



PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

DEWAN RA'AYAT (HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES)

OFFICIAL REPORT

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MALAYSIA

DEWAN RA'AYAT

(HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES)

Official Report

Second Session of the Second Dewan Ra'ayat

Wednesday, 10th November, 1965

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

PRESENT:

- The Honourable Mr Speaker, DATO' CHIK MOHAMED YUSUF BIN SHEIKH ABDUL RAHMAN, S.P.M.P., J.P., Dato' Bendahara, Perak.
- „ the Prime Minister, Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Culture, Youth and Sports, Y.T.M. TUNKU ABDUL RAHMAN PUTRA AL-HAJ, K.O.M. (Kuala Kedah).
- „ the Deputy Prime Minister, Minister of Defence, Minister of National and Rural Development, TUN HAJI ABDUL RAZAK BIN DATO' HUSSAIN, S.M.N. (Pekan).
- „ the Minister of Home Affairs and Minister of Justice, DATO' DR ISMAIL BIN DATO' HAJI ABDUL RAHMAN, P.M.N. (Johor Timor).
- „ the Minister of Finance, ENCHE' TAN SIEW SIN, J.P. (Melaka Tengah).
- „ the Minister of Works, Posts and Telecommunications, DATO' V. T. SAMBANTHAN, P.M.N. (Sungei Siput).
- „ the Minister of Transport, DATO' HAJI SARDON BIN HAJI JUBIR, P.M.N. (Pontian Utara).
- „ the Minister of Health, ENCHE' BAHAMAN BIN SAMSUDIN (Kuala Pilah).
- „ the Minister of Commerce and Industry, DR LIM SWEE AUN, J.P. (Larut Selatan).
- „ the Minister for Welfare Services, CAPT. 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 Minister of Information and Broadcasting, ENCHE' SENU BIN ABDUL RAHMAN (Kubang Pasu Barat).
- „ the Minister of Agriculture and Co-operatives, TUAN HAJI MOHD. GHAZALI BIN HAJI JAWI (Ulu Perak).
- „ the Minister of Lands and Mines, ENCHE' ABDUL-RAHMAN BIN YA'KUB (Sarawak).
- „ the Assistant Minister of National and Rural Development, ENCHE' SULAIMAN BIN BULON (Bagan Datoh).

- The Honourable the Assistant Minister of Culture, Youth and Sports,
ENGKU MUHSEIN BIN ABDUL KADIR, J.M.N., S.M.T., P.J.K.
(Trengganu Tengah).
- „ the Assistant Minister of Education, ENCHE' LEE SIOK YEW,
A.M.N., P.J.K. (Sepang).
- „ the Assistant Minister of Finance, DR NG KAM POH, J.P.
(Telok Anson).
- „ the Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Health,
ENCHE' IBRAHIM BIN ABDUL RAHMAN (Seberang Tengah).
- „ the Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Labour,
ENCHE' LEE SAN CHOON, K.M.N. (Segamat Selatan).
- „ the Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Finance,
ENCHE' ALI BIN HAJI AHMAD (Pontian Selatan).
- „ the Parliamentary Secretary to the Deputy Prime Minister,
ENCHE' CHEN WING SUM (Damansara).
- „ ENCHE' ABDUL GHANI BIN ISHAK, A.M.N. (Melaka Utara).
- „ ENCHE' ABDUL KARIM BIN ABU, A.M.N. (Melaka Selatan).
- „ WAN ABDUL KADIR BIN ISMAIL, P.P.T. (Kuala Trengganu Utara).
- „ WAN ABDUL RAHMAN BIN DATU TUANKU BUJANG (Sarawak).
- „ 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).
- „ TUAN HAJI ABDULLAH BIN HAJI MOHD. SALLEH, A.M.N., S.M.J.,
P.I.S. (Segamat Utara).
- „ ENCHE' ABU BAKAR BIN HAMZAH (Bachok).
- „ TUAN HAJI AHMAD BIN ABDULLAH (Kelantan Hilir).
- „ ENCHE' AHMAD BIN ARSHAD, A.M.N. (Muar Utara).
- „ TUAN HAJI AHMAD BIN SAAID, J.P. (Seberang Utara).
- „ CHE' AJIBAH BINTI ABOL (Sarawak).
- „ 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, A.B.S. (Sarawak).
- „ PENGARAH BANYANG ANAK JANTING, P.B.S. (Sarawak).
- „ ENCHE' CHAN SEONG YOON (Setapak).
- „ ENCHE' CHAN SIANG SUN (Bentong).
- „ ENCHE' CHIA CHIN SHIN, A.B.S. (Sarawak).
- „ ENCHE' FRANCIS CHIA NYUK TONG (Sabah).
- „ ENCHE' CHIN FOON (Ulu Kinta).
- „ ENCHE' D. A. DAGO ANAK RANDAN *alias* DAGOK ANAK RANDEN
(Sarawak).
- „ ENCHE' EDWIN ANAK TANGKUN (Sarawak).
- „ TUAN SYED ESA BIN ALWEE, J.M.N., S.M.J., P.I.S.
(Batu Pahat Dalam).
- „ DATIN HAJAH FATIMAH BINTI HAJI ABDUL MAJID
(Johor Bahru Timor).

