' TAJUDIN BIN ALI, P.J.K. (Larut Utara).
- „ ENCHE' TAI KUAN YANG (Kulim-Bandar Bharu).
- „ ENCHE' TAMA WENG TINGGANG WAN (Sarawak).
- „ DR TAN CHEE KHOON (Batu).
- „ ENCHE' TAN CHENG BEE, J.P. (Bagan).
- „ ENCHE' TAN KEE GAK (Bandar Melaka).

The Honourable ENCHE' TAN TSAK YU (Sarawak).
 „ ENCHE' TIAH ENG BEE (Kluang Utara).
 „ DR TOH CHIN CHYE (Singapore).
 „ ENCHE' TOH THEAM HOCK (Kampar).
 „ PENGHULU FRANCIS UMPAU ANAK EMPAM (Sarawak).
 „ ENCHE' YEH PAO TZE (Sabah).
 „ ENCHE' YEOH TAT BENG (Bruas).
 „ ENCHE' STEPHEN YONG KUET TZE (Sarawak).
 „ TUAN HAJI ZAKARIA BIN HAJI MOHD. TAIB (Langat).

ABSENT:

The Honourable the Prime Minister, Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Youth, Culture and Sports, Y.T.M. TUNKU ABDUL RAHMAN PUTRA AL-HAJ, K.O.M. (Kuala Kedah).
 „ the Minister of Labour, ENCHE' V. MANICKAVASAGAM, J.M.N., P.J.K. (Klang).
 „ the Minister of Information and Broadcasting, ENCHE' SENU BIN ABDUL RAHMAN (Kubang Pasu Barat).
 „ DR GOH KENG SWEE (Singapore).
 „ ENCHE' ISMAIL BIN IDRIS (Penang Selatan).
 „ ENCHE' JEK YEUN THONG (Singapore).
 „ ENCHE' LEE KUAN YEW (Singapore).
 „ DR LIM CHONG EU (Tanjong).
 „ ENCHE' LIM KEAN SIEW (Dato Kramat).
 „ DATO' LIM KIM SAN, D.U.T. (Singapore).
 „ ENCHE' PETER LO SU YIN (Sabah).
 „ ENCHE' MOHAMED ASRI BIN HAJI MUDA (Pasir Puteh).
 „ DATO' NIK AHMED KAMIL, D.K., S.P.M.K., S.M.J.K., P.M.N., P.Y.G.P., Dato' Sri Setia Raja (Kota Bharu Hilir).
 „ ENCHE' ONG PANG BOON (Singapore).
 „ ENCHE' S. RAJARATNAM (Singapore).
 „ ENCHE' TAN TOH HONG (Bukit Bintang).
 „ ENCHE' WEE TOON BOON (Singapore).
 „ ENCHE' YONG NYUK LIN (Singapore).

PRAYERS

(Mr Speaker in the Chair)

ADMINISTRATION OF OATH

The following Members made and subscribed the Affirmation required by Law:

Enche' Mohamed Khir bin Johari.
 Enche' Abu Bakar bin Hamzah.
 Enche' Tama Weng Tinggang Wan.

ANNOUNCEMENTS BY MR SPEAKER

THE YANG DI-PERTUAN AGONG'S REPLY TO ADDRESS OF THANKS

Mr Speaker: Ahli² Yang Berhormat, saya ma'alumkan bahawa saya telah menerima suatu perutusan daripada Duli Yang Maha Mulia Seri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agong.

Sekarang saya bachakan perutusan Duli Yang Maha Mulia itu:

“KAULUHUL HAK,

Warkatul-ikhlas walmuhibbah ia-itu daripada Beta Syed Putra ibni Al-marhum Syed Hassan Jamalullail, Yang di-Pertuan Agong, Malaysia.

Mudah-mudahan barang diwasalkan oleh Rabbul ‘alamin Yang Berhormat Tuan Haji Syed Esa bin Alwee, J.M.N., S.M.J., P.I.S., Yang di-Pertua Dewan Ra’ayat Malaysia, yang ada beristirahatul-khir pada masa ini di-bandar Kuala Lumpur, dengan beberapa selamat dan kesejahteraan-nya.

Waba’adah, ehwal Beta sangat² sukachita menerima warkah tuan yang bertarikh pada 27 haribulan Mei tahun 1964, kerana menyampaikan ketetapan ucapan terima kaseh Majlis Dewan Ra’ayat Malaysia, kerana Titah Uchapan Beta pada masa membukakan Penggal Pertama Parlimen Yang Kedua. Beta minta kelapangan tuan apa-lah juga kira-nya tuan menyampaikan terima kaseh Beta kepada sakalian Ahli² Majlis Dewan Ra’ayat Malaysia kerana membuat ketetapan yang tersebut, dan juga di-atas perasaan yang tulus ikhlas yang telah di-tunjokkan kepada Beta itu akan di-kandongkan dalam ingatan Beta sa-lama²-nya.

Demikian-lah sahaja Beta ma’alumkan di-sudahi dengan salam ta’zim jua, ada-nya.

Termaktub pada 30 haribulan Jun tahun 1964.”

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

MEMBERSHIP OF INSTITUTION OF ENGINEERS (PREREQUISITE FOR EMPLOYMENT IN PUBLIC SERVICE)

1. Dr Toh Chin Chye (Singapore) asks the Prime Minister whether membership of the Institution of Engineers, which is a private association and does not represent engineers all over Malay-

sia, is a prerequisite for engineers who wish to be employed in the public service.

The Deputy Prime Minister (Tun Haji Abdul Razak bin Dato’ Hussain): Sir, if the Honourable Member refers to the Institution of Engineers (Federation of Malaya), then membership of this Institution has not been recognised yet as a qualification for appointment as Engineers. In any event, Sir, corporate membership of the Institution of Civil, Electrical or Mechanical Engineers is not a prerequisite for engineers who wish to be employed in the public service.

EMPLOYMENT OF NON-CITIZENS IN MALAYA

2. Enche’ Kam Woon Wah (Sitiawan) asks the Minister of Home Affairs to state the number of non-citizens who have been allowed into Malaya to work in (a) the planting industry, (b) the legal and technical firms, in the last five years.

The Minister of Home Affairs (Dato’ Dr Ismail bin Dato’ Haji Abdul Rahman): Sir, the answer is:

- (i) Planting Industry—227 planters of whom 36 have left, thus leaving 191.
- (ii) Legal Firms—3 experienced barristers qualified for enrolment as Advocates and Solicitors under the Advocates and Solicitors Ordinance, 1947.
- (iii) Technical Firms—It is not clearly understood what the term “technical firms” is meant to cover, and it is assumed that it means persons in possession of technical qualifications, e.g., engineers, etc. 690 engineers, of whom 119 have left the country. This figure includes mining engineers, construction engineers, civil engineers, electrical engineers and mechanical engineers, who are mainly employed by established and reputable engineering firms and consultants, who have been awarded contracts for major construction works such as the C.E.B. Hydro Electrical Schemes, North Klang Straits project, New Airport, new teaching Hospital and other major Government building projects.

3. Enche’ Kam Woon Wah asks the Minister of Home Affairs to state whether it is a fact that a number of non-citizens who have been admitted into Malaya to work do not possess any special skill or qualification and if

so, whether Government intends to take steps to terminate their stay in Malaya.

Dato' Dr Ismail: No. No non-citizens without special skill or qualification has been granted Employment Passes.

MENGHAPUSKAN ANASIR² GERAKAN SULIT KOMINIS DI-SEKOLAH² DI-SARAWAK

4. Enche' Tan Tsak Yu (Sarawak) bertanya kepada Menteri Pelajaran apa langkah² yang telah atau sedang dijalankan oleh Kerajaan Pusat untuk menghapuskan anasir² Gerakan Sulit Kominis (Communist Clandestine Organisation) daripada sekolah² di-Sarawak.

The Minister of Education (Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Haji Talib): Segala langkah sedang di-jalankan untuk menghapuskan anasir² Gerakan Sulit Kominis daripada sekolah² di-Sarawak. Langkah² yang telah di-ambil ada-lah seperti menempatkan guru² latehan tempatan, pengubahan sekolah² mengikut chorak dan sistem yang di-akuī, dan menjalankan peratoran umor atas kanak² yang masok sekolah, dengan chara yang demikian budak² yang lebeh umor akan tersekat daripada masok belajar di-sekolah. Kawalan yang lebeh ketat berkenaan pendaf-taran guru, lantekan penyelia dan pengurus juga lain² kaki-tangan sekolah telah dan maseh di-jalankan. Lain² chara akan di-timbang dan di-adakan apabila di-fikirkan mustahak.

Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Abdullah (Kelantan Hilir): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, boleh-kah saya mendapat satu jawapan daripada Yang Berhormat Menteri Pelajaran, bahawa sa-nya ada-kah menjadi satu soalan yang akan di-timbangkan ia-itu Nanyang University ada-kah hendak di-batalkan atau tidak sa-bagaimana yang telah di-minta oleh UMNO Singapura?

Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Haji Talib: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, soalan itu tidak ada kait-mengait dengan soalan ini.

BUKU² PELAJARAN BAGI SEKO-LAH² MENENGAH DI-SARAWAK

5. Enche' Tan Tsak Yu bertanya ka-pada Menteri Pelajaran ada-kah buku²

pelajaran yang sesuai akan di-keluar-kan untuk menepati kehendak sukatan pelajaran yang baharu di-adakan se-menjak 1 haribulan Januari, 1964 yang lepas untuk Sekolah² Menengah di-Sarawak, dan jika ya, bila-kah buku² tersebut boleh di-adakan di-sekolah² itu.

Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Haji Talib: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Buku² teks yang sesuai dan yang menepati kehendak² sukatan pelajaran yang baharu telah pun di-adakan bagi men-gajar tiap² mata-pelajaran. Sa-lain daripada itu banyak panduan mengajar dan alat² pengajaran telah di-berikan kepada sekolah² menengah. Untuk lain² mata-pelajaran buku² sedang di-sediakan dengan chara menulis buku² yang baharu atau pun dengan chara mensesuaikan yang telah ada. Segala usaha akan di-buat untuk mengadakan buku² ini dengan sa-berapa segera yang boleh.

UMOR BERSARA BAGI GURU² DI-SARAWAK

6. Enche' Tan Tsak Yu bertanya ka-pada Menteri Pelajaran, ia-itu meman-dang kepada kemungkinan hendak di-adakan persekolahan perchuma di-sekolah² rendah di-Sarawak, ada-kah Kerajaan akan menimbangkan umor bersara guru² di-naikkan sampai 60 tahun, supaya melegakan keadaan ke-kurangan guru² di-negeri Sarawak.

Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Haji Talib: Kerajaan akan menimbang menaikkan umor guru² bersara ka-enam puloh jikalau di-fikirkan musta-hak di-buat demikian apabila per-sekolahan rendah perchuma di-adakan di-Sarawak.

PERIODICAL REVISION OF ELECTORAL REGISTERS

7. Dr Toh Chin Chye asks the Prime Minister what steps are being taken by the Election Commission to revise the electoral registers periodically.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Sir, the electoral rolls are revised annually. This is a statutory requirement under the law, namely, the Elections (Regis-tration of Electors) Regulations, 1958.

Dr Toh Chin Chye: Could the acting Prime Minister indicate to the House whether there is a period by which electoral registers will have been revised in the year; and whether after revision these electoral registers will be submitted to leaders of parties present in this House for scrutiny?

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Yes, Sir. Every year from 1st September to 12th October (a period of 42 days) every person who is qualified and desires to be registered as an elector may do so with the Registering Officer in his particular area. Also, during the same period, any person who wishes to change his constituency is permissible to do so. These registers are open for inspection by members of the public, and only after the period of inspection has lapsed will the registers be finalised.

Enche' Stephen Yong Kuet Tze (Sarawak): Sir, could the Deputy Prime Minister indicate when will the Election Commission start work in Sarawak and Sabah?

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Sir, that is a separate question, but I can answer the Honourable Member. It is the intention of the Election Commission to start work in Sarawak and Sabah as soon as possible.

Dr Toh Chin Chye: Sir, will the Government consider making automatic registration for all those who have the franchise? This, I believe, will assist considerably in the administration of the revision of the registers.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Sir, I would like to look into this matter.

Enche' D. R. Seenivasagam (Ipoh): Mr Speaker, Sir, is the Government aware that, during this revision period, names which appeared on the registers in previous years had been removed because of misunderstanding by workers sent round by the Election Commission in that if they did not find the man in the house they struck out his name? Hundreds of thousands of names were so struck off. Is the Government aware of that? May we know whether any steps are being

taken to see that this sort of thing does not happen in the future?

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: The Government, Sir, has heard of a few instances quoted by the Honourable Member, and the Government has informed the Election Commission. But I must say, Sir, that it is the responsibility of the members of the public as well as political parties, when the registers are open for inspection—that is from 1st January to 28th January, a period of 28 days—to see that their names are properly registered in the registers.

Enche' D. R. Seenivasagam: Are the registers of electors, when finally revised after the period of objections and claims are over, on sale to the public?

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Sir, I need notice of this question.

RANCHANGAN² KEBAJIKAN MUSHARAKAT AKAN DI-ADAKAN DI-SINGAPURA, SARAWAK DAN SABAH

8. Enche' Othman bin Wok (Singapore) bertanya kepada Menteri Kebajikan 'Am apa dia ranchangan² Kebajikan Musharakat yang akan di-adakan di-Singapura, Sarawak dan Sabah sa-bagaimana yang di-sebutkan dalam Tambahan Khas kepada Titah Uchapan di-Raja yang di-keluarkan pada 19 haribulan Mei 1964 dan bila-kah ranchangan² ini akan dilaksanakan.

The Minister for Welfare Services (Tuan Haji Abdul Hamid Khan): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Ahli Yang Berhormat itu tentu sedar ia-itu mengikut kuat-kuasa Perlembagaan Persekutuan Tanah Melayu seperti yang di-pinda oleh Undang² Malaysia, tanggung-jawab Kerajaan Pusat pada masa ini berhubung dengan Kebajikan Musharakat ada-lah terbatas kepada Rumah² dan Yayasan² Akhlak, Asrama² dan Tempat² Tahanan, Penyeliaan Orang salah dan budak² yang bersalah. Ranchangan² yang di-sebutkan dalam Hujongan Khas kepada Titah di-Raja itu ada-lah berkait dengan perkara² ini. Di-Sarawak perkhidmatan² yang ada sekarang ada-lah terhad dan

bagitu jua keadaan-nya di-Negeri Sabah. Kementerian saya, kerana sedarkan tanggung-jawab-nya terhadap perkara² ini, sedang menyusun rancangan² untuk membaiki perkhidmatan² ini di-Sabah dan Sarawak. Molek juga saya terangkan ia-itu Kerajaan² Negeri Sabah dan Sarawak telah pun membuat permintaan² yang tertentu kepada Kementerian saya untuk membaiki lagi perkhidmatan² yang ada sekarang ini.

Di-Singapura nampak-nya tanggung-jawab Kerajaan Pusat ada-lah terhadap pada masa ini kepada Perkhidmatan² Penyeliaan dan Jagaan Lanjutan (Probation and After-care Services). Sunggoh pun bagitu ada-lah di-fikirkan ia-itu perkhidmatan² yang ada sekarang berhubung dengan perkara² yang tersebut, termasuklah kemudahan² Asrama dan Tempat² Tahanan, maseh boleh di-perbaiki lagi dan Kementerian saya akan membuat chadangan² kepada Kerajaan Singapura berhubung dengan perkara² ini dalam sadikit masa lagi.

Ahli Yang Berhormat itu tentu sedar ia-itu oleh sebab ranchangan² Pemulehan Akhlak bagi budak² dan orang muda yang di-anggap bersalah ada-lah menjadi tanggung-jawab Kerajaan Pusat, amat-lah mustahak kita mempunyai undang² yang sama yang meliputi perkara² tersebut, tidak seperti keadaan sekarang dalam mana negeri² mempunyai undang²-nya yang berlainan. Oleh itu Kementerian saya telah pun menggubal sa-buah Rang Undang² yang di-namakan "Undang² Mahkamah Budak²" (Juvenile Courts Ordinance) yang menentukan chara² penangkapan, tahanan, perbicharaan dan hukuman ka-atas budak² yang bersalah. Rang Undang² ini sedang di-kaji oleh Jabatan Undang² dan akan di-edarkan kepada Kerajaan² Negeri Singapura, Sabah dan Sarawak untuk ulasan mereka dalam sadikit masa lagi.

BANTUAN WANG DARIPADA KEBAJIKAN MUSHARAKAT BAGI PENDUDOK² BERBAGAI² BANGSA DI-MALAYA

9. Enche' Othman bin Wok bertanya kepada Menteri Kebajikan 'Am berapa

bilangan (a) orang Melayu, (b) orang India, (c) orang China, (d) orang² lain bangsa, di-Tanah Melayu yang mendapat bantuan wang daripada Kebajikan Musharakat, berapa jumlah bantuan di-beri tiap² bulan dan apa syarat² yang melayakkan orang boleh dapat bantuan wang daripada Kebajikan Musharakat.

Tuan Haji Abdul Hamid Khan:

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, perkara bantuan wang (atau pun mengikut istilah-nya yang betul Bantuan 'Am) kepada orang² yang berkeperluan sa-benar-nya ada-lah menjadi tanggung-jawab Kerajaan Negeri mengikut Perlembagaan Persekutuan Tanah Melayu seperti yang di-pinda oleh Undang² Malaysia. Oleh itu perkara² yang sa-umpama ini ada-lah luar daripada batasan Dewan ini. Ada-lah juga menjadi dasar Kerajaan tidak memberikan apa² kenyataan mengikut garisan perkauman. Oleh sebab Ahli Yang Berhormat itu telah membangkitkan perkara ini, saya chuma suka mengatakan ia-itu mengikut kenyataan yang di-beri oleh negeri² dalam Tanah Melayu, bayaran yang di-buat tiap² bulan pukul rata dalam masa 5 bulan yang pertama tahun ini berhubung dengan Bantuan 'Am ada-lah seperti berikut:

BAYARAN YANG DI-BUAT DALAM SA-BULAN

Negeri	Jumlah wang yang di-belan- jakan sa-bulan	Bilangan keluarga yang menerima bantuan
Johor	\$ 53,380.66	3,620
Negeri Sembilan	7,283.00	780
Melaka	5,045.22	296
Selangor	20,184.80	1,241
Perak	49,345.03	2,742
Kedah	7,850.53	503
Pulau Pinang	9,406.23	747
Perlis	3,539.17	198
Kelantan	4,909.00	448
Trengganu	7,637.28	343
Pahang	8,197.00	617
Jumlah Besar	\$176,777.92	11,533

Tetapi angka² ini tidak termasuk bantuan² wang yang lain yang di-beri dalam masa² kechemasan seperti kebakaran, ayer bah, ribut, kemarau dan tanaman bantut. Sa-lain daripada ini.

pertubohan² sukarela saperti Jawatan-kuasa Kebajikan Negeri² dan Persatuan Menchegeh Batok Kering juga ada memberi bantuan wang kepada orang² yang berkeperluan. Badan² ini menerima bantuan pertolongan daripada Kerajaan Pusat. Dalam tahun 1963 sa-jumlah lebeh kurang \$1,331.40 telah di-belanjakan oleh kedua² pertubohan ini.

Ranchangan Bantuan 'Am ini ada-lah bertujuan untuk menolong sa-saorang dan sa-sabuah keluarga bagi memenohi keperluan mereka dan mengatasi masaalah² yang di-hadapi dengan chara tindakan bersepakat untuk membaiki kedudukan ekonomi dan kebajikan mereka. Bantuan yang sa-umpama ini ada-lah sentiasa ter-sharat kepada keperluan yang di-akuī dan penyiasatan berkenaan dengan pendapatan keluarga itu pada masa membuat permohonan. Oleh sebab Bantuan 'Am ada-lah menjadi kuat kuasa negeri, tidak-lah dapat di-elakkan yang tiap² negeri itu mempunyai dasar-nya tersendiri. Sunggoh pun bagitu, untuk mendapatkan persamaan dalam chara menjalankan ranchangan bantuan 'Am ini. Kementerian saya telah menggubal satu sekim untuk panduan Kerajaan² Negeri. Tetapi mereka tidak-lah termesti menerima sekim itu bulat². Pada keseluruhan-nya gulungan² yang boleh mendapat bantuan wang ada-lah saperti berikut:

- (i) Orang² tua.
- (ii) Janda² yang mempunyai tanggungan anak dan anak² yatim.
- (iii) Orang² yang terchedera sama ada berkekalan atau pun sementara.
- (iv) Tanggungan orang² salah dan tahanan, pengidap² penyakit kusta dan penyakit otak.
- (v) Orang² sakit yang menyebabkan mereka tidak boleh bekerja dan pengidap² batok kering yang terok.
- (vi) Orang² yang menganggor dengan tidak mempunyai mata pencharian yang nyata.

Sukatan bantuan yang di-beri ada-lah berlainan mengikut keperluan,

kechil besar sa-suatu keluarga itu dan pendapatan-nya. Sa-kurang² bantuan ia-lah \$15 bagi perseorangan dan sa-tinggi²-nya ia-lah \$75 bagi satu² keluarga sa-bulan. Sa-tengah² pendapatan keluarga itu daripada lain² puncha pencharian tidak di-potong dan sukatan pendapatan yang di-benarkan ada-lah antara \$10 dan \$25 dan mengikut pula besar kechil-nya sa-suatu keluarga itu.

Saperti yang telah saya terangkan tadi, perkara ini ada-lah luar daripada batasan Dewan ini dan oleh itu saya tidak berchadang hendak berchakap lanjut lagi berkenaan dengan perkara ini.

Enche' D. R. Seenivasagam (Ipoh): Mr Speaker, Sir, the Honourable Minister has said a lot, but has not answered the question as to how many Malays, how many Indians, how many Chinese are receiving this aid. May I ask whether it is possible to give an answer? If the answer is in the negative, may I know why?

Tuan Haji Abdul Hamid Khan: Saya telah terangkan tadi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ia-itu ada-lah menjadi dasar Kerajaan tidak memberi keterangan mengikut perkauman. Sa-bagaimana yang saya katakan tadi kita hanya memberi jumlah-nya, sekian² banyak di-tiap² satu tempat.

Enche' D. R. Seenivasagam: Mr Speaker, Sir, it is not the question of which race should get it. It is a question of information. May I ask a supplementary question? If the Honourable Minister has been able to find out how many families are getting financial aid, why is it not possible to say who those families are by races?

Tuan Haji Abdul Hamid Khan: Saya sudah jawab, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ia-itu ada-lah menjadi dasar Kerajaan tidak memberi dengan chara perkauman.

Enche' D. R. Seenivasagam: Sir, I asked the Honourable Minister to state why. I am not asking the basis. The question here asks the Minister to state "the number of Malays, Indians, Chinese" and so on. Is the Honourable Minister refusing to answer

that? I ask you, Sir, to give a ruling on it, as to whether the answer given makes any sense at all.

Tuan Haji Abdul Hamid Khan: Saya sudah jawab, Tuan Yang di-Pertua.

Mr Speaker: He has already answered.

LANGKAH² MENGAWAL PENGEMIS² DALAM BANDAR² DI-MALAYA

10. Enche' Othman bin Wok bertanya kepada Menteri Kebajikan 'Am apa langkah yang telah di-ambil, yang sedang di-ambil dan yang akan di-ambil oleh Kerajaan bagi mengawal pengemis² dalam bandar² di-Tanah Melayu 'am-nya dan Ibu Kota Persekutuan khas-nya, dan apa langkah² yang sedang di-jalankan bagi memin- dahkan pengemis² ini dari bandar².

Tuan Haji Abdul Hamid Khan: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kawalan, jagaan dan pemulehan pengemis² di-Tanah Melayu telah mendapat perhatian yang sa-wajar-nya daripada pihak Kerajaan semenjak beberapa tahun yang lampau. Beberapa penyiasatan dan pengajian telah di-jalankan oleh Jabatan Kebajikan Musharakat dan pertubohan² sukarela. Berpanduan kepada hasil² penyiasatan dan pengajian itu, tindakan² yang perlu telah di-jalankan untuk mengawal peminta² sedekah dan pengemis². Ada-lah nyata ia-itu pemechahan masalah ini bukan-lah bergantung sa-mata² kepada Kerajaan sahaja bahkan kepada kerjasama badan² sukarela dan orang ramai sendiri yang suka memberi sedekah kepada pengemis² itu dengan tidak mengetahui yang perbuatan mereka telah mengekalkan masalah ini.

Sa-benar-nya memang ada beberapa orang peminta sedekah yang berkehendakkan kepada bantuan, tetapi pada keseluruhan-nya, kebanyakan daripada mereka ia-lah orang² yang ahli dalam kerja meminta sedekah yang mempunyai rumah² sendiri dan di-fikirkan tidak perlu berbuat demikian untuk sara hidup mereka. Keadaan ini sangat-lah nyata pada hari² Juma'at dan hari² kelepasan dan

hari² kebesaran di-kawasan² yang berhampiran dengan masjid². Pengemis² itu menggunakan perasaan kasihan belas orang ramai dan perlu di-nyatakan ia-itu kalau tidak-lah orang ramai senang terpedaya, neschaya masalah peminta² sedekah yang menjadi ahli dalam kerja ini, dapat di-hapuskan sama sa-kali.

Pada masa ini kita mempunyai 9 buah yayasan² Kerajaan dan 80 buah yayasan sukarela yang di-bantu oleh Kerajaan² Negeri dan Persekutuan untuk memberi jagaan, kawalan dan pemulehan sa-mula kepada pengemis² dan peminta² sedekah. Sa-buah daripada yayasan² ini yang di-tadbirkan oleh Kerajaan dan boleh memuat 270 orang terletak di-Serdang kira² 12 batu daripada Kuala Lumpur. Enam buah daripada rumah² kebajikan sukarela itu ada-lah terdiri di-dalam negeri Selangor dan 4 daripada-nya di-dalam Daerah Kuala Lumpur.

Undang² untuk mengawal peminta² sedekah memang ada, tetapi undang² ini yang di-kenali sa-bagai "Undang² Pengemis² dan Orang² Bangsat" telah di-kuatkuasakan sa-belum Perang Dunia Kedua, mengikut perlembagaan yang ada pada masa itu. Undang² ini sudah lama dan boleh di-katakan lapok dan tidak memberi kuasa untuk mengadakan kawalan dan penahanan pengemis² dan orang² bangsat yang berkesan.

Ada juga sa-tengah² peminta² sedekah dan orang² yang sa-umpama itu yang tinggal dalam Rumah² Kebajikan ini yang telah di-jumpa meminta sedekah di-Kuala Lumpur dan lain² negeri. Oleh sebab itu, timbangan yang segera telah di-beri untuk meminda dan membaiki undang² yang ada sekarang. Jawatan-kuasa yang telah di-tubuhkan khas kerana tugas ini, telah pun selesai menjalankan kerja-nya dan harus suatu Rang Undang² akan di-bawa ka-dalam Parlimen dalam tahun ini. Undang² yang baharu itu sudah barang tentu akan membolehkan kita menjalankan tindakan² yang lebih berkesan terhadap pengemis².

Buat sementara ini segala ikhtiar sedang di-jalankan untuk mengawal

pengemis² dan orang² bangsat di dalam bidang undang² yang ada sekarang dan mengikut kemampuan yang ada.

Di-Melaka sa-buah pusat pemulehan khas untuk pengemis² dan orang² bangsat telah di-dirikan tahun lalu di-Ayer Kroh dengan kerjasama Jawatan-kuasa Kebajikan Negeri, Melaka. Pusat² yang sa-umpama ini sedang di-ranchangkan di-lain² tempat dalam Tanah Melayu. Jawatan-kuasa Kebajikan Negeri, Pulau Pinang telah pun dapat sa-keping tapak rumah dan sedang menyediakan pelan² bangunan untuk sa-buah pusat yang sa-umpama itu. Jawatan-kuasa Kebajikan Negeri, Trengganu juga sedang mengator ranchangan untuk mendirikan sa-buah pusat pemulehan sa-mula berjiran dengan Rumah Kebajikan Bukit Payong yang ada sekarang di-Negeri itu. Kerajaan Negeri, Negeri Sembilan telah menyerahkan sa-buah kemah tentera yang burok di-Kendong. Pelan² sedang di-sediakan dengan kerjasama Majlis Pusat Kebajikan Persekutuan untuk menjadikan kemah tersebut sa-bagai sa-buah pusat pemulehan sa-mula bagi pengemis² dan orang² bangsat yang saya katakan tadi. Timbangan ada-lah juga di-berikan bagi meluaskan lagi perkhidmatan² untuk kawalan, jagaan dan pemulehan sa-mula pengemis² dan orang² yang sa-umpama itu dalam Ranchangan Pembangunan Negara Malaysia Yang Pertama.

AUTOMATIC TELEPHONE EXCHANGE—TELOK ANSON

11. Dr Ng Kam Poh (Telok Anson) asks the Minister of Works, Posts and Telecommunications to state when will an Automatic Exchange for telephones in Teluk Anson be installed; (b) why there are delays in trunk and local telephone calls; and (c) whether Government will put more lines in the area to cater adequately with the amount of telephone calls.

The Minister of Works, Posts and Telecommunications (Dato' V. T. Sambanthan): Mr Speaker, Sir, it is planned to install an automatic telephone exchange for Telok Anson some

time during the First Malaysian Plan. The occasional delay to trunk calls is due to shortage of circuits between Ipoh and Telok Anson. Equipment is on order and should be installed before the end of this year. When the additional circuits are provided, it is hoped that the delays to trunk calls would be reduced to a minimum. The congestion of trunk circuits, particularly in the peak hours, has meant that operators have had additional work in answering enquiries from subscribers to prevent their trunk calls to mature. This has resulted in a certain amount of delay to local calls along with those associated with manual telephone exchanges. It is, therefore, expected that, when additional trunk circuits have been provided, the operators will have less work to do, because they will be connecting calls on demand, and that local calls will be answered more expeditiously.

ROCKET BASES IN MALAYA

12. Enche' Kow Kee Seng (Singapore) asks the Deputy Prime Minister to state whether there is any proposal by the British Government to build rocket bases anywhere in Malaya.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Sir, it is the intention of this Government in consultation with our Allies to take adequate defensive measures against any form of attack by the enemy whether by land, sea, or air. During the present period of confrontation it is not considered in the public interest to make public what these measures are.

Enche' Kow Kee Seng: Mr Speaker, Sir, this is a very unsatisfactory reply. The installation of rocket bases in this country is a major policy decision that must be debated in this House. I am shocked at the light-hearted manner in which the Honourable Minister has reply, Mr Speaker. Sir.

Mr Speaker: Order, order. (*To Enche' Kow Kee Seng*) That is not a supplementary question. It is a statement.

FOREIGN INVESTMENTS IN MALAYA, SINGAPORE, SABAH, SARAWAK

13. Enche' Lim Huan Boon (Singapore) asks the Minister of Finance to state:

- (a) the total value of foreign investments in the States of Malaya, Singapore, Sabah and Sarawak, from Britain, United States of America and Japan, respectively;
- (b) in what form these investments are;
- (c) the inflow of capital from these countries for each year since 1957; and
- (d) the outflow of profits from these investments each year since 1957.

The Minister of Finance (Enche' Tan Siew Sin): Mr Speaker, Sir, I will try to answer the question in four parts:

- (a) *The total value of foreign investments in the States of Malaya, Singapore, Sabah and Sarawak, from Britain, United States of America and Japan, respectively*—Figures of total value of foreign investments in the States of Malaya, Singapore, Sabah and Sarawak, from Britain, the United States of America and Japan are not available. As these investments have been made over periods of years, the total value cannot be ascertained without a comprehensive survey of foreign enterprises operating in Malaysia.

A company survey was carried out in the States of Malaya towards the end of last year, but only information on the change in the value of the assets of the foreign companies concerned was obtained and not on the total value of their investments. Consideration will be given to obtaining information on the total value of investments of foreign companies in future company surveys and also to extending the scope of the survey to all parts of Malaysia.

- (b) *In what form these investments are*—Foreign capital in Malaysia

is mainly invested in rubber and oil palm estates, tin and iron mines, the import trade and manufacturing.

- (c) *The inflow of capital from these countries for each year since 1957*—No information on the inflow of capital into Malaysia from each of the countries referred to is available. Preliminary balance of payment estimates indicate that foreign capital inflow into Malaysia in recent years has been of the following order of magnitude. I will give the figures in millions of dollars.

	Millions (\$)		
1960	250
1961	280
1962	330
1963	390

- (d) *The outflow of profits from these investments each year since 1957*—Similarly, no information on the outflow of profits from Malaysia to each of the countries referred to is available. Preliminary balance of payment estimates indicate that the outflow of profits from Malaysia has been as follows. Again the figures are in millions of dollars:

	Millions (\$)		
1960	271.6
1961	189.3
1962	141.1
1963	163.6

Enche' Lim Huan Boon: Mr Speaker, Sir, I am aware that the exact figures are not available, but surely the Honourable the Minister can provide a close approximation in respect of the investments of foreign countries? It astonishes me that six years after Independence we still do not know how much our country is owned by foreigners and whether this proportion is increasing. Can the Honourable the Minister assure this House that this vital information will be made available without delay, or it may appear that the Government is not keen to

find out such facts about our economy?

Enche' Tan Siew Sin: Mr Speaker, Sir, I have given all the available information to the Honourable Member and, as he will see from the figures I have given, I think the trend is in our favour.

Enche' Lim Huan Boon: Is the Honourable Minister aware that unrestricted outflow of profit is impoverishing the country? What steps will be taken to restrict this?

Enche' Tan Siew Sin: Mr Speaker, Sir, unfortunately, the Honourable Member has got a very rigid mind and he is not prepared to look at the facts as they are. If he had listened to my figures closely he would have realised that with every year that passes the inflow of capital is greater while the outflow is getting better.

STATUTORY RIGHT TO VISIT POLITICAL DETAINEES BY SINGAPORE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLYMEN

14. Enche' Chia Thye Poh (Singapore) asks the Minister of Home Affairs whether he is aware that pursuant to the Singapore Prison Ordinance, Singapore Assemblymen have the statutory right to visit political detainees and, if so, why several applications from Singapore Assemblymen of the Barisan Sosialis to visit these detainees have been refused.

Dato' Dr Ismail: The answer is "Yes". Under Section 68 (2) of the Prisons Ordinance, Singapore, a Member of the Singapore Legislative Assembly may at any time visit any prison in Singapore, but this extends only to a prison declared as a prison under this Ordinance. Places of detention where detainees are detained are not prisons within the meaning of the Ordinance. Will the Honourable Member please see the Singapore Gazette L.N. (S) No. 6/67?

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: May I seek clarification on that, Sir? I think, if the Honourable Member is trying to dodge under the law and say that detention camps do not come within

the definition of "prisons" is it not the right of an elected representative of this House to visit detainees in prisons or in detention camps as the Government bench would have it, so that they can find out in any way they can either help the Government or help the people who are detained?

EMPLOYMENT OF EXPATRIATE OFFICERS IN THE PUBLIC SERVICE

15. Enche' Chia Thye Poh (Singapore) asks the Prime Minister to state:

- (a) the number of expatriate officers in Government Service at present and the posts they occupy;
- (b) what steps are to be taken by Government to implement "Malayanisation" in the Public Service; and
- (c) the number of expatriates who have received compensation but are still working in this country and of these, how many have received Government permission to do this.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Mr Speaker, Sir, there are at present 210 expatriate officers in Government service of whom 94 are on contract. A breakdown of the posts they occupy in the various services is as follows:

Malayan Civil Service	...	3
Corps of Accountants	...	5
Agriculture	...	3
Audit	...	1
Chemistry	...	1
Civil Aviation	...	1
Drainage and Irrigation	...	4
Education	...	36
Forestry	...	2
Geological Survey	...	12
Immigration	...	1
Income Tax	...	1
Inland Revenue	...	3
Judicial	...	2
Machinery	...	4
Marine	...	11
Medical	...	7
Mines	...	3
Broadcasting	...	1

Defence	2
Commerce and Industry ...	1
Road Transport	1
Veterinary	1
Statistics	1
Treasury	1
Museums and Aborigines	3
Police	26
Printing	1
Public Works	59
Survey	4
Telecommunications ...	5
Town Planning	3

Sir, the Government has established a Scholarship and Training Programme by means of which scholarships are awarded for Malayan students to enable them to obtain the basic qualifications necessary for entry into Government service at Division I level. Scholarships made available to this country under the Colombo Plan are also used to train Malaysians to enable them to qualify for appointment to Division I posts in Government service as well as to enable them to equip themselves to shoulder higher responsibilities. In addition, serving officers are sent overseas to enable them to be trained at various centres so that on successful completion of their courses they could return to service in posts which carry higher responsibilities. Furthermore, suitably qualified Malaysians already in the service are earmarked and appointed to understudy their expatriate counterparts and replace them when they proceed on retirement under the Malayanisation Scheme. It has always been the policy of the Government to Malayanise the public service as rapidly as possible.

Sir, so far the Government has given permission to only twenty two such expatriate officers, most of whom have become citizens to engage in occupation in this country.

Enche' Stephen Yong Kuet Tze: Mr Speaker, Sir, do the figures given by the Honourable the Deputy Prime Minister include the expatriate officers serving in Sabah, Sarawak and Singapore.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: No, Sir. This is only for Malayan public service.

STATEMENT BY MINISTER

Failure of the Summit Talks in Tokyo

The Deputy Prime Minister (Tun Haji Abdul Razak): Mr Speaker, Sir, I wish to inform this House on what transpired at the meeting in Tokyo and to explain briefly the reason why that meeting ended the way it did. Sir, I left for Tokyo on 12th June, 1964, followed by the Honourable Prime Minister on the 14th amidst an atmosphere of uncertainty, whether Indonesia would abide by the terms of the Agreement to withdraw their troops, regulars and irregulars, from the Malaysian territory, and consequently, whether there was really going to be a Tripartite Meeting of the Foreign Ministers or Heads of Government. Now, at that time discussions among the military liaison teams in Bangkok on the mechanics of the withdrawal did not make any headway, with the Indonesian side making the ridiculous request that not only the order for withdrawal of their troops be secretly given but that the check-point should be in Pontianak, a hundred miles within Indonesian territory. This appears, Sir, as if the whole exercise was to effect withdrawal from Indonesia and not from Malaysia. The Malaysian side wanted more check-points as it was unrealistic in a territory covering over 1,800 miles for withdrawals to be effected through a few check-points and the greater the number of check-points, the quicker would be the withdrawal. We also requested these check-points be located on the border or within Malaysian territory and undertook to give necessary protection and safe-conduct for those guerillas who wanted to withdraw. These proposals were rejected by the Indonesians and at that stage, the Malaysian Government was full of doubts as to the sincerity and good intention of the Indonesians to live up to their commitment in the Agreement. However, out of respect for President Macapagal, who has made a great effort to resolve our

differences with Indonesia and who had left for Tokyo, we made the journey to Tokyo.

Honourable Members might recall that Tripartite Ministerial Talks had been held before. The first talks in Bangkok in February 1964 were inconclusive primarily because Dr Subandrio, the Indonesian Foreign Minister, was unwilling to commit Indonesia to an agreement to withdraw their forces, regular or irregular, out of our territory. It has always been our contention that the presence of these troops in our territory is not only a gross violation of our sovereignty and integrity, but amounted to demanding upon us to negotiate under duress. Any self-respecting nation would not tolerate such military pressure.

The second ministerial talks were also held in Bangkok in March. The Indonesians stood fast to their oft-repeated position that the pace of the withdrawal of their forces was contingent upon the progress of the political settlement. When it was clear that this second round of the ministerial talks would equally prove abortive, Ambassador Lopez of the Philippines initiated a three-point formula—first, to provide for the disengagement and the confinement of the activities of the Indonesian and Malaysian forces in their respective territories, secondly, the commencement at the same time of talks with a view to reaching final political settlement; and, thirdly, the commencement of the meeting of Heads of Government as soon as withdrawal was completed. Malaysia accepted this formula with the provision that there should not be any link between the question of withdrawal and the question of the political settlement. This formula, known as the “Lopez” formula was not acceptable to Indonesia.

Mr Speaker, Sir, I intend today to show to this House that despite subsequent efforts both by President Macapagal and Ambassador Lopez, the Indonesian Government had not abandoned their militant attitude to force us to come to a political settlement and to accede to their political

ambition which is to “crush Malaysia”. It is also my intention to inform Honourable Members that despite this militant objective of the Indonesian Government, Malaysia will continue to seek peaceful means for the solution of the present differences between Indonesia and Malaysia.

Sir, it was in early May this year that we received a message from President Macapagal proposing a two-point formula:

- (i) That the initial withdrawal of the Indonesian troops from Sabah and Sarawak would take place simultaneously with the beginning of the Summit Talks;
- (ii) That Summit Talks commence with a meeting of Foreign Ministers who will accompany their respective Heads of Government.

President Macapagal informed us that this arrangement would be preferable to holding a separate meeting of Foreign Ministers since the presence of Heads of Government in the same place and at the same time would provide opportunities for instant consultations. It was his earnest conviction that Summit Talks would offer the only practical alternative to facilitate a peaceful solution to Indonesia/Malaysia relations.

President Macapagal's message was followed by a visit by Ambassador Lopez who arrived in Kuala Lumpur from Jakarta on 15th May. He informed the Honourable Prime Minister that President Sukarno was prepared to make a token withdrawal of his troops simultaneously with the start of the meeting of Foreign Ministers. As Honourable Members are aware, this was the beginning of Ambassador Lopez' efforts, shuttling between Kuala Lumpur and Jakarta for about two weeks, putting forward before us, first, Indonesian agreement to a token withdrawal, then agreement to the principle of withdrawal with the verification of the initial withdrawal, and later the verification of only the beginning of the withdrawal. All these, Sir, were merely a play of words without, in the least, affecting the

position of Indonesia to use military pressure to achieve a political objective.

The Honourable the Prime Minister explained to Ambassador Lopez that what was important was that Indonesia should make genuine efforts to withdraw her troops from Malaysian territory to show her sincerity and good faith to end aggression and live in peace. There must be acceptance by Indonesia of the prerequisite to any meeting between the parties concerned that there should be the withdrawal of her troops—both regular and irregular—from Sabah and Sarawak and that there should be no further intrusions into these territories. A token or initial withdrawal, or the verification of only the beginning of the withdrawal would be insufficient. However, towards the later stage of Ambassador Lopez' efforts Malaysia was prepared, for the sake of peace, to agree to the venue, date, and even the idea of the Heads of Government being present in Tokyo at the same time when the Foreign Ministers would be meeting. Malaysia was also prepared not to insist on complete withdrawal before the Summit Meeting so long as the Indonesians had shown sincere intentions to withdraw their forces from our territory and had made genuine efforts to do so.

This was conveyed to President Sukarno by Ambassador Lopez and after a series of comings and goings, it was finally agreed as made public on the 30th May—and I quote:

“That there shall be a meeting in Tokyo between President Sukarno, President Macapagal and Prime Minister Tunku Abdul Rahman and these three Heads of Government shall be accompanied by their respective Foreign Ministers;

that there shall be a meeting of the Foreign Ministers before the meeting of the Heads of Government;

that Indonesia accepts the principle of the withdrawal of her forces from Sabah and Sarawak;

that the beginning of the withdrawal shall commence with the meeting of the Foreign Ministers;

that Thailand be asked to undertake the verification of the withdrawal; and

that as soon as the verification has been communicated by the Thai Foreign Minister and the agenda agreed upon, the meeting of the Heads of State will commence.”

Now, Sir, this agreement would provide the necessary procedure for all concerned to work for a satisfactory solution if there were goodwill and good intention among the parties concerned. This, however, did not seem to be the Indonesian motive, for the announcement that was made in Jakarta contained an additional paragraph which stressed, and I quote:

“President Sukarno had repeatedly emphasised to Ambassador Lopez to convey to Prime Minister Abdul Rahman that further withdrawal will take place in conformity with the progress of the political talks. Ambassador Lopez confirmed to have conveyed this statement of President Sukarno to Prime Minister Abdul Rahman.”

Sir, this was an excellent example of Indonesian duplicity, which took even Ambassador Lopez by surprise. This additional paragraph brought us back to where we started. The prospect of the proposed summit was again in jeopardy. However, after an exchange of letters between the Permanent Secretary of External Affairs and Ambassador Lopez, it was later clarified to us there was only one official version as issued in Kuala Lumpur and Manila, and this understanding was subsequently confirmed by President Sukarno to President Macapagal. But the question, Mr Speaker, Sir, whether Indonesia was sincere in carrying out the withdrawal still lingered in our minds.

Honourable Members will remember that the Honourable Prime Minister stated after the announcement of this Agreement that he would be prepared to go to Tokyo only after the question of the mechanics of the withdrawal had been completed. As far as we are concerned the speed and efficiency of the verification of the withdrawal were dependent upon early agreement on this question. The matter had already been discussed with the Thai Foreign Minister at Cameron Highlands and the proposal had been conveyed to President Sukarno by Ambassador Lopez. However, it was obvious during the discussion by the military liaison officers in Bangkok that there was a wide divergence between the Malaysian and the Indonesian views. While

Malaysia requested as many check-points as possible to be located within the Malaysian territory, or on the border, and that the order for the withdrawal of the guerillas be made public. Indonesia insisted only on one check-point in Pontianak, one hundred miles away from the border. The order for withdrawal had also to be secret. To us the question of check-points was one of purely practical consideration, since the greater the number of check-points the quicker would be the withdrawal. To them it was a question of a device to cloak a hidden objective, and the objective was clear. There would be no withdrawal. There would be further acts of aggression and incursions, sabotage, arson and murder. Indeed the two incidents on the 13th June in 2nd Division of Sarawak were an act of bad faith on the part of Indonesia despite its acceptance of the principle of withdrawal, and an affront to the efforts being made towards holding a Summit Meeting. We were nevertheless in Tokyo. We were there, Sir, because we remained firm in our commitment in the agreement, despite evidence of bad intention and insincerity on the part of Indonesia.

The day after I arrived in Tokyo and after having the morning discussion with Ambassador Lopez, I personally directed our officials in Bangkok to reduce the number of check-points from thirty-one to five. I regard this as the bare minimum, from practical consideration alone, and if the check-points are too far apart a guerilla who wishes to withdraw may take months to walk to the check-point whereas the border could be only a few miles from his position.

In the meantime, the Thai Government proposed a compromise formula of two pairs of check-points, one in Sarawak and another one in Indonesia, and another in Sabah and the other one on the Indonesian side of the border in Sabah. The Malaysian delegation, again for similar consideration, thought this proposal impracticable. However, the Prime Minister, earnest in trying to find a solution and also desirous of having the Summit as

soon as possible, over-ruled this objection and agreed, after discussion with President Macapagal, to put forward a suggestion to Indonesia. I quote this agreement we had in Tokyo :

"On the understanding that the Foreign Ministers Meeting will start simultaneously with the beginning of the withdrawal, Indonesia is prepared to begin the withdrawal from an area in Sarawak through one check-point on the Malaysian side, across the border to another check-point on the Indonesian side of the border. Indonesia and Malaysia have agreed to designate and prepare another check-point for withdrawal from Sabah. Withdrawal generally will require additional check-points which will be a matter for discussion by the Foreign Ministers. Both sides agree that guerillas activities as well as counter operations against these activities will cease along the route related to the check-points where withdrawal takes place."

Sir, we waited for the report of the beginning of the withdrawal from the Thais in order to start the Foreign Ministers meeting. However, due to the time factor and knowing that the Thai observers were already in the field, we further agreed to hold the meeting even before the actual withdrawals had started. We felt that a difference of a few hours from the time of the actual verification of the beginning of the withdrawal did not warrant further delay of the Foreign Ministers Meeting.

The Foreign Ministers met in two sessions on 18th and 19th June. Although Indonesia finally agreed to more check-points, we began to sense their real intention. Dr Subandrio began to recount his old arguments, which we have often heard in Bangkok, that Indonesia was not opposed to Malaysia but was opposed to the formation of Malaysia. He asserted that Indonesia did not violate the sovereignty of Malaysia because Indonesia did not recognise Malaysia. He insisted on the return to the Manila Accord and on treating the question as a whole. The question of withdrawal and the presence of Indonesian forces were not military but political issues. The political issues must be settled first.

Mr Speaker, Sir, I must say the statement by Dr Subandrio did not come as a surprise to us because we

have heard it before. We, nevertheless, made our position doubly clear that Malaysia could not negotiate at the point of a gun. Although Malaysia would not insist on a complete withdrawal, Malaysia must be satisfied that there was genuine intention and effort on the part of Indonesia by ensuring that there would be a substantial withdrawal of the Indonesian guerillas from Malaysian territory.

The agreement to hold Ministerial and Heads of Government talks in Tokyo did not appear to inhibit the Indonesian Government's "Crush Malaysia" campaign. Anti-Malaysia propaganda increased rather than diminished in volume; new attacks were launched across the border from Indonesian Kalimantan resulting in further casualties among members of the Malaysian Security Forces; and a combat Volunteer Brigade was despatched from Djakarta for a much-publicised build-up of Indonesian troops in Kalimantan.

After the first verification report had been received from Thailand confirming that 32 Indonesian troops had withdrawn across the border, a second Meeting of the Foreign Ministers was held, and it was agreed that a Heads of Government Meeting should be held the next day, 20th June, 1964.

During the two Meetings of the Heads of Government, President Macapagal outlined his proposal for the establishment of an Afro-Asian Conciliation Commission. The Commission would be requested to study the existing problems between the three countries and to submit recommendations for the solution. He proposed that Malaysia, Indonesia and the Philippines should each select an Asian or African nation and that they should together select one more African or Asian nation. The 4-man Commission would be given a time-limit within which their task should be completed. The withdrawal of Indonesian Armed Forces should be completed at the same time as the Report of the Commission is submitted to Malaysia, Indonesia and the Philippines.

President Sukarno said that Indonesia could not accept Malaysia because of the undemocratic process of its formation and because the procedure of ascertainment by the Michelmores Mission was not in accordance with the terms of the Manila Agreement. He described Malaysia as a British creation and asserted that Malaysia must be opposed by Indonesia as a consequence. Indonesia, he added, was not interfering in the internal affairs of Malaysia. There was only a conflict between the two countries.

President Sukarno said that he would accept the Afro-Asian Commission, but that in the meantime "confrontation" would continue. Withdrawal of Indonesian guerillas, he said, would be in conformity with the progress of the political settlement.

Our Prime Minister explained at the Meetings that he could not understand the objection of President Sukarno to the formation of Malaysia on the grounds that it was created by the British. He further explained to the Meetings that Malaysia came into being in the same way as other countries in the Commonwealth through negotiations with the metropolitan power, that is the British Government. The same process had taken place when Malaya became independent in August, 1957. Indonesia did not object to Malaya nor did she object to the presence of the British in North Borneo and Sarawak before the 16th September, 1963. The formation of Malaysia received further authentication of the desire of the peoples concerned from the Secretary-General of the United Nations. President Sukarno failed to adduce evidence that the Secretary-General had not fully implemented the Manila Accord.

Now, Sir, our Malaysian Prime Minister agreed in principle to the Commission as proposed by President Macapagal, because we are prepared to go to any length in search for peace, with the proviso that aggressive acts must first cease before the establishment of this Commission.

It should be noted that there was agreement among the three Heads of

Government on only one aspect of the proposed Afro-Asian Conciliation Commission, namely, that there should be a body of persons, who would constitute this Commission. There was no discussion and, therefore, no agreement on either the composition, or the terms of reference of the Commission.

It should also be noted that the Commission, as proposed by President Macapagal, is not a Truce Commission like the one for Kashmir. Malaysia's provisional acceptance of the proposed Commission only presupposes that that body will not be a Truce Commission. The Afro-Asian Commission has been proposed to find ways and means of enabling Indonesia to be reconciled with Malaysia.

Malaysia has no quarrel with Indonesia and by right need not subject herself to this Commission. However, in the interests of peace, we are prepared to agree to this proposal, provided it is clear that Indonesia has a genuine desire and intention to adopt a peaceful policy towards Malaysia.

The imposition of Indonesia's will on Malaysia by means of force and the threat of force cannot be justified under any circumstances and condemnable by the Charter of the United Nations and by the Bandung Declaration of which Indonesia claims to be the champion. The Honourable Prime Minister in his reply to President Sukarno said that Malaysia though small would not succumb to any form of military pressure. He was elected by his people for the onerous duty to protect and defend his country. In solemn terms he told President Sukarno that we would rather be crushed and perish in defence of our rights and our way of life than succumb to any form of military pressure.

We agreed to the proposal of the Conciliation Commission, but since the Commission is a Conciliation Commission with the task of normalising relations between Indonesia and Malaysia, we proposed that all forms of confrontation and aggression should cease before consideration

could be given to the appointment of this Commission. The withdrawal of the Indonesian forces, regulars and irregulars, from Malaysia which began with the commencement of the Foreign Ministers meeting and carried out in earnest and with genuine efforts should continue and be concluded within a few weeks. At the conclusion of the withdrawal, the Foreign Ministers should meet to consider the terms of reference, the composition, the operative dates and procedural matters for the Commission. We also proposed that a favourable climate be created to enable the Commission to carry out their task smoothly and effectively by agreeing to respect the sovereignty and territorial integrity of each other's country, to uphold the principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of each other, to refrain from hostile acts against each other and to take every possible measure to avoid making acrimonious attacks and disparaging references to each other.

Mr Speaker, Sir, the Summit Conference on which so much hope had been attached by millions of people finally broke down without any agreement. We on our side had done all we could to come to terms with Indonesia and we gave in several times, so that the Prime Minister could come face to face with Sukarno, to try to understand the reasons behind Sukarno's objection to Malaysia.

Throughout the meetings we could not discern the slightest inclination on the part of President Sukarno towards a just and peaceful settlement of Indonesia's differences with Malaysia. On the contrary, President Sukarno clearly displayed his implacable hostility towards the very existence of Malaysia.

As a result of the Tokyo Meeting, we now know, and the world now knows, that despite his protestations that "all human beings have a right to live in peace and happiness", Sukarno's real ambition is to dominate this whole region. As soon as the Indonesians went back to Jakarta from Tokyo, Subandrio came out

with a most cynical statement declaring that Indonesia is now no longer bound to its previous commitments and now free to intensify its "Crush Malaysia" campaign. So, it is, "Crush Malaysia" again! By no stretch of imagination could one believe that those words came from a man who really desires peace.

Sir, we are now back where we were. We have demonstrated in no uncertain terms our overriding desire for peace with Indonesia consistent with our independence and sovereignty. However, our peace efforts had been spurned by Sukarno and we could not continue giving in to the Indonesians without compromising our own independence and sovereignty. It was obvious that Sukarno would only accept a solution that would end in the dismemberment of Malaysia. Nothing would be dearer to his heart than to see Sabah and Sarawak under his rule. It is, therefore, clear that there will be no end to this exasperating state of affairs, unless there is a change of heart in the Jakarta regime.

The situation in Sabah and Sarawak today may become more serious in view of the massive Indonesian build-up along the border and Indonesia's declarations to intensify their "confrontation". I call upon all Malaysians to give their utmost support to the Government in our efforts to defend this country and would choose this as the best of times to show their loyalty to this country. (*Applause*) We must now be prepared for a protracted war of nerves and we must strengthen ourselves in the belief that democracy, justice, and our way of life, will in the end triumph. That is why Government is taking measures to strengthen our Defence Forces and to increase our vigilance against the enemy's activities. We know there are enemy agents in our midst carrying out sabotage work and disturbing the peace and harmony of our people. We know also that the enemies are recruiting young people from our country and training them with the intention not only of carrying out subversive activities but also armed struggle

against our Government and our people. The Government with the agreement of the various State Governments has decided to establish Vigilance Corps or *Pasokan Kawalan* throughout the country, so that the ordinary people will have an opportunity to play their full part in guarding their houses and their villages.

The Government also proposes to commence training of persons registered under the "call-up" from 1st August both for military and civil defence. As measures to increase our Defence Forces means increase in Defence Expenditure, our Prime Minister, who is now on his way to London for the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference, proposes to ask U.K. and our friends in the Commonwealth for financial assistance for our defence. The Prime Minister will also be visiting Paris, Ottawa and Washington, and he will have an opportunity of explaining to the leaders of these countries Indonesia's aggression against Malaysia. The leaders of the free world, and indeed the leaders of all countries who desire peace and international understanding, have the responsibility of assisting in deterring Indonesian aggression because, if the present trouble escalates into a major conflict, not only Indonesia and Malaysia and countries in this region will be involved but also many other countries of the world will be involved.

While we have to increase our Defence expenditure, we have also to continue with our Development programmes, particularly in Sabah and Sarawak. We have to show to the people of these two new territories that Malaysia does not only mean confrontation but better and higher standard of living for them and better amenities of life. It is only by doing this, can we keep our people together and prevent them from being attracted to Indonesia or Communist propaganda.

Sir, before I conclude I would like to take this opportunity in expressing our very deep appreciation and gratitude to the Government of Thailand, in particular to those personnel in the

Thai Armed Forces, who were involved in the verification exercises. In the course of the discussions in Bangkok, we found the Thai Government extremely sympathetic and understanding, and it was this attitude of mind that made it possible for the verification of the beginning of the withdrawal, and which in turn made it possible for the Foreign Ministers to start meeting. Their contribution towards peace in this region and their demonstration of friendship towards us will always be remembered.

It is also proper for me to express our grateful thanks to the Japanese Government, who were our hosts when we were in Tokyo and who did very much to provide the proper atmosphere, which was conducive to the possibility of the meeting being held at all. Again, I must mention here that we found that the Japanese Government were full of understanding of the problems which beset us, and it is with a sense of deep appreciation that I would say here that the Japanese Government have found it possible to be hosts to our King and Queen during the Royal Tour of that beautiful land and at the same time to divert a great deal of their attention and resources to the Tripartite Summit Meeting. I think only the Japanese ingenuity could succeed in such a tricky exercise in diplomacy.

Lastly, I would like to express our thanks to President Macapagal for his efforts to bring an end to the present situation, and to restore peace in South-East Asia.

Mr Speaker, Sir, after what happened in Tokyo, as I said, we are now back where we were at the beginning of the confrontation. Indonesia now stated that she would intensify her confrontation against us. Therefore, the situation in Sabah and Sarawak and in Malaya as well as Singapore, may become more serious. We on our part have done everything possible to bring about peace with Indonesia. Indeed, as the House and, I think, the country will agree, we have gone out of our way to look for peace, but the meetings in Tokyo had proved beyond any doubt that Soekarno does not want peace.

Soekarno wants to crush Malaysia. Therefore, Sir, it is the duty of us all to rally round the Government to defend ourselves. The Government has taken all possible measures and will continue to take whatever measures necessary to defend our independence and our integrity. We know that our cause is right. We are not only defending ourselves against aggression but also defending a cause and a principle that any nation has the right to exist and that no other nation can violate its independence and its integrity. The Indonesian action is a clear downright act of aggression, and I have no doubt that our friends in the free world, and all countries in Asia and Africa, would realise that if this aggression is not stopped, then no small country can feel safe and that the whole principle of the United Nations Charter is violated and the peace not only of this Region but of the whole world will be in jeopardy.

Therefore, Mr Speaker, Sir, in this hour of national crisis, on behalf of the Prime Minister and the Government, I ask all of you to stand solidly behind the Government in defence of our independence, our integrity and our honour. Let us show to the enemies that we are determined to resist their acts of hostilities, in whatever form they may appear, to the bitter end. We are now a free and independent nation, and we cannot call ourselves worthy of our country unless we are prepared to defend that freedom and that independence with our lives. (*Applause*)

BILLS PRESENTED

THE CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL

Bill to amend the Constitution of the Federation; presented by the Minister of Home Affairs; read the first time; to be read a second time at the next sitting of this House.

THE CRIMINAL LAW (TEMPORARY PROVISION) (AMENDMENT) BILL

Bill to amend the Criminal Law (Temporary Provisions) Ordinance, 1955, of Singapore; presented by the

Minister of Home Affairs; read the first time; to be read a second time at the next sitting of this House.

THE INTERNAL SECURITY (AMENDMENT) BILL

Bill to amend the Internal Security Act, 1960; presented by the Minister of Home Affairs; read the first time; to be read a second time at the next sitting of this House.

THE INCOME TAX BILL

Bill to amend the laws relating to income tax in Malaysia; presented by the Minister of Finance; read the first time; to be read a second time at a subsequent sitting of this House.

THE SUPPLEMENTARY SUPPLY (1963 AND 1964) BILL

Bill to apply sums out of the Consolidated Fund for additional expenditure for the service of the years 1963 and 1964 and to appropriate such sums for certain purposes; presented by the Minister of Finance; read the first time; to be read a second time at a subsequent sitting of this House.

THE CUSTOMS (AMENDMENT) BILL

Bill to amend the Customs Ordinance, 1952; presented by the Minister of Finance; read the first time; to be read a second time at a subsequent sitting of this House.

THE EXCISE (AMENDMENT) BILL

Bill to amend the Excise Act, 1961; presented by the Minister of Finance; read the first time; to be read a second time at a subsequent sitting of this House.

THE ASSIGNMENT OF EXPORT DUTY (MINERAL ORES) BILL

Bill to provide for the assignment by the Federation Government to the State Governments of a portion of export duty collected by the Federation Government in respect of certain mineral-ores, and for matters connected therewith; presented by the Minister of Finance; read the first time; to be read a second time at a subsequent sitting of this House.

THE FINANCIAL PROCEDURE (AMENDMENT) BILL

Bill to amend the Financial Procedure Ordinance, 1957; presented by the Minister of Finance; read the first time; to be read a second time at a subsequent sitting of this House.

THE PINEAPPLE INDUSTRY (AMENDMENT) BILL

Bill to make further provision for regulating the marketing of canned pineapple, to provide for registration of growers of pineapple and to amend the Pineapple Industry Ordinance, 1957; presented by the Minister of Commerce and Industry; read the first time; to be read a second time at a subsequent sitting of this House.

MOTIONS

PARLIAMENT (MEMBERS REMUNERATION) ACT, 1960—AMENDMENT

The Deputy Prime Minister (Tun Haji Abdul Razak): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya mohon menhadangkan:

"Bahawa Majlis ini, menurut syarat² fasal 4 dalam Parliament (Members Remuneration) Act tahun 1960, mengambil keputusan ia-itu Pindaan yang berikut ini hendak-lah di-buat kapada Jadual Undang² tersebut:

Dalam perenggan 9—

Kalimah 'Members shall' hendak-lah digantikan dengan kalimah 'A Member shall be exempted from the payment of hospital ward charges and shall'; dan hendak-lah di-tambah syarat² baharu saperti berikut:

"Where by reason of an emergency a Member is forced to obtain treatment (other than dental treatment) at a hospital, not being a Government hospital, there shall be reimbursed to the Member any sum paid by him to the said hospital in respect of the treatment'."

In this paragraph, the expression "Member" includes his spouse and children, if any, of such Member.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Ahli² Yang Berhormat tentu ma'alum ia-itu perenggan 9 dalam Jadual Parliament (Members Remuneration) Act tahun 1960 itu menyebutkan ia-itu:

"Members shall be entitled to the same medical facilities as for Division I officers of the general public service of the Federation."

Jadi, ini berma'ana Ahli² Yang Berhormat ada mempunyai hak berkenaan dengan bayaran hospital ini sama dengan pegawai Division I. Pegawai² Kerajaan dalam Division I ada-lah di-kenakan bayaran sa-banyak satu peratus daripada gaji pokok bulanan mereka itu bagi tiap² satu hari bagi mereka², isteri² mereka atau anak² mereka tinggal di-hospital. Jadi mengikut pengertian perenggan 9 yang ada sekarang ini maka berma'ana-lah ia-itu satu bayaran wad yang di-kenakan hendak-lah di-bayar oleh Ahli² yang berkenaan dan isteri² dan anak² Ahli lelaki berhak mendapat bayaran perubatan perchuma. Tetapi suami² dan anak² Ahli perempuan tidak mendapat hak itu. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Kerajaan sudah memang mempunyai tujuan ia-itu Ahli² hendak-lah di-kechualikan daripada di-kenakan bayaran wad ini.

Berkenaan dengan kemudahan² perubatan bagi suami² dan Ahli² perempuan Kerajaan sa-benar-nya sudah pun menyatakan dalam tahun dahulu ia-itu suami² dan anak² Ahli perempuan pun hendak-lah mendapat keistimewaan yang sama dengan yang di-berikan kepada isteri² dan Ahli² lelaki. Kerajaan tidak-lah berhajat hendak membeza dalam lapangan ini. Walau pun begitu keistimewaan mengenai kemudahan² perubatan itu boleh-lah di-perolehi hanya apabila kemudahan tersebut di-terima daripada rumah² sakit Kerajaan sahaja dan tidak pula termasuk rawatan² gigi. Tetapi dalam masa kechemasan apabila rawatan terpaksa di-perolehi daripada rumah sakit atau pun di-gudang ubat saudagar, Kerajaan akan membayar kembali perbelanjaan yang boleh di-keluarkan mengenai rawatan itu. Jadi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya mohon menchadangkan supaya chadangan ini di-persetujukan.

Dato' Dr Ismail: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya sokong.

Datin Fatimah bte. Haji Hashim (Jitra-Padang Terap): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya ingin untuk mendapat keterangan dalam chadangan yang di-kemukakan oleh Perdana Menteri tadi, di-sini apa-kah jika sa-orang

Ahli ada mempunyai isteri lebih daripada satu (*Ketawa*). Kerana mengikut dalam ayat di-sini tidak ada di-terangkan atau menyebutkan kepada isteri². Pada hal isteri kalau lebih daripada satu itu bagi orang Islam, dari segi ugama Islam ada-lah tanggong-jawab mereka juga. Bagaimana pun kata² dan ucapan Timbalan Perdana Menteri yang telah mengaku tidak ada beza, membeza antara Ahli laki dan perempuan itu saya uchapkan terima kaseh.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon (Batu): Mr Speaker, Sir, I was beaten to the gun by the Honourable Member on the opposite side; I was going to ask about the word "spouse" in the English version here. The Honourable Member on the opposite side has asked the question and I hope the Honourable the Acting Prime Minister will elucidate on that point.

Mr Speaker, Sir, if I remember rightly, the Honourable the Acting Prime Minister also mentioned the words "*gudang ubat*". As I interpret it, "*gudang ubat*" means dispensary. Here it is no where stated that a Member treated at a dispensary will be reimbursed; it says here that reimbursement will only be made if the Member is treated in a hospital. I seek further clarification of the point of view of the words "*gudang ubat*" mentioned by the Acting Prime Minister.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, berkenaan dengan pandangan Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Jitra-Padang Terap, saya tidak sangka Ahli Yang Berhormat itu hendak membawa perkara ini. Tetapi jikalau Ahli Yang Berhormat sendiri bersetuju Ahli lelaki itu di-benarkan ada mempunyai lebih daripada sa-orang isteri (*Ketawa*), pehak Kerajaan bersetuju-lah (*Tepok*) hendak memberi juga kepada isteri² yang lain asalkan isteri-nya itu di-akui dalam Undang².

With regard to the comment by the Honourable Member for Batu, I must say here that by "*gudang ubat saudagar*" I refer to private hospital, private doctor or private . . .

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Dispensary?

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Yes, whatever it is.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: In the English version, it is not so, Mr Speaker.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Sir, the intention is clear. If in the event of an emergency, it is not possible for any Member to get treatment from a Government hospital, then he is entitled to get treatment from private sources, and he will be reimbursed by Government.

Question put, and agreed to.

Resolved,

That this House pursuant to the provisions of section 4 of the Parliament (Members Remuneration) Act, 1960, resolves that the following amendments be made to the Schedule to that Act:

In paragraph 9—

(i) there shall be substituted for the words "Members shall" the words "A Member shall be exempted from the payment of hospital ward charges and shall"; and

(ii) There shall be added the following new provisions—

"Where by reason of an emergency a Member is forced to obtain treatment (other than dental treatment) at a hospital, not being a Government hospital, there shall be re-imbursed to the Member any sum paid by him to the said hospital in respect of the treatment.

In this paragraph, the expression "Member" includes the spouse and children, if any, of such Member."

THE INCOME TAX ORDINANCE, 1947—AMENDMENT TO FIRST SCHEDULE

The National Art Gallery

The Minister of Finance (Enche' Tan Siew Sin): Mr Speaker, Sir, I beg to move the motion standing in my name on the Order Paper, viz—

That this House in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 102 (1) of the Income Tax Ordinance, 1947, hereby resolves that there be added to the First Schedule of the Income Tax Ordinance, 1947, the following new item:

"The National Art Gallery".

Honourable Members will recall that the National Art Gallery was established by the National Art Gallery Ordinance passed by this House in 1959. With the passing of the Ordin-

ance, the management of the National Art Gallery was placed under a Board of Trustees and for the purposes of carrying out the objects of the Ordinance there was also established the National Art Gallery Fund. This Fund is made up of, among other things, donations, grants, and monies earned or arising from moveable or immovable property, investments, charges or debentures acquired by or invested in the Board. The monies will be used, apart from meeting the cost of the day to day administration of the Art Gallery which is mainly provided by the Government by way of grants, for the building up of a national collection of works of art, especially by Malaysian artists, and these will become the property of the nation. It will be seen, therefore, that no part of the income of the Gallery will be used for purposes other than those laid down in the Ordinance. As such the National Art Gallery is not a profit making institution and, as in the case of other institutions of a similar nature, is worthy of consideration for exemption from income tax on its income.

Dato' Dr Ismail: Sir, I beg to second the motion.

Question put, and agreed to.

Resolved,

That this House in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 102 (1) of the Income Tax Ordinance, 1947, hereby resolves that there be added to the First Schedule of the Income Tax Ordinance, 1947, the following new item:

"The National Art Gallery".

THE INCOME TAX ORDINANCE, 1947—AMENDMENT TO FIRST SCHEDULE

(Malayan Muslim Pilgrims Savings Corporation)

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

Honourable Members will recall that this Corporation was established by an Act of Parliament, No. 34 of 1962, as a result of the recommendation of a committee set up by Government in June, 1960 to consider a plan to provide facilities for assisting

intending Muslim pilgrims to save efficiently and at the same time to contribute towards national economic progress. The Committee's recommendation was published as a White Paper, Command 22 of 1962.

The purpose of the Corporation is to enable Muslim pilgrims to save for their pilgrimage to Mecca. Hitherto, particularly among the rural population, savings have been accumulated and later realised in a haphazard manner which has had undesirable and disruptive effects on the rural economy. The object of the Corporation, therefore, is to attract these savings which can thus be properly controlled and administered. By investing such savings in shares and real estate, the Corporation will be able to make an effective contribution to the economic growth and wealth of the country.

The deposits made by intending pilgrims are guaranteed by Government and strict rules for withdrawals of such deposits have been drawn up. From the provisions of the Act and the object of the savings, Honourable Members will gather that the Corporation is not a profit making organisation and as such is worthy of consideration for exemption from income tax on its income.

Sir, I beg to move.

Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Haji Talib: Sir, I beg to second the motion.

Question put, and agreed to.

Resolved.

That this House, in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 102 (1) of the Income Tax Ordinance, 1947, hereby resolves that there be added to the First Schedule of the Income Tax Ordinance, 1947, the following new item:

"Malayan Muslim Pilgrims Savings Corporation".

FINANCIAL PROCEDURE ORDINANCE, 1957—AMENDMENT TO SECOND SCHEDULE.

(Sarawak Refrigerator Advance Fund)

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

The Second Schedule to the Financial Procedure Ordinance specifies a number of Government Trust Funds to be used for such particular purposes as may be specified by resolution of this House, and section 10 (4) of the Ordinance provides that the House may, by resolution, amend, delete from or add to the Schedule. The purpose of this motion is to seek the approval of this House to add to the Second Schedule a new Trust Fund entitled "Sarawak Refrigerator Advance Fund". The creation of this Fund will enable the Government to give advances for the purchase of refrigerators to members of the Sarawak Civil Service who are seconded to federalised Departments. Under their existing terms and conditions of service, officers of the Sarawak Civil Service are entitled to obtain loans for the purchase of refrigerators. By virtue of the terms of the Malaysia Agreement, the Federal Government is obliged to continue to grant such loans to Sarawak officers who are seconded to federalised Departments.

If the House agrees to this resolution, it is proposed to ask its agreement in the near future to the appropriation of approximately \$75,000 to this Fund.

Sir, I beg to move.

The Minister for Local Government and Housing (Enche' Khaw Kai-Boh): Sir, I beg to second the motion.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: I see that the people from Sarawak are being given this privilege. We have often heard that Sarawak and Sabah have been discriminated against and I am glad that they have been given this privilege. May I ask the Minister of Finance whether, in view of the fact that Malayan and Singapore civil servants of His Majesty's Government are also in need of such an amenity, the Government proposes to set up a Malayan or Singapore Refrigerator Advance Fund?

Enche' Tan Siew Sin: Mr Speaker, Sir, that of course is another question, but we should not forget that the terms and conditions of service of Malaysians, that is officers in the States of Malaya, and those in Singapore are not on all

fours with those in the Borneo States. So I do not think their terms and conditions of service are strictly comparable.

Question put, and agreed to.

Resolved,

That this House resolves that in accordance with the provisions of sub-section (4) of section 10 of the Financial Procedure Ordinance, 1957, the Second Schedule to the said Ordinance be amended by adding thereto a new item entitled:

"Sarawak Refrigerator Advance Fund".

THE CUSTOMS DUTIES (AMENDMENT No. 8) ORDER, 1963

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

That this House resolves that in accordance with the powers vested in it by virtue of sub-section (2) of section 10 of the Customs Ordinance, 1952, the Customs Duties (Amendment No. 8) Order, 1963, which has been laid before the House as Statute Paper No. 42 of 1964 be confirmed.