- The Honourable DATIN FATIMAH BINTI HAJI HASHIM, P.M.N.
(Jitra-Padang Terap).
- „ ENCHE' GANING BIN JANGKAT (Sabah).
- „ ENCHE' GEH CHONG KEAT, K.M.N. (Penang Utara).
- „ TUAN HAJI HAMZAH BIN ALANG, A.M.N., P.J.K. (Kapar).
- „ ENCHE' HANAFI BIN MOHD. YUNUS, A.M.N., J.P. (Kulim Utara).
- „ ENCHE' HANAFIAH BIN HUSSAIN, A.M.N. (Jerai).
- „ ENCHE' HARUN BIN ABDULLAH, A.M.N. (Baling).
- „ WAN HASSAN BIN WAN DAUD (Tumpat).
- „ ENCHE' STANLEY HO NGUN KHIU, A.D.K. (Sabah).
- „ ENCHE' HUSSEIN BIN TO' MUDA HASSAN, A.M.N. (Raub).
- „ DATO' HAJI HUSSEIN BIN MOHD. NOORDIN, D.P.M.P., 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' ISMAIL BIN IDRIS (Penang Selatan).
- „ DATO' SYED JA'AFAR BIN HASAN ALBAR, P.M.N.
(Johor Tenggara).
- „ PENGHULU JINGGUT ANAK ATTAN, Q.M.C., A.B.S. (Sarawak).
- „ ENCHE' KADAM ANAK KIAI (Sarawak).
- „ ENCHE' THOMAS KANA (Sarawak).
- „ ENCHE' KHOO PENG LOONG (Sarawak).
- „ DATU KHOO SIAK CHIEW, P.D.K. (Sabah).
- „ ENCHE' LEE SECK FUN (Tanjong Malim).
- „ ENCHE' AMADEUS MATHEW LEONG, A.D.K., J.P. (Sabah).
- „ DATO' LING BENG SIEW, P.N.B.S. (Sarawak).
- „ DR LIM CHONG EU (Tanjong).
- „ ENCHE' LIM KEAN SIEW (Dato Kramat).
- „ ENCHE' LIM PEE HUNG, P.J.K. (Alor Star).
- „ ENCHE' T. MAHIMA SINGH, J.P. (Port Dickson).
- „ ENCHE' JOSEPH DAVID MANJAJI (Sabah).
- „ DATO' DR HAJI MEGAT KHAS, D.P.M.P., J.P., P.J.K.
(Kuala Kangsar).
- „ ENCHE' MOHD. ARIF SALLEH, A.D.K. (Sabah).
- „ DATO' MOHAMED ASRI BIN HAJI MUDA, P.M.K. (Pasir Puteh).
- „ ENCHE' MOHD. DAUD BIN ABDUL SAMAD (Besut).
- „ ENCHE' MOHAMED IDRIS BIN MATSIL, J.M.N., P.J.K., J.P.
(Jelebu-Jempol).
- „ ENCHE' MOHD. TAHIR BIN ABDUL MAJID, S.M.S., P.J.K.
(Kuala Langat).
- „ ENCHE' MOHAMED YUSOF BIN MAHMUD, A.M.N. (Temerloh).
- „ WAN MOKHTAR BIN AHMAD (Kemaman).
- „ TUAN HAJI MOKHTAR BIN HAJI ISMAIL (Perlis Selatan).
- „ ENCHE' MUHAMMAD FAKHRUDDIN BIN HAJI ABDULLAH
(Pasir Mas Hilir).
- „ TUAN HAJI MUHAMMAD SU'AUT BIN HAJI MUHD. TAHIR, A.B.S.
(Sarawak).