Sir, this Order came into force on 1st January, 1964 and amended a considerable portion of the First Schedule to the Customs Duties Order, 1961 in the following manner.

Firstly, it improved the definitions of several Tariff Codes appearing in the First Schedule, e.g. Tariff Code 048 421 relating to "unsweetened biscuits of all types, except ship's biscuits, for human consumption" and so on. Altogether about 13 such Codes were redefined or amplified to avoid ambiguity. Secondly, the Order introduced into the First Schedule about 43 new Codes falling under Groups 048, 081, 232, 243 and so on.

These amendments were made in response to the request of the Statistics Departments of the States of Malaya and Singapore to improve the compilation of trade statistics, and also to meet the particular needs of the States of Sabah and Sarawak. Honourable Members will note that many of the descriptions of the Codes appearing in the Order are rather lengthy. This is, however, essential in order to retain the precision of the Brussel's system of classification, and at the same time to assist merchants to declare their

goods or imports correctly. The amendments do not have revenue implications since the existing relevant rates of import duty remain unchanged. They can, therefore, be regarded as purely technical amendments.

I should like to take this opportunity to inform the House that with effect from 1st January, 1964, the Malayan system of Trade Classification and Customs Tariff has been adopted by the States of Sabah and Sarawak. Thus, a uniform system of trade classification and customs tariff is now in force throughout the States of Malaysia. I am convinced that such a uniform classification will be useful in facilitating not only the compilation of accurate trade statistics throughout Malaysia but also contribute towards the establishment of a common market.

Sir, I beg to move.

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Dr Lim Swee Ann): Sir, I beg to second the motion.

Question put, and agreed to.

Resolved,

That this House resolves that in accordance with the powers vested in it by virtue of sub-section (2) of section 10 of the Customs Ordinance, 1952, the Customs Duties (Amendment No. 8) Order, 1963, which has been laid before the House as Statute Paper No. 42 of 1964 be confirmed.

THE CUSTOMS DUTIES (AMENDMENT) ORDER, 1964

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

That this House resolves that in accordance with the powers vested in it by virtue of sub-section (2) of section 10 of the Customs Ordinance, 1952, the Customs Duties (Amendment) Order, 1964, which has been laid before the House as Statute Paper No. 43 of 1964 be confirmed.

Sir, the purpose of this Order is to amend the list in paragraph 6 (5) of the Customs Duties Order, 1961 by the inclusion of Uganda among the countries entitled to Commonwealth preference in the States of Malaya in respect of their goods and produce. Honourable Members are aware that Uganda is now an independent and sovereign nation and is a member of

the Commonwealth. The Government has agreed to continue to accord the Government of Uganda Commonwealth preference.

This decision does not involve any change in the treatment accorded to Uganda as that country was formerly eligible for Commonwealth preference as a dependent territory of the United Kingdom. The object of the present measure is to enable the goods and produce of Uganda to continue to qualify for preferential rates of duty when imported into the States of Malaya since the independent Government of Uganda is a member of the Commonwealth.

Sir, I beg to move.

Dr Lim Swee Aun: Sir, I beg to second the motion.

Question put, and agreed to.

Resolved,

That this House resolves that in accordance with the powers vested in it by virtue of sub-section (2) of section 10 of the Customs Ordinance, 1952, the Customs Duties (Amendment) Order, 1964, which has been laid before the House as Statute Paper No. 43 of 1964 be confirmed.

THE CUSTOMS DUTIES (AMENDMENT No. 2) ORDER, 1964

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

That this House resolves that in accordance with the powers vested in it by virtue of sub-section (2) of section 10 of the Customs Ordinance, 1952, the Customs Duties (Amendment No. 2) Order, 1964, which has been laid before the House as Statute Paper No. 44 of 1964 be confirmed.

Sir, this Order seeks to include Kenya in the list of countries mentioned in paragraph 6 (5) of the Customs Duties Order, 1961, in order to allow imports from that country to enjoy preferential treatment in this country. Honourable Members are aware that Kenya is now an independent and sovereign nation and is a member of the Commonwealth. The Order enables goods and produce from Kenya to continue to enjoy preferential treatment when imported into this country. Such preferential

treatment was accorded to it when it was a Colony of the United Kingdom. There will, therefore, be no change in the treatment accorded to Kenya.

Sir, I beg to move.

Dr Lim Swee Aun: Sir, I beg to second the motion.

Resolved,

That this House resolves that in accordance with the powers vested in it by virtue of sub-section (2) of section 10 of the Customs Ordinance, 1952, the Customs Duties (Amendment No. 2) Order, 1964, which has been laid before the House as Statute Paper No. 44 of 1964 be confirmed.

THE CUSTOMS DUTIES (AMENDMENT No. 3) ORDER, 1964

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

That this House resolves that in accordance with the powers vested in it by virtue of sub-section (2) of section 10 of the Customs Ordinance, 1952, the Customs Duties (Amendment No. 3) Order, 1964, which has been laid before the House as Statute Paper No. 45 of 1964 be confirmed.

Sir, the Customs Duties (Amendment No. 3) Order, 1964, which came into effect on 4th June, 1964, increased the duty on enamel ware used for domestic purposes from 10% *ad valorem* to 35% *ad valorem*. The increase in duty affected all goods previously classified under Tariff Code 697 210. This Code has subsequently been re-classified as 697 210-1 and 697 210-2 respectively in order to assist merchants to declare their imports of such goods correctly.

It has been found necessary to increase the import duty on enamel ware in order to provide protection to the domestic industry which has had to face unfair competition from imported products. It has been ascertained that enamel ware of superior quality have been coming into this country from Communist China at comparatively low prices. This has been possible partly because of dumping by Communist China and partly because of the practice of under-declaration of values by importers.

The position has been further aggravated by the fact that enamel ware from Communist China and Hong Kong originally consigned to Indonesia have been diverted to the Malaysian market. As a result of these factors, the prices of imported enamel ware have been reduced by as much as 15 to 20%. Such imports have had a most depressing effect on the domestic market and hence the domestic manufacturer has been forced to restrict output to two-thirds of his capacity.

The state of the enamel ware industry in this country and its competitive position vis-a-vis imports have been examined very carefully and the Government is satisfied that in order to afford more adequate protection the duty has to be raised. It is considered that the figure of 35% *ad valorem* would provide a sufficient margin of protection to the home industry. The new rate of duty would also bring the level of taxation on enamel ware to the same level as that on aluminium household utensils, the duty on which, the House will recall, has also been raised from 20% *ad valorem* to 35% *ad valorem*. This increase in duty on enamel ware is not expected to cause any hardship to consumers since a large number of items of enamel ware are priced at a dollar or less a piece.

Sir, I beg to move.

Dr Lim Swee Aun: Sir, I beg to second the motion.

Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Abdullah (Kelantan Hilir): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya bangun hendak berchakap sedikit dalam usul yang di-kemukakan oleh Yang Berhormat Menteri Kewangan untuk menaikkan chukai bagi barang² yang di-perbuat daripada aluminium. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya bangun ini suka-lah saya hendak mengingatkan Menteri tersebut bahawa kebanyakan orang miskin menggunakan dan memakai barang² itu. Oleh sebab yang demikian kenaikan chukai sa-tengah²-nya daripada 10 peratus kepada 30 peratus itu ada-lah akan menjadi satu keberatan yang besar kepada orang miskin di-kampong²

yang menggunakan barang² itu. Kita tahu, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ada-lah tujuan Yang Berhormat Menteri hendak menaikkan chukai ini ia-lah untuk hendak menggalakkan barang² perbuatan dalam negeri ini, dan untuk menekan kemasokan barang² dari luar negeri sa-bagaimana yang di-sebut ia itu negeri China dan Hongkong, tetapi hendak-lah Yang Berhormat Menteri juga mengambil berat di-atas keberatan chukai yang akan di-tambah itu dan akan menimpa kepada orang² kampong yang menggunakan barang² itu.

Enche' Tan Siew Sin: Mr Speaker, Sir, I think it has to be accepted that if we want to industrialise, we must afford adequate protection to our domestic industries—I mean, that principle is accepted by any country which wants to be industrialised, whether it be an Asian country, an European country, or a country in any other part of the world. I can see no alternative to it. The fears expressed by the Honourable Member are, if I may say so, rather exaggerated, because I have pointed out in my speech that the cost of the vast majority of items of enamel ware would be a dollar or less a piece and so the impact on the consumers in this country, even the poorest consumers, is not as harmful as painted by the Honourable Member.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Mr Speaker, Sir, may I comment a little on the speech of the Honourable the Minister of Finance. It is agreed that if you want to industrialise, naturally, you must have protective tariffs to prevent dumping and the like, but I do hope that, while this House accepts this principle, this principle must not be extended to enable the local manufacturers or local industrialists to accumulate enormous profits by such protective measures on the part of the Government. I do hope that the Government, and in particular the Honourable Minister of Finance, would take this into consideration when he comes to this House to seek protective tariffs against foreign goods.

It may be that the Honourable Minister of Finance has denigrated the

stand taken by the Honourable Member for Kelantan Hilir. It looks to me that it is a difference of standards: the Honourable Member for Kelantan Hilir looks on \$1 as a very big sum of money, whereas the Honourable the Minister of Finance, perhaps, does not look on \$1 as a very big sum of money. In this respect, Mr Speaker, Sir, I wish to second what has been stated by the Honourable Member for Kelantan Hilir, because \$1 means a very big sum of money to people in the kampongs when they make about \$50 to \$60 a month each as compared to, perhaps, thousands of dollars by the Honourable Minister of Finance. To them, there is a very big difference, if the customs duties are increased from 25 per cent to 35 per cent.

Dr Lim Swee Aun: Mr Speaker, Sir, if nobody in this House wishes to speak I would like to reply. It is not fair to the Government, after making a reply, to be asked supplementary questions.

Mr Speaker: Nobody else.

Dr Lim Swee Aun: Mr Speaker, Sir, in reply to the appeal by the Honourable Member for Batu that the Government, particularly the Minister of Finance, should be careful that in the introduction of these protective duties, the manufacturers or industrialists should not be able to accumulate large profits as a result of such measures, I can assure the Honourable Member that before any protective duty is suggested for introduction, the accounts of the company are thoroughly gone into by accountants, even accountants on the Government side. In future, now that the Tariff Advisory Board has been set up, protective duties will have to go through the Tariff Advisory Board, where there will be public hearings, and I am sure the introduction of such duties would be justified—and the interests of consumers, particularly those of the low income group, will be one of the factors to be considered before the protection of any locally manufactured goods would be considered. Thank you.

Question put, and agreed to.

Resolved,

That this House resolves that in accordance with the powers vested in it by virtue of sub-section (2) of section 10 of the Customs Ordinance, 1952, the Customs Duties (Amendment No. 3) Order, 1964, which has been laid before the House as Statute Paper No. 45 of 1964 be confirmed.

CUSTOMS DUTIES (AMENDMENT No. 4) ORDER, 1964

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

That this House resolves that in accordance with the powers vested in it by virtue of sub-section (2) of section 10 of the Customs Ordinance, 1952, the Customs Duties (Amendment No. 4) Order, 1964, which has been laid before the House as Statute Paper No. 46 of 1964 be confirmed.

Sir, pending the extension of certain provisions of the Customs Ordinance, 1952 to the other States of Malaysia, that is, Singapore, Sarawak and Sabah, it becomes necessary to amend the list of countries appearing under paragraph 6 (5) of the Customs Duties Order, 1961 by including therein the three States referred to. This order seeks to implement such an amendment.

Honourable Members are aware that these three States as colonies of the United Kingdom enjoyed preferential treatment on their goods and produce when imported into the States of Malaya. However, as a result of their change in status, their produce and goods no longer enjoy the preferential treatment accorded to dependent territories of the United Kingdom. This Order, therefore, seeks to continue to accord goods and produce from Singapore, Sarawak and Sabah preferential treatment when imported into the States of Malaya. This amendment would thus not change the previous treatment accorded to goods and produce from these States prior to the establishment of Malaysia.

Sir, I beg to move.

Dr Lim Swee Aun: Sir, I beg to second the motion.

Question put, and agreed to.

Resolved,

That this House resolves that in accordance with the powers vested in it by virtue of

sub-section (2) of section 10 of the Customs Ordinance, 1952, the Customs Duties (Amendment No. 4) Order, 1964, which has been laid before the House as Statute Paper No. 46 of 1964 be confirmed.

CUSTOMS DUTIES (AMENDMENT No. 5) ORDER, 1964

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

Sir, this Order came into effect on 26th June, 1964 and seeks to amend the First Schedule to the Customs Duties Order, 1961 by replacing the *ad valorem* duty on motor vehicle tyres and tubes with specific duty. Motor vehicle tyres and tubes falling under Tariff Code Nos. 629 101, 629 102, 629 103, 629 104, 629 106, 629 107, 629 108 and 629 111 are affected by this amendment. The various Tariff Codes have accordingly been reclassified, as shown in the Order.

Honourable Members will recall that when seeking the approval of the House to an increase in the import duty rates on motor vehicle tyres and tubes in 1963, I then stated that the increase in the duty rates was necessary in order to protect our domestic industry. The public has benefited from the increase in duty since the home manufacturer has made significant price reductions on certain types of tyres and tubes. However, it has been found that, in terms of protection, the increase in the duty rates has not provided the required protection for two reasons. Firstly, the increase in duty rates has led importers to under-declare the value of their imports in order to reduce the amount of duty payable thereon. As a result of this practice, it has been found that the unit value of tyres, e.g. motor cycle tyres, has been lower than the unit value of the same tyres prior to the increase in duty rates. Consequently, there has been a loss in revenue as duty has not been paid on the correct value of imports. Secondly, it has been ascertained that the increase in duty has led to a substantial volume of tyres being imported into Penang Island but without a corresponding increase either in the level of re-exports or in the level of

duty paid imports from the Island. It may, therefore, be concluded that the abnormal volume of imports of tyres into Penang Island was for purposes of smuggling.

In order to discourage the practice of under-declaration of value thereby reducing the loss in revenue, and at the same time to provide the required tariff protection to the home manufacturer, the Government has now decided to replace the existing *ad valorem* duty rates on motor vehicle tyres and tubes with specific duty based on weight. The rates of specific duty are shown in the Order. It is admitted that any specific duty based on weight will have an unequal impact on various types of motor vehicle tyres and tubes imported since value is not always strictly related to weight.

It is considered that the imposition of specific duty will not lead to an increase in the prices of home manufactured tyres and tubes since the domestic manufacturer has given an assurance to the Government that their prices would not be increased and they have sufficient stocks to meet public demand in full. There is, therefore, no justification for an increase in prices as a result of the imposition of specific duty and members of the public are strongly advised to resist any demand for higher prices from dealers.

Sir, I beg to move,

That this House resolves that in accordance with the powers vested in it by virtue of sub-section (2) of section 10 of the Customs Ordinance, 1952, the Customs Duties (Amendment No. 5) Order, 1964, which has been laid before the House as Statute Paper No. 47 of 1964 be confirmed.

Dr Lim Swee Aun: Sir, I beg to second the motion.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Mr Speaker, Sir, may I ask the Minister of Finance that in moving this tariff protection, is he aware of the fact that the local manufacturer of the tyres and tubes in this country is making use of synthetic rubber? Mr Speaker, Sir, this is where when I just now asked for a careful examination of tariffs being imposed before they are being brought to this

House, because while we want to industrialise we do not want the local industrialists to make huge profits or to serve foreign interests. Now, it is well known that Dunlops in Petaling Jaya makes use of a great deal of synthetic rubber in the manufacture of their tyres. We know that Dunlops and other organisations of the same nature are worldwide, huge combines. What they cannot sell in Canada or in the United States they dump into Malaya, and we who are producing rubber in huge quantities and trying to sell rubber—sending trade missions to behind the Iron Curtain—are using synthetic rubber. As such I do hope that the Government will re-examine this question and see that the local industrialists, even if it means lesser profits for them, should be persuaded to use natural rubber which is produced in this country, rather than this country being served as a dumping ground for synthetic rubber of these huge combines which use us like playthings in their hands.

Enche' Geh Chong Keat (Penang Utara): Mr Speaker, Sir, I am constrained, solely in the public interest, to comment on this new legislation to increase still further the import duty on automobile tyres and tubes of foreign manufacture. I fully realise that this is a step to afford protection to the local tyre industry, but this is also crippling to business and the economic stability of the country. It will also kill all healthy competition and in the end the consumers, that is the public, will have to pay. Sir, I would not like to debate with the Minister of Finance and the Minister of Commerce and Industry, because it is their primary duty to set up industries, to find new revenue, and to improve our country. However, I would request both these Honourable Ministers that they must not only look forward towards attracting capital to the nation but also to look at the amount of sacrifice the local citizens have got to make.

Mr Speaker, Sir, the Minister spoke on protection for the industries. As I said, he should also look forward towards the view of the man-in-the-street, that is the consumer, and not

only to protect the Dunlop Company, which is the sole tyre manufacturer in this country—you have, in a way, protected it with income tax exemption and also the 77% protective duty. If we give full protection to a manufacturer, then we will be in a way encouraging the manufacturer to make huge profits by retaining his price. If we stop foreign imports as a means of supporting this industry, both the Honourable Ministers must be in a position to request for and go through the cost of production figures of the manufacturer to find out that his profit is being kept to the minimum, that is the cost plus a certain percentage of profit for his shareholders.

Mr Speaker, Sir, other countries, too, have their manufacturers. They have also encouraged industrialisation—nations such as Thailand, Philippines, Formosa, New Zealand and Japan. I do not like to bring in the affairs of other nations; but in the form of comparison I say that among all these countries, which are trying to attract capital, ours has imposed the highest import duty which will, in a way, drive away capital, unless both the Ministers will give an assurance that they are prepared to give the same facilities to other capitalists, who are prepared to set up such tyre factories in our country, and that we will accord them the same protection. I have been informed that in Singapore they have already set up one. If we have more, then with competition among the local manufacturers and with competition against foreign imports, I am sure that such healthy competition in the consumers market and in the manufacturers' market will, in turn, improve the production and the quality of goods as well as benefit the consumers in our nation. That, I believe, should be the sole criterion in giving protection. It is not so in the case of some local industries given pioneer status. I would give just one example. Cream and other materials produced in other countries are sent into Malaya together with the containers and they just fill them up with a machine, which is also imported; one man is employed to look after a few machines, and they just fill up

the tubes and call it pioneer industry—and that is local product. Mr Speaker, Sir, local product should be in the sense that in the manufacture of local tyres, local rubber and local fabrics (or imported fabrics, galvanised wire or steel wire, until we can produce them) should be used. With these local raw materials we can then produce a real 100 per cent Malaysian manufactured product. Such manufacture deserves 100 per cent support from our Government. But if it is going to be a make-shift or a “put-up” front under this pioneer status attraction to foreign capital, with all sorts of materials coming in and then being assembled in Malaya, rather than from local raw materials, this sort of encouragement will be all right as a stepping stone towards the building up of our economic stability and giving employment to our citizens. However, if we are going to give 100 per cent protection to only one company against competition from foreign manufacturers, it is not going to benefit the residents of the country. It needs to be reviewed by both the Honourable Minister of Finance and the Honourable Minister of Commerce and Industry. Thank you.

Enche' Mohd. Daud bin Abdul Samad (Besut): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya telah mengikuti perbahathan di dalam Dewan ini, dan dalam soal menambah dan meninggikan chukai ini kalau kita pandang sa-pintas lalu maka kita rasa bahawa orang yang akan terkena chukai ini ia-lah kompeni² atau pun mana² badan perusahaan. Tetapi yang menjadi masalah yang mesti difikirkan oleh Menteri yang berkenaan dan Ahli² Yang Berhormat di dalam Dewan ini, mithal-nya menambahkan atau meninggikan chukai tayar yang dibawa daripada luar negeri. Pada sa-pintas lalu juga saya mengatakan kita boleh setuju, tetapi saya ingin mendapat ketegasan dan penjelasan daripada Yang Berhormat Menteri Kewangan, kalau hendak menggalakkan perusahaan tayar dalam negeri ini, maka sudahkah di-buat satu chara kawalan harganya, dan ada-kah benar² perusahaan tayar itu akan di-modal dan akan di-usahkan oleh ra'ayat negeri ini?

Ini menjadi kluatir benar buat di-Persekutuan Malaysia ini mithal-nya atau pun di-Persekutuan Tanah Melayu ini, tetapi modal yang lebeh besar itu ia-lah di-diam²kan atau pun di-masokkan ka-dalam negeri ini. Jadi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, tidak ada erti, kalau tidak di-buat kawalan harga yang betul oleh Kerajaan yang ada hari ini kita sekat barang itu tidak masok dari luar, kemudian bila barang dari luar tidak masok dalam negeri ini maka pemodal² dalam negeri ini akan menaikkan pula harga barang² itu melambong, dan barang² dari luar sudah tidak dimasokkan maka ra'ayat negeri ini juga yang akan terima akibat yang akan membeli barang² dengan harga yang mahal. Sebab kita tahu ada orang memikirkan bagaimana yang saya katakan tadi ia-itu kompeni yang akan membayar chukai itu, bukan ra'ayat, tetapi tahu-lah kita dan saya perchaya ada orang yang menjadi ahli perniagaan dan menjadi Ahli Yang Berhormat atau pun wakil ra'ayat dalam Dewan ini, tiap² sen yang di-belanjakan sama ada chukai, transport atau pun apa juga chukai maka itu akan di-kira dan akan di-jadikan modal. Kalau semua segala chukai, transport dan lain² itu di-jadikan modal maka harga barang² itu mithal-nya tayar \$40, maka sudah tentu akan di-jual dengan harga \$45 atau pun \$50. Jadi, seluroh ra'ayat negeri ini juga yang akan kena bayar lebeh mahal. Jadi, kita pandang soal tayar, soal kechil, tetapi kalau tayar itu akan di-naikkan dengan harga yang mahal maka bas dan motokar dan lain² juga akan menaikkan tambangnya, maka seluroh ra'ayat negeri ini juga akan kena bayar atau pun akan kena belanja lebeh mahal. Jadi, ini-lah, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya harap Menteri Kewangan memikirkan dengan halus supaya ada satu kawalan harga yang betul² dengan tidak mengenakan kepada orang ramai akan membelanjakan lebeh tinggi dalam negeri ini.

Sebab, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sekarang ini kalau kita halusi betul² maka kita dapati orang² kampung pendapatan-nya kechil, tetapi barang² makin sa-hari makin mahal, tetapi kepada orang yang ada mempunyai pendapatan yang tetap, mithal-nya wakil ra'ayat

atau pun Ahli² Yang Berhormat di-dalam Dewan ini maka tidak terasa benar. Akan tetapi kapada ra'ayat yang kais pagi makan pagi dan kais petang makan petang sukar pula hendak mendapat pekerjaan maka terasa-lah oleh mereka itu bahawa dengan di-naikkan chukai harga barang makin mahal maka mereka pun sa-makin leteh dan lemah seperti hendak mendapatkan pekerjaan dan susah hendak hidup dalam negeri ini. Bila susah hendak hidup di-dalam negeri ini maka akan timbul-lah bermacam² perkara di-dalam negeri ini; apabila timbul perkara bermacam² maka akan timbul pula bermacam² tuduhan ka-sana kamari, dan ini-lah masalaah-nya yang mesti di-fikir dan di-timbangkan oleh Menteri Kewangan yang mengemukakan Usul ini. Sakian-lah, terima kaseh.

Enche' Abu Bakar bin Hamzah (Bachok): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya suka menarek perhatian Yang Berhormat Menteri yang berkenaan ia-itu nampak-nya di-dalam negara kita ini apabila kekurangan kewangan, Menteri yang berkenaan itu tidak ada jalan lain melainkan mengemukakan Undang² hendak menaikkan chukai². Jadi, saya berharap kapada Yang Berhormat Menteri yang berkenaan itu sa-lain daripada mengorek²kan sa-barang benda sama ada di-luar dan di-dalam untuk menaikkan chukai, tidak-kah Menteri itu dapat mengemukakan jalan lain ia-itu satu jalan yang boleh kita melipatkan kekayaan negeri ini dengan membanyakkan lagi perusahaan² atau pun perniagaan² yang chukai-nya tidak di-naikkan, tetapi dapat di-kumpulkan dengan kadar yang lama ia-itu kadar yang rendah, tetapi banyak pendapatannya berbanding dengan chara yang sudah menjadi kebiasaan kapada Menteri kita yang di-segani itu ia-itu satu jalan hanya menaikkan chukai ka-atas ra'ayat sahaja. Sakian-lah, Tuan Yang di-Pertua.

Enche' Mohamed Yusof bin Mahmud (Temerloh): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya bersetuju sangat-lah bagaimana chadangan Yang Berhormat Menteri untuk menjaga kepentingan industry kita dengan menaikkan chukai² untuk barang² yang di-masokkan di-dalam negeri ini. Tetapi rasa saya akibat-nya

ia-itu barang ini akan masok juga, dan sa-bagai adat manusia, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, suka memikirkan perkara² atau barang² yang baik dan elok. Sebab itu kita tidak khuatir membeli barang yang mahal itu. Jadi, rasa saya patut Yang Berhormat Menteri ini memikirkan ada-kah barang² yang di-keluarkan oleh industry kita itu sama taraf dan sama dia punya mutu-nya dengan segala barang² yang di-bawa ka-dalam negeri ini. Sebab kalau sudah sama maka saya rasa patut juga, kita, untuk hendak menjaga kepentingan industry kita itu di-sekat barang² luar negeri itu masok ka-negeri ini. Dengan chara itu segala industry kita ini terjaga kepentingan²-nya, dan dengan jalan ini, sa-bagaimana ucapan Menteri Perdagangan, ia-itu tidak ada satu² jalan untuk menaikkan harga² itu tadi, maka saya rasa lebih mudah dengan chara itu, dan rasa saya chara² menyekat langsung barang² ini daripada masok ka-dalam negeri ini, akan memberi faedah yang besar untuk menjaga kepentingan industry yang saya katakan dalam negeri ini.

Jadi, saya rasa dalam chara menaikkan chukai ini, patut-lah dapat di-timbangkan dan di-fikirkan supaya di-fikirkan dengan halus dalam chara memberi chukai ini.

Dr Lim Swee Aun: Mr Speaker, Sir, I am indeed very glad to notice so many Honourable Members expressing concern that the interests of the consumers should be protected. Sir, I can assure the House that the Government itself is very concerned that the consumers should not be exploited. However, if we want to improve the standard of living in this country and create employment opportunities, one of the methods is industrialisation, and I think Honourable Members accept this method of creating new employment.

Perhaps, the Honourable Member for Penang Utara does not agree to industrialisation but prefers tourism. However, as the Honourable Minister of Finance has explained, protective duty in this particular case is necessary because this change in the method of protective duty from *ad valorem* to specific duty by weight is considered necessary by Government so as to

prevent the under-declaration by importers. I am surprised that the Honourable Member for Penang Utara should say that by having high protective duty we shall be driving away capital. I would have thought it should be the other way round: the higher the duty the better the opportunity is for capital to industrialise. But it is not our intention to give the maximum or high protective duties. Our intention is to assist the newly formed companies in their early stages through protective duty so that they can be viable. But once they are viable and are able to compete with imported goods, then these protective duties will be lowered or even abolished. Our policy is free private enterprise and as such we encourage competition. We do not want monopoly in this country. If the Honourable Members will go through the list of the pioneer certificates that have been issued in Malaysia, most likely he will find that there are more than duplications of industries in this country.

The Honourable Member for Penang Utara has criticised that pioneer certificates should only be given to companies that manufacture 100 per cent and from local raw materials. We would certainly like to aim at such high ideals but, unfortunately, we do not have all the primary raw materials in this country. Therefore, it is necessary sometimes to import certain primary raw materials from abroad. If the Honourable Members will consider, most manufacturing countries in the whole world do not have all the primary commodities and they have to import them. We the under-developed country have been exporting our primary commodities to the developed countries. Similarly if we want to industrialise, we will have to import certain primary raw commodities that are not produced or not available in this country. But I can assure the Honourable Member from Penang Utara that we do not give pioneer status for pure assembling. That is why in my policy statement on the motor industry, assembling of motor cars in this country, I have stated that the process of assembling will not get pioneer status. It is only the manu-

facture of parts, but only when there is the process of manufacturing, that pioneer status is given to the companies.

The Honourable Member for Batu is worried that Dunlops in Malaya, which produces tyres here, is being used as a channel for dumping synthetic rubber from its parent company abroad. I can assure the Honourable Member that importation of synthetic for the use by this particular company is controlled by the Government. The use of synthetic rubber in the tyres made in this country is necessary not because it is cheaper than natural rubber but because of its technical qualities. In particular, if a tyre were made of 100 per cent natural rubber, the total mileage of that tyre would be much less than a tyre which contains a certain percentage of synthetic. That is one of the reasons why synthetic rubber is permitted to be used in our locally manufactured tyres. We could, of course, insist on 100 per cent natural rubber for our tyres, but I am sure if we do that, our local consumers will be the first to complain, in that it will not have the same technical qualities as the tyre that is being imported. Besides its extra mileage, it has also qualities of friction resistance and skid-proof, so that you can take corners at higher speeds.

The Honourable Member for Besut was concerned that through this amendment there might be increases in the charges of transportation in this country. If he heard the Honourable Minister of Finance clearly, he would have known that since this local company has been producing tyres, the price of the tyres manufactured by this company, which is practically throughout the whole range of tyres used in this country, is cheaper than before we introduced tariff protection. The volume produced by this company could be increased further if people would use more of this brand. I am afraid most of us in this country are very "brand-conscious". So, if we use more of the locally made tyres, the cost would be cheaper, not higher. But if the public would insist on imported tyres, then, of course, their cost of transport would be higher.

The Honourable Member for Temerloh has asked whether or not the quality of our local manufactures is as good as those imported. Now, before a company is given pioneer status, it has to state the standards to which its products would be manufactured. In this particular case of local tyres, I can assure the House that the standard manufactured is as good, or perhaps even better, than the imported ones. However, it is also the policy of the Government to get standards established in this country, and that is why we now have a Colombo Plan expert visiting this country to advise us on what standards are acceptable to this country, so that in future we shall be able to ensure ourselves that the manufactures in this country are of good standard and acceptable in international markets.

Question put, and agreed to.

Resolved,

That this House resolves that in accordance with the powers vested in it by virtue of sub-section (2) of section 10 of the Customs Ordinance, 1952, the Customs Duties (Amendment No. 5) Order, 1964, which has been laid before the House as Statute Paper No. 47 of 1964 be confirmed.

MALAYAN RAILWAY

Conversion of Rehabilitation Loans into Equity Investment

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

The purpose of this Resolution is to seek the approval of the House to convert the rehabilitation loans amounting to \$34,779,617.91 granted by the Government to the Malayan Railway Administration after the War into an investment in the equity of the Railway with effect from 1st January, 1959. This decision is in line with the recommendation of the Railway Economics Commission whose Report was published and laid before the House as Command Paper No. 1 of 1962. The Government decision to convert the rehabilitation loans into an equity investment was stated in Command Paper No. 2 of 1963 being the Government's statement on the financial recommendations of the

Commission and the arguments for this decision were set out in detail in that Paper. However, in order to facilitate an understanding of the purpose of this Resolution, I would like to sketch briefly the circumstances relating to this matter.

Sir, the Commission recommended in Section 16.37 of its Report that the Railway Administration should not be called upon to pay interest on \$34.78 million advanced as loan by the Government for rehabilitation, since such an expenditure by the Government should be considered as part of the price paid for the War. In Command Paper No. 42 of 1963, the Government pointed out that insofar as the policy of the Government concerning the financing of the Railway Administration was concerned, it was governed by a Resolution of the former Legislative Council dated 26th November, 1953. Under the terms of that Resolution, the Railway was called upon to repay loans granted by the Government subsequent to the commencement of the Loans Ordinance, 1951. The policy adopted by the Government had, therefore, been strictly in accordance with the terms of that Resolution. Although the Resolution made no exception in favour of rehabilitation loans, the then Financial Secretary made such an exception in his speech introducing the Motion. The Malayan Railway Administration had always maintained, therefore, that no interest should be payable on loans provided for rehabilitation purposes as the expenditure incurred did not enhance its earning capacity. The Government, however, on the other hand, had always maintained that the terms of the 1953 Resolution as a whole were very fair to the Administration, especially since some of the expenditure financed from rehabilitation loans could have contained an element of improvement although this could not be precisely calculated.

Nevertheless, after careful consideration of the Commission's views, the Government decided that with effect from 1st January, 1959 the sum of \$34,779,617.91, i.e. the actual amount involved, should cease to be regarded

as repayable interest-bearing loans and that it should be regarded as an investment in the equity of the Railway subject to the approval of this House.

Sir, the Resolution now before the House, if adopted, would mean that the Railway Administration would no longer be obliged to pay interest on the rehabilitation loans and that the equity investment would bear interest only to the extent to which the Administration earn a profit. Furthermore, the Railway Administration will no longer need to apply annually to the House to approve the moratorium on the interest and redemption charges on these loans which it has been doing since 1959.

Sir, I beg to move,

That this House resolves that pursuant to paragraph 4 of the Statement (No. 2) on the Report of the Railway Economics Commission, the sum of \$34,779,617.91 cents representing the balance of rehabilitation loans given by the Federal Government to the Malayan Railway shall cease to be regarded as a repayable interest-bearing loan with effect from the 1st day of January, 1959, and shall instead, be deemed to be an investment in the equity of the Railway with effect from that date, bearing interest only to the extent to which the Railway earns a profit on such equity.

Dr Lim Swee Aun: Sir, I beg to second the motion.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Mr Speaker, Sir, may I seek clarification from the Minister of Finance regarding this matter? I see that it is the declared intention of the House to convert the Malayan Railway into a corporation. Is it the intention of the Government to load the yet unborn corporation with this investment in the equity of the Railway? How does this tie up with the new set-up that the Government intends to set up?

Enche' Tan Siew Sin: Mr Speaker, Sir, I am afraid I cannot understand the logic of the Honourable Member for Batu. If, as he says, it is the intention of the Government to turn the Malayan Railway Administration into a corporation—and that is substantially true—then one would think that it would be the interest of the Railway to convert this loan into an equity

investment, and the reason would be quite simple to understand. If, for example, this sum of \$34 million were to remain as a loan, the Railway would be obliged to pay interest charges and redemption charges year after year, and the burden would, therefore, be greater, whereas, if this money, or if this sum, were converted into an investment, no dividend or interest need be paid, unless and until the Railway earns a profit. Therefore, the load would be far easier to bear if this sum were converted into an investment.

Question put, and agreed to.

Resolved,

That this House resolves that pursuant to paragraph 4 of the Statement (No. 2) on the Report of the Railway Economics Commission, the sum of \$34,779,617.91 cents representing the balance of rehabilitation loans given by the Federal Government to the Malayan Railway shall cease to be regarded as a repayable interest-bearing loan with effect from the 1st day of January, 1959, and shall, instead, be deemed to be an investment in the equity of the Railway with effect from that date, bearing interest only to the extent to which the Railway earns a profit on such equity.

DEVELOPMENT (SUPPLEMENTARY) (No. 4) ESTIMATES, 1963

Enche' Tan Siew Sin: Mr Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that the motion standing in my name on the Order Paper be referred to a committee of the Whole House.

Honourable Members will be aware that the additional provision so far approved for 1963 under the previous three Supplementary Development Estimates amounts to \$109,028,984. With the addition of the sum of \$2,831,425 now required under the Development (Supplementary) (No. 4) Estimates, 1963, the total appropriation in respect of all expenditure from the Development Fund for 1963 amounts to \$605,048,174. Actual expenditure, however, is estimated to be in the region of \$455 million.

The largest supplement now required is in respect of additional loan expenditure amounting to \$2.5 million under Head 138—Water Supplies to meet the additional requirements of the

State of Perak in connection with the Kinta Water Supply Scheme. The rest of the items requiring supplements are relatively small except for Head 152—Minister of External Affairs, where an additional sum of \$274,315 is required to purchase the property at No. 45, Belgrave Square, London, to house the Chancery of our High Commission there. The actual cost of this building was \$1,285,715 but the larger portion of this amount has been found from the 1963 provision. Small supplements are required for Head 103—Broadcasting, Head 126—Ministry of Rural Development and Head 149—Marine. There are also two token votes in respect of Head 118—Royal Malaysia Police and Head 144—Telecommunications for the purpose of creating new sub-heads.

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

Sir, I beg to move,

"That pursuant to Standing Order 67c the following Motion be referred to a Committee of the whole House:

"That this House resolves that an additional sum not exceeding \$2,831,425 be expended out of the Development Fund in respect of the financial year 1963, and that to meet the purpose of the Heads and Sub-heads set out in the second column of the Statement laid on the Table as Command Paper No. 14 of 1964, there be appropriated the sums specified opposite such Heads and Sub-heads in the eighth and ninth columns thereof."

Dr Lim Swee Aun: Sir, I beg to second the motion.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Mr Speaker, Sir, may I refer to Sub-Head 58 that the Honourable Minister of Finance spoke about just now, this sum of \$2½ million that is being loaned to the Perak State Government. Mr Speaker, Sir, I am not against such a loan, but I do not know whether the Government is aware that the cost of such schemes is often jacked up by the fact that P.W.D. expatriate officers prior to their Malayanisation very often give out such contracts to consultant firms in this country and after Malayanisation join such firms. Naturally, when they do such a thing, the cost of such

projects rise. I do hope that we can get an explanation from the Honourable the Minister of Works on this matter.

Mr Speaker, Sir, in connection with Head 149, Marine Landing Jetty, Pulau Langkawi, I notice that the original cost estimated was \$237,058. We are now told that the final cost is going to be \$272,059 as shown in the last page of the 1964 Development (Supplementary) Estimates. In these 1963 Development (Supplementary) Estimates we are asked to approve a sum of \$28,461, in the other Estimates we are asked to approve a further sum of \$35,000. Mr Speaker, Sir, I do not know whether the increased cost has anything to do with any sentimental journey that the Prime Minister may want to make to Pulau Langkawi, since that probably was his first posting as a Civil Servant in this country. In any case, Sir, the increased cost to me needs elucidation by the Honourable Minister concerned.

Dato' V. T. Sambanthan: Mr Speaker, Sir, I was not able to comprehend the full intention and scope of the suggestion made by the Member for Batu. As I took it, and I stand to correction, his charge was mainly that some of our water supply schemes are given to consultant firms for study and for advice. Am I correct?

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Contracts are farmed out to consultant farms.

Dato' V. T. Sambanthan: If that be so, then I would like to state that in a number of the larger water supply schemes, we do get consultant firms, and these consultant firms are of a fairly good reputation and they have been able to help us in the scheming and engineering of many of these water supply projects.

The Minister of Transport (Dato' Haji Sardon bin Haji Jubir): Mr Speaker, Sir, in answer to the Honourable Member for Batu, the construction of the Landing Jetty at Pulau Langkawi was completed in 1962, but the supplementary provision of \$28,461 is required to meet the cost of certain extras such as installation of water mains, electrical services to the jetty

including navigational lights on the dolphins and on the main jetty. As no provision was made in the 1963 Estimates, the additional expenditure was met from the Contingencies Reserve, which was shown in Advance Warrant No. 21 of 1963. But this sum was received far too late in the year for the work to be completed. Therefore, the supplementary provision now sought under Sub-head 5, Head 149, is for this particular purpose.

Question put, and agreed to.

Resolved,

That pursuant to Standing Order 67c the following Motion be referred to a Committee of the whole House:

"That this House resolves that an additional sum not exceeding \$2,831,425 be expended out of the Development Fund in respect of the financial year 1963, and that to meet the purpose of the Heads and Sub-heads set out in the second column of the Statement laid on the Table as Command Paper No. 14 of 1964, there be appropriated the sums specified opposite such Heads and Sub-heads in the eighth and ninth columns thereof".

Mr Speaker: The sitting is suspended till half past four this afternoon.

Sitting suspended at 1 p.m.

Sitting resumed at 4.30 p.m.

(Mr Speaker in the Chair)

MOTION

THE DEVELOPMENT (SUPPLEMENTARY) (No. 4) ESTIMATES, 1963

House immediately resolved itself into a Committee of the whole House.

The Development (Supplementary) (No. 4) Estimates, 1963 considered in Committee.

(Mr Speaker in the Chair)

Head 103—

Mr Chairman: I propose that the expenditure shown under Head 103 of the Development (Supplementary) (No. 4) Estimates, 1963, be approved.

The Minister of Agriculture and Co-operative (Enche' Mohamed Khir Johari): Mr Chairman, Sir, I wish to seek the approval of the House for a

sum of \$15,000 under Head 103, sub-head 17—Broadcasting—for buildings in connection with the Extension of Television Service to the West Coast of the Peninsula. As the House is aware, our Television Service is now being established as a regular service having successfully gone through its pilot stage since its inauguration in December last year. In all, 14 sites would be required to enable the relaying and the re-transmission of programmes to cover the whole of the West Coast and so far only two of these sites have been established. The sum of \$15,000 is supplementary to the provision already made for the acquiring and preparation of these sites, without which transmission cannot be effected. The money had already been advanced from the Contingencies Reserve and the inclusion of this item in the Supplementary Development Estimates is to allow the reimbursement of the sum so advanced.

Sir, I beg to move.

Enche' Stephen Yong Kuet Tze (Sarawak): Would the Minister enlighten the House as to whether he has in mind the extension of Television to Sarawak and Sabah and, if so, when would that be?

Enche' Mohamed Khir Johari: Mr Chairman, plans are already in hand for the starting of Television Service in Sabah and Sarawak, but how far we are going to move will depend on the money made available to the Ministry for such service.

Question put, and agreed to.

The sum of \$15,000 for Head 103 agreed to stand part of the Development (Supplementary) (No. 4) Estimates, 1963.

Head 118—

Mr Chairman: I propose that the expenditure shown under Head 118 of the Development (Supplementary) (No. 4) Estimates, 1963, be approved.

The Minister of Home Affairs and Minister of Justice (Dato' Dr Ismail): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I beg to move that a token sum of \$10 under Head 118—Royal Malaysia Police—be approved.

With the formation of Malaysia the Government agreed to the establishment of three-and-a-half Companies of the Police Field Force for duty in Sabah. Accordingly, a sub-head was created under the 1963 Development Estimates to provide for their accommodation. As the plan for the accommodation is in the planning stage only, a token provision of \$10 only is required.

Question put, and agreed to.

The sum of \$10 for Head 118 agreed to stand part of the Development (Supplementary) (No. 4) Estimates, 1963.

Head 126—

The Assistant Minister of National and Rural Development (Enche' Abdul-Rahman bin Ya'kub): Mr Chairman, Sir, I beg to move that the supplementary provision of \$3,927 under Head 126—Ministry of Rural Development—be approved.

Sir, the provision under sub-head 14 is for the purpose of regularising an incorrectly debited expenditure made in 1961. The amount was in fact fully covered by the balance of the provision made in 1961. Therefore, in fact, no extra expenditure is involved at all. What happened was that some time in 1961 a small bridge was built in Penang, but the State of Penang charged it incorrectly to the wrong account, which was only discovered in 1963 when the accounts for 1961 and 1962 had already been closed. It is to regularise the position that the supplement is sought for.

Sir, I beg to move.

Question put, and agreed to.

The sum of \$3,927 under Head 126 agreed to stand part of the Development (Supplementary) (No. 4) Estimates, 1964.

Heads 138 and 144—

The Minister of Works, Posts and Telecommunications (Dato' V. T. Sambanthan): Mr Chairman, Sir, with your permission, I would like to take Heads 138, Water Supplies, and 144, Telecommunications, together.

(Mr Chairman indicates assent)

Sir, under the Agreement entered into in July, 1962 between the Government of the Federation of Malaya and the Government of the State of Perak, a loan of \$17 million was granted to the State Government for two development projects, namely, Kinta Water Supply Scheme amounting to \$4,500,000 and Dindings Water Supply Scheme, amounting to \$12,500,000. According to the Second Schedule to that Agreement, a sum of \$2,000,000 was to be drawn on 15-1-63 and another sum of \$2,500,000 on 15-6-63 in respect of Kinta Water Supply Scheme. But in the 1963 Development Estimates only \$2 million was provided for the Scheme. Accordingly the remaining sum of \$2½ million had to be made available from the Contingencies Reserve.

With regard to Head 144, this sum relates to the obtaining of one outside broadcasting unit and towards the cost of electrical installation and screening for microwave stations at Gunong Pulai. This requirement was not entered in the 1963 Budget proposals, as it was a new proposal arising from Cabinet decision. It has been found possible to quote savings. The House is now asked to vote only a token sum of \$10.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Mr Chairman, Sir, *mea culpa*—my fault. When I spoke on Head 118 just now, perhaps, I did not express myself quite clearly so that I succeeded in confusing the Minister of Works—once again *mea culpa*.

Mr Chairman, Sir, just now I asked two things about this expenditure: one was that works of this nature had been farmed out part of the projects to consultant engineers and part of them had been done, I believe, by the Public Works Department itself. That has been satisfactorily explained by the Minister. What I did not get an answer to was this: I asked the Minister whether he was aware that many expatriate officers of the P.W.D., before Malayanisation, farmed out these contracts to consultant firms and that they on Malayanisation joined

these consultant firms, either locally or in London. Now, Sir, that is a practice that must be prohibited and must be looked into by the Honourable Minister of Works.

I need not quote many examples. Let us take the case of the last expatriate State Engineer in Johore—one Mr Cummings. Before he got himself Malayanised, he saw to it that a good deal of the work went to a firm known as Keene & Co. On Malayanisation he joined that firm, and he is still with that firm; and that firm is carrying out a major part of the P.W.D.'s works in Johore. Sir, I wish the Ministry of Works to look into this matter and see that such mal-practices are corrected. I do not know whether Mr Cummings is a Malaysian citizen now, as has been claimed by the Acting Prime Minister, when he said that twenty had been Malayanised, had taken citizenship papers and, therefore, they are entitled to remain in this country. I do not know whether Mr Cummings comes into that category. If he does not come under that category, then surely he must be packed off to U.K. where he belongs.

Dato' V. T. Sambanthan: Mr Chairman, Sir, I will certainly look into the proposition made by the Honourable Member for Batu. As far as I know whenever there have been requests by ex-engineers for employment locally here or to be employed in consultant engineers firms and to be stationed here, we have decidedly refused such requirements. However, with regard to Mr Cummings, I will certainly look into the matter.

Question put, and agreed to.

The sums of \$2,500,000 for Head 138 and \$10 for Head 144 agreed to stand part of the Development (Supplementary) (No. 4) Estimates, 1963.

Head 149—

Mr Chairman: I now propose that the sum of \$38,163 for Head 149 stand part of the Development (Supplementary) (No. 4) Estimates, 1963.

Dato' Haji Sardon bin Haji Jubir: Mr Chairman, Sir, I beg to move that

a sum of \$38,163 under Sub-heads 5 and 9, Head 149, Marine, be approved.

In regard to Sub-head 5, Landing Jetty, Pulau Langkawi, this jetty was completed in 1962, but a supplementary provision of \$28,461 is required to meet the cost of certain extras such as installation of water mains and electrical services to the jetty including navigational lights on the dolphins and on the main jetty. As no provision was made in the 1963 Estimates, the additional expenditure was met from the Contingencies Reserve as seen in Advance Warrant No. 21/1963. This sum was not availed of as the Warrant was received far too late in the year for the work to be completed. The supplementary provision now sought under Sub-head 5, Head 149, is for this purpose.

Now, in regard to Sub-head 9, Construction of a Slipway at Marine Base, Glugor, this scheme is now completed. But a supplementary provision of \$9,702 is required for the payment now exacted in full for the project. As no provision was made in the 1963 Estimates, the additional expenditure was met from the Contingencies Reserve as Advance Warrant No. 21 of 1963. Thus, the supplementary provision now sought under Sub-head 9, Head 149, is for this purpose.

Sir, I beg to move.

Question put, and agreed to.

The sum of \$38,163 for Head 149 agreed to stand part of the Development (Supplementary) (No. 4) Estimates, 1963.

Head 152—

Enche' Abdul-Rahman bin Ya'kub: Mr Chairman, Sir, I beg to move that the sum of \$274,315 shown under Head 152, Ministry of External Affairs, be approved.

A total provision of \$2,932,558 was approved by this House for expenditure by the Ministry of External Affairs in connection with its building projects overseas. It is a normal practice, as far as possible of course, to acquire properties, namely buildings

and land, for use by the various missions overseas. Such purchases will amount to economic savings on the Recurrent Expenditure, which will otherwise have to be met for rentals of buildings, etc.

With reference to 1963, the total sum allocated was for building projects in Bangkok, Tokyo, Bonn, Karachi and London. However, this amount approved falls short to the extent of \$274,315. As it was decided that the building larger than originally anticipated be purchased in London in order to house the various units for the High Commission which are rather scattered in the various parts of London, and also to provide more space consequent upon the expansion of the High Commission after the coming into being of Malaysia, the provision of \$274,315 under column 8 of page 2 of Command Paper No. 14 of 1964 is now sought.

Sir, I beg to move.

Question put, and agreed to.

The sum of \$274,315 for Head 152 agreed to stand part of the Development (Supplementary No. 4) Estimates, 1963.

Question put, and *resolved*,

That this House resolves that an additional sum not exceeding \$2,831,425 be expended out of the Development Fund in respect of the financial year 1963, and that to meet the purpose of the Heads and Sub-heads set out in the second column of the Statement laid on the Table as Command Paper No. 14 of 1964, there be appropriated the sums specified opposite such Heads and Sub-heads in the eighth and ninth columns thereof.

House resumed

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

That this House resolves that an additional sum not exceeding \$2,831,425 be expended out of the Development Fund in respect of the financial year 1963, and that to meet the purpose of the Heads and Sub-heads set out in the second column of the Statement laid on the Table as Command Paper No. 14 of 1964, there be appropriated the sums specified opposite such Heads and Sub-heads in the eighth and ninth columns thereof.

Dato' Dr Ismail: Sir, I beg to second the motion.

Question put, and agreed to.

Resolved,

That this House resolves that an additional sum not exceeding \$2,831,425 be expended out of the Development Fund in respect of the financial year 1963, and that to meet the purpose of the Heads and Sub-heads set out in the second column of the Statement laid on the Table as Command Paper No. 14 of 1964, there be appropriated the sums specified opposite such Heads and Sub-heads in the eighth and ninth columns thereof.

DEVELOPMENT (SUPPLEMENTARY) (No. 1) ESTIMATES, 1964

Enche' Tan Siew Sin: Mr Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that the motion standing in my name on the Order Paper be referred to a Committee of the whole House.

The Development (Supplementary) (No. 1) Estimates, 1964, which are laid before the House show an additional expenditure of \$32,233,679 over and above the provision already approved for 1964. Of this amount a sum of \$20,358,091 has been advanced by means of advance warrants from the Contingency Reserve shown under Head 153 of the main Development Estimates, and it is now necessary to recoup the amount by way of supplementary estimates.

From the estimates before the House, it will be noted that the biggest item of additional expenditure is in respect of Head 138, Water Supplies, for which a sum of \$5,300,000 is required for the purpose of granting additional loans to the States of Selangor and Kedah, in view of the quicker progress of the two schemes, namely, the Klang Gates Water Supply Scheme, Phase II, and the Kedah Water Supply Scheme.

The second biggest is in respect of Head 122, Minister of Education, for which a supplement of \$5,248,600 is required mainly for the purpose of making grants for extension and improvement of fully aided schools and other educational buildings.

Another big item is in respect of Head 121, Minister of Commerce and

Industry, for which a sum of \$3,000,000 is required for the purpose of increasing the amount available as loans for industrial estates from \$4,000,000 to \$7,000,000, and another sum of \$677,828 for additional expenditure in order to extend electrical facilities to new villages and other rural areas.

There are three other large supplements, namely, under Head 106, Minister of Interior, under Head 118, Royal Malaysia Police, and under Head 126, Minister of Rural Development.

The sum of \$3,575,034 required under Head 106, Minister of Interior is for the purpose of meeting an award of \$1,693,400 made by the Collector of Land Revenue, Kuala Lumpur, for land acquisition, and the balance of \$1,881,634 is for the purpose of making grants to States for projects in Town Council and Town Board areas.

The sum of \$3,261,310 required under Head 118, Royal Malaysia Police, is mainly needed for the purpose of constructing Police buildings and quarters in Singapore.

The sum of \$3,000,000 required under Head 126, Minister of Rural Development, is to meet urgent requests for minor works in kampongs and new villages. The other items are relatively small. There are also four token votes of \$10 each for the purpose of obtaining the approval of the House for changes in the total estimated cost of certain projects and also to create one new Sub-head.

The additional sums provided in the Supplementary Estimates in respect of Sarawak and Sabah are largely to cover revotes for projects carried over from 1963. These projects were expected to be completed in 1963, but owing to unavoidable delays in the delivery of machines or difficulty in the transportation of material they could not be completed in time. This was not foreseen, and hence insufficient, or no provision, was made in the 1964 main Development Estimates.

From the Estimates before the House, Honourable Members will note that including the supplement now sought, the appropriation from the Development Fund in 1964 amounts to \$753.8 million, which is about one-half of our annual recurrent expenditure. This figure is now considered to be extremely high, in the light of our financial provision and the pressing need for additional expenditure on defence and security. My Cabinet colleagues and I have agreed that some of the projects entered in the Development Estimates, which are not very pressing, may have to be phased out or adjusted according to the resources available, and action is now in hand to review these projects.

Sir, I beg to move,

"That pursuant to Standing Order 67c the following motion be referred to a Committee of the whole House:

"That this House resolves that an additional sum not exceeding \$32,233,679 be expended out of the Development Fund in respect of the financial year 1964, and that to meet the purpose of the Heads and Sub-heads set out in the second column of the Statement laid on the Table as Command Paper No. 15 of 1964, there be appropriated the sums specified opposite such Heads and Sub-heads in the eighth and ninth columns thereof."

Dato' Dr Ismail: Sir, I beg to second the motion.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Mr Speaker, Sir, I rise to oppose the motion to appropriate \$32,233,679 out of the Development Fund for the year 1964. I am glad that the Minister of Finance is concerned at such expenditure and he has expressed the intention of a review by his Cabinet colleagues that such commitments be phased out in view of other pressing needs of the country. This goes to prove what I am going to say.

Mr Speaker, Sir, the object of giving supplementary approval to expenditure is to help the Government to meet expenses of items that had been overlooked when the original budget was drawn up. Properly speaking, no expenditure, or even commitment, must be made before Parliament has had the opportunity of considering

the merits of a proposal by Government. However, in almost all instances, it is found that the Government spends the money in advance and then asks for permission to do so. This puts the cart before the horse, and is a mockery of parliamentary control of the finance of the country. This control of the expenditure of the country is the cornerstone of parliamentary democracy. I hope no such attempt will be made in the future to evade parliamentary control over expenditure of public funds. Of much more seriousness is the dirty, mean and corrupt manner in which public funds were used to indirectly buy votes during the elections. Out of a total of \$32-plus million now asked for not less than \$13.5 million has been used for this purpose. I say this without fear of contradiction, as can be seen from what I have to say. Under Head 106, a total of \$3,575,034 were spent on items such as recreational facilities for Kuala Lumpur and as grants for towns to supply various amenities. This item was never envisaged in the original Development Plan or the Second Development Plan. No such expenditure was sought for in all the years that have passed. Now, but certainly this year, it was introduced without the knowledge or approval of Parliament. All this money has already been spent. How it was spent, why it was spent and what was the urgency—we do not know. Therefore, the only conclusion is that the money was spent for the elections with the sole purpose of winning votes. Secondly, under Head 122—which the Minister of Finance says is the second largest item—a sum of \$5-plus million was spent. In fact, this amount was advanced from the Contingencies Reserve Fund. This is stated as Special Capital Grants to Fully-Assisted Schools and for other Educational Buildings. Capital Grants for schools have been clamoured for for a long time. In every session of the House there has been demands but this item was never introduced in any of the earlier Development Estimates nor even the numerous Supplementary Estimates. It was neither in any of the Development Plans, but now, as

if by magic, this item for over \$5 million is there. How is this accounted for? The Minister of Finance has made his usual remarks when he moved this motion, but he did not say a word for this unusual departure. Again, I ask: What was the urgency for the expenditure? What was the need to advance so much money from the Contingencies Fund? Was it because of Indonesian confrontation? Was there an emergency in the educational demand that was not anticipated? Has the population suddenly expanded to the point of explosion that such urgent action was needed? Or was there any emergency in the fortunes of the Alliance in the elections?

Mr Speaker, Sir, this was the money used for the so-called crash programme which was announced by the Finance Minister, and for which the Ministry of Education was pushed aside and a Special Committee was set up, with the Finance Minister and the Minister of Education as co-Chairmen. What an unusual procedure! Was the gravity of the situation such that the Minister of Finance had to assume the role of Director of Operations and had to go in chartered planes doling out money to schools in areas where the Alliance was weakest? Could the Minister of Finance tell this House, especially the M.I.C. and Indians generally, why was not a single representative of the M.I.C. in the Special Committee to deal with the crash programme?

Dato' V. T. Sambanthan: Mr Speaker, Sir, on a point of information. May I ask the Honourable Member to check up his facts before he speaks here.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: I stand corrected if the Minister replies afterwards. Are not there Tamil schools in this country? I ask this, because it was specifically announced that the committee would consist of five UMNO and five M.C.A. members with the Minister of Finance and the Minister of Education as co-Chairmen. Mr Speaker, Sir, could the Honourable Acting Prime Minister—who is not here now—say why a committee of

political parties was set up to distribute public funds. Is not this an attempt to use public money for political purposes and to gain political favours? What has the Attorney-General to say to this? It will be interesting to hear what the Auditor-General has to say. But, of course, his report will come a long time afterwards and everybody would have forgotten about it—so the Government hopes. Incidentally, why was the distribution of this largesse confined only to M.C.A. and M.I.C. Ministers and Assistant Ministers?

Mr Speaker, Sir, may I ask what were the UMNO Ministers doing? Can it be said that the numerous Sekolah Jenis Kebangsaan throughout the country, particularly those in the rural areas, were not in need of funds for this crash programme to repair and to equip them? I do know that the Sekolah Jenis Kebangsaan Rendah at Kampong Sungei Tua in my own backyard of Batu is too small to accommodate all the students that they have to borrow the premises of the Sekolah Agama. Neither the then Minister of Education nor any other UMNO Ministers went there to look into their needs. Why? The school is today too small for its present students. What of next year's intake? And as far as I know, nothing has been done to solve this problem. I hope the present Minister of Education will give urgent attention to this and institute a post election crash programme to solve the shortage of space in that school.

The Alliance Government has used the crash programme as part of their election weapon and we are now asked to approve their supplementary development estimates. They certainly have crashed the financial barrier by such wanton waste and misuse of public funds. They also have acted in such a way as to create an unholy spectacle of the M.C.A. and M.I.C. Ministers flitting from one place to another distributing funds to all and sundry. If such funds were needed by these schools and other institutions, the cheques surely could have been posted to the recipients. In any case, why were the civil servants not made to

hand over such cheques personally? What are they for if they are not asked to do such things. I see that there are a lot of civil servants behind the Government benches and I do know that some of them were most frustrated over this.

AN HONOURABLE MEMBER: How do you know?

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: The officials of the Ministry of Education were kept completely in the dark. The first time they knew of the distribution was when they were ordered to be present at the Minister's glorious presentation ceremonies. What is worse, some of them only learnt of such philanthropic acts of the M.C.A. and M.I.C. involving public funds when they read of them in the Press. I am reliably informed that some of the cheques have not been banked yet. Some of the money has been used for purposes other than what it was meant for. Finally, to cap it all, there is no proper supervision of the expenditure and no accounts are being kept. Mr Speaker, Sir, it must be clear as crystal that this money was used to gain political favour. It is a form of indirect corruption on a national scale and the Ministers and Members on that side of the House are a disgrace for having stooped so low.

Furthermore, under Head 126 an exact additional amount of \$3 million was advanced from the Contingencies Fund. This is for Minor Rural Development Schemes and is in addition to the \$10,772,705 already voted in December, 1963. This makes a total of \$13.8 million, almost an 100 per cent increase over the 1963 estimates figure and 700 per cent increase over the 1962 figure, which was \$1.9 million. This is a very substantial increase for projects which are considered minor and involves the staggering sum of over \$13 million. Such an expenditure seems not to have been anticipated in the Second Development Plan although an appreciable amount has already been spent. I need not attempt to show, Mr Speaker, Sir, where all this leads to. Only those who are blind would see not. But from all this it is clear beyond doubt that the Alliance

Government has abused its powers and has misappropriated public funds on a vast scale. As such, the members of the Alliance, especially the Minister of Finance should not be sitting in this House and occupy the Ministry of Finance. He should be in one of His Majesty's prisons for criminal misappropriation (*Laughter*).

Mr Speaker: Please proceed.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Sir, it should be remembered that Parliament had been prorogued and there was only a caretaker Government. The caretaker Government suddenly took great care to bolster the fortunes of the Alliance Party during the elections by going on a spending spree and today we are asked to approve all their misdeeds. Such is the type and calibre of the people that we have to run the Government. It is a pity that the country has been entrusted to such unscrupulous people. As such, it is the duty of this House to withhold approval of the motion, as it is contrary to the provisions of the Constitution and has been used for political purposes. The Constitution states that advances from the Contingencies Fund can be made for urgent and unforeseen needs. According to Article 103 (1), it reads as follows:

"Parliament may by law provide for the creation of a Contingencies Fund and for authorising the Minister charged with responsibility for finance, if satisfied that there has arisen an urgent and unforeseen need for expenditure for which no other provision exists, to make advances from the Contingencies Fund to meet that need."

From that, Mr Speaker. Sir, it should be evident that the Minister of Finance in making this advance has connived with his party and has misused his powers. As such, I call upon this House to reject this motion, and I oppose it in no uncertain terms.

Enche' Mohamed Daud bin Abdul Samad (Resut): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Yang Berhormat Menteri Kewangan telah mengemukakan Rancangan Pembangunan Tambahan bagi tahun 1964 ini. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Kerajaan Perikatan yang memerintah Persekutuan Malaysia ini mengaku dan mengatakan hendak menjalankan

keadilan. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kalau benar²-lah hendak menjalankan keadilan, maka di-dalam soal membuat rancangan kemajuan sama ada dalam bandar, atau pun luar bandar, maka hendak-lah di-tentukan satu dasar, bagaimana terchatit di-dalam Perlembagaan Persekutuan-nya itu berkenaan dengan capitation grant yang mesti di-fikirkan dan di-timbangkan berapa banyak-nya penduduk² di-suatu² tempat, atau pun di-dalam sa-sabuah negeri itu. Sebab saya nampak sampai hari ini soal pembahagian rancangan kemajuan ini tidak berjalan benar² mengikut dasar yang sa-benar²-nya adil. Jadi, saya menuntut pada petang ini dan dalam Rumah yang mulia ini supaya di-tentukan satu dasar rancangan kemajuan ini, yang pertama-nya ia-lah dasar pembahagian kewangan; yang kedua-nya ia-lah dasar pembahagian pegawai² dan yang ketiga-nya ia-lah menentukan (dasar) pembahagian alat²an. Jadi, kalau ini-lah telah di-jalankan dan telah di-amalkan, maka dapat-lah ra'ayat di-seluruh Malaysia ini, tegas-nya ra'ayat daripada pantai timur, sebab saya datang daripada Besut, Trengganu, daripada sa-buah Negeri di-pantai timur yang maseh lagi backward State—Negeri yang kebelakangan.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, dalam itu untuk mendapatkan perimbangan kemajuan ini, maka dapat-lah ditambahkan persen pula supaya Negeri² di-seluruh Persekutuan Malaysia ini dapat semua sa-kali, atau pun pada keseluruhan-nya merasa nikmat rancangan kemajuan yang telah dibanggakan dan di-jalankan. Kalau tidak, saya yakin dan perchaya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, hanya bagaimana chakap² di-Kuala Lumpur ini, apa yang saya tahu mereka mengatakan "P.J.K." P.J.K. kapada kami, pengertian di-pantai timur, atau pun Besut, Trengganu, ia-lah "Pingat Jasa Kebaktian", tetapi apa yang kami tahu "P.J.K." yang di-chakapkan di-Kuala Lumpur ini ia-lah rancangan kemajuan itu banyak-nya berjalan di-Pahang, Perak, Johor dan Kedah. Itu-lah "P.J.K." dalam erti kemajuan ini. Jadi, jangan-lah hendak-nya berlaku demikian lagi (*Ketawa*).

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, jadi itu-lah yang menjadi masaalah dan ini-lah hasrat seluroh ra'ayat, tegas-nya dari Besut, atau pun dari Trengganu yang mahu melihat bahawa ranchangan kemajuan ini akan dapat berjalan dengan baik-nya.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya suka juga hendak menyentuh dalam soal asas kemajuan ini, sebab saya tahu di-mana negeri yang telah maju, maka asas kemajuan yang sa-benar²-nya ia-lah memikirkan masaalah pelajaran tinggi dengan sa-banyak²-nya dan masaalah menambahkan pendapatan, atau pun ekonomi bagi orang² Melayu, tegas-nya saya mengatakan begitu, juga saya tegaskan bagi membanyakkan orang² Melayu mendapat pelajaran tinggi, mithal-nya yang telah tamat di-sekolah² tinggi, atau pun di-university. Tetapi, bila kita pandang kepada asas kemajuan yang sa-benar-nya, maka dua perkara ini belum-lah benar², dengan sa-chara ramai² dapat di-rasai oleh orang² Melayu dalam negeri ini, dan ini-lah yang saya harapkan bagi pehak Kerajaan supaya memikirkan dan menimbangkan serta berikhtiar menambah dan menjalankan.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, tentang masaalah pelajaran, saya sukachita hendak menyatakan bahawa bila kita memerhatikan dalam tahun 1964 ini sahaja anak² Melayu yang hendak masuk ka-universiti, apa yang saya terbacha dalam *Utusan Melayu* baharu² ini 940 orang penuntut² yang akan masuk universiti, tetapi orang² Melayu hanya-lah ada 200 orang sahaja. Jadi, jauh benar-lah lagi perimbangan-nya, sedangkan soal pegawai tinggi mithal-nya telah terchatet dalam Perlembagaan bahawa M.C.S. Officers, atau pun pegawai² tinggi itu dua pertiga di-beri kepada orang² Melayu dan satu pertiga di-beri kepada orang² yang bukan Melayu, tetapi kalau usaha yang benar² tidak di-jalankan daripada sekolah² rendah, menengah dan sampai kepada universiti-nya, maka bila sampai kepada peringkat tinggi hendak membenarkan hendak Perlembagaan itu, atau pun yang di-namakan keistimewaan bagi orang² Melayu, maka kosong sahaja. Jadi, saya harap kepada Menteri Pelajaran

supaya memberikan hadiah pelajaran ini daripada darjah² rendah kepada darjah² menengah dan sampai-lah ka-universiti dengan sa-banyak²-nya, sebab apa yang saya tahu sekarang ini hadiah pelajaran itu di-beri kepada orang² yang hendak melanjutkan pelajaran ka-universiti, tetapi anak tangga yang hendak sampai kepada universiti itu tidak di-fikirkan dan di-timbangkan dengan halus-nya.

Sa-lain daripada itu, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, apa yang menyedehkan saya yang saya dapat tahu bahawa ada 15 orang penuntut² Melayu yang telah berpeluang pergi ka-universiti Malaya dan penuntut² itu telah pun hadir ka-universiti, tetapi dengan sa-chara tidak langsung telah di-paksakan supaya mempelajari bahasa China. Kemudian penuntut² itu kata: "Kami tidak mahu mempelajari bahasa China, kami hendakkan pelajaran bahasa China itu di-gantikan dengan pelajaran ugama Islam, atau pun Islamic Studies". Saya tidak tahu-lah, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sama ada perkara ini telah di-sedari, atau pun tidak oleh Menteri Pelajaran. Jadi, saya rasa, ini amat-lah menyedehkan sa-kali, di-dalam Perlembagaan Persekutuan telah terchatet yang ugama Islam ia-lah ugama rasmi dan masa ini ada-lah masa Bulan Bahasa Kebangsaan dan tiga tahun lagi konon-nya pada tahun 1967 maka akan di-jalankan bahasa kebangsaan dalam negeri ini. Jadi, bila 15 orang penuntut itu hendak melanjutkan pelajaran-nya ka-universiti, hendak belajar Islamic Studies, tetapi di-suroh-nya belajar bahasa China. Ini saya mendapat tahu daripada 15 orang penuntut² itu yang tidak mahu belajar bahasa China dan langsung-lah ka-lima² belas orang itu yang terdiri daripada penuntut² Melayu itu tidak dapat melanjutkan pelajaran-nya . . .

Enche' Mohamed Yusof bin Mahmud: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Standing Order 67 (3)—“ . . . principles of Government policy and administration as indicated by the supplementary appropriations included in the Bill” sahaja, tidak-lah termasuk berkenaan dengan policy, memberi scholarship dan sa-bagai-nya.

Mr Speaker: Boleh dia masokkan, sebab ada bersangkutan-paut dengan pelajaran—general policy.

Enche' Mohd. Daud bin Abdul Samad: Terima kasih, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sebab saya ada di-khas dalam ini menunjukkan Ministry of Education dan di-bawah-nya ia-lah education. Jadi, apa yang saya chakap ini ia-lah berhubung dengan perkara education atau pun perkara pelajaran, saya rasa saya tidak terbabas. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sungguh pun saya baharu dalam Dewan yang mulia ini, saya rasa tidak-lah saya terlanjur. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, jadi saya harap-lah Menteri Pelajaran menyiasat apa yang saya telah sampaikan dalam Dewan yang mulia ini dengan sa-boleh²-nya 15 orang penuntut yang sudah tidak dapat peluang dan tidak dapat melanjutkan pelajaran di-Universiti Malaya itu di-ikhtiar dan di-usahakan dengan sa-berapa segera-nya supaya dapat-lah pemuda² Melayu itu mensekukan dan . . .

Enche' Ibrahim bin Abdul Rahman (Seberang Tengah): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, on a point of order 67C. Saya berpendapat ini Development Estimates, bukan development brain meter sa-bagaimana Ahli Yang Berhormat itu berchakap berkenaan dengan keadaan pelajaran. Ini berkenaan dengan pembangunan, bukan pembangunan otak, tetapi pembangunan rumah² atau bangunan² sekolah dan lain².

Mr Speaker: Saya suka hendak menyatakan sedikit ia-itu perbahathan kita ini atas perbelanjaan, tetapi boleh di-sentuh sedikit dalam perkara pelajaran sebab ada termasuk dalam ini. Hanya sedikit sahaja boleh chakap, jangan banyak.

Enche' Mohd. Daud bin Abdul Samad: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, nampak-nya takut benar kalau berchakap panjang.

Some Honourable Members: Berani.

Mr Speaker: Proceed.

Enche' Mohd. Daud bin Abdul Samad: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, dalam Dewan ini kalau kita tidak dapat berchakap dan menyampaikan apa

yang berlaku, maka sia²-lah ra'ayat memilih saya menjadi Wakil Ra'ayat dan dudok dalam Dewan ini. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sukachita saya hendak masok pula dalam soal Kementerian Kerja Raya. Di-Besut ada satu jambatan di-Penarek ia-itu di-buat oleh orang² yang sama dengan Dato' V. T. Sambanthan, dan jambatan itu konon-nya telah runtuh oleh benchana alam ia-itu di-tempoh . . .

Mr Speaker: Jangan sebut nama, sebut Menteri.

Enche' Mohd. Daud bin Abdul Samad: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, jambatan itu di-bena sa-lepas Yang Amat Berhormat Tun Abdul Razak sa-bagai Menteri Pembangunan Luar Bandar pergi ka-Besut dan ka-Trengganu pada tahun 1961, dan tidak dapat sempat di-pakai 3 bulan, maka jambatan itu pun runtuh konon-nya di-tempoh oleh satu jenis pokok. Dan apa yang saya tahu yang telah di-bentangkan oleh Yang Amat Berhormat Menteri Besar Trengganu sa-belum daripada Dewan Undangan Negeri Trengganu di-bubarkan mengatakan bahawa laporan berkenaan dengan keruntuhan jambatan itu telah pun di-hantar kepada Kerajaan Pusat, kerana wang itu di-belanjakan oleh Kerajaan Pusat. Jadi, ra'ayat di-sana memang bertanya² sa-sudah runtuh-nya jambatan itu, bila-kah pula akan di-binakan. Jadi saya harap-lah daripada Menteri yang berkenaan itu menyatakan dan menegaskan dalam Dewan ini.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, satu perkara lagi saya hendak sampaikan dalam Dewan ini ia-lah berkenaan dengan gangguan daripada pehak orang² Parti Perikatan kepada pegawai² kerajaan yang tertentu. Mithal-nya, di-Besut, baharu sahaja sa-belum saya datang ka-Kuala Lumpur atau pun ka-dalam meshuarat ini, sa-orang doktor telah di-buat *petition* oleh orang kuat Parti Perikatan, dan saya dapat tahu bahawa doktor itu akan membuat notis 24 jam untuk berhenti. Jadi kalau bagini-lah banyak-nya gangguan, sedang Kerajaan berkali² bila Wakil Ra'ayat atau pun sa-siapa juga minta (atau) menambah doktor, mereka mengatakan bahawa kita kekurangan

doktor, tetapi kalau di-buat gangguan itu, bukan dapat menambah bahkan doktor² yang ada itu akan berhenti. Jadi ini-lah masalahnya. Saya harap kepada Menteri Kesihatan tolong menyasiat dan menjaga gangguan itu supaya tidak akan berlaku lagi pada masa hadapan. Sedangkan apa yang saya tahu bahawa doktor yang ada di-Besut itu memang sa-orang doktor yang baik dan kerja-nya pun banyak menjaga dua jajahan atau pun district ia-itu District Besut dan District Pasir Puteh—jarang² sa-kali.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya suka juga hendak berchakap berkenaan dengan hal Kementerian Pertanian dan Sharikat Bekerjasama. Apa yang saya tahu bahawa Menteri Pertanian dan Sharikat Bekerjasama banyak menyiarkan siaran-nya dalam radio bagi memajukan pertanian dan sharikat² bekerjasama dalam negeri ini. Saya terima kaseh banyak, tetapi saya harap biar-lah benar² dan bersungguh², sebab apa yang saya tahu sharikat² bekerjasama di-Besut itu ada yang 4 tahun tidak bermeshuarat. Kalau bagini-lah keadaan-nya, maka akan menyusahkan-lah bagi menyelesaikan pada masa akan datang. Jadi, saya harap-lah kepada Menteri Pertanian dan Sharikat Kerjasama mengambil tahu dan mengambil berat dan dibetulkan masalah dalam soal ini.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya chuba aleh pula kepada Kementerian Pengangkutan. Sekarang ini ada sa-tengah pelesen yang telah mendapat kebenaran bagi menjalankan teksi atau pun kereta sewa itu dalam keadaan yang kelam-kabut, sebab konon-nya ada banyak lesen daripada orang² Parti (*Perikatan*), sebab orang Parti Perikatan sahaja yang akan dapat lesen itu dan lesen ini, yang sudah dapat itu pun mesti di-tarek balek. Kalau bagini-lah berlaku . . .