- The Honourable DATO' HAJI MUSTAPHA BIN HAJI ABDUL JABAR, D.P.M.S., A.M.N., J.P. (Sabak Bernam).
- „ ENCHE' MUSTAPHA BIN AHMAD (Tanah Merah).
- „ DATO' NIK AHMAD KAMIL, D.K., S.P.M.K., S.J.M.K., P.M.N., P.Y.G.P., Dato' Sri Setia Raja (Kota Bharu Hilir).
- „ ENCHE' NG FAH YAM (Batu Gajah).
- „ ENCHE' ONG KEE HUI (Sarawak).
- „ TUAN HAJI OTHMAN BIN ABDULLAH (Hilir Perak).
- „ ENCHE' OTHMAN BIN ABDULLAH, A.M.N. (Perlis Utara).
- „ TUAN HAJI RAHMAT BIN HAJI DAUD, A.M.N. (Johor Bahru Barat).
- „ ENCHE' RAMLI BIN OMAR (Krian Darat).
- „ TUAN HAJI REDZA BIN HAJI MOHD. SAID, P.J.K., J.P. (Rembau-Tampin).
- „ RAJA ROME BIN RAJA MA'AMOR, P.J.K., J.P. (Kuala Selangor).
- „ ENCHE' SEAH TENG NGIAB, P.I.S. (Muar Pantai).
- „ ENCHE' D. R. SEENIVASAGAM (Ipoh).
- „ ENCHE' SIM BOON LIANG (Sarawak).
- „ ENCHE' SNAWI BIN ISMAIL, P.J.K. (Seberang Selatan).
- „ ENCHE' SNG CHIN JOO (Sarawak).
- „ ENCHE' SOH AH TECK (Batu Pahat).
- „ ENCHE' SULEIMAN BIN ALI (Dungun).
- „ PENGIRAN TAHIR PETRA (Sabah).
- „ ENCHE' TAJUDDIN BIN ALI, P.J.K. (Larut Utara).
- „ ENCHE' TAI KUAN YANG (Kulim Bandar Bharu).
- „ ENCHE' TAMA WENG TINGGANG WAN (Sarawak).
- „ DR TAN CHEE KHOON (Batu).
- „ ENCHE' TAN CHENG BEE, J.P. (Bagan).
- „ ENCHE' TAN KEE GAK (Bandar Melaka).
- „ ENCHE' TAN TOH HONG (Bukit Bintang).
- „ ENCHE' TAN TSAK YU (Sarawak).
- „ ENCHE' TIAH ENG BEE (Kluang Utara).
- „ ENCHE' TOH THEAM HOCK (Kampar).
- „ ENCHE' YEOH TAT BENG (Bruas).
- „ ENCHE' STEPHEN YONG KUET TZE (Sarawak).
- „ TUAN HAJI ZAKARIA BIN HAJI MOHD. TAIB, P.J.K. (Langat).

ABSENT:

- The Honourable the Minister of Education, ENCHE' MOHAMED KHIR JOHARI (Kedah Tengah).
- „ the Minister of Labour, ENCHE' V. MANICKAVASAGAM, J.M.N., P.J.K. (Klang).
- „ the Assistant Minister of Commerce and Industry, TUAN HAJI ABDUL KHALID BIN AWANG OSMAN (Kota Star Utara).
- „ ENCHE' ABDUL RAHMAN BIN HAJI TALIB, P.J.K. (Kuantan).
- „ TUAN HAJI ABDUL RASHID BIN HAJI JAIS (Sabah).