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Dr Lim Swee Aun): Sir, on a point of order. Under Standing Order 67C. (3): "On the motion to refer mentioned in paragraph (1) a debate may arise on the general policy of the Government with respect to such of the purposes for which the Development Fund is applicable . . ."

In this case I see here, under the Ministry of Transport that money required is for building an aerodrome, and it has nothing to do with taxi (*Applause*).

AN HONOURABLE MEMBER: Dia belum bacha lagi.

Mr Speaker: Ya. Chakap Yang Berhormat itu ada berkait dengan apa yang di-nyatakan di-sini. Dalam berkenaan dengan Kementerian ini hanya aerodrome—kapal terbang sahaja. Jadi tidak ada berkait dengan masalah itu.

Enche' Mohd. Daud bin Abdul Samad: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, jadi saya berseru dan berharap-lah kepada semua Kementerian yang ada supaya semua ra'ayat dalam negeri ini dapat merasai nikmat ranchangan pembangunan ini, sama ada parti apa pun, sebab apa yang saya tahu bahawa yang bernama parti apa sa-kali pun mereka ada-lah membayar chukai dan hasil dalam negeri ini, bukan sahaja orang Parti Perikatan yang membayar chukai dan hasil. Jadi, jangan-lah berlaku ugutan yang saperti itu yang akan menyusahkan ra'ayat dalam negeri ini, dan sa-tengah²-nya itu tekanan daripada pihak pegawai kerajaan yang akan menyebabkan ra'ayat akan benchi kepada pegawai² kerajaan itu, maka akan susah-lah pada masa akan datang, sa-bagaimana telah pun berlaku waktu Sir Gerald Templer datang ka-Tanah Melayu.

Dr Lim Swee Aun: On a point of order again, Sir. May I ask the Honourable Member on what item he is speaking on?

Mr Speaker: Yang akhir itu saya fikir tidak ada kena-mengena dengan item yang ada di-hadapan Majlis ini. Jangan-lah di-champor-adokkan berkenaan dengan itu.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, jangan-lah hendak-nya tekanan kepada orang² yang parti lain untuk mendapatkan pembahagian nikmat ranchangan kemajuan ini supaya (*Disampok*).

Mr Speaker: Sudah habis atau ada lagi yang hendak di-chakapkan?

Enche' Mohd. Daud bin Abdul Samad: Ada lagi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua.

Mr Speaker: Kalau ada lagi jemput-lah berchakap tetapi hendak-lah perchakapan itu di-tujukan kepada perkara² yang di-bahathkan sahaja.

Enche' Mohd. Daud bin Abdul Samad: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, untuk mengakhiri perchakapan saya ini ia-lah berkenaan dengan Kementerian Penerangan dan Siaran Radio. Sebab, apa yang saya dengar dalam soal siaran Radio dan penerangan ini, memang kalau ranchangan yang tidak di-jalankan oleh Kerajaan ya'ani yang tidak saperti maka sedikit² sahaja di-masokkan dan banyak² pula di-masokkan yang ranchangan² yang di-buat oleh parti Kerajaan. Jadi dalam soal ini juga harap mendapat keadilan dan dapat penerangan yang sama. Sekian-lah, Tuan Yang di-Pertua.

Enche' Ali bin Haji Ahmad (Pontian Selatan): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sa-bagaimana biasa sejak daripada dahulu, ia-itu Ahli² Yang Berhormat daripada parti² Pembangkang di-dalam Dewan Ra'ayat ini menyanyikan lagu lama. Buat salah, ta' buat salah, segera salah, lambat salah, semua salah, pendek-nya serba salah. Ini-lah lagu lama, Tuan Yang di-Pertua.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, bila Kerajaan Perikatan membuat ranchangan² dan menjalankan-nya dengan segera maka di-katakan ranchangan itu ia-lah untuk memenangi pilihan raya, di-katakan pula ranchangan itu membelakangkan Parlimen. Tetapi kalau pehak Kerajaan lambat menjalankan ranchangan itu maka anggota² Pembangkang, dan saya perchaya Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Batu-lah yang dahulu, mengatakan kita kurang chekap, kita lambat membuat kerja. Tetapi bila kita jalankan kerja di-katakan pula kita membelakangkan Parlimen, di-katakan kita membuat kerja² untuk memenangi pilihan raya. Parti Perikatan akan memerintah dalam masa 5 tahun, ada-kah juga ranchangan² yang di-jalankan oleh Kerajaan itu nanti hendak di-tudoh oleh parti² Pembangkang, terutama

sa-kali Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Batu itu, dengan mengatakan kita hendak memenangi pilihan raya? Ini-lah dia lagu lama yang saya katakan: buat salah, ta' buat salah, segera salah, lambat salah, semua-nya salah. Tidak pernah ta' salah dan tidak pernah benar pehak Kerajaan pada mereka itu. Sudah jemu benar saya dengar lagu ini.

Patut kita ingat bahawa dalam masa pembangunan, kita terpaksa menjalankan ranchangan² dengan sa-berapa segera terutama sa-kali yang mendatangkan faedah kepada ra'ayat. Mungkin pada masa membuat budget dahulu ranchangan² ini kita tidak melihat-nya tetapi dengan memikirkan bahawa kita perlu bertindak segera untuk kebaikan ra'ayat maka pehak Kerajaan telah menjalankan dengan sa-berapa chepat. Jadi ini satu daripada chontoh bahawa kita mahukan hasil, mahukan tindakan dan kita bukan-lah mahu berbichara panjang² dalam Parlimen sa-bagaimana yang di-buat oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Batu tadi.

Kemudian, Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Batu tadi mengatakan sa-telah Dewan Ra'ayat di-bubarkan Kerajaan merupakan Kerajaan Caretaker. Tetapi patut kita ingat bahawa Kerajaan Perikatan yang berupa Kerajaan Caretaker itu ia-lah di-pilih oleh ra'ayat dan bukan yang di-tumbangkan oleh ra'ayat dan bukan yang di-tumbangkan oleh parti² Pembangkang dalam Parlimen. (*Tepok*). Ini harus kita bedzakan. Harus kita bedzakan di-antara Kerajaan Caretaker yang telah di-tumbangkan di-dalam Parlimen dengan Kerajaan Caretaker yang meminta mandat dan kita sudah dapat mandat lebeh banyak dan kuat daripada ra'ayat dari masa yang telah lalu. Ini-lah yang harus di-sedari oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Batu sa-belum dia berchakap berlarutan².

Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Dungun kalau saya tidak salah; saya minta ma'af, Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Besut mengatakan bahawa pelajar² di-University terpaksa belajar bahasa China. Saya dukachita ia-itu dengan perchakapan yang sa-demikian ini

nyata-lah bahawa Ahli Yang Berhormat itu tidak tahu selok belok tentang pelajaran di-University. Di-University tidak ada pelajaran paksaan. Kalau kita hendak mengambil satu² mata pelajaran, kita harus-lah memenuhi syarat² yang tertentu. Kalau anak² Melayu tidak lulus bahasa China kalau hendak mengambil mata pelajaran itu terpaksa-lah memenuhi syarat² yang tertentu, bukan-lah di-paksa. Jadi perbahathan yang sedemikian ini, saya takut kalau berlarutan tidak di-tegor dengan segera, akan merendahkan mutu Parlimen kita ya'ani apabila Ahli² Yang Berhormat dalam Parlimen berbichara tentang sa-suatu yang dia tidak mengetahui dengan sa-benar-nya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua (*Tepok*). Sapanjang pengetahuan saya, tidak ada paksaan. Di-mana tempat, yang hak saya harus mempertahankan. Tidak ada paksaan sa-barang bahasa di-University apa lagi di-University of Malaya. Ini saya tahu benar², tidak ada paksaan. Dan ini satu masalaah dalam kita hendak mengembangkan pengajaran dan penggunaan bahasa kebangsaan kita di-dalam University, sama ada di-kalangan pelajar²-nya mahu pun di-kalangan guru² di-University itu. Tetapi tentang paksaan itu memang-lah tidak ada. Dan keterangan yang telah di-kemukakan oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Besut itu ada-lah keterangan yang di-dasarkan kepada kejahilan semata². Sekian-lah, Tuan Yang di-Pertua.

Enche' Ahmad bin Arshad (Muar Utara): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya bangun ada-lah menyokong peruntokan wang tambahan yang baharu sebentar di-kemukakan oleh Yang Berhormat Menteri Kewangan tadi. Dan dengan ini ada-lah menunjukkan kepada ra'ayat dalam negeri ini dan juga kepada dunia bahawa Kerajaan Perikatan yang menjalankan pemerintahan-nya di-dalam negeri ini walau pun kita menghadapi konfrantasi yang di-datangkan oleh Indonesia maka bagi pehak Kerajaan Perikatan berjalan terus menjalankan pembangunan²-nya mengikut jadual yang di-kehendaki oleh ra'ayat. Dan ini ada-lah menunjukkan satu rasa tidak

puas hati kepada Ahli² Yang Berhormat daripada parti Pembangkang khas-nya Socialist Front yang tidak suka bahawa ranchangan² itu di-jalankan dengan keadaan masa ini.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya chuma hendak membangkitkan sedikit sahaja dalam Kepala yang telah di-sebutkan oleh Yang Berhormat Menteri Kewangan tadi khas-nya dalam hal pelajaran ia-itu di-Kepala 122, Kementerian Pembangunan Luar Bandar Kepala 126, Bekalan Ayer di-Kepala 138 dan Talikom Kepala 144. Berhubung dengan pelajaran ini, saya ada-lah bersimpati dengan ra'ayat pada menghendakkan kepada bangunan² yang baharu ia-itu menggantikan bangunan² yang sudah uzor yang ra'ayat sentiasa meminta supaya bangunan² yang sa-umpama itu digantikan dengan segera. Dan saya bertimbang rasa juga dengan Kerajaan bahawa hendak membuat segera sa-suatu itu bergantung-lah kepada kewangan. Dan saya memberikan perhatian berhubung dengan sekolah² rendah ia-itu di-kampung² Kerajaan tidak berupaya hendak mengadakan bangunan ia-itu dengan sa-kali gus. Oleh kerana menurut hemat saya bagi mengatasi masalaah ini supaya mendirikan sekolah² pusat pada tempat atau mukim² yang di-fikirkan munasabah. Kerana kita dapati dalam sa-buah kampung yang kecil itu di-dirikan tiga, empat buat sekolah rendah yang berhampiran dan murid²-nya ada-lah sedikit. Ini juga saya nampak melemahkan pelajaran anak² kita kerana keadaan sekolah yang kecil itu tidak dapat di-lengkapi dengan sempurna, segala alatan² pelajaran sa-bagaimana sekolah² yang moden atau sekolah² yang di-dalam bandar.

Umpama-nya dalam kawasan saya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ia-itu di-Serum Enam, Serum Lapan dan Serum Lima antara tiga kampung itu hanya $\frac{3}{4}$ batu, jadi ada tiga sekolah rendah. Jadi manakala sekolah pusat yang saya kehendakkan di-dirikan sa-buah sekolah, daripada tiga buah sekolah ini tadi murid²-nya dapat berhimpun di-sa-buah sekolah yang saya sebutkan

sekolah pusat. Jadi, saya fikir kejadian ini bukan sahaja di-kawasan saya bahkan di-seluruh tanah ayer.

Yang kedua, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya menyentuh dalam bahagian pembangunan luar bandar yang berkehendakkan wang sa-banyak 3 million ringgit. Ini juga satu perkara yang selalu di-sebutkan oleh ra'ayat ia-itu dari lapangan kemajuan tanah yang sudah di-buka dari sejak tiga tahun dan empat tahun dahulu di-atas perkara yang patut Kerajaan laksanakan pada masa sekarang peruntukan wang yang ada ini atau pun supaya dapat perhatian Kerajaan tentang bangunan masjid. Walau pun kawasan ini sudah di-buka tiga tahun atau empat tahun, tetapi masjid belum juga di-dirikan. Bangunan² yang lain seperti balai raya Kerajaan telah dirikan, tetapi masjid untuk penghuni² bagi kawasan orang² Islam itu mereka terpaksa-lah membuat bangunan² masjid dengan chara bergotong-royong. Kita tahu dari sa-tahun ka-satahun Kerajaan menambah peringkat pertama, kedua dan ketiga maka orang² Islam di-tempat itu bertambah² ramai terpaksa mereka sembahyang di-halaman bangunan² itu, umpama-nya saya sentoh kapada lembaga kemajuan tanah di-Bukit Serampang dan Kemendor juga hatta sa-hingga sekarang belum dapat Kementerian ini mendirikan masjid bagi orang² di-situ. Jadi, dengan ini saya fikir sudah sampai masa-nya supaya di-dirikan masjid itu.

Yang ketiga, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, berhubung dengan perbekalan ayer. Perbekalan ayer memang ini sangat puas hati-lah ra'ayat di-kampung² dengan ranchangan yang di-jalankan oleh Kerajaan di-bekalkan ayer yang baik di-kampung waktu kemarau Kerajaan menghantar ayer di-berikan dengan perchuma, tetapi saya nampak Kerajaan negeri kita ini kerana anchaman satu perkara yang saya minta perhatian Kerajaan ia-itu pusat² bekalan ayer kita yang berselerak di-dalam tanah ayer kita ini supaya di-adakan kawalan supaya dapat di-selamatkan bekalan ayer kita yang di-buat berjuta² ringgit daripada di-musnahkan oleh agent² penyeludup

yang di-datangkan oleh Kerajaan Indonesia pada masa ini. Saya sekarang memikirkan selamat-nya tempat bekalan² ayer itu bukan sahaja menguntongkan Kerajaan, tetapi akan menguntongkan ra'ayat, sama ada ra'ayat di-kampung² dan juga ra'ayat di-dalam bandar. Jika pusat bekalan ayer itu di-pecahkan tidak dapat tidak orang² dalam bandar-lah susah mendapat ayer. Bagi pehak orang² kampung dia ada sungai dan parit. Ini perkara yang saya minta Kementerian ini mengambil perhatian pada masa ini.

Yang keempat ia-itu berhubung dengan talipon. Pada masa sekarang Kerajaan memang membekalkan penduduk² di-luar bandar dengan pondok² talipon. Baharu² ini berubah satu ranchangan di-pondok talipon itu tidak di-buat daripada besi di-ubah pondok talipon itu dengan pelastik. Ada satu perkara yang saya fikir patut Kerajaan mengambil perhatian ia-itu tabong memasukkan duit di-pondok talipon yang di-buat daripada pelastik itu tidak sempurna ia-itu boleh di-kaitkan oleh budak² yang nakal dan orang² yang tidak bertanggung-jawab mengait²kan wang itu melenting dan wang itu boleh keluar. Jadi, perkara ini saya harap dapat di-tengok dan di-kaji sa-mula supaya dapat-lah tempat tabong wang itu di-buat dengan sempurna, dan saya dapat tahu bagaimana kita dapat tahu juga dalam akhbar telah mengatakan satu orang kanak² telah mengait duit itu chuma ada 90 sen sahaja dalam tabong itu. Fasal duit, saya fikir kapada budak² nakal itu memang-lah bila dia gunchang tabong itu ada berbunyi duit, dia chari ikhtiar hendak mengait dan bermacham² jalan hendak mengambil wang itu. Kalau di-buat dengan sempurna duit kita selamat, dan kampong itu pun tidak busok dan tidak tersentuh dengan pekerjaan yang sa-umpama itu.

Akhir-nya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya ada-lah mengikuti atas bahathan yang telah di-buat oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Besut tadi dia kata ranchangan pembangunan luar bandar

yang di-jalankan sekarang tidak berjalan dengan betul. Ini saya napikan bahawa rancangan yang di-jalankan oleh Kerajaan Perikatan pada masa ini ada-lah benar² mengkehendaki apa yang di-kehendaki oleh ra'ayat. Tidak kira ra'ayat itu parti PAS, parti UMNO atau parti apa pun kerana mereka ra'ayat Malaysia. Dengan sebab benar-nya rancangan Kerajaan Perikatan itu maka Kerajaan Trengganu yang di-pimpin oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat itu dahulu langsung telah terguling. Fasal Kerajaan PAS itu pembohong kepada ra'ayat, itu fasal-nya dia jatuh. Ini sekarang Kerajaan negeri Kelantan umor-nya hendak naza' dan saya dengar bekas Menteri Besar Kelantan itu tidak mahu masuk PAS lagi. Jadi, tidak benar-lah dia mengatakan bahawa rancangan Kerajaan Perikatan itu tidak berjalan dengan betul.

Satu perkara lagi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, alang-kah dukachita-nya saya dan Ahli² Yang Berhormat dalam Dewan ini bila mendengar satu ayat yang di-kemukakan oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Batu ia-itu menolak chadangan yang ada di-hadapan kita ini supaya jangan di-jalankan. Saya berpendapat dengan rancangan ini kalau tidak dapat di-jalankan maka ra'ayat dalam negeri ini akan menjadi batu sama dengan kawasan Ahli Yang Berhormat itu. Dan ini-lah juga kalau rancangan kita pembangunan luar bandar tidak dapat di-jalankan maka ini yang di-kehendaki oleh Socialist Front dan juga yang di-kehendaki oleh Indonesia Socialist Front sa-bagai agent. Sakian-lah. Terima kaseh.

Enche' Stephen Yong Kuet Tze (Sarawak): Mr Speaker, Sir, I do not think I should go as far as the Honourable Member for Batu in suggesting that there has been fraud or misappropriation, and neither do I think that we should see the Honourable Finance Minister clapped in chains. But one's mind does boggle at the large sum under Head 122—Education, which shows a sum of \$5.3 being asked for under this supplementary vote. I think the Minister concerned is duty-bound to

explain to this House as to why such a sum had to be spent. Was it for the purpose of a crash programme which the Minister of Finance mentioned to this House earlier, or was it for the purpose of realising the measure of giving three more years of free secondary education to the children of this country? That I think needs to be said, because, if that is so, we are bound to ask the question whether in spending this money the Government in fact had thought of other States within Malaysia.

In this connection, Sir, I would like to refer the House to a Press report published today in the *Straits Times* in which the Minister of Education is reported to have said:

"Malaysia was ahead of many Asian countries in its education system, the Minister of Education, Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Talib, said here yesterday."

The report goes on:

"The Minister recalled that when he was in Tokyo recently for a conference of Education Ministers, the question of free primary education in Asian countries was discussed and many nations said they hoped to achieve it by 1969.

Malaysia had not only achieved this earlier, but had also introduced three more years of education in the secondary school, he added."

Sir, that statement is not absolutely accurate, because we do know as a fact that Sarawak has no three years free secondary education—in fact, we have not even got free primary education. Therefore, if Sarawak is part of Malaysia, that statement, of course, is misleading. Sir, we have not asked for three years free secondary education, neither have we even asked for free primary education. All we have been asking for, for a start, is this: try and abolish school fees for primary school children, the cost of which works out to be about \$2.5 million. So, if one were to see this supplementary vote asking for \$5.3 million, then one could also say, "Why can't similar procedure be adopted and ask for a supplementary vote of \$2.5 million to enable, what we say is absolutely be necessary, the abolishment of primary school fees". I am sure it does not entail much administrative work, and it does not mean that you have to set up new

Departments to cope with it. All it involves here would be to tell the parents that they need not have to pay the fees for their children in the primary schools.

Sir, we, of course, do not grudge at the children in the Peninsular States enjoying this privilege, but we do feel that if we are to be taken as one and our name has been used, and brandied about abroad, at least before you do so, you must give us that privilege; otherwise for goodness sake, do not use the name "Malaysia".

Sir, the Honourable Member for Batu mentioned that it was very much of a political stunt by the Alliance Government in handing out this money during elections. Well, I am not competent to say whether that was so, but the charge was there. In order to negative the charge, I feel that the Central Government must now try its best to introduce a system—not free primary education—whereby you could, as a start, abolish the fees in primary schools in Sarawak otherwise if this were to be delayed, or if it is postponed till the General Election in Sarawak and then introduce it, then, the charge would have been substantiated. On that note, Sir, I do appeal to the Central Government that this is a matter which should not be postponed, and I think the Minister of Education must satisfy this House that this sum of \$5.3 million has been spent not for the purpose of propaganda but for the welfare of the children in this country. If that is so, then I think we must expect the same treatment in Sarawak.

Wan Abdul Kadir bin Ismail (Kuala Trengganu Utara): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, pada masa Yang Berhormat Menteri Kewangan mengemukakan usul untuk mempersetujui Rancangan Pembangunan Tambahan ini, saya menyangka bahawa perbincangan kita akan selesai dalam masa yang singkat sahaja, kerana perkara² yang hendak di-persetujui ini ia-lah perkara² yang memang mustahak, tetapi saya hairan sa-kali bahawa anggota² pehak Pembangkang telah bangun dan membangkang dengan keras

sa-kali atas usul ini. Bila saya mendengar ucapan Ahli dari Batu dan Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Besut tadi, saya teringat, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, satu cerita yang pernah saya baca dalam buku kanak² pada masa saya kechil² dahulu. Cerita itu—ma'af, Tuan Yang di-Pertua—cerita "Katak Dalam Kolam". Konon-nya, sa-kali persetua, ada-lah sa-kumpulan katak ayer dalam kolam yang telah . . .

Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Abdullah (Kelantan Hilir): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, di-bawah Standing Order 67 bahawa-sa-nya Yang Berhormat itu berchakap di-atas perkara yang tidak bersangkutan-paut dengan Supplementary Bill yang ada di-hadapan kita ini.

Mr Speaker: Dia belum membayangkan lagi; hanya preamble sahaja. Dia belum membayangkan lagi apa cerita-nya sampai habis, baharu-lah kita tahu sama ada masok, atau tidak masok. Ini baharu dia hendak menceritakan sahaja fasal katak. Jemput cerita katak itu!

Wan Abdul Kadir bin Ismail: Terima kaseh, Tuan Yang di-Pertua. Sa-kumpulan katak dalam kolam empat lima ekor, maka pada satu ketika berlaku-lah kemarau yang sangat hibat, kering-lah kolam itu. Maka kelam-kabut-lah katak² yang beberapa ekor itu bagaimana chara-nya mereka hendak mendapatkan ayer sa-mula dalam kolam kita ini. Maka bermeshuarat-lah mereka. Keputusan meshuarat itu, "kita kena-lah kerah ra'ayat kita segala jenis katak² yang ada; katak puru, katak pisang dan sa-bagai-nya". Maka mereka pun mengerah-lah segala katak² itu masok ka-dalam kolam itu. Berderau²-lah katak² ini semua, segala makhlok katak ini, memanggil hujan, maka dengan takdir Allah subhanahu wata'ala turun-lah hujan; bukan kerana katak panggil, tetapi hujan memang hendak turun. Penoh-lah ayer dalam kolam itu, bersukaria-lah semua makhlok katak yang tiga empat ekor itu. Dengan tiba² pada tahun hadapan, sa-tahun sa-lepas itu, kering pula ayer kolam itu. "Apa kita hendak buat?" Meshuarat pula mereka itu. "Kita panggil semula-lah ra'ayat² kita".

Maka saya nampak bagi pihak Pembangkang segala bangkangan yang di-suarakan tadi ia-lah chara hendak memanggil ra'ayat menyokong mereka, sa-telah mereka kalah pilihan raya. Tetapi ra'ayat tidak mudah di-abui mata-nya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua. Chara bangkangan seperti yang di-nyatakan oleh Ahli dari Batu yang tidak hendakkan ranchangan pembangunan yang di-jalankan sa-bagai mengadakan jalan dan jambatan di-bawah Kementerian Dalam Negeri, mengadakan ranchangan pembangunan luar bandar kecil² dan ranchangan pembangunan pelajaran, menunjukkan Ahli yang s-demikian itu patut-nya tidak duduk dalam Dewan ini (*Tepok*)—dia tidak patut duduk dalam Dewan ini.

Saya juga rasa geli hati mendengar Ahli dari Besut tadi mengatakan di-Trengganu itu patut di-beri bintang P.J.K.—tetapi bukan P.J.K. Pingat Jasa Kebaktian tetapi bererti pembangunan itu hanya di-Perak, di-Pahang, di-Johor dan Kedah sahaja. Saya mengaku sa-sudah Perikatan memerintah di-Trengganu, sa-sudah jatuh-nya Ahli Besut itu daripada menjadi Menteri Besar dan Ketua Kerajaan Trengganu, maka Trengganu patut di-beri P.J.K.—bukan P.J.K. Pingat Jasa Kebaktian—Trengganu di-bawah Perikatan ia-lah P.J.K.—Pembangunan Jalan Kenchang (*Tepok*). Tuan Yang di-Pertua, dalam masa 2 tahun 4 bulan Yang Berhormat dari Besut menjadi Ketua Kerajaan Trengganu—beri contoh sahaja—20 batu lebih kurang jalan raya yang di-bena. Dalam masa 60 tahun Kerajaan Inggeris memerintah Trengganu 130 batu di-buat jalan. Dalam masa 2 tahun Kerajaan Perikatan memerintah Trengganu 260 batu di-buat jalan (*Tepok*). Itu hanya baharu jalan. Belum yang lain². Saya mengaku-lah Trengganu dahulu dalam gelap-gelita, dalam keadaan black-out, itu-lah Trengganu dalam masa pemerintahan PAS. Shukor-lah bahawa ra'ayat telah sedar, dan PAS jatuh. Maka semenjak Perikatan memerintah Trengganu-lah sinar mata-hari kema-juan, sinar mata-hari kesedaran yang bersinar telah balek memancar ka-Trengganu dan ka-Pantai Timor, dan sudah mula masuk ka-Kelantan

(*Tepok*). Kita harap dalam masa sa-tahun dua lagi Kelantan itu pun akan mengalami nasib Trengganu juga, biar dia patah di-tengah, biar mata-hari datang ka-Kelantan dalam tahun 1966 atau tahun 1967 (*An Honourable Member: Hear, hear.*)

Soal² yang lain, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, soal jambatan runtuh, soal ini dan itu bukan perkara yang besar—perkara yang memang sudah ada dalam ranchangan, menanti masa hendak di-jalankan sahaja. Tidak usah-lah, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Besut hendak mengungkit fasal jambatan Penarek. Untuk ma'alum Dewan Yang Berhormat ini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Penarek itu dalam kawasan Yang Berhormat Ahli Besut itu sendiri dalam masa dia menjadi Ketua Kerajaan Trengganu, tetapi kawasan itu sekarang ini jatuh balek ka-tangan Perikatan, dan memang ada ranchangan untuk hendak membena sa-mula jambatan. Sekarang ini pun kita dapat lihat bahawa pembangunan² di-jalankan di-sana ada-lah chukup pesat, dan kekalahan PAS di-Pantai Timor, dan kekalahan PAS di-Trengganu terutama sa-kali, ia-lah kerana ra'ayat telah sedar, tidak mahu duduk dalam gelap-gelita, mahu chahaya mata hari terang benderang.

Enche' Lee San Choon (Segamat Selatan): Mr Speaker, Sir, I would like to refer to item under "Grants for Sekolah Jenis Kebangsaan". The Honourable Member for Batu contradicted himself when he protested strongly that one of the schools in his constituency did not get grants, and on the other hand said that these grants were not a matter of urgency. I am now beginning to wonder what is the real motive behind the objection of the Honourable Member for Batu. I am wondering whether that is a case of sour grapes.

For the benefit of the Honourable Member for Batu, I would like to say something about the Rahman Talib Report. But before that, Sir, I would say that, unlike the Honourable Member for Batu, I am a reasonable man. (*Laughter*) I, therefore, like to record a special vote of thanks to the

Alliance Government and, in particular, to our former Minister of Education and the Minister of Finance for what they have done for all *Sekolah Jenis Kebangsaan*. Anyway, for the benefit of the Honourable Member for Batu, may I inform him that under our Rahman Talib Report, all National Schools get 100 per cent capital grant from the Government—and this means all Malay Schools. Now, Sir, the Government has assumed full responsibility for education, and this includes education in *Sekolah Jenis Kebangsaan*, which means National-Type school, but this type of schools all the while have been receiving 50 per cent in capital grant. Thus, the Malaysian Chinese Association felt that the Government could do more, and as members of the M.C.A., we had been pressing the Government for a 100 per cent capital grant. Our enlightened Government saw our point, and early this year it decided that it would give 100 per cent capital grant to all schools irrespective of whether they are National or National-Type schools. This is achieved as a result of the representation of the M.C.A. and, as a representative for Segamat Selatan, I thank the Government for this kind gesture.

As for the timing, Sir, the announcement was made early this year, some time in February this year, and it just happened to be before the election. Nobody can help that. I think it is coincidental.

Sir, I am also happy to note that during the distribution of the grants the Government announced that that was the beginning of a new deal—there will be more grants to come. For the information of the Honourable Member for Batu, the grants distributed some time early this year were not only for Chinese Fully-Assisted National Type Schools but for all types of schools, including Indian National Type schools, English National Type schools as well as *Sekolah*² *Kebangsaan*. Anyway, Mr Speaker, Sir, the point I would like to make is that the Honourable Member for Batu has

objected so strongly, in the course of his speech, that certain schools in his constituency did not get any grant proves the urgency of this matter. So, I do not think his charge is fair, and any reasonable man would not have said what he has said. Thank you.

Enche' Geh Chong Keat (Penang Utara): Mr Speaker, Sir, the Member for Batu, when he rose to make a speech against the Government motion, sounded like the voice of the frustrated former "Shadow Minister of Education" and the former "Shadow Minister of Finance." He said that the Socialist Front, if it has got the right to make a decision, it will put the Honourable the Minister of Finance behind bars. However, this is a fully elected body and by the mere fact...

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: On a point of clarification. I did not make any statement of that sort. I did not say that the Socialist Front would dare put the Honourable Minister of Finance behind bars, Sir.

Enche' Geh Chong Keat: Anyway, the Members sitting here have listened to his statement and it is a matter of time before Hansard will show the actual record. Sir, as I see it, the Honourable Minister of Finance was elected and that shows that he has the confidence of the electorate in his constituency. The Shadow Minister of Education and the Shadow Minister of Finance of the Socialist Front are both outside the House (*Laughter*), and that is why I said that the Honourable Member for Batu sounded like the voice of frustration, the phrases of a frustrated man of, i.e. the Shadow Minister of Education.

Sir, with regard to the grievances from the Member for Batu, I am sure the Government knows, what the Socialist Front has in its education policy, i.e., if it has control over the Government, that system would be to subvert the students of the next generation to come to the ways and fancies of a leftist, or to a more extreme form of socialism. Sir, it can be seen that in the speech of the Member for Batu, he was trying to sow

seeds of dissension and discontentment, i.e. to play the U.M.N.O. against the M.C.A. and the M.I.C., but the root to it, is that the Socialist Front is trying to thrive on communalism. The Socialist Front wants to split the Malays, the Indians and the Chinese in particular. That, Sir, is a very dangerous move for the sake of the nation at this time.

Sir, we are very glad to see what the M.C.A. has done for Chinese education, and also what the M.I.C. members have done for Indian education. We have seen and we have read reports of increase in the number of classrooms and extensions to buildings of Chinese and Tamil schools, and teachers and students enrolments have increased many folds. I do not know whether the Member for Batu and the Socialist Front would like the Government to have more crash programmes. But I, as Member for Penang Utara, and I am sure my colleagues in the M.C.A. and members of the M.C.A., would certainly welcome such programmes, because it helps to improve the education of all our citizens as a whole; and we maintain, subscribe and sustain the Education Policy of our Constitution.

Sir, as I have said, I welcome more crash programmes, especially at this time when some of our Chinese Schools in Penang have been missed out. I have personally handed to the Minister of Education—I was too late to catch the train of the former Minister of Education, but now I am going to hitch to the wagon of the present Minister of Education—a request for more classrooms, subsidies and grants in aid. But what I am not sure is whether the Member for Batu and the Socialist Front are happy and support this grant in aid to Chinese Schools, or are they against it, or are they against the improvement and the building of more Chinese Schools in Malaysia. That is the point which the Member for Batu has not pointed out to us. That is what we call his making a speech with a double twist.

Sir, knowing the Socialist Front and its educational system to a certain extent, I can say that if we have less

schools for these children, as under the former system, the children have got to leave school up to a certain standard, the Socialist Front will conduct classes, as they are doing now, in their premises and they send out teams to the homes to teach the children, and, of course, we know with no uncertain compliment to our Government and especially the Ministry of Education. They teach Chinese Standard One, Two, Three and Four with standardised school textbooks, but very unfortunately in between lesson time, and even during lesson time, they have got another sheet of paper telling the children, what is socialism and how the Government and the Alliance Party have sold the Chinese, how they have sold our citizens, and, of course, as usual, playing the communal line—Chinese against the Malays, Malays against the Chinese, and the Indians against the Chinese and the Malays. Sir, such things are very dangerous.

Mr Speaker: How long are you going to take?

Enche' Geh Chong Keat: I will take another ten minutes more, Sir.

Mr Speaker: The time is up.

Enche' Geh Chong Keat: One minute more, Sir. (*Laughter*) I am coming to the last page. Sir, if such things are not properly catered for and if such students are not looked after by the Ministry of Education, then these idle hands and minds will be the devil's playground of the Socialist Front. So, I am sure, the Ministry of Education will look into it; and the Ministry of the Interior will also have to look into it, because if we find it difficult to flush them out when we raid the premises, we need the Ministry's help, for to raid the Socialist Front Headquarters or premises needs the advice and supervision of the Ministry.

Now, Sir, for the sake of the nation, for the sake of the country at this time of confrontation and a more serious "Crush Malaysia" programme to come, if we do not look after these younger set of people, we are going to have trouble; we are going to have

more sacrifices, perhaps the lives of Members of Parliament from the Government side together with the Socialist Front perhaps, when one by one is being popped off.

Mr Speaker: The time is up.

ADJOURNMENT

(MOTION)

Enche' Mohamed Khir Johari: Mr Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that the House do now adjourn.

Dr Lim Swee Aun: Sir, I beg to second the motion.