- The Honourable ENCHE' ABDUL RAUF BIN A. RAHMAN, K.M.N., P.J.K. (Krian Laut).
- „ Y.A.M. TUNKU ABDULLAH IBNI AL-MARHUM TUANKU ABDUL RAHMAN, P.P.T. (Rawang).
- „ ENCHE' CHAN CHONG WEN, A.M.N. (Kluang Selatan).
- „ ENCHE' C. V. DEVAN NAIR (Bungsar).
- „ ENCHE' S. FAZUL RAHMAN, A.D.K. (Sabah).
- „ DATU GANIE GILONG, P.D.K., J.P. (Sabah).
- „ ENCHE' KAM WOON WAH, J.P. (Sitiawan).
- „ ENCHE' EDMUND LANGGU ANAK SAGA (Sarawak).
- „ ENCHE' PETER LO SU YIN (Sabah).
- „ DR MAHATHIR BIN MOHAMAD (Kota Star Selatan).
- „ ORANG TUA MOHAMMAD DARA BIN LANGPAD (Sabah).
- „ ENCHE' MOHD. ZAHIR BIN HAJI ISMAIL, J.M.N. (Sungai Patani).
- „ ENCHE' QUEK KAI DONG, J.P. (Seremban Timor).
- „ ENCHE' SANDOM ANAK NYUAK (Sarawak).
- „ DATO' S. P. SEENIVASAGAM, D.P.M.P., P.M.P., J.P. (Menglembu).
- „ ENCHE' SIOW LOONG HIN, P.J.K. (Seremban Barat).
- „ ENCHE' YEH PAO TZE (Sabah).

PRAYERS

(Mr Speaker in the Chair)

ADMINISTRATION OF OATHS

The following Members took and subscribed the Oaths, or made and subscribed the Affirmation required by law:

Enche' D. A. Dago anak Randan
alias Dagok anak Randan.

Enche' Thomas Kana.

ANNOUNCEMENTS BY MR SPEAKER

WELCOMING NEW MEMBERS

Mr Speaker: I would like to take this opportunity of welcoming the two new Members, the Honourable Enche' D. A. Dago and the Honourable Enche' Thomas Kana to this House. They were elected by the Council Negri Sarawak to take the places of the Honourable Dato' Abang Othman bin Abang Haji Moasili and the Honour-

able Penghulu Francis Umpau anak Empam, who have resigned from this House upon assuming office as Ministers in the Sarawak State Government.

RESIGNATION OF MEMBERS

Mr Speaker: The Honourable Dato' Abang Othman bin Abang Haji Moasili and the Honourable Penghulu Francis Umpau anak Empam resigned from this House with effect from 24th September, 1965 and 1st October, 1965, respectively. I have also to inform that Dato' Donald Aloysius Stephens, Member from Sabah, resigned from the House with effect from 2nd November, 1965.

MESSAGES FROM THE SENATE

Mr Speaker: Ahli² Yang Berhormat saya hendak mema'umkan ia-itu saya telah menerima dua perutusan yang bertarikh 9hb dan 16hb Ogos, 1965, daripada Yang di-Pertua Dewan Negara berkenaan dengan perkara² yang tertentu yang telah di-hantar oleh Majlis ini meminta di-persetujukan oleh Dewan Negara. Sekarang saya meminta Setia-usaha Majlis supaya membachakan perutusan itu kepada Majlis ini.

(The Clerk reads the following Messages):

"Mr Speaker, Sir,

The Senate has agreed to the following Bills:

1. to repeal certain Enactments of the State of Johore relating to matters on the Federal List;
2. to repeal certain Enactments of the State of Kedah relating to matters on the Federal List;
3. to repeal certain Enactments of the State of Kelantan relating to matters on the Federal List;
4. to repeal certain laws of the State of Perak relating to matters on the Federal List;
5. to repeal certain Enactments of the State of Perlis relating to matters on the Federal List;
6. to repeal an Enactment of the State of Selangor relating to a matter on the Federal List;
7. to repeal certain laws of the State of Sabah relating to matters on the Federal List;
8. to repeal certain laws on matters on the Federal List enacted by the legislature of the former Federated Malay States;
9. to repeal certain Ordinances of the former Straits Settlements;
10. to provide for the Repeal of Proclamations of the British Military Administration in force in Malaysia relating to matters on the Federal List;
11. to repeal certain laws on matters on the Federal List enacted by the legislature of the former Malayan Union;
12. to repeal certain Ordinances of the Federation of Malaya;
13. to repeal certain Acts of Parliament which have had their effect;
14. to repeal certain laws on Financial and connected Matters which have become spent or redundant;
15. to make certain general provisions in relation to the Statute Law Revision of Federal Laws and to repeal certain obsolete existing legislation on that subject;
16. to amend the Reprint of Federal Laws Act, 1965;
17. to make provision for the payment of unclaimed moneys into the Federal Consolidated Fund;
18. to further amend the laws relating to income tax of Sabah, Sarawak and the States of Malaya;
19. to amend the laws relating to estate duty of Sabah and the States of Malaya;
20. to apply a sum out of the Consolidated Fund to the service of the year ending on the thirty-first day of December, 1966;
21. to enable the Government of the Federation to carry out housing schemes;
22. to amend the National Land Code (Penang and Malacca Titles) Act, 1963;
23. to amend and consolidate the laws relating to land and land tenure, the registration of title to land and of dealings therewith and the collection of revenue therefrom within the States of Johore, Kedah, Kelantan, Malacca, Negri Sembilan, Pahang, Penang, Perak, Perlis, Selangor and Trengganu, and for purposes connected therewith;
24. to repeal certain laws relating to aliens and to make provision regarding the obligation of keepers of residential accommodation in respect of the registration of their guests and for matters connected therewith and ancillary thereto;
25. to make further provision with respect to the law relating to trade unions;
26. to amend the Industrial Courts Ordinance, 1948;
27. to amend the Social and Welfare Services Lotteries Board Ordinance, 1950, and the Social and Welfare Services Lotteries Board Act, 1962;
28. to make better provision for the Penang and Province Wellesley Silver Jubilee Fund;
29. to amend the Rubber Industry (Replanting) Fund Ordinance, 1952;