ADJOURNMENT SPEECHES

"PATENT RIGHTS" DAN HARGA UBAT²

Dr Mahathir bin Mohamad (Kota Star Selatan): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, dalam Anggaran Belanjawan bagi Kementerian Kesihatan tiap² tahun satu mata belanja yang terbesar ia-lah berkenaan dengan pembelian ubat². Belanja itu termasuk-lah di-dalam Other Charges Annually Recurrent ia-itu belanja yang di-ulang pada tiap² tahun. Belanja yang besar ini menunjukkan ia-itu Kerajaan Perikatan betul² dan benar² ingin menggunakan wang untuk mengadakan ubat² berpatutan supaya ra'ayat Tanah Malaysia ini ada di-dalam keadaan yang sehat. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, pada fikiran saya belanja yang bagini besar tidak-lah mendatangkan faedah yang penoh oleh kerana undang² Patent Rights sekarang ini Malaysia membawa kapada harga ubat² meningkatkan tingkatan yang tinggi. Harga yang tinggi ini menyekat Kerajaan daripada menyediakan ubat² yang baharu dan mustajab dengan chukup. Keadaan kurang ubat yang mustahak selalu terjadi di-rumah² sakit Kerajaan.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya ingin menarek perhatian Rumah yang bahagia ini pada kejadian di-Amerika Sharikat dalam tahun 1962. Dalam tahun itu Dewan Senate Amerika Sharikat telah mengangkat satu Jawatan-kuasa Menyelidek

berkenaan dengan perkara tetap harga atau pun price fixing berkenaan dengan Pharmaceutical Product; telah di-dapati oleh Jawatan-kuasa itu ia-itu banyak daripada sharikat² yang mengeluarkan ubat² telah pun membuat chara supaya ubat² yang di-keluarkan yang di-manufacturekan dengan murah-nya di-jual dengan harga yang amat tinggi dan membawa kapada keuntongan yang besar bagi sharikat² itu. Biasa juga jadi ia-itu ubat² ini di-manufacture oleh sharikat² yang kecil, tetapi di-beli oleh sharikat² yang besar dengan harga yang murah dan sa-lepas sharikat² ini menggunakan brand nama-nya sendiri, ubat² ini di-jual dengan keuntongan yang berpuluh kali ganda. Chara yang sa-macham ini membawa kapada harga ubat menjadi mahal dan telah menahankan hospital² dan juga doctor² di-Amerika daripada menggunakan ubat² ini untuk orang² sakit dan yang tidak mampu membayar harga ubat² ini.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, pada masa sekarang ini di-negeri orang Inggeris Kerajaan Inggeris telah pun mengambil perhatian atas perkara Patent Rights dan price fixing. Baharu² ini Menteri Kesihatan Inggeris telah menang dalam satu bichara di-dalam Mahkamah ia-itu Kerajaan berhak membeli ubat yang di-keluarkan oleh negeri² yang tidak ada undang² berkenaan dengan Patent Rights, sa-umpama-nya di-Italy dengan harga yang murah, sunggoh pun negeri Inggeris sendiri ada undang² yang menegahkan kompeni² yang tidak ada Patent Rights mengeluarkan ubat² ini. Dengan sa-chara ini maka dapat-lah Kerajaan Inggeris membeli untuk National Health Service-nya, ubat² yang mustahak yang kalau di-beli daripada sharikat² di-negeri-nya sendiri yang ada Patent Rights, tentu-lah akan memakan belanja yang banyak. Apabila Menteri Kesihatan Inggeris mengambil langkah yang sa-macham ini maka snarikat² yang ada Patent Rights telah menyata ia-itu chara melanggar undang² Patent Rights akhir-nya akan membawa kapada akibat yang burok kapada orang² ramai juga. Mereka berkata

ia-itu belanja untuk menjalankan research atau pun pencharian sa-mula untuk menyelidek atau pun penyelidekan datang-nya daripada jualan ubat² dengan harga yang tinggi dan penye-lidekan ini-lah yang membawa kapada ubat² sa-chara baharu yang amat mustahak itu. Kalau ubat² yang mana sharikat ini ada Patent Rights-nya di-jual dengan harga yang murah, sudah tentu belanja di-kehendaki untuk menjalankan chara² menyelidek akan kurang, dan akhir-nya tidak dapat-lah dunia berjumpa dengan ubat² baharu yang lebih mustahak.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, itu-lah alasan yang selalu di-keluar oleh sharikat² yang ada Patent Rights supaya mereka boleh menjual ubat² ini dengan harga yang membawa ke-untungan kapada mereka berpuluh kali ganda. Di-negeri Inggeris masa Kementerian Kesihatan menukar dasar-nya, maka pada suatu jenis antibiotic sahaja Kerajaan telah mendapat keuntungan lebih daripada 90% ia-itu umpama-nya kalau dahulu satu capsule itu di-beli dengan harga satu ringgit, sekarang ini di-beli chuma dengan harga 10 sen sahaja. Ini berm'a-na bagi tiap² orang sakit yang wajib menggunakan sa-kurang²-nya 16 capsule, Kerajaan dapat me-ngurangkan belanja daripada \$16 ka-pada \$1.60 sen. Kalau-lah chara² ini menjimatkan perbelanjaan wang boleh di-jalankan di-negeri Inggeris, suatu negeri yang menjunjung tinggi undang² berkenaan dengan Patent Rights, tentu-lah di-negara saperti Malaysia ini yang mesti berjimat chermat patut mencharikan jalan supaya chara² di-negeri Inggeris ini dapat di-tiru.

Saya perchaya, tentu-lah nyata kapada semua, kalau kita selidek dan kita tukar sikap berkenaan dengan undang² Patent Rights maka lebih banyak lagi orang² yang boleh dapat rawatan yang baik di-rumah² sakit Kerajaan. Ini ia-lah perkara yang mustahak. Saya sendiri tahu berkenaan dengan ubat² jenis anti-biotic yang selalu-nya harga tinggi, kerap kali doctor² yang ingin gunakan ubat² ini terpaksa menahankan diri, oleh kerana ubat² ini terlampau mahal.

Di-hospital² Kerajaan kadang² ubat² ini tidak dapat di-adakan sama sa-kali. Ubat² ini memang mustajab dan ada masa-nya boleh menyelamatkan nyawa sa-saorang. Alang-kah burok-nya jika kadar mahal harga ubat² ini, nyawa sa-saorang terkorban. Biasa-nya jadi juga dalam hospital² ubat yang mahal ini di-khaskan untuk orang² yang dudok di-dalam kelas satu sahaja, oleh kerana mereka itu telah membayar lebih daripada orang² yang dudok di-dalam kelas dua dan tiga.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya tidak menolak alasan yang di-beri oleh kompeni² yang mengeluarkan ubat yang mahal itu. Keuntungan yang besar ini ia-lah mustahak untuk menjalankan penyelidekan² ubat² baharu, tetapi apa-kah ma'ana-nya kalau kita berkata yang kita berkehendak ke-untungan yang besar itu ia-lah supaya kita dapat chari ubat lagi untuk menyelamatkan nyawa pada masa yang akan datang, tetapi di-masa ini juga nyawa terkorban kerana ubat yang ada tidak dapat di-beli dengan kerana harga yang tinggi.

Mr Speaker: Masa-nya sa-tengah minit lagi.

Dr Mahathir bin Mohamad: I am finishing.

Mr Speaker: Sa-tengah minit lagi di-benarkan.

Dr Mahathir bin Mohamad: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, undang² Patent Rights ini di-buat di-zaman penjajah untuk kepentingan negara² penjajah dari Eropa. Undang² ini chuma memberi protection kapada negara² yang kuat ekonomi-nya daripada negara² saperti Malaysia yang lemah ekonomi-nya. Ini ia-lah satu perkara yang ganjil dan tidak adil. Bagi mereka sendiri apabila di-dapati undang² ini mem-bawa kapada kerugian kapada ra'ayat mereka saperti di-negeri Inggeris mereka tidak lengah lagi menukar atau melepaskan diri mereka. Jadi, pada fikiran saya masa telah tiba untuk kita juga mengkaji sa-mula undang² Patent Rights khas-nya untuk negara Malaysia dan 'am-nya bersabit dengan hubungan antara bangsa.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya pohon perhatian daripada Yang Berhormat Menteri Kesihatan supaya memikir ada-kah munasabah jika buat permulaan berkenaan dengan ubat² sahaja, kita hadkan Patent Rights bagi tiga tahun sahaja daripada tarikh di-daftar ubat ini di-Malaysia. Saya menegaskan perkara ini penting, nyawa boleh terkorban jika langkah tidak di-ambil.

Saya berharap Yang Berhormat Menteri akan bertindak atas perkara² ini. Terima kaseh. (*Tepok*).

The Minister of Health (Enche' Bahaman bin Samsudin): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya ucapkan sa-tinggi² terima kaseh kepada Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Kota Star Selatan di-atas shor²-nya yang terkandung dalam Uchapan Penanggohan-nya pada petang ini. Kementerian saya sedar akan masalaah yang di-kemukakan oleh Yang Berhormat itu ia-itu sa-kira-nya dapat di-beli ubat² dengan harga yang berpatutan, maka ta' dapat tidak akan bertambah elok-nya keadaan dan mutu kesihatan ra'ayat negeri ini. Sa-kali pun begitu, mengikut Undang² Patent Rights yang berjalan kuat-kuasa-nya pada hari ini, maka tidak-lah dapat ubat² yang telah di-beri Patent Rights itu di-beli sa-lain daripada pembuat-nya yang tertentu ia-itu mereka yang terjamin hak-nya di-bawah undang² tersebut, sa-kira-nya ubat² itu ia-lah bagi perniagaan biasa, atau normal trade. Tetapi Kerajaan ada-lah di-kechualikan daripada sharat² undang² ini, kerana ubat² yang di-beli-nya ia-lah untuk kegunaan negara.

Tidak lama dahulu Kementerian saya telah membeli sa-jenis ubat² daripada Italy dengan harga kurang satu per sepuluh daripada harga yang di-letakkan oleh pengeluar ubat tersebut ia-itu pengeluar yang mempunyai Patent Rights itu. Oleh yang demikian, saperti di-negeri Inggeris juga pembelian Kerajaan kita tidak-lah terhad oleh Patent Rights ini. Saperti Dewan ini ma'alum tugas meminda Undang² Patent Rights itu ada-lah terkeluar daripada urusan Kementerian saya. Perkara ini sa-benar-nya ada-lah terletak di-dalam

urusan Kementerian Perdagangan dan Perusahaan dan juga Kementerian Keadilan. Sa-kali pun begitu, Kementerian saya ada-lah merundingkan perkara ini dengan Kementerian yang bersangkutan dan mengambil langkah untuk menentukan bagaimana-kah keadaan sekarang ini dapat di-baiki. Terima kaseh.

LADY TEMPLER HOSPITAL, KUALA LUMPUR (INCREASED FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE)

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Mr Speaker, Sir, I wish to bring to the notice of this House the difficult financial position of the Lady Templer Hospital in Cheras Road, Kuala Lumpur, and to appeal to the Government for increased assistance to this highly essential institution.

Sir, I touched on this subject during the debate on the King's Speech, but for reasons best known to the Minister of Health, he had chosen to ignore my appeal on this subject; hence I am forced to bring this up again this evening.

Mr Speaker, Sir, I need hardly reiterate that the Lady Templer Hospital is performing a laudable and highly needed service for the victims of the disease which is one of the major killers in this country. However, it is regrettable that the Government has given scant recognition for the unique services provided by the Hospital. Most people in the country assume that the Hospital is run by the Government like other hospitals. This, of course, is far from the truth. The fact is that it is run by a statutory Board and that the Government takes only a cursory interest in the Hospital.

The meagre annual contribution of half a million dollars is nowhere compared with the cost of running the Hospital which is about \$850,000 per annum on the average. This is a poor reflection of the concern of the Government in a hospital which renders such invaluable services to the citizens of this country.

The Hospital has 219 beds, and in 1963 has attended to 1,075 outpatients, performed 745 operations and

admitted nearly 1,000 cases. In addition, it has provided an X-ray service to no less than 7,700 persons. To cap it all, the cost of the treatment per patient per day is only about \$15.18. This is very much lower than the rate charged by the Government hospitals, which is in the region of \$25 per patient per day. Therefore, taking into consideration the fact that the rate of death from T.B. is sixteen per thousand, and that T.B. is one of the biggest killers, the Government should immediately increase the grant for this Hospital.

Each year the Hospital is faced with a big deficit. The deficit is met from public contribution which, through strenuous efforts, comes to about \$200,000 per annum. In spite of that, the Hospital still has a deficit. The overall deficit for five years since 1959 is more than half a million dollars. It is surprising how this Hospital managed to pull on. That it has pulled on must be due to the effort of the staff who must be congratulated for their loyalty and hard work under such trying conditions and in spite of acute shortage of funds.

I would, therefore, like to appeal to the Government to consider giving an immediate grant to cover the deficit and an annual grant-in-aid of about \$0.75 million. This will mean 50% increase in the annual grant. I am sure this House will agree with me that this 50% increase in the grant would be a very worthwhile one in view of the invaluable contribution the Hospital is making towards the treatment of T.B. in this country. This will render the staff free from financial worries. Mr Speaker, Sir, here you have a highly specialised staff and they fritter away a good deal of their time in raising donations from the public. This is a wanton waste of specialised talent and of public funds. If the annual grant is raised to \$750,000, they can stop worrying whether they will be able to pay their staff next year and they can get on with their job of healing the sick.

Incidentally, up to today the Lady Templar Hospital has not yet been

paid this year's annual grant of half a million dollars and is consequently in the red. Normally it receives the grant by February of the year, and I call on the Minister of Health to look into this matter urgently and send the grant of half a million dollars without any further delay.

What long range plans has the Government for this Hospital and what attempts has the Government made to Malayanise this institution? Now, to replace the Medical Superintendent is simple as there are enough physicians in this country to take over. Mind you, I am not saying that he should be replaced now immediately. The replacement of the surgeon is a different kettle of fish. It is incredible that the Government has not seconded a single of its younger crop of surgeons to understudy Mr Mcgladdery, the surgeon. Now, Mr Speaker, Sir, cardiac and chest surgeries are highly specialised branches of surgery, and I would appeal to the Minister to send one of our young surgeons overseas to do cardiac and chest surgery for a year or two and when he returns to this country, he can understudy Mr Mcgladdery. When the time comes for the latter to leave, we can have the post Malayanised.

Finally, what are the long range plans of the Ministry for this Hospital? The Hospital cannot be run along the present lines *ad infinitum*. The Socialist Front proposes that the Hospital should in time be handed over to the Faculty of Medicine of the University of Malaya to be converted into a Teaching Hospital.

Enche' Bahaman bin Samsudin:

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya mengucapkan terima kasih kepada Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Batu atas Uchapan Penanggohan-nya; yang menarek perhatian saya pada petang ini. Dia menyebutkan masa Parlimen yang dahulu saya tidak menjawab satu daripada ucapan-nya dalam perkara ini, sebab ucapan-nya terlampau banyak saya terlupa hendak memberi jawapan pada masa itu.

Saya suka menyatakan bahawa Kerajaan ada-lah sedar akan perkhidmatan yang berharga yang di-beri oleh Rumah Sakit Batok Kering Lady Templer dalam ikhtiar membasmi penyakit batok kering. Juga Kerajaan mengetahui kesulitan² kewangan Rumah Sakit Lady Templer itu, dan juga sa-kali pun Kerajaan ada memberi bantuan sa-banyak \$ $\frac{1}{2}$ juta sa-tahun, tetapi semenjak tahun 1961 jumlah pendapatan Rumah Sakit Lady Templer itu ada-lah sentiasa jauh kurang dari jumlah perbelanjaan-nya.

Perkara kekurangan perbelanjaan tahunan telah pun di-sampaikan kepada Kerajaan oleh Penguasa Lady Templer Hospital dan Kerajaan masa ini ada-lah sedang menimbangkan dengan sa-halus²-nya soal menambah pemberian tahunan itu, dan keputusan

di-atas perkara ini akan di-ambil dengan segera-nya.

Pada akhir-nya, saya suka menyatakan bahawa Kerajaan juga ada-lah menimbangkan jalan² dan chara² yang boleh memperkemaskan dan memperjimatkan perkhidmatan Rumah Sakit Lady Templer ini dan dengan jalan itu dapat-lah kelak rumah sakit itu menjalankan peranan yang lebih besar dalam ikhtiar kebangsaan mencheгах batok kering. Perkara² yang lain yang di-kemukakan oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat itu saya ambil perhatian.

Question put, and agreed to.

Mr Speaker: Meshuarat ini di-tangguhkan sa-hingga pukul 10.00 pagi besok.

Adjourned at 6.53 o'clock p.m.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND CO-OPERATIVES

Assistance to Fishermen

1. Enche' C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Agriculture and Co-operatives to state (a) what action has been taken to compensate Malaysian fishermen who have been the victims of Indonesian piracy and attacks in Malaysian waters; (b) the terms of assistance and/or compensation if any given to such fishermen; (c) what Government schemes exist to enable fishermen in the East Coast of Malaya to overcome their hardships arising out of their inability to pursue their normal gainful occupation during monsoon periods.

The Minister of Agriculture and Co-operatives (Enche' Mohamed Khir Johari): (a) and (b) Immediate relief in the form of cash was given to all reported cases which appeared to be genuine. Generally an interim payment of \$25 per fisherman was made pending detailed investigations. In cases where fishing boats and gears were lost by confiscation a cash relief of \$75 per fisherman per month was given. So far the Government has given out cash relief to fishermen in Penang, Selangor, Malacca, Negeri Sembilan and Johore. In addition to this State Governments have also given cash relief to fishermen out of State funds.

In order to assess the true nature and extent of hardship and losses sustained by the fishermen and other workers affected by the Indonesian Confrontation the Government has conducted a survey and the report of the survey is expected to be completed very soon. Further action on this matter will be taken after Government has considered the report.

(c) As a result of improved fishing technique and the use of larger and bigger powered motor driven boats

most of the fishermen of the East Coast are now able to go out fishing during the monsoon season except for short durations lasting for only a few days. Apart from this fishing activity practically continues throughout the North-East Monsoon season.

In order to improve further fishing activity during the Monsoon periods the Government has built four long houses on the Pulau Redang group of islands off Trengganu. Kelantan and Trengganu fishermen use these houses as off-shore shelters to enable them to prolong their fishing time during the Monsoon.

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

Protection to Industries in Sarawak

2. Enche' Stephen Yong Kuet Tze asks the Minister of Commerce and Industry to state the steps the Central Government is taking to assist the manufacturing industries now in existence in Sarawak and to protect them from being overwhelmed by competitors from Singapore.

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Dr Lim Swee Aun): To assist local manufacturing industries, the Central Government has requested Ministries and Government Departments to give preference in the purchase of locally manufactured products. This is set out in General Circular No. 5 of 1963 which had already been issued in the States of Malaya and which will be made applicable to other States including Sarawak. If the existing industries in Sarawak are operating under a less advantageous condition than those of Singapore, the manufacturers may make representation to the Tariff Advisory Board to the effect that products of these industries be excluded from the common market arrangement for the time being. On the other hand, if common market is agreed to, protection may take the

form of imposition of production tax on the import of products from other States.

Gunong Ledang as a Tourist Resort

3. Enche' Abdul Karim bin Abu bertanya kepada Menteri Perdagangan dan Perusahaan ada-kah Kerajaan berchadang hendak membena Gunong Ledang di-sempadan Melaka dan Johor di-jadikan tempat pelanchong, dan jika ada, bila-kah tindakan yang patut akan di-mulakan.

Dr Lim Swee Aun: Pakar Bangsa² Bersatu, Mr H. Huckendubler, yang telah di-pinjamkan kepada Kementerian ini dalam tahun 1962-63 tidak mengeshor di-adakan tempat peranginan di-Gunong Ledang kerana di-fikirkan-nya sedangkan bukit² peranginan yang ada sekarang tidak mendapat chukup pelanchong² dari luar negeri. Gunong Ledang harus boleh di-majukan sa-bagai tempat peranginan bagi penduduk² tempatan tetapi terpaksa-lah di-timbangkan berapa belanja hendak mengadakan tempat peranginan demikian itu istimewa oleh kerana sudah ada pun bukit peranginan yang lain² dan sedangkan bukit² ini tidak di-gunakan sa-panjang tahun oleh anak² negeri Malaysia.

Sa-buah Jawatan-kuasa Kerja telah di-lantek daripada wakil² hotel, wakil² pelanchong, penyelenggara lawatan, sharikat² penerbangan, sharikat² kapal laut dan sa-bagai-nya dan Jawatan-kuasa ini akan menimbangkan sa-mula boleh tidak-nya di-adakan bukit peranginan di-Gunong Ledang.

Malaysianisation in Commerce and Industry

4. Enche' C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Commerce and Industry to state (a) what progress has been made by the Committee appointed under the Chairmanship of Tun Abdul Razak to review the progress of Malaysianisation in Commerce and Industry; (b) whether Government would consider enlarging this Committee by including trade union representatives; (c) whether

the Committee would ask private employers to submit their programme for Malaysianisation and hear employees' representation on this programme and determine how best Malaysianisation in Commerce and Industry could be speeded up.

Dr Lim Swee Aun:

(a) The Committee has met and agreed that:

- (i) the survey of employment in firms in the States of Malaya carried out by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry should be fully analysed and a report submitted to the Committee as soon as possible;
- (ii) all firms intending to employ foreign personnel in the executive and managerial posts should be advised first to advertise the vacancies and recruitment from overseas should be resorted to only after failing to attract resident citizens;
- (iii) the Laws and Regulations relating to entry visas should be amended so that these are brought in conformity with Government policies;
- (iv) a study be made as soon as possible on the possibility of introducing "work pass" system to facilitate the entry of genuine foreign personnel required for employment in this country;
- (v) in order to expedite the application for entry visas, the Minister of Commerce and Industry should be entrusted with authority to approve applications from foreign personnel taking up appointments in the top executive and managerial posts; and

- (vi) all other applications from foreign personnel for other grades of posts should be considered by a Committee consisting of the Minister of Commerce and Industry as Chairman and two other Ministers.

Action is now proceeding in accordance with the agreed decisions of the Committee.

- (b) The Committee as at present constituted is considered competent to undertake the review of the Malaysianisation in Commerce and Industry.
- (c) Decision on this particular problem depends upon the final results of the employment survey already referred to in (a) (i). As this is a delicate matter it is essential for Government to establish the exact nature of the pace of Malaysianisation and to proceed with caution. As far as pioneer companies and new industries are concerned the submission of training programmes for Malaysians and the gradual withdrawal of foreign personnel is one of the conditions for the granting of pioneer status.

Prices for Malayan Primary Produces

5. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Commerce and Industry to state the progress achieved so far to get the highly industrialised countries like Britain and the U.S.A. to give fair and reasonable prices for our primary produce.

Dr Lim Swee Aun: The problem of obtaining fair and reasonable prices for our primary produce is a problem common to all developing countries. This problem has been presented by the developing countries at all international organisations and also at the United Nations General Assembly. In the face of all these representations the United Nations convened the Conference on Trade and Development at

Geneva. Malaysia played a leading role putting forward the problems facing the primary producers. These problems were fully discussed by the Conference which has now made several proposals pertaining to commodity agreements, disposals of stockpiles, mixing regulations and access to markets for implementation by the participating countries, specialised agencies and all others concerned. Some other proposals which require further study are being transmitted to the new proposed organisation to be called the Trade and Development Board to be established by the General Assembly.

Rubber Mission to East European and Communist countries

6. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Commerce and Industry to state the progress made by the visit of the Rubber Mission to East European and other communist countries for new markets for rubber.

Dr Lim Swee Aun: The Malaysian Rubber Trade and Goodwill Mission visited Moscow, Warsaw and Prague and also had discussions, at Prague, with rubber delegations from Rumania and Hungary.

The Mission achieved its object of establishing personal contact and closer understanding with buyers of natural rubber in those countries, of ascertaining the conditions of the markets and their requirements and of studying the trade regulations of those countries, thus paving the way for increasing the export of our natural rubber to the East European countries.

Value of Trade between Malaysia and East European and Communist countries

7. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Commerce and Industry to state the value of imports and the value of exports of Malaysia with East European and other Communist countries.

Dr Lim Swee Aun: The value of imports and the value of exports of Malaysia with East European and

other Communist countries are as follows:

MALAYSIA

TRADE WITH EAST EUROPEAN AND OTHER COMMUNIST COUNTRIES, 1962 (In \$ Million Malayan)

	Import	Export	Total
(A) East European Countries	30.5	420.7	451.2
(B) Other Communist Countries	234.2	3.8	238.0
Total ...	<u>264.7</u>	<u>424.5</u>	<u>689.2</u>

Source:

Malaya External Trade Statistics (1962)

Sarawak Statistics of External Trade (1962)

North Borneo Statistics External Trade (1962)

Note:

- (A) Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary, Poland, Rumania, U.S.S.R., and Yugoslavia.
(B) China, North Vietnam, and North Korea.

Companies Granted Pioneer Status

8. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Commerce and Industry to state the number of Companies Granted Pioneer Status so far in each of the States of Malaysia.

Dr Lim Swee Aun: The number of Companies Granted Pioneer Status so far in each of the States of Malaysia are as follows:

States	No. of Companies
1. Penang (includes P. Wellsley)	4 as at 24th June, 1964
2. Perak ...	7 " "
3. Selangor ...	74 " "
4. Negri Sembilan ...	2 " "
5. Malacca ...	1 " "
6. Johore ...	16 " "
7. Kelantan ...	1 " "
8. Singapore ...	119 " "
9. Sabah ...	12 " "
10. Sarawak ...	15 " "
Total ...	<u>251</u>

Establishment of New Industries in States

9. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Commerce and Industry to state the incentives and encouragement that is being given to induce new industries to be established in States that have so far been neglected.

Dr Lim Swee Aun: I believe, the Honourable Member is referring to the States of Malaya.

The Central Government leaves it entirely to the individual State to attract industries by way of providing cheap industrial sites and other facilities. The Central Government provides assistance to the States in the form of loan for the development of these sites. Ultimately the decision to set-up an industry in any State is the decision of the industrialists.

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

Statistics of Indonesian guerillas in Sabah and Sarawak

10. Dato' Haji Mustafa bin Haji Abdul Jabar bertanya kepada Timbalan Perdana Menteri semenjak konfrantasi di-jalankan oleh Indonesia, berapa-kah jumlah Pengganas² Indonesia yang telah (a) masuk di-Sabah dan Sarawak, (b) terbunuh, (c) dapat di-tawan, (d) menyerah diri.

Menteri Pertahanan (Tun Haji Abdul Razak): Bilangan² ini semuanya ada tetapi di-fikirkan, untuk menjaga rahsia keselamatan, tidak baik di-hebahkan "bilangan gurila² Indonesia yang terbunuh, di-tawan dan menyerah diri semenjak di-mulakan konfrantasi." Bilangan gurila² Indonesia yang telah menyusup masuk ka-Sabah dan Sarawak sa-hingga 13hb Jun, 1964, ada-lah di-taksirkan saperti di-bawah ini:

200 ka-Sarawak, dan
200 ka-Sabah.

Malaysian soldiers killed, captured and surrendered to Indonesian guerillas

11. Dato' Haji Mustafa bin Haji Abdul Jabar bertanya kepada Timbalan Perdana Menteri semenjak serangan² Indonesia di-lakukan di-Sabah dan Sarawak, berapa-kah jumlah Askar² Malaysia yang telah (a) di-bunuh oleh Pengganas² Indonesia, (b) di-tawan

oleh Pengganas² Indonesia, (c) menyerah diri kepada Pengganas Indonesia.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Bilangan askar² Malaysia yang terbunuh, cedera atau menyerah diri kepada orang² Indonesia ia-lah seperti di-bawah ini:

(a) terbunuh ... 10 orang
(b) di-tawan ... tidak ada
(c) menyerah diri ... tidak ada.

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

Enrolment of Students in Schools

12. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Education to provide the figures as shown in the *pro forma* below for each of the years from 1956 to 1963:

1.—ENROLMENT IN SCHOOLS AS AT 31st DECEMBER, 19.....

<i>Type of School</i>	<i>Number of Schools</i>	<i>Number of Pupils</i>
MALAY MEDIUM		
National Schools		
Sekolah Ra'ayat		
Private Schools		
TOTAL ...		
CHINESE MEDIUM		
National Type Schools		
Partially Assisted Schools		
Private Schools		
Private Night Schools		
TOTAL ...		
ENGLISH MEDIUM		
National Type Schools		
Partially Assisted Schools		
Private Schools		
TOTAL ...		
TAMIL MEDIUM		
National Type		
Partially Assisted Schools		
Private Schools		
TOTAL ...		
GRAND TOTAL ...		

2.—STUDENTS IN VARIOUS MEDIUM FROM 1956 TO 1963

	<i>English</i>	<i>Malay</i>	<i>Chinese</i>	<i>Tamil</i>
Primary				
Secondary				
P.S.C.				
Removed				
TOTAL ...				

3.—STUDENTS IN ENGLISH MEDIUM SCHOOLS BY RACE

Year	PRIMARY				SECONDARY			P.S.C.		
	Malay	Chinese	Indian	Others	Malay	Chinese	Indian	Malay	Chinese	Indian
1956										
1957										
1958										
1959										
1960										
1961										
1962										
1963										

The Minister of Education (Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Haji Talib): The figures to the above are given in Tables "A" to "J":

TABLE "A"

ENROLMENTS IN SCHOOLS—30TH SEPTEMBER, 1956

					Number of Schools			Number of Pupils					
					Primary	Secondary	Total				Primary	Secondary	Total
<i>Malay Medium—</i>													
Fully assisted	...	1,795	81*	1,876	...	360,620	8,200*	368,820					
Partially assisted	...	377	—	377	...	33,985	502	34,487					
Independent	...	8	—	8	...	551	3	554					
Total	...	2,180	81	2,261	...	395,156	8,705	403,861					
<i>English Medium—</i>													
Fully assisted	...	62	27	89	...	413,040	23,468	436,508					
Partially assisted	...	88	66	154	...	47,815	21,890	69,705					
Independent	...	243	105	348	...	40,719	21,761	62,480					
Total	...	393	198	591	...	501,574	67,119	568,693					
<i>Chinese Medium—</i>													
Fully assisted	...	3	1	4	...	927	474	1,401					
Partially assisted	...	932	46	978	...	250,047	24,239	274,286					
Independent	...	377	24	401	...	42,517	3,127	45,644					
Night	...	Not available			...	Not available							
Total	...	1,312	71	1,383	...	293,491	27,840	321,331					
<i>Indian Medium—</i>													
Fully assisted	...	35	10	45	...	4,999	393	5,392					
Partially assisted	...	842	51	893	...	42,408	241	42,649					
Independent	...	25	—	25	...	805	4	809					
Total	...	902	61	963	...	48,212	638	48,850					
GRAND TOTAL	...	4,787	411	5,198	...	1,238,433	104,302	1,342,735					

* Refers to pupils in Std. 7 of Malay Medium Primary Schools.

TABLE "B"

ENROLMENTS IN SCHOOLS AS AT 31st JANUARY, 1957

				Number of Enrolments			
				Number of Schools			
				Primary		Secondary	Total
<i>English Schools—</i>							
Government	...	153	...	69,449	...	24,228	93,677
Aided	...	98	...	60,911	...	24,007	84,918
Private	...	235	...	32,884	...	19,411	52,295
		<u>486</u>	...	<u>163,244</u>	...	<u>67,646</u>	<u>230,890</u>
<i>Malay Schools—</i>							
Government	...	1,805*	...	398,831	...	2,315*	401,146
Aided	...	385	...	42,736	...	—	42,736
Private	...	8	...	910	...	—	910
		<u>2,198</u>	...	<u>442,477</u>	...	<u>2,315</u>	<u>444,792</u>
<i>Chinese Schools—</i>							
Government	...	2	...	840	...	—	840
Aided	...	941	...	309,618	...	30,052	339,670
Private Day	...	183	...	37,830	...	3,607	41,437
Private Night	...	216	...	25,159	...	1,819	26,978
		<u>1,342</u>	...	<u>373,447</u>	...	<u>35,478</u>	<u>408,925</u>
<i>Indian Schools—</i>							
Government	...	35	...	4,750	...	182	4,932
Aided	...	853	...	46,016	...	258	46,264
Private	...	20	...	604	...	—	604
Total	...	<u>908</u>	...	<u>51,370</u>	...	<u>440</u>	<u>51,810</u>
GRAND TOTAL	...	<u>4,934</u>	...	<u>1,030,538</u>	...	<u>105,879</u>	<u>1,136,417</u>

* Refers to pupils in Std. 7 of Malay Medium Primary Schools.

TABLE "C"

ENROLMENTS IN SCHOOLS AT 31st JANUARY, 1958

					Number of Schools			Number of Pupils		
					Primary	Secondary	Total			
						Primary	Secondary	Total		
<i>English Medium—</i>										
Fully assisted	...	261	114	405	...	143,527	56,891	200,418		
Partially assisted	...	16	4	20	...	5,202	313	5,515		
Independent	...	217	115	332	...	29,934	22,705	52,639		
Total	...	494	263	757	...	178,663	79,909	258,572		
<i>Malay Medium—</i>										
Fully assisted	...	1,927	—	1,927	...	422,000	—	422,000		
Partially assisted	...	355	—	355	...	45,411	—	45,411		
Independent	...	5	—	5	...	306	—	306		
Total	...	2,287	—	2,287	...	467,717	—	467,717		

TABLE "C"—(cont.)

ENROLMENTS IN SCHOOLS AT 31ST JANUARY, 1958—(cont.)

		Number of Schools			Number of Pupils			
		Primary	Secondary	Total				
		Primary	Secondary	Total				
<i>Chinese Medium—</i>								
Fully assisted	...	737	12	749	...	260,112	5,780	265,892
Partially assisted	...	260	41	301	...	80,616	28,250	108,866
Independent	...	146	16	162	...	26,572	4,591	31,163
Night	...	202	17	219	...	23,646	1,918	25,564
Total	...	1,345	86	1,431	...	390,946	40,539	431,485
<i>Tamil Medium—</i>								
Fully assisted	...	874	—	874	...	53,262	—	53,262
Partially assisted	...	—	—	—	...	—	—	—
Independent	...	21	—	21	...	738	—	738
Total	...	895	—	895	...	54,000	—	54,000
GRAND TOTAL	...	5,021	349	5,370	...	1,091,326	120,448	1,211,774

TABLE "D"

ENROLMENTS IN SCHOOLS—30TH JANUARY, 1959

					Number of Schools			Number of Pupils		
					Primary	Secondary	Total	Primary	Secondary	Total
<i>English Medium—</i>										
Fully assisted	...	286	150	436	...	161,744	64,416	226,160		
Partially assisted	...	2	1	3	...	453	429	882		
Independent	...	250	154	404	...	24,040	25,654	49,694		
Total	...	538	305	843	...	186,237	90,499	276,736		
<i>Malay Medium—</i>										
Fully assisted	...	1,657	—	1,657	...	428,327	—	428,327		
Partially assisted	...	305	—	305	...	49,868	—	49,868		
Independent	...	287	—	287	...	326	—	326		
Total	...	2,249	—	2,249	...	478,521	—	478,521		
<i>Chinese Medium—</i>										
Fully assisted	...	821	11	832	...	293,678	7,374	301,052		
Partially assisted	...	192	41	233	...	58,487	30,807	89,294		
Independent	...	310	42	352	...	20,216	7,294	27,510		
Total	...	1,323	94	1,417	...	372,381	45,475	417,856		
<i>Indian Medium—</i>										
Fully assisted	...	840	—	840	...	56,307	—	56,307		
Partially assisted	...	—	—	—	...	—	—	—		
Independent	...	17	—	17	...	435	—	435		
Total	...	857	—	857	...	56,742	—	56,742		
GRAND TOTAL	...	4,967	399	5,366	...	1,093,881	135,974	1,229,855*		

* Does not include pupils in Chinese Night Schools or Further Education Classes.

TABLE "E"

ENROLMENTS IN SCHOOLS—31st JANUARY, 1960

					Number of Schools			Number of Pupils		
					Primary	Secondary	Total	Primary	Secondary	Total
<i>English Medium—</i>										
Fully assisted	...	305	155	460	...	177,013	76,062*	253,075		
Partially assisted	...	2	1	3	...	468	489	957		
Independent	...	209	122	331	...	27,100	26,303	53,403		
Total	...	516	278	794	...	204,581	102,854	307,435		
<i>Malay Medium—</i>										
Fully assisted	...	1,969	—	1,969	...	439,132	901†	440,033		
Partially assisted	...	362	—	362	...	46,880	—	46,880		
Independent	...	10	—	10	...	810	—	810		
Total	...	2,341	—	2,341	...	486,822	901	487,723		
<i>Chinese Medium—</i>										
Fully assisted	...	881	13	894	...	316,294	6,785	323,079		
Partially assisted	...	131	40	171	...	38,492	32,043	70,535		
Independent	...	134	29	163	...	17,112	12,514	29,626		
Night	...	147	24	171	...	13,697	1,610	15,307		
Total	...	1,293	106	1,399	...	385,595	52,952	438,547		
<i>Indian Medium—</i>										
Fully assisted	...	815	—	815	...	60,726	—	60,726		
Partially assisted	...	—	—	—	...	—	—	—		
Independent	...	17	2	19	...	495	267	762		
Total	...	832	2	834	...	61,221	267	61,488		
GRAND TOTAL	...	4,982	386	5,368	...	1,138,219	156,974	1,295,193		

* Includes 4,052 pupils in Malay Medium Secondary Classes in English Medium Schools.

† Pupils in Malay Medium Secondary Classes attached to Sekolah^a Kebangsaan.

TABLE "F"

ENROLMENTS IN SCHOOLS—31st JANUARY, 1961

					Number of Schools			Number of Pupils		
					Primary	Secondary	Total			
					Primary	Secondary	Total			
<i>English Medium—</i>										
Fully assisted	...	316	170	486	...	196,403	90,509*	286,912		
Partially assisted	...	2	1	3	...	320	571	891		
Independent	...	225	131	356	...	27,912	30,764	58,676		
Total	...	543	302	845	...	224,635	121,844	346,479		
<i>Malay Medium—</i>										
Fully assisted	...	2,102	—	2,102	...	471,960	1,311†	473,271		
Partially assisted	...	193	—	193	...	29,539	—	29,539		
Independent	...	10	—	10	...	1,009	—	1,009		
Total	...	2,305	—	2,305	...	502,508	1,311	503,819		

* Includes 6,847 pupils in Malay Medium Secondary Classes attached to Medium Schools.

† Pupils in Malay Medium Secondary Classes attached to Sekolah^a Kebangsaan.

TABLE "F"—(cont.)

ENROLMENTS IN SCHOOLS—31st JANUARY, 1961—(cont.)

Number of Schools					Number of Pupils		
	Primary	Secondary	Total		Primary	Secondary	Total
<i>Chinese Medium—</i>							
Fully assisted ...	941	22	963	...	329,068	9,098	338,166
Partially assisted ...	81	38	119	...	23,613	28,695	52,308
Independent ...	132	46	178	...	15,756	16,440	32,196
Night ...	120	26	146	...	12,639	1,508	14,147
Total ...	1,274	132	1,406	...	381,076	55,741	436,817
<i>Indian Medium—</i>							
Fully assisted ...	784	—	784	...	63,917	—	63,917
Partially assisted ...	—	—	—	...	—	—	—
Independent ...	14	2	16	...	438	301	739
Total ...	798	2	800	...	64,355	301	64,656
GRAND TOTAL ...	4,920	436	5,356	...	1,172,574	179,197	1,351,771

TABLE "G"

ENROLMENT IN SCHOOLS—31st JANUARY, 1962

Number of Schools					Number of Pupils		
	Primary	Secondary	Total		Primary	Secondary	Total
<i>English Medium—</i>							
Fully assisted ...	320	182	502	...	209,026	106,811*	315,837
Partially assisted ...	2	—	2	...	263	—	263
Independent ...	208	135	343	...	27,767	33,390	61,157
Total ...	530	317	847	...	237,056	140,201	377,257
<i>Malay Medium—</i>							
Fully assisted ...	2,183	—	2,183	...	476,368	1,625†	477,993
Partially assisted ...	180	—	180	...	24,151	—	24,151
Independent ...	6	—	6	...	406	—	406
Total ...	2,369	—	2,369	...	500,925	1,625	502,550
<i>Chinese Medium—</i>							
Fully assisted ...	1,005	49	1,054	...	347,410	23,005	371,415
Partially assisted ...	15	—	15	...	761	—	761
Independent ...	108	62	170	...	10,115	33,536	43,651
Night Schools ...	86	15	101	...	7,242	874	8,116
Total ...	1,214	126	1,340	...	365,528	58,415	423,943
<i>Indian Medium—</i>							
Fully assisted ...	745	—	745	...	66,504	—	66,504
Partially assisted ...	—	—	—	...	—	—	—
Independent ...	13	—	13	...	361	—	361
Total ...	758	—	758	...	66,865	—	66,865
GRAND TOTAL ...	4,871	443	5,314	...	1,170,374	200,241	1,370,615

* Includes 11,599 pupils in Malay Medium Secondary Classes attached to English Medium Schools.

† Pupils in Malay Medium Secondary Classes attached to Sekolah^a Kebangsaan.

TABLE "H"

ENROLMENT IN SCHOOLS—31ST JANUARY, 1963

	Number of Schools			Number of Pupils		
	Primary	Secondary	Total	Primary	Secondary	Total
<i>Malay Medium—</i>						
National Schools ...	2,204	—	2,204	511,320	3,924*	515,244
Sekolah Ra'ayat ...	104	—	104	12,654	—	12,654
Private Schools ...	1	—	1	29	225	254
Total ...	2,309	—	2,309	524,003	4,149	528,152
<i>English Medium—</i>						
National Type Schools ...	330	247†	577	216,056	151,219‡	367,275
Partially Assisted Schools	3	—	3	348	—	348
Private Schools ...	179	150	329	19,012	39,465	58,477
Total ...	512	397	909	235,416	190,684	426,100
<i>Chinese Medium—</i>						
National Type Schools ...	1,003	—	1,003	339,136	—	339,136
Partially Assisted Schools	10	—	10	693	—	693
Private Schools ...	136	71	207	5,476	34,965	40,441
Private Night Schools ...	57	13	70	5,549	834	6,383
Total ...	1,206	84	1,290	350,854	35,799	386,653
<i>Tamil Medium—</i>						
National Type Schools ...	720	—	720	67,649	—	67,649
Partially Assisted Schools	—	—	—	—	—	—
Private Schools ...	11	—	11	336	—	356
Total ...	731	—	731	67,985	—	67,985
Total Assisted ...	4,374	247	4,621	1,147,856	155,143	1,302,999
Total Private ...	384	234	618	30,402	75,489	105,891
GRAND TOTAL ...	4,758	481	5,239	1,178,258	230,632	1,408,890

* Pupils in Malay Medium Secondary Classes attached to Sekolah² Kebangsaan.

† Includes 58 Conforming Chinese Secondary Schools.

‡ Includes 15,986 pupils in Malay Medium Secondary Classes attached to National Type Secondary Schools and 30,680 pupils in conforming Chinese Secondary Schools.

TABLE "I"

STUDENTS IN VARIOUS MEDIUM IN ASSISTED SCHOOLS

	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
<i>Malay Medium</i>								
Primary ...	394,605	443,882	467,411	478,195	485,976	501,499	500,519	523,974
Secondary* ...	8,702	—	—	—	4,953	8,158	13,224	19,910
P.S.C. ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	35
Remove ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>English Medium</i>								
Primary ...	460,855	130,360	147,701	162,333	177,403	196,190	208,831	216,394
Secondary ...	45,358	47,056	51,471	59,816	67,164	77,755	101,123	117,760
P.S.C. ...	—	1,179	1,201	1,381	11,565	1,728	2,025	2,145
Remove ...	—	—	2,977	3,398	3,770	4,750	16,069	15,328

TABLE "I"—(cont.)

STUDENTS IN VARIOUS MEDIUM IN ASSISTED SCHOOLS—(cont.)

	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
<i>Chinese Medium</i>								
Primary ...	250,974	310,458	340,728	349,480	354,474	352,335	348,171	339,829
Secondary* ...	24,713	339,670	34,029	37,181	27,799	26,291	—	—
P.S.C. ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remove ...	—	—	—	—	11,029	11,502	—	—
<i>Tamil Medium</i>								
Primary ...	47,407	51,206	53,262	56,307	60,726	63,917	66,504	67,649
Secondary ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
P.S.C. ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remove ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

* The figures for secondary enrolment do not include enrolments in Post-School Certificate and Remove Classes—they have been shown separately.

TABLE "J"

STUDENTS IN ENGLISH MEDIUM
ASSISTED SCHOOLS BY RACE

Year	PRIMARY			
	Malay	Chinese	Indian	Others
30-9-56	27,711	49,222	20,738	1,971
31-1-57	34,991	59,469	33,336	2,564
31-1-58	39,817	64,828	40,176	2,880
31-1-59	46,180	68,537	44,826	2,790
31-1-60	54,190	74,595	48,346	2,972
31-1-61	55,161	86,280	51,488	3,201
31-1-62	57,873	95,324	52,574	3,069
31-1-63	55,663	107,310	50,356	3,075
Year	SECONDARY			
	Malay	Chinese	Indian	Others
30-9-56	13,174	19,567	8,417	1,101
31-1-57	15,885	22,010	8,136	1,025
31-1-58	20,360	24,402	8,680	1,006
31-1-59	25,956	27,053	9,241	962
31-1-60	29,730	30,381	9,885	938
31-1-61	33,586	35,473	12,491	1,055
31-1-62	34,078	67,824	14,077	1,213
31-1-63	34,900	80,007	16,842	1,339
Year	P-S.C.			
	Malay	Chinese	Indian	Others
30-9-56	Figures not available			
31-1-57	195	716	248	20
31-1-58	187	752	243	19
31-1-59	281	841	231	28
31-1-60	300	1,000	222	43
31-1-61	292	1,168	2,333	35
31-1-62	402	1,338	255	30
31-1-63	447	1,422	253	23

Report of the Higher Education Planning Committee

13. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Education to state whether (a) the Higher Education Planning Committee has completed its report, if not, whether the Minister would publish an interim report on the findings so far; (b) whether the report would be made public and, if so, when.

Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Haji Talib:

(a) The Higher Education Planning Committee has not yet completed its report. It may be stated that the preliminary work of the Committee has been completed and that detailed consideration is now being given to the various parts of the terms of reference of the Committee in preparation for the writing of the report. There is, however, no intention to publish an interim report for it is not thought that this will serve any useful purpose.

(b) The report will be made public when it is completed and published, but it is yet a little too early to state as to when this could be done.

Housing Allowance to Teachers

14. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Education to state (a) the reasons for stopping, especially in

Penang since June 1963, the payment of Housing Allowances to teachers who went for training prior to 1957 and have been placed on the old Benham Salary Scheme which paid Housing Allowances; (b) whether Housing Allowances would be paid to all such teachers as those in the Benham Salary Scheme.

Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Haji Talib:

- (a) Payment of Housing Allowance is not a normal condition of service for non-Government teachers on the Benham Salary Scale, except for those who had negotiated with the Government on this specific issue. The category of teachers referred to by the Hon'ble Member was not amongst those accepted and as such they could not draw this allowance.

In certain cases these teachers were erroneously paid such allowance and had to cease drawing it as soon as the mistake was detected.

- (b) The matter, however, is being actively examined by my Ministry in conjunction with the National Joint Council for Teachers. It is expected that a decision will be made in due course.

Specialist trained Teachers

15. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Education to state why teachers who have had specialist training at Cheras and Overseas have not been given the jobs for which they have been trained.

Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Haji Talib: It is not true to say that teachers who have been given specialist training at Cheras and overseas have not been given jobs for which they have been trained. The vast majority of such teachers have been given appropriate teaching duties. Those who were not given such duties were mainly those who could not be directed by the Ministry

under their conditions of service to schools where jobs appropriate to their training could have been given, or those, for example, in the case of married women teachers, perforce to be transferred to schools where such specialist training is not available.

With the introduction of the comprehensive form of education beginning in 1965, all over the States of Malaya, the full utilisation of the services of such specialist teachers will be assured.

Tamil and Chinese classes in Schools

16. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Education to state why in many schools classes in Tamil and Chinese have still not been started although the Government has promised this last year that such classes would be started.

Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Haji Talib: Since the action taken last year by my Ministry to provide for the teaching of Chinese and Tamil, a large number of classes have already been started. At present, there are about 2,360 such classes already. I should point out that such classes would be started only where the parents of 15 or more children in the school so requested.

I am investigating whether any such classes had not been started even though there has been such a demand and until I have received all the details, I am not in a position to give definite reasons why such classes have not already been started.

17. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Education to state whether these classes are or will be held during normal school hours, and if not, to state the reasons.

Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Haji Talib: Wherever possible, such classes are and will be held during normal school hours. However, where circumstances demand, for example, lack of teachers, insufficiency in the number

of pupils to form a class without disorganising the school timetable, arrangements are made to hold these classes outside normal school hours. In such a case, the matter is left to the discretion of the head teacher.

Allowance for teaching Chinese or Tamil as a third language

18. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Education to state why teachers who teach Chinese and Tamil as a third language in addition to English and Malay are not given an extra language allowance even though the teaching is done during normal school hours, like clerks and officials in the Police and Judicial Departments.

Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Haji Talib: A teacher who is employed full-time by a school is not paid an extra allowance for teaching a normal subject, including a language subject, of the school curriculum especially during normal school hours. Only where teachers are employed from outside to do part-time teaching, not only in a third language but also in subjects like Science, are paid allowances at rates prescribed by this Ministry.

Subsidy to Secondary and Higher Education Schools other than Malay or English

19. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Education to state whether it is the policy of the Alliance Government not to subsidise Secondary and Higher Education in media other than the official languages of the country.

Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Haji Talib: Yes, with the exception of subsidies given to some Muslim Religious institutions, the policy of the Alliance Government is so.

Statistics of Failures in School Examinations

20. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Education to state for the years 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963 (a) the number of students who failed the M.S.S.E. Examination, the L.C.E. Examination and the Federation of Malaya Certificate Examination or the Cambridge Overseas School Certificate Examination; (b) number of (i) Malay, (ii) Others who failed these examination because of failure to pass Malay or the National Language.

Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Haji Talib: The particulars are given at "A", "B" and "C" below:

"A"

MALAYAN SECONDARY SCHOOLS ENTRANCE EXAMINATION RESULTS (1960-1963)

Language Medium	Year	CATEGORY					Total
		A (*1)	B (*2)	C (*3)	D (*4)	†X	
Malay	1960	308	2,050	13,337	15,352	—	31,047
"	1961	108	1,708	5,389	32,056	—	39,261
"	1962	616	4,304	7,197	22,646	—	34,763
"	1963	1,045	6,335	6,722	24,145	—	38,247
English	1960	5,057	5,506	12,848	6,673	—	30,084
"	1961	4,455	6,974	7,260	20,742	—	39,431
"	1962	6,281	8,281	5,972	11,342	6,327‡	38,203
"	1963	5,823	6,877	4,859	8,223	3,208‡	28,990
Chinese	1960	3,104	6,115	15,832	5,818	—	30,869
"	1961	2,976	8,075	8,917	23,570	—	43,538
"	1962	4,287	8,017	4,929	3,284	29,597	50,114
"	1963	4,918	8,794	5,308	5,088	17,920	42,028
Tamil	1960	145	594	2,068	1,683	—	4,490
"	1961	92	559	868	3,377	—	4,896
"	1962	149	711	667	582	3,175	5,284
"	1963	169	880	824	1,290	1,775	4,938

* The category letters A, B, C, D were changed to 1, 2, 3, 4 respectively as from 1961. Previously A and B were clear passes while C meant "borderline". From 1961, 1, 2 and 3 stand for clear passes.

† Failed Examination because of failure in National Language. Came into force in 1962.

‡ Include Malay Pupils.

"B"

L.C.E. EXAMINATION

A—RESULTS ANALYSIS (1960-1963)

Year	No. Sat	No. Promoted	No. passed without promotion	No. Failed
1960	27,999	11,116	6,828	10,055
1961	34,049	11,062	9,379	13,608
1962	39,651	12,604	8,169	18,878
1963	48,184	15,782	10,650	21,752

B—NO. WHO FAILED THE EXAMINATION OWING TO FAILURE IN NATIONAL LANGUAGE

Year	No. Failed*
1960	—
1961	—
1962	3,915
1963	1,436

* A pass in National Language became compulsory from 1962 onwards. Breakdown by races not available but the figures include Malay pupils.

"C"

OVERSEA SCHOOL CERTIFICATE/
FEDERATION OF MALAYA CERTIFICATE EXAMINATIONS 1960 TO 1963

NUMBER OF PASSES AND FAILURES*

Year	Overseas School Certificate			
	Sat		Failed	
	Assisted	Private	Assisted	Private
1960	8,219	3,699	3,010	2,623
1961	8,826	3,938	3,409	2,894
1962	10,663	3,841	4,731	2,685
1963	11,120	4,308	4,500	2,863

ARTS STREAM

Year	MALAY		CHINESE		INDIANS		OTHERS	
	No. sat 6th Form Ent. Exam.	No. obtained places in Lower 6th Form classes based on Ent. Exam. and SC/FMC Exam.	No. sat 6th Form Ent. Exam.	No. obtained places in Lower 6th Form classes based on Ent. Exam. and SC/FMC Exam.	No. sat 6th Form Ent. Exam.	No. obtained places in Lower 6th Form classes based on Ent. Exam. and SC/FMC Exam.	No. sat 6th Form Ent. Exam.	No. obtained places in Lower 6th Form classes based on Ent. Exam. and SC/FMC Exam.
1961	848	182	1,266	275	364	84	109	7
1962	1,517	221	1,849	334	492	107	164	9
1963	1,562	202	2,006	426	584	85	163	23

Federation of Malaya Cert. (English Medium)

Year	Sat		Failed	
	Assisted	Private	Assisted	Private
1960	6,650	1,483	5,693	1,187
1961	8,316	1,777	4,308	1,145
1962	11,008	2,631	6,287	1,748
1963	11,699	3,647	6,020	2,564

Federation of Malaya Cert. (Malay Medium)

Year	Sat		Failed	
	Assisted and Private		Assisted and Private	
1960	...	Nil	...	Nil
1961	...	Nil	...	Nil
1962	...	1,166	...	425
1963	...	2,546	...	1,248

NOTE—Figures above have been obtained from the Local Cambridge Examinations Syndicate but figures for *(1) breakdown by races and (2) figures for failure due to failing in National Language are not available. The results of these Examinations are processed by the University of Cambridge Local Examinations Syndicate.

Post School Certificate Classes

21. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Education to state the number of pupils who qualified for admission to the Post School Certificate Classes and of the number qualified the number who failed to get admission, by race, for the years 1961, 1962 and 1963.

Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Haji Talib: The Honourable Member is referred to the reply to his next Question, wherein the mode of entry to these classes is explained. The required information is as given below. It should be noted that the years stated in the table refer to the years of the Entrance Examination, i.e., the pupils have been admitted to Sixth Form Classes in the following year.

SCIENCE STREAM

Year	MALAY		CHINESE		INDIANS		OTHERS	
	No. sat 6th Form Ent. Exam.	No. obtained places in Lower 6th Form classes based on Ent. Exam. and SC/FMC Exam.	No. sat 6th Form Ent. Exam.	No. obtained places in Lower 6th Form classes based on Ent. Exam. and SC/FMC Exam.	No. sat 6th Form Ent. Exam.	No. obtained places in Lower 6th Form classes based on Ent. Exam. and SC/FMC Exam.	No. sat 6th Form Ent. Exam.	No. obtained places in Lower 6th Form classes based on Ent. Exam. and SC/FMC Exam.
1961 ...	208	66	1,087	411	186	49	28	—
1962 ...	269	124	1,492	527	202	46	41	2
1963 ...	297	172	1,688	567	202	33	35	17

NOTE—These figures are compiled from returns sent by 6th Form Schools. The number of pupils admitted depends on the number of places available.

22. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Education to state whether all pupils who qualified for P.S.C. Classes were given places; if not, to state the criteria and the reasons for rejecting pupils who are qualified for admission.

Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Haji Talib: A pupil's place in the Lower Sixth Form class is determined by two factors:

- (a) his results in the Lower Sixth Entrance Examination, and
- (b) his results in the S.C./F.M.C. Examination.

All candidates classified in Category "A" and Category "B" in the Sixth Form Entrance Examination are provisionally placed in the Lower Sixth Form Classes in January. Their places are confirmed if they pass subsequently in the S.C./F.M.C. Examination and obtain an aggregate score of 15 units and less in their best three cognate subjects. Candidates who satisfy the requirements just mentioned have all been placed in the Lower Sixth Form classes.

Those Category "C" candidates who are placed provisionally in the Lower Sixth Form classes in January will be confirmed in their places if they obtain an aggregate score of 10 units and less in their best three cognate subjects in the S.C./F.M.C. Examination. Candidates with such qualifications have all been confirmed in their places.

All other candidates who did not sit the Sixth Form Entrance Examination or who failed in that examination or who have to leave the Lower Sixth Form classes because of an "aggregate" of more than 10 units in their best three cognate subjects can apply for places based on their S.C./F.M.C. Examination results; but before an application will be considered the following conditions must be fulfilled:

- (i) The aggregate score of the best three cognate subjects must not exceed 15 units;
- (ii) The lowest grade in any of the three cognate subjects must be a Credit.

The fulfilment of the conditions at (i) and (ii) above enables the candidates to become *eligible to apply* for places but does not necessarily entitle them to get those places if there are no more available.

Selection is on a strict order of merit as well as satisfactory performance in language subjects.

Transport of School Children

23. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Education to state what action is being taken by his Ministry to solve the problem of transport of school children.

Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Haji Talib: Sympathetic as my Ministry is with this problem, it is unable because of the present financial position of the

country and the necessity to finance more urgent educational projects, to provide subsidy or other form of assistance for the transport of school children. Until the financial position of the country improves, I regret that it is not possible to take action on the matter.

Free Text Books for Pupils

24. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Education to state the amount of money spent by his Ministry for assistance in the buying of Text Books for pupils, and the amount that would be needed on the basis that (a) all pupils are to be supplied with free text books, (b) only needy pupils were to be so supplied.

Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Haji Talib: The money which will be spent this year by my Ministry for assistance in the purchase of text books for pupils is \$980,000. This assistance is only for pupils of Sekolah² Kebangsaan:

- (a) The amount that would be needed if all pupils were to be supplied with free text books is estimated to be about \$22 million based on a low average cost of \$15 per primary pupil and \$30 per secondary pupil.
- (b) The term "needy" is relative and is difficult to define. I leave it to the Honourable Member to determine his own percentage of needy pupils and to calculate the amount required proportionately from (a) above.

25. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Education to state, by race and by State, the number of pupils who are being assisted in the matter of text books.

Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Haji Talib: In keeping with the national educational policy, basic text books are supplied free to about 530,000 pupils in Sekolah Kebangsaan all over the States of Malaya. For the information of the Honourable Member the Sekolah Kebangsaan is open to all children irrespective of

their racial origins. The breakdown by States is as follows:

SEKOLAH KEBANGSAAN (AS AT 31ST JANUARY, 1964)

<i>State</i>	<i>Primary</i>
Selangor	52,492
Negri Sembilan	30,045
Malacca	28,363
Johore	79,659
Pahang	30,533
Trengganu	43,099
Kelantan	66,455
Perlis	10,921
Kedah	81,347
Penang	28,892
Perak	78,633
Total	530,439

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

Import and Excise duties in Sarawak on Cigarettes

26. Enche' Ling Beng Siew asks the Minister of Finance when the Central Government will take steps to change the present rates of Import and Excise duties in Sarawak on cigarettes to the same rates as are now imposed in Malaya or Singapore.

The Minister of Finance (Enche' Tan Siew Sin): This question has revenue implications and as such, I am not in a position to give a reply at this juncture. However, the Government has set up a special committee to review the question of taxation on cigarettes and tobacco, and the committee will no doubt examine the situation in Sarawak as well. The report of the committee is awaited.

Import and Excise duties on Tobacco

27. Enche' Stephen Yong Kuet Tze asks the Minister of Finance to state whether the Central Government is aware of the hardship suffered by Sarawak local manufacturers caused by the imposition of higher excise and import duty on tobacco than that obtaining in Singapore or Malaya and if so whether the Central Government will take immediate step to remedy the situation.

Enche' Tan Siew Sin: The present rates of import duty and excise on cigarettes in Sarawak are designed to give encouragement to the use of home grown tobacco since the rates are weighted in favour of domestic cigarettes. It is considered that under the present conditions, the rates shown below are not entirely unfavourable to the home manufacturers in Sarawak:

Import duty on cigarettes	\$11 per lb
Import duty on unmanufactured tobacco	... 7 "
Excise duty on local cigarettes	... 3 "

It is considered that the adoption of Malayan rates of duty in Sarawak would not be practicable at this stage since it would adversely affect the tobacco growers and tobacco dealers who make "ang hoon" (i.e. cut tobacco for smoking with "daun apong") and "cheroots".

However the special committee referred to in my reply to the previous question will no doubt give an opportunity to the Sarawak domestic manufacturers to make representations.

Further, it is to be noted that the question of harmonisation of duties is within the purview of the Tariff Advisory Board.

MINISTRY FOR LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND HOUSING

Re-development Plan for Kuala Lumpur

28. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister for Local Government and Housing to state why a comprehensive re-development plan has never been attempted for the whole of Kuala Lumpur.

The Minister for Local Government and Housing (Enche' Khaw Kai-Boh): The UN Planning Adviser (Mr Antolic) has in fact prepared a development for Kuala Lumpur and Klang Valley Region which is under consideration. This plan also includes re-development of the Central Area of Kuala Lumpur.

29. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister for Local Government and Housing to state whether the Commissioner for Town Planning has made

any recommendations for the over-all development of Kuala Lumpur. If so would the Minister state the recommendations.

Enche' Khaw Kai-Boh: The Commissioner for Town and Country Planning has made certain recommendations for the overall development of Kuala Lumpur which are at present under consideration. It is not possible for the Minister to reveal them at this stage.

Antolic Plan for Kuala Lumpur and Klang Valley

30. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister for Local Government and Housing to state (a) why the Antolic Plan for Kuala Lumpur and the Klang Valley has never been discussed in Parliament or released to the public since it was completed by the UN expert 5 years ago, (b) whether Government intends to scrap this Plan if so, whether Government has any other Plan; if not, when this Plan would be implemented.

Enche' Khaw Kai-Boh:

(a) The Antolic Plan completed three years ago is a voluminous report (1,000 pages and 100 drawings). A number of authorities has to be consulted on the plan. The complicated issues raised by the plan involve new legislation and re-assessment of the proposals. The technical content of the Antolic Plan has to be reviewed, extended and brought up-to-date in the light of more recent statistics and analyses. There is also the question of concern about speculation if the plan were disclosed and the need for Government to arm herself with protective powers in advance. Moreover, no official plan has yet been received from the United Nations. The question of discussion in Parliament or release to the public does not arise until this Ministry is in a position to do so.

(b) In view of the answer given to (a) the need to reply to (b) does not arise.

Speculation in Land in Kuala Lumpur and Klang

31. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister for Local Government and Housing to state whether any steps have been taken to prevent speculation in land in Kuala Lumpur and the Klang Valley.

Enche' Khaw Kai-Boh: Legislation to curb speculation in land is currently under examination by Government, along with new town and country planning legislation and powers of compulsory land acquisition. Government is very conscious indeed of the need to disclose and discuss freely town and country planning schemes but before being able to do so it is imperative she arms herself with unassailable powers to acquire land at reasonable and not speculative prices.

Klang Valley Regional Committee

32. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister for Local Government and Housing to state the functions of the Klang Valley Regional Committee and to what extent this committee is responsible for the development of the Klang Valley, especially (a) the Federal Capital, (b) the State Capital of Selangor, (c) the Industrial Centre.

Enche' Khaw Kai-Boh: The terms of reference of the Kuala Lumpur and Klang Valley Regional Committee are:

"To consider all major proposals for development of alienated and State Land in the districts of Kuala Lumpur and Klang and to advise on the use of the land and form of development, having regard to the position of Kuala Lumpur as the Federal and State Capital provided that in the case of alienated land only major projects of national importance are considered."

The responsibility of the Committee is to advise its constituent members.

Insofar as the Federal Capital is concerned it is the Commissioner for Kuala Lumpur.

Insofar as the State Capital is concerned it is the Selangor State Government, and

Insofar as the Industrial Centre (at Batu Tiga) is concerned it is also the Selangor State Government.

The Committee has no executive powers.

Diplomatic Enclave

33. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister for Local Government and Housing to state (a) the amount of money spent on the development of the Diplomatic Enclave, (b) who paid the money, (c) how much has been recovered.

Enche' Khaw Kai-Boh: A Trust Fund was created for the development of the Diplomatic Enclave. So far \$4,220,956.82 has been spent on the development of the area. No monies have been recovered since the development has not yet been completed and sites not sold.

Selangor State Capital and Industrial Site at Batu Tiga

34. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister for Local Government and Housing to state whether the Commissioner for Town Planning was consulted on the question of the proposed state capital for Selangor, and also the proposed industrial estate at Batu Tiga. If so would the Minister state the advice given by the Commissioner.

Enche' Khaw Kai-Boh: The Commissioner for Town and Country Planning was consulted by the State Government of Selangor in his capacity as a Member of the State New Town Committee on the question of the proposed State Capital for Selangor and the proposed industrial estate. This is a State matter and therefore the Minister is not in a position to say what advice was given by the Commissioner to the State Government.

MEDIUM AND LOW-COST HOUSING

Houses for Low-income groups

35. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister for Local Government and Housing to state the number of units of houses built since 1959 (a) for those drawing incomes of \$150 and more and (b) for those drawing incomes of less than \$150 for each of the states showing the number built, (i) by Local Authorities, (ii) by State Governments, (iii) by the Federal Government, (iv) by the Housing Trust, (v) by others, if any.

Enche' Khaw Kai-Boh: It is not possible to answer this question in the classifications required of the Hon'ble Member for Batu. However, insofar as low cost housing schemes built with Federal Loan Funds are concerned, that is, houses built for persons with an aggregate family income of \$300 and less, a statement is given below:

**STATEMENT OF LOW COST HOUSES
BUILT SINCE 1959 WITH FEDERAL LOAN
FUNDS**

No.	State	Local Authority	State Government
1.	Perlis ...	—	—
2.	Trengganu	—	—
3.	Kelantan	—	—
4.	Kedah ...	—	336
5.	Penang ...	145	270
6.	Perak ...	212	917
7.	Selangor ...	1,316	493
8.	Negri Sembilan	—	304
9.	Malacca	—	82
10.	Johore ...	214	961
11.	Pahang ...	50	50
Total ...		1,937	3,413

**STATEMENT OF LOW COST HOUSES
UNDER CONSTRUCTION**

No.	State	Local Authority	State Government
1.	Perlis ...	—	—
2.	Trengganu	—	—
3.	Kelantan	—	—
4.	Kedah ...	—	134
5.	Penang ...	167	194
6.	Perak ...	408	48
7.	Selangor ...	876	49
8.	Negri Sembilan	263	138
9.	Malacca	—	—
10.	Johore ...	—	100
11.	Pahang ...	—	100
Total ...		1,714	763

Cost of Amenities

36. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister for Local Government and Housing to state the average cost of amenities like water-supply, roads, lighting, etc., and land provided by Public Bodies like the State, Local, or

Federal Governments for (a) Medium Cost Housing; (b) Low Cost Housing.

Enche' Khaw Kai-Boh: Under the existing policy the provision of land and services such as water supply mains, roads, roadside drains, electricity mains is the responsibility of Local Authorities or State Governments undertaking low cost housing schemes with Federal Loan Funds. As such the Ministry has not been supplied with comprehensive records relating to the average costs of the lands and services provided by State Governments and Local Authorities. Such costs vary considerably from scheme to scheme and from State to State.

**Difference between Medium Costs and
Low Cost Housing**

37. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister for Local Government and Housing to give the basis of differentiating between Medium Cost Housing and Low Cost Housing.

Enche' Khaw Kai-Boh: It is not the policy of this Ministry to provide funds for Medium Cost Housing. However, for the information of the Honourable Member for Batu, the Housing Trust did undertake a few Medium Cost Housing Schemes financed from Housing Trust Funds. These houses were sold for cash, the purchasers borrowing the money from Malaya Borneo Building Society Ltd. Low Cost Housing Schemes are schemes financed from Federal Loan Funds and are substantially subsidized. The Federal Government lends money to State Governments at interest rates below the market rate and on generous repayment terms. The State Governments are required to make available land on nominal terms and provide services such as roads, water supply mains, roadside drains and electricity supply mains without any charge to the scheme. Further, the services of the Housing Trust as architects and supervising agents are provided free of charge. There are also other indirect subsidies, for example, transport and travelling expenses of officers of the Trust or Ministry incurred in connection with inspection of schemes are not charged to the Schemes.

Applicants for Housing

38. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister for Local Government and Housing to state whether any records are available at State or Federal level for the number of applicants for housing. If so, would the Minister give the figures for the years 1959 onwards.

Enche' Khaw Kai-Boh: Insofar as low cost housing schemes built with Federal Loan Funds are concerned the question of allocation is a matter for the State Governments or Local Authorities. The Ministry of Local Government and Housing (formerly Ministry of Interior) is represented on State Allocation Committees. The information sought should be available from the State Governments or Local Authorities concerned. The collation of the actual figures of applicants for housing for the year 1959 onwards would take considerable time and is not readily available.

Units of Houses per Year

39. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister for Local Government and Housing the number of additional units of (a) Medium Cost Housing and (b) Low Cost Housing required each year, State by State and for the States of Malaya as a whole.

Enche' Khaw Kai-Boh: There has been no survey on housing or housing census, but from an analysis of other statistical information available it is estimated that something like 35,000 to 40,000 units should be built in the States of Malaya to keep abreast with the annual increase in population. The Hon'ble Member can be assured that Government will not only continue to provide low cost housing but will intensify its activities in the years to come.

Cost and Number of Units built

40. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister for Local Government and Housing to state the average cost and number of units of each of the types of houses built by the Federal Housing Trust (a) for the Federal Government, (b) for the State Governments (c) for the Local Authorities, since its formation.

Enche' Khaw Kai-Boh: Statement "A" shows the low cost house types designed by the Housing Trust for State Governments and Local Authorities. Also shown are the number of units per type and the average cost per unit, per type—Statement "B".

STATEMENT "A"

LOW COST HOUSES AND FLATS DESIGNED BY HOUSING TRUST FOR STATE GOVERNMENT

	Type	No. of Units	Average Cost per Unit
(1) <i>Timber Detached Houses</i>	T1/1 1-room	31	\$2,030
	T2/1 2-room	21	2,590
	T3/7 3-room	38	2,430
	T3/8 3-room	11	3,060
	T3/9 3-room	170	2,935
	T4/1 3-room	11	2,960
	T6/1 5-room	52	4,570
	T7/1 6-room	35	6,430
	TB1/1 1-room	153	2,200
	TB1/2 1-room	24	2,020
	TB4/1 4-room	97	3,395
	TV1/1 1-room	34	2,300
	TV2/1 2-room	44	2,170
	TV2/2W 2-room	40	3,050
	TV3/1 3-room	368	2,920
	TV3/2 3-room	179	3,070
	TV3/3 3-room	154	2,815
	TW2/1 2-room	31	2,620
	TW2/2 2-room	29	2,640
	M1 2-room	101	1,450
	M2 3-room	254	1,880
			<hr/> 1,877
<i>Under Construction</i>	TB4/2 4-room	50	3,260
	TN2/1 2-room	144	1,770
	TV3/1 3-room	49	2,970
	TV3/5 3-room	100	4,250
			<hr/> 343
(2) <i>Brick Terraced Houses</i>	L3/3 3-room	81	\$4,230
	L3/7 3-room	274	3,760
	L3/8 3-room	108	4,106
	L4/8 3-room	35	4,320
	L4/11 4-room	82	4,260
			<hr/> 580
<i>Under Construction</i>	L4/2 3-room	101	4,150
	L3/3A 3-room	79	4,980
	L3/7 3-room	63	4,590
			<hr/> 243
(3) <i>Shops Under Construction</i>	SH/7 2-room	30	\$4,240
	SH/7 2-room	5	5,300
			<hr/> 35
(4) <i>Multi-Storey Flats Under Construction</i>	2-room	140	\$3,450
	3-room	98	4,600
			<hr/> 238
(Cost excluding piling and site works but including sewage treatment works)	Shops 1-bay	2	2,720
	2-bay	13	5,620
	2-storey	10	8,250
			<hr/> 25

STATEMENT "B"
LOW COST HOUSES AND FLATS
DESIGNED BY HOUSING TRUST FOR
LOCAL AUTHORITIES

	Type		No. of Units	Cost/ Unit
(1) <i>Timber Detached Houses</i>	T3/2	3-room	150	\$2,220
	T3/2A	3-room	89	2,420
	T3/3	3-room	50	1,880
	TW2/1	2-room	10	2,190
	TW3/1	2-room	10	2,920
			309	
(2) <i>Brick Terraced Houses</i>	L3/1	3-room	49	\$2,660
	L3/2	3-room	160	3,290
	L3/3	3-room	74	3,340
	L4/3	3-room	73	4,060
			356	
(3) <i>Shops</i>	SH/7	2-room	8	\$4,830
(4) <i>Multi-Storey Flats</i> (Cost excluding piling and site works but includ- ing sewage treat- ment works)		1-room	14	\$1,850
		2-room	216	3,940
		3-room	44	5,480
			274	
<i>Shops</i>		1-bay	36	3,730
		2-bay	11	4,110
			47	
(5) <i>Multi-storey Flats</i> (Under Construc- tion) (Cost excluding piling and site works but includ- ing sewage treat- ment works)		2-room	420	\$2,750
		3-room	196	3,985
		4-room	12	4,650
			618	
<i>Shops</i> (Under Construc- tion)		2-bay	56	4,650

**Government policy on Medium and
Low Cost Housing**

41. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister for Local Government and Housing to state the policy of the Federal Government for Medium Cost Housing and Low Cost Housing.

Enche' Khaw Kai-Boh: There is no policy on Medium Cost Housing because Government does not provide loan funds for Medium Cost Housing. However, it is relevant to mention that the Malaya Borneo Building Society Limited of which the Federal Government is a major shareholder provides loans to the public to enable them to purchase houses. In this way the Federal Government indirectly assists house ownership among members of the public in the middle income group. As for low cost housing the policy laid

down by the Federal Government is as follows:

- (i) The Federal Government provides loan funds to State Governments and Local Authorities at 2% for low cost hire-purchase schemes and 5% for rental schemes. The loans for hire-purchase schemes are repayable over a period not exceeding 17 years and for rental schemes over a period not exceeding a maximum of 60 years.
- (ii) The houses and flats built under this policy are confined to families earning an aggregate family income of less than \$300 per month. For hire-purchase schemes occupants are required to pay monthly instalments of not more than \$35 for a period of 14 years based on the capital cost bearing interest at the rate of 2% per annum. For rental schemes occupants are required to pay rentals varying from \$18 for one-room units to \$50 for three-room units.
- (iii) State Governments are required to provide land on nominal terms and also to provide access roads, roadside drains, water-mains and electricity mains without any charge to the scheme.

The aforesaid relates to existing policy carried over from the former Ministry of Interior. However, I would like to add that the whole policy relating to low cost housing is under re-consideration and revision with a view to intensifying the housing programme.

Difficulties encountered by Housing Trust

42. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister for Local Government and Housing to state the difficulties encountered by the Housing Trust from State Governments in the matter of alienation of land and the provision of roads, water-supply, electricity and other amenities and the steps that have been taken to overcome them.

Enche' Khaw Kai-Boh: The Housing Trust is the architectural and supervising agent of Government in the implementation of low cost housing schemes.

State Governments therefore do not alienate land to the Housing Trust. It is true however that there has been in the past a lack of co-ordination between Housing Trust and Departments of the State Governments in the matter of providing roads, water supply, etc. However, with experience better co-ordination is now being achieved.

Survey of Squatters in Federal Capital

43. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister for Local Government and Housing to state when the report on the survey of the squatters in the Federal Capital will be published in full.

Enche' Khaw Kai-Boh: It is assumed that the Hon'ble Member is referring to the survey carried out recently by the Traffic Consultants of the Commissioner of the Federal Capital. The purpose of this survey was to enable the Commissioner to obtain facts for a realistic assessment of the squatter rehousing problem and to provide a basis for detailed planning and economic study of squatter rehousing. The gist of the survey has already been released to the press and published. It is not intended to publish this document in full. However, a copy can be made available to the Hon'ble Member for Batu on his personal application to the Commissioner of the Federal Capital.

Land for Squatters

44. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister for Local Government and Housing to state whether any action is contemplated to prevent an increase of squatters by the provision of land, for sale or rent, for poor people needing land for building their own houses.

Enche' Khaw Kai-Boh: Alienation of land is a State matter. However, with regard to the prevention of squatting in the Federal Capital, the Municipal Act No. 17 of 1963 and the Federal Capital (Clearance of Squatters) By-laws, 1963, provide the Commissioner of the Federal Capital with power to control and prevent the widespread erection of squatter huts within the Municipal Area of the Federal Capital and the Commissioner of the Federal Capital is taking action accordingly.

MINISTRY OF HEALTH

Hospital facilities in major towns

45. Enche' C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Health to state (a) if he is aware of the prevailing inadequacy of hospital facilities in the major towns of Malaya in view of the increasing demands arising from an increasing urban population; (b) what improvements and additions have been made in the General Hospitals in the various major towns of Malaya over the last five years; (c) whether Government has plans for improvement and expansion of the hospital facilities in the major towns of Malaya, and if so, what are these plans and when they will be implemented.

The Minister of Health (Enche' Bahaman bin Samsudin):

- (a) I am aware of the need to improve and expand the existing facilities in hospitals in Malaya particularly in view of the increasing demands arising from our increasing population.
- (b) In spite of the limitation of funds considerable improvements and additions have been made in all hospitals throughout the States of Malaya. The following are some of the improvements effected to General hospitals in major towns over the last five years:

General Hospital, Alor Star, Kedah—

- 1960—Extensions to Maternity Department.
- 1963—New Ward (1st and 2nd Class) Block.
New T.B. Clinic and Block of Wards.
- 1964—Surgical Unit and Operating Theatre.

General Hospital, Penang—

- 1960—Alterations to Paediatric Unit.
- Miscellaneous Improvements.

1961—Extensions to Outpatients Department.
Wards Extensions and Improvements.

1962—Alterations and Extensions to "A" Block.

1963—Replacement of Lifts.

General Hospital, Taiping—

1960—Extensions and improvements to Wards.

1962—New Kitchen.

Alterations and Extensions, T.B. Clinic.

Maternity and Gynaecology Unit.

General Hospital, Ipoh—

1960—Physiotherapy Department Extensions.

Improvements to Maternity Unit.

1961—Air-Conditioning Labour Room.

Extensions to Outpatients Department.

1962—Chest Clinic and T.B. Wards.

1963—Kitchen and Stores.

General Hospital, Kuala Lumpur—

1960—Improvements and Extensions.

1961—Improvements and Extensions.

T.B. Ward, Pahang Road, Kuala Lumpur.

1962—Miscellaneous Improvements and Additions.

2nd Ward Block (T.B.) and Miscellaneous Improvements.

1963—New Maternity Unit.

General Hospital, Seremban—

1960—Waterborne Sanitation.

Miscellaneous Improvements to Wards, Operation Theatre, and X-Ray Department.

General Hospital, Malacca—

1960—Sanitary Installations.

1961—Polyclinic.

Medical Stores.

1962—Extensions to Maternity Unit.

Improvements to X-Ray Department.

Extensions to T.B. Clinic.

General Hospital, Johore Bahru—

1963—Air-conditioning of Operation Theatre, X-Ray Department, etc.

General Hospital, Kuantan—

1961—Polyclinic, Kuantan.
New Ward Block.

1963—2nd Ward Block.

General Hospital, Kuala Trengganu—

1960—New Maternity Ward.

1961—New 1st Class Ward.

Air-Conditioning X-Ray Department.

1962—Medical Stores and Ward Extensions.

1963—New Outpatient Department.

Chest Clinic.

General Hospital, Kota Bharu—

1960—New Wards and Outpatient Department Improvements.

1961—Air-Conditioning Operation Theatre.

Chest Clinic and Ward.

- (c) Plans for the improvements and expansion of hospital facilities and the construction of new hospitals in Malaya have been drawn up for implementation subject to the availability of funds. The following are some of the projects in the major towns:

(i) Teaching Hospital, Petaling Jaya (under construction).

- (ii) General Hospital, Kuala Lumpur (construction expected to start in 1965).
- (iii) General Hospital, Seremban (construction expected to start in 1965).
- (iv) General Hospital, Klang (plans being finalised; construction expected to start in 1966).
- (v) New Wards, General Hospital, Ipoh (construction expected to start in early 1965).

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

Persons arrested as Agents of Indonesia's confrontation

46. Dato' Haji Mustafa bin Haji Abdul Jabar bertanya kepada Menteri Hal Ehwal Dalam Negeri berapa-kah jumlah orang² yang telah di-tangkap kerana menjadi wakil Konfrantasi Indonesia kepada Malaysia (a) di-Tanah Melayu, (b) di-Singapura.

Menteri Hal Ehwal Dalam Negeri (Dato' Dr Ismail bin Dato' Haji Abdul Rahman): Semenjak bulan Disember tahun 1963, sa-jumlah 149 orang Ajen/Penyusup/Penjahanam Indonesia telah di-tangkap. Daripada bilangan 149 orang ini, 80 orang telah di-tangkap di-Semenanjung Tanah Melayu dan 69 orang di-Singapura.

Hooligans and bad hats in Kuala Lumpur

47. Enche' C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Home Affairs to state whether he is aware that hooligans and bad hats harrass peaceful families and school-going children in certain areas of Kuala Lumpur, particularly along Bungsar Road, Klang Road (4½ m.s.), Salak South, Cheras Road, Temple Road and Loke Yew Road areas, and if so, whether Government proposes to take active measures to stamp out these persons.

Dato' Dr Ismail: Comparatively, the areas mentioned are under control. For the 1st half of the year there were only 7 reports of school-children being harrassed by hooligans who are invariably members of Secret Societies.

2. There has been no report lodged, since the beginning of the year, of families being harrassed by hooligans though 15 anonymous petitions were received by the Police alleging gangsterism and hooliganism in the areas.

3. Every effort is being made to stamp out hooliganism in general.

4. There are 22 Schools in these areas and the Police keep close liaison and control with the Headmasters thereof in so far as hooliganism among school-children are concerned.

5. Actions have been taken and will continue to be taken under the Prevention of Crimes Ordinance against known persons. In this direction a few of the anonymous petitions received have been helpful.

Roads in Kuala Lumpur

48. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Home Affairs to state (a) whether he is aware that several roads beside the main roads of Kuala Lumpur such as Jalan Kasipillay, Jalan Hj. Taib, Jalan Thambosemy and others, are in a most deplorable condition and that the longer they are neglected the more expensive it would be to repair them, (b) whether steps are being taken to repair them with the minimum delay.

Dato' Dr Ismail: All public roads and streets in Kuala Lumpur which are the responsibility of the Commissioner, Federal Capital, are always maintained in good condition. The maintenance of private roads such as Jalan Kasipillay and Jalan Hj. Taib is not his responsibility. He is however taking action under Section 103 of the Municipal Ordinance in respect of these two private roads.

Accidents on the Federal Highway to Klang

49. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Home Affairs to state (a) the number of persons who have been (i) killed, (ii) injured on the Federal Highway to Klang, (b) the areas most susceptible to accidents along the Federal Highway since the highway was opened to traffic.

Dato' Dr Ismail: The particulars and information required are as follows:

(a) ACCIDENTS ALONG THE FEDERAL HIGHWAY SINCE ITS OPENING

Place	1960		1961		1962		1963		1964	
	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured
1. Junction of Jalan Bungsar/ Fed. Highway to Municipa- lity Boundary (slipway)	2	4	1	5	1	4	1	8	—	9
2. Jalan Pantai/Fed. Highway	—	4	—	1	—	3	—	3	—	2
3. Jalan University/Fed. High- way (A.T.S.)	—	11	—	6	—	12	—	7	1	7
4. Jalan Timor/Jalan Utara Fed. Highway	—	5	—	9	—	7	1	7	2	2
5. Jalan Barat/Fed. Highway	—	3	1	2	—	4	—	3	—	2
6. Jalan Templer/Fed. High- way	—	7	—	6	—	3	—	2	—	2
7. Jalan Templer to Sg. Way	1	7	2	6	1	10	2	9	2	7
8. Sg. Way to 21 m.s. Glem- narie Estate	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	23	1	15
9. 21 m.s. Glemnarie Estate to Klang Town Roundabout	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Total ...	3	41	4	35	2	43	5	62	6	49

(b) AREAS MOST SUSCEPTIBLE TO ACCIDENTS ALONG THE
FEDERAL HIGHWAY

1. Jalan Timor/Jalan Utara/Federal Highway.
2. Jalan University/Federal Highway (A.T.S.).
3. Between junction of Slipway, Jalan Bungsar/Federal Highway to Municipal Boundary.
4. Entrance to Sungei Way New Village.
5. 14½ m.s. near Batu Tiga Police Station—junctions to Puchong and Subang
6. 2nd m.s. from Klang Town.

**Area of jurisdiction of the Commissioner of
the Federal Capital**

50. Dr Tan Chee Khoo asks the Minister of Home Affairs to state (a) what towns and villages are under the control of the Commissioner of the Federal Capital and why these towns have not been put under a different local authority, (b) whether these towns form part of the Federal Capital.

Dato' Dr Ismail:

- (a) The following villages, previously under the Kuala Lumpur Town Board, were gazetted as part of the Municipal Area on the formation of

the Municipal Authority in 1948:

1. Batu Village
2. Batu Caves
3. Kepong
4. Sungei Besi
5. Serdang 10½ mile
6. Petaling
7. Puchong.

They are now being administered by the Commissioner of the Federal Capital on behalf of the Selangor State Government in so far as Municipal affairs go.

Negotiations on the transfer of responsibility over these villages to the Selangor State Government are under way and 1st January, 1965, is already agreed upon as the tentative date for the handing over.

- (b) Yes, and they will remain part of the Federal Capital until such time as they become the responsibility of the Selangor State Government.

Expatriates in Industries, Trade and Professions

51. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Home Affairs to state the number of expatriates in the following industries and occupations who have been given work permits for each of the years since 1959 and what steps Government had taken to ensure that the industries or employers had made reasonable efforts to find local men before such work permits are given:

- (a) Planting Industries
- (b) Mining
- (c) Accountancy
- (d) Medicine
- (e) Engineering
- (f) Legal
- (g) Import and Export Houses.

Dato' Dr Ismail:

(a) *Planting Industries:*

1959	...	24
1960	...	53
1961	...	43
1962	...	57
1963	...	44
1964	...	7 (up to 31-5-64)

Total ... 227

36 have left the country, thus leaving 191.

- (b) *Mining*—This item has to be considered along with item (e)—i.e., engineers—because Employment Passes issued to those in the mining industry are also in respect of engineers such as mining engineers, maintenance

engineers, permanent way engineers, etc. Other engineers include construction engineers, shift engineers, electrical engineers, civil engineers who are mainly employed by established and reputable engineering consultants and firms who have been awarded contracts for major construction works such as the C.E.B. Hydro Electric Schemes, North Klang Straits project, New Air Port, new teaching hospital and other major Government building projects. The figures are—

1959	...	62
1960	...	123
1961	...	131
1962	...	160
1963	...	95
1964	...	49 (up to 31-5-64)

Total ... 620

Of these, 119 have left the country, thus leaving a balance of 501.

(c) *Accountancy*—

1959	...	14
1960	...	20
1961	...	29
1962	...	59
1963	...	27
1964	...	7 (up to 31-5-64)

Total ... 136

41 have left the country and there is a balance of 95.

(d) *Medicine*—

1959	...	1
1960	...	1
1961	...	3
1962	...	4
1963	...	2
1964	...	Nil (up to 31-5-64)

Total ... 11

(e) *Engineering*—Please see para. (b) above.

(f) *Legal*—There are only 3 experienced and qualified Barristers on Employment Passes. They possess the necessary qualifications for enrolment as Advocates and Solicitors under the Advocates and Solicitors Ordinance, 1942.

(g) *Import and Export Houses*—

1959	...	12
1960	...	23
1961	...	26
1962	...	31
1963	...	42
1964	...	16 (up to 31-5-64)
<hr/>		
Total	...	150
<hr/>		

Employment Passes are issued after a case has been made out by the employer and it had been shown that the employer had been unable to obtain the services of suitable local persons. No Passes however would be issued to a person who does not possess the skill and qualifications necessary for the work he is to be employed.

MINISTRY OF NATIONAL AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Land Development Scheme

52. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Deputy Prime Minister to state, according to race and State, (a) the number of families that have been settled under the Land Development Scheme, (b) the number of families that have quitted such settlements since 1959.

The Deputy Prime Minister (Tun Haji Abdul Razak):

(a) So far 7,244 Malaysian families (with a total population of 42,816 people) have been settled in F.L.D.A. Schemes.

(b) The number of families that have left F.L.D.A. Schemes since 1959 are as follows:

State	Number of families
Kedah	11
Perak	4
Selangor	4
Negri Sembilan	6
Malacca	12
Johore	27
Pahang	12
Kelantan	13
Trengganu	3
<hr/>	
Total	92
<hr/>	

Settlers for F.L.D.A. Schemes and financial assistance

53. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Deputy Prime Minister to state (a) the criteria adopted in the selection of settlers for the F.L.D.A. Schemes; (b) the amount of financial assistance given to each family; (c) whether the assistance given varies according to the needs of the families or whether it is constant, and if it is constant to state the reasons; and (d) the conditions under which financial assistance is given.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: (a) The criteria adopted in the selection of settlers are that they should:

- (i) be Federal Citizens or State Nationals;
- (ii) be landless or with not more than 5 acres of land;
- (iii) be physically fit for hard outdoor work;
- (iv) be married, preferably with children;
- (v) be between the ages of 21 and 45;
- (vi) have an agricultural background preferably with some knowledge of rubber/oil palms, dusun, vegetable cultivation or animal husbandry; and
- (vii) be willing to abide by the conditions of entry and also the rules and regulations prevailing in a scheme.

(b), (c) and (d): The amount of financial assistance given to each family varies with the number of working days put in by the settler, his wife and children. In short they are being paid according to the number of days they work in the land scheme. In case of sickness, a settler may be paid an allowance of \$1.70 per day with a maximum of \$50 per month.

The present daily rates are as follows—

Male	...	...	\$2.90 per day
Female	...	...	2.40 per day
Children			
(14 to 18 years)	...		1.80 per day

MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT

Development of Kuala Melaka as a harbour

54. Enche' Abdul Karim bin Abu bertanya kepada Menteri Pengangkutan ada-kah Kerajaan berchadang hendak membena Kuala Melaka di-jadikan pelanchong bagi kapal² besar dari luar negeri, dan jika ada, bila-kah tindakan² yang patut akan di-mulakan.

Menteri Pengangkutan (Dato' Haji Sardon bin Haji Jubir): Di-sebabkan oleh tidak chukup dalam-nya ayer dan juga lain² keadaan 'alam yang sudah sa-mula jadi, ada-lah tidak dapat hendak di-jadikan Melaka pelabohan untuk kapal² besar dengan tidak mengeluarkan belanja yang banyak. Bagaimana pun, Kerajaan ada-lah sedang bersungguh² menyelideki soal hendak mengadakan Lembaga Pelabohan di-Melaka dengan tujuan untuk memperbaiki dan memajukan pelabohan itu supaya memberi kesenangan kepada kapal² kechil.

Haulage Permits

55. Enche' C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Transport to state the number of haulage permits granted to active operators of public vehicles, the mode and method of issue of such permits, and the governing body, if any, together with the names and addresses of members of such body.

Dato' Haji Sardon bin Haji Jubir: The number of haulage permits (legally termed as Carrier's Licences under the Road Traffic Ordinance, 1958) authorising goods vehicles for the carriage of goods for hire or reward as on 30th April, 1964 is as follows:

No. of vehicles	No. of Licence Holders
1,872	... 782

Each applicant is required to submit his application on the prescribed form obtainable from the Road Transport Department and should be forwarded to the Road Transport Licensing Board, c/o Headquarters, Road Transport Department, Government Offices, Petaling Jaya, Selangor. If the Licensing Board considers that from the documentary evidence submitted with the application there is *prima facie* evidence to show that:

- there is a traffic need in the area or areas applied for and that that traffic need is not met by existing transport facilities; or
- existing transport facilities for the carriage of goods for hire or reward in the areas applied for are either inadequate or unsuitable, the application will be published in the Government *Gazette* to afford an opportunity for interested parties to lodge their objections. The application will eventually be heard and determined by the Licensing Board at a Public Inquiry, the place, date and time of which will also be published in the Government *Gazette*. The applicant will also be notified in writing.

The applicant, with his Counsel, if any, together with applicant's witnesses must attend the Public Inquiry and the evidence given by the applicant and his witnesses will be subject to cross-examination by the objectors, and their Counsel, if any. The objectors' testimony is likewise subject to cross-examination by the applicant or his Counsel. At the conclusion of the Public Inquiry, the Licensing Board will give its decision on the applicant, or reserve its decision on the applicant

and communicate the same in writing to the applicant within 14 days from the date of completion of the hearing. There are provisions for appeals against any decision of this Board.

The Road Transport Licensing Board consists of the Commissioner as Chairman and 8 other members appointed by the Minister of Transport under Section 105 (1) of the Road Traffic Ordinance, 1958. The present members are as follows:

Names of members and address

Dato' Abdul Hamid bin Mustapha,
D.P.M.J., 40A Jalan Abdul Samad,
Johore Bahru.

Dr Chua Sin Kah, J.P., J.M.N., 170
High Street, Kuala Lumpur.

Dato' Laksamana Haji Mohamed
Razalli bin Hj. Mohamed Ali
Wasi, P.J.K., J.P., J.M.N., 1117
Javanese Road, Teluk Anson.

Enche' Cheah Ewe Keat, J.M.N., J.P.,
243 Jalan Pekeliling, Kuala
Lumpur.

Enche' Teoh Thye Moh, P.J.K., J.P.,
45 Ayer Rajah Road, Penang.

Dato' Shamsuddin bin Nain, P.P.T.,
c/o Malayan Rubber Fund Board,
Malayan Bank Building, P.O. Box
508, Kuala Lumpur.

Dato' Nik Ahmad bin Haji Nik
Mahmood, D.P.M.K., D.J.M.K.,
Jalan Merbau, Kota Bharu, Kelan-
tan.

Dato' (Dr) R. Sathiah, J.M.N., J.P.,
96 Rembau Street, Klang.

(Two members plus the Chairman will form a quorum).

Taxi-meters

56. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Transport to state (a) the reasons for the introduction of taxi-meters on taxis operating in rural areas and (b) whether he is aware that these meters are of no assistance to passengers as the metered rates are invariably higher than the usual rates charged by the taxi operators, and if so, whether he would exempt such taxis from installing these meters.

Dato' Haji Sardon bin Haji Jubir:

(a) Taxi-meters are installed in taxi-cabs only. There are no taxi-cabs in rural areas. Instead there are hire cars but these are not required to instal meters.

(b) This question does not arise.

Taxi Licence to M. Mohammed Ismail

57. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Transport to state the grounds on which it was decided to give one M. Mohammed Ismail, a president of the Nibong Tebal Branch of the Malayan Indian Congress a licence to operate a taxi bearing registration No. PE. 1518 which is supposed to be based at Changkat while he lives at Krian Estate five miles away while other applicants were turned down.

Dato' Haji Sardon bin Haji Jubir: A vacancy for a hire car to be based at Changkat, Province Wellesley was first advertised by the Regional Licensing Board, Penang, from 22nd May to 30th June, 1963. Only 4 persons responded to this advertisement, including Enche' M. Mohd. Ismail. The Licensing Board interviewed all these 4 applicants and selected Enche' Mohd. Ismail as the most suitable applicant. However, two of the unsuccessful applicants appealed against this decision to the Central Licensing Board, as a result of which the Central Licensing Board ordered the vacancy to be re-advertised to give others a fresh opportunity to apply. Accordingly, the vacancy was re-advertised from 14th January to 15th February, 1964. However this second advertisement attracted only 2 applicants, namely, Enche' M. Mohd. Ismail and Enche' Desa bin Saat. The Regional Licensing Board, Penang, at its meeting on 4th March, 1964, selected Enche' M. Mohd. Ismail as being the more suitable of the two applicants on the grounds that whilst Desa lived at Butterworth which is about 22 miles from Changkat, Enche' M. Mohd. Ismail ran a sundry goods shop at Changkat itself and intended to drive the taxi himself. Although he has another residence in

Krian Estate, Kg. Changkat, in fact, forms part of the estate. There was no further appeal after this.

The principle of Malay participation was no bar against the selection of Enche' M. Mohd. Ismail because the target percentage for Malays in the State of Penang had already previously been achieved.

Policy for issue of Taxi licences

58. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Transport to state the policy of the Government in granting taxi licence and whether the needs of the applicants and his family are taken into consideration, if not, why.

Dato' Haji Sardon bin Haji Jubir: The Licensing Board, in exercising its discretion to grant or refuse an application for a taxi cab or hire car licence takes into primary consideration the following factors:

- (a) whether the applicant resides at the base from which the taxi cab or hire car is to operate;
- (b) whether the applicant has served as a member of the Security Forces;
- (c) whether he has the financial ability to acquire a vehicle;
- (d) whether he is going to drive the vehicle himself.

In addition to the above-mentioned factors, the Licensing Board also takes into account the family circumstances of the applicant and whenever all things are equal, the applicant with more dependants would be selected.

Emission of excessive smoke by Buses

59. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Transport to state why buses using diesel oil as fuel are not subjected to the same control in the matter of emission of excessive smoke as are lorries.

Dato' Haji Sardon bin Haji Jubir: Section 107 of the Motor Vehicles (Construction and Use) Rules, 1959, prohibiting the emission of excessive smoke applies equally to all types of motor vehicles including buses and lorries.

MINISTRY OF WORKS, POSTS AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS

State Capital for Selangor

60. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Works, Posts and Telecommunications to state whether the State Government has consulted his Ministry over the proposed State Capital for Selangor and what advice his Ministry gave.

The Minister of Works, Posts and Telecommunications (Dato' V. T. Sambanthan): The siting and development of the State Capital is a matter for the State Government.

Traffic congestion in the Federal Highway

61. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Works, Posts and Telecommunications to state whether it is a fact that the Federal Highway to Port Swettenham is already congested with traffic and if so whether it is proposed to construct a by-pass at Petaling Jaya, (b) the estimated cost of the by-pass.

Dato' V. T. Sambanthan: The Federal Highway to Port Swettenham is not congested with traffic and is now only carrying a fraction of its maximum capacity.

62. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Works, Posts and Telecommunications to state whether, in view of the fact that the Federal Highway is already congested with traffic steps are being or have been taken to prevent the establishment of the Selangor State Capital straddling the Highway at Batu Tiga, and if so what steps that have been taken so far.

Dato' V. T. Sambanthan: The Federal Highway is not congested with traffic. However, should the State Capital be sited on or near this Highway at Batu Tiga, access from the State Capital to the Highway will be so designed as to ensure smooth flow on the Highway.

63. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Works, Posts and Telecommunications to state whether it is a fact that precautions were not taken to

ensure that the development of Petaling Jaya did not affect the flow of traffic on the Federal Highway, and if so, why.

Dato' V. T. Sambanthan: Precautions were taken to ensure that the development of Petaling Jaya did not affect the flow of traffic on the Federal Highway which resulted in the limited access provided. The junctions have been designed so that, when the traffic density warrants, improvements can be effected.

Fatal traffic accidents along Bungsar Road

64. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Works, Posts and Telecommunications to state whether he is aware that a large number of fatal accidents have occurred along Bungsar Road, Kuala Lumpur and if so whether he is taking steps to minimise the number of accidents by the construction of pedestrian crossings, raised dividers, or subways, etc.

Dato' V. T. Sambanthan: There have been two fatal accidents between January and May this year. Measures to minimise the number of accidents are under consideration.

Fly-overs at junction of Jalan University and the Federal Highway at Petaling Jaya

65. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Works, Posts and Telecommunications to state whether he intends to build fly-overs at the junction of Jalan University and the Federal Highway at Petaling Jaya; if not what steps he proposes to take to speed the flow of traffic and reduce accidents at this place.

Dato' V. T. Sambanthan: Detailed traffic surveys are now under way with a view to determining whether a fly-over is yet justified at Jalan University. As an interim measure, further traffic lights are being installed at the Jalan Utara/Federal Highway junction, the intention being that the type of manoeuvre at each junction will be restricted in order to provide safer and faster traffic flows.

Traffic on the Jalan Tuanku Abdul Rahman

66. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Works, Posts and Telecom-

munications to state whether it is proposed to develop Batu Lane to ease the traffic along Jalan Tuanku Abdul Rahman (Batu Road), Kuala Lumpur, if not, what plans his Ministry has to ease the traffic along this road.

Dato' V. T. Sambanthan: A detailed traffic survey has been undertaken by a Firm of Consultants and they will make recommendations on ways and means of improving traffic flow through and within Kuala Lumpur.

Round-about at Jalan Tuanku Abdul Rahman and Jalan Campbell

67. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Works Posts and Telecommunications to state why a "round-about" has not been constructed at the junction of Jalan Tuanku Abdul Rahman and Campbell Road.

Dato' V. T. Sambanthan: As in the above question No. 66.

Bye-passes around Kuala Lumpur

68. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Works, Posts and Telecommunications to state whether he intends to build bye-passes round the Federal Capital to divert traffic away from the Federal Capital, as a matter of utmost urgency; if so, how; if not, why.

Dato' V. T. Sambanthan: As replied to question No. 66.

Bye-pass from Nibong Tebal to Simpang Ampat

69. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Works, Posts and Telecommunications to state what decision has been made with regard to the bye-pass from Nibong Tebal to Simpang Ampat in Province Wellesley on Route I.

Dato' V. T. Sambanthan: This bye-pass will be considered along with other proposals for inclusion in the 1st Malaysia Development Plan.

Post Office at Batu Village

70. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Works, Posts and Telecommunications to state whether he is aware that there is a real need for a Post Office at Batu Village, and if so, whether he intends to build one.

Dato' V. T. Sambanthan: A Postal Agency was opened at Batu Village (Batu Lima, Jalan Ipoh) on 2nd December, 1963, and deliveries of letters are done by Postmen from Kepong. The area is also served by a Mobile Post Office from Kuala Lumpur three times a week. This Village is satisfactorily situated between three Post Offices namely:

Sentul Post Office ... 1½ miles away
 Kepong Post Office... 2¾ „ „
 Batu Caves ... 2½ „ „

At present Batu Village receives the fullest postal services and is therefore in no immediate need of a Post Office.

PRIME MINISTER'S DEPARTMENT

Compulsory Voting

71. Enche' C. V. Devan Nair asks the Prime Minister to state whether Government will introduce legislation to provide for compulsory registration of voters and compulsory voting.

The Prime Minister: The Election Commission is currently studying the possibility or otherwise of introducing legislation to provide for compulsory registration of voters and compulsory voting. This is an intricate matter and one which should be carefully looked into before it can be adopted.

Improvements to the Pensions Scheme

72. Enche' C. V. Devan Nair asks the Prime Minister whether Government intends to improve the existing Pension Scheme in view of the fact that for the past several years there has been considerable improvement in the wage structure both in private and public sectors.

The Prime Minister: No. Pensions are calculated on the basis of the last drawn salary of the officer at the time of his retirement.

GCS Clerical Examination

73. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Prime Minister to state (a) the number of GCS Clerks, according to State and year who have taken the clerical examinations since 1957; (b) the number who failed in these examination; (c) the types of paper that are set and the conditions for passing these examinations.

The Prime Minister:

- (a) The number of candidates who sat for the clerical examinations from 1957 to April, 1963 is shown in the Statement below;
 (b) The number who failed the clerical examinations during the same period is also shown in the Statement; and
 (c) The question is not clear.

RESULT OF GENERAL CLERICAL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS FROM 1957-1963

No.	States	G.C.S. Exam. 15th and 16th April, 1957		G.C.S. Exam. 29th and 30th April, 1958		G.C.S. Exam. 18th and 19th August, 1958		G.C.S. Exam. 20th and 21st April, 1959		G.C.S. Exam. 7th and 8th December, 1959	
		No. Sat	No. Failed	No. Sat	No. Failed	No. Sat	No. Failed	No. Sat	No. Failed	No. Sat	No. Failed
1.	Perlis ...	10	2	7	6	9	5	5	4	7	7
2.	Kedah ...	37	13	21	19	27	24	37	35	42	35
3.	Penang ...	37	11	31	25	39	25	40	31	36	30
4.	Perak ...	32	19	50	39	51	32	91	83	108	89
5.	Selangor ...	66	38	70	49	75	49	98	69	99	80
6.	N. Sembilan ...	34	27	40	34	40	29	40	36	39	37
7.	Malacca ...	9	6	4	4	4	4	3	2	6	4
8.	Johore ...	30	15	20	14	28	23	30	23	25	23
9.	Pahang ...	18	12	12	9	16	15	27	22	30	27
10.	Trengganu ...	22	17	27	25	40	35	47	35	49	41
11.	Kelantan ...	25	23	30	23	33	19	36	27	41	40
TOTAL ...		310	173	312	247	367	265	454	363	492	413

No.	States	G.C.S. Exam. 15th and 16th March, 1960		G.C.S. Exam. 15th and 16th August, 1960		G.C.S. Exam. 13th and 14th March, 1961		G.C.S. Exam. 31st July and 1st August, 1961	
		No. Sat	No. Failed	No. Sat	No. Failed	No. Sat	No. Failed	No. Sat	No. Failed
1.	Perlis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2.	Kedah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3.	Penang	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4.	Perak	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5.	Selangor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6.	N. Sembilan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7.	Malacca	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8.	Johore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9.	Pahang	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10.	Trengganu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11.	Kelantan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

No.	States	G.C.S. Exam. 17th and 18th April, 1962		G.C.S. Exam. 14th and 15th August, 1962		G.C.S. Exam. 29th and 30th April, 1963	
		No. Sat	No. Failed	No. Sat	No. Failed	No. Sat	No. Failed
1.	Perlis	...	...	...	...	...	...
2.	Kedah	...	...	...	...	...	...
3.	Penang	...	...	...	...	...	...
4.	Perak	...	...	...	...	...	...
5.	Selangor	...	...	...	...	...	...
6.	N. Sembilan	...	...	...	...	...	...
7.	Malacca	...	...	...	...	...	...
8.	Johore	...	...	...	...	...	...
9.	Pahang	...	...	...	...	...	...
10.	Trengganu	...	...	...	...	...	...
11.	Kelantan	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL		...	...	...	...	...	...

Standard One Malay Government Examination

examination from 1959 to 1963 are as follows:

74. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Prime Minister to state the (a) number of officers who sat for the Government Standard One Malay Examination and the number which failed for the last five years. (b) Reasons for the increasing proportion of failures.

The Prime Minister: (a) It is assumed that the Hon'ble Member refers to the Standard One Malay Government examination. The results of this

Year	No. of candidates who sat for the examination	No. of candidates who failed
June, 1959
December, 1959
June, 1960
December, 1960
June, 1961
December, 1961
June, 1962
June, 1963
December, 1963

(b) Part (b) of the question does not arise as the proportion of failures is not increasing.

75. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Prime Minister to state the number of officers who have not been promoted or confirmed for failing to pass in the National Language.

The Prime Minister: It is not possible to supply the information required in the time given as it involves prolonged research of records of all Federal Departments.

**Division I posts in the Government service
Number of vacancies**

76. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Prime Minister to state the (a) number of Division One posts that are vacant and the number of posts that have been vacant for the last five years;

(b) reasons for not filling these posts.

The Prime Minister:

(a) The number of Division I posts vacant in the public service on 1-1-1964 is 1,125. It is not possible to give the number of posts that have been vacant in the last five years because their number fluctuates from year to year.

(b) The reason for the inability to fill the posts is the shortage of suitably qualified candidates applying for the posts, or serving officers eligible for promotion to the posts.

**Present holders of Division I posts in
Civil Service**

77. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Prime Minister to state, by race, the number of the present occupants of posts in the civil service in Malaysia.

The Prime Minister: In the first place the term "civil service" used is not clear. In the Constitution the term "public service" is used. Moreover it is not desirable to state the racial composition of any service.

**MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL
AFFAIRS**

Withdrawal of Indonesian guerillas

78. Dato' Haji Mustafa bin Haji Abdul Jabar bertanya kepada Perdana Menteri, Kerajaan mana-kah akan membayar perbelanjaan berkenaan dengan penyelia pengundoran peng-ganas² Indonesia yang di-buat oleh Negeri Thailand itu.

Perdana Menteri: Ada-lah di-faham-kan bahawa belanja² itu akan di-bayar bersama oleh Kerajaan Malaysia dan Kerajaan Indonesia. Sa-bagaimana yang di-ketahui 'am-nya, pasokan Pengesah Thai itu ada-lah di-bahagikan kepada dua bahagian. Satu bahagian bertugas dari Kuching dan menjalankan kerja² pengesahan itu di-pusat pengundoran di-Tebedu. Bahagian yang satu lagi bertugas dari Pontianak di-pusat peng-undoran di-Entikong dalam daerah Indonesia. Belanja² pasokan Thai yang bertugas dari Kuching, ia-itu mengan-dongi 22 orang pegawai², belanja² dalam tempoh mereka berada di-Malaysia dan belanja menyediakan tempat² tinggal dan sa-bagai-nya untuk menyenangkan kerja mereka, akan di-tanggung oleh Kerajaan Malaysia.

**Damage to the Malaysian Embassy
in Jakarta**

79. Dato' Haji Mustafa bin Haji Abdul Jabar bertanya kepada Perdana Menteri apa-kah tindakan yang telah di-jalankan oleh Indonesia sa-telah Kerajaan Malaysia membantah kerana kerosakan yang telah di-buat atas Kedutaan Malaysia di-Jakarta itu dan ada-kah Kerajaan Indonesia telah mengeluarkan wang ganti atas ke-roakan² Kedutaan Malaysia itu.

Perdana Menteri: Apabila kita mendapat tahu berkenaan dengan kerosakan kepada Kedutaan Malaysia di-Jakarta, maka sa-puchok surat telah di-hantar melalui Kerajaan Thai membantah kepada Kerajaan Indo-nesia terhadap tindakan yang ta' patut dan belum pernah terjadi yang di-lakukan oleh orang² Indonesia. Kita juga telah mema'alumkan kepada orang² Indonesia bahawa Kerajaan

Malaysia akan melatakkan tanggungjawab kepada Kerajaan Indonesia terhadap apa² kerugian atau kerosakan kepada harta benda Kerajaan Malaysia dan kita menyimpan hak boleh menuntut ganti rugi daripada Kerajaan Indonesia yang bersetuju kita menerimanya.

Foreign assistance to Malaysia against Indonesian Confrontation

80. Dato' Haji Mustafa bin Haji Abdul Jabar bertanya kepada Perdana Menteri negeri² mana-kah yang telah membuat pengakuan rasmi yang ia akan membantu Malaysia daripada Konfrantasi Indonesia.

Perdana Menteri: Oleh kerana kita pehak yang teraniaya dalam

dasar konfrantasi Indonesia ini, banyak negara² yang bersahabat dengan kita memberi sokongan kepada kita sama ada sokongan dengan di-fahamkan sahaja atau dengan berterus-terang. Bilangan negara² yang memberi sokongan demikian itu makin bertambah kerana kita dapat menerangkan kemushkilan kita kepada Kerajaan² yang kita tidak ada wakil boleh menerangkan-nya. Tetapi pada nisbah sokongan tentera, Great Britain telah berulang² menyatakan akan memberi sokongan menurut syarat² Perjanjian Pertahanan antara Britain dengan Malaysia, Australia dan New Zealand, dari kerana berkait dengan Perjanjian Pertahanan ini, telah juga mendzahirkan perdirian masing² atas masaalah ini. Amerika, Sharikat, ada-lah diketahui bersimpati dengan kita.