30. to consolidate and amend the law relating to companies;
31. to amend the Electricity Ordinance, 1949;
32. to amend the Muslim Pilgrims Ordinance, 1951;
33. to further amend the Malaysia Act,

without amendment.

16th August, 1965.

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

"Mr Speaker, Sir,

The Senate has agreed to the Bill to amend the Constitution of Malaysia and the Malaysia Act.

9th August, 1965.

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

ASSENT TO BILLS PASSED

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

The Malaysia Act (Amendment) Bill, 1965.

The National Land Code (Penang and Malacca Titles) (Amendment) Bill, 1965.

The National Land Code Bill, 1965.

The Federal Statute Law Revision (Johore) Bill, 1965.

The Federal Statute Law Revision (Kedah) Bill, 1965.

The Federal Statute Law Revision (Kelantan) Bill, 1965.

The Federal Statute Law Revision (Perak) Bill, 1965.

The Federal Statute Law Revision (Perlis) Bill, 1965.

The Federal Statute Law Revision (Selangor) Bill, 1965.

The Federal Statute Law Revision (Sabah) Bill, 1965.

The Federal Statute Law Revision (Former Federated Malay States) Bill, 1965.

The Federal Statute Law Revision (Former Straits Settlements) Bill, 1965.

The Federal Statute Law Revision (British Military Proclamations) Bill, 1965.

The Federal Statute Law Revision (Former Malayan Union) Bill, 1965.

The Federal Statute Law Revision (Former Federation of Malaya Ordinances) Bill, 1965.

The Federal Statute Law Revision (Acts of Parliament) Bill, 1965.

The Federal Statute Law Revision (Financial Legislation) (States of Malaya) Bill, 1965.

The Federal Statute Law Revision (General Provision) Bill, 1965.

The Reprint of Federal Laws (Amendment) Bill, 1965.

The Registration of Guests Bill, 1965.

The Unclaimed Moneys Bill, 1965.

The Income Tax Laws (Malaysia) (Amendment) Bill, 1965.

The Estate Duty Laws of Sabah and the States of Malaya (Amendment) Bill, 1965.

The Penang and Province Wellesley Jubilee Fund Bill, 1965.

The Federal Housing Bill, 1965.

The Companies Bill, 1965.

The Consolidated Fund (Expenditure on Account) Bill, 1965.

The Trade Unions Bill, 1965.

The Industrial Courts (Amendment) Bill, 1965.

The Muslim Pilgrims (Amendment) Bill, 1965.

The Social and Welfare Services Lotteries Board (Amendment) Bill, 1965.

The Rubber Industry (Replanting) Fund (Amendment) Bill, 1965.

The Electricity (Amendment) (No. 2) Bill, 1965.

LEAVE TO THE HONOURABLE TUAN HAJI ABDUL KHALID BIN AWANG OSMAN

Mr Speaker: Honourable Members, I wish to inform the House that in exercise of the powers conferred upon me by the Resolution of the House of the 25th April, 1961, I have given

leave of absence under Article 52 of the Constitution to the Honourable Tuan Haji Abdul Khalid bin Awang Osman for two years.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

RANCHANGAN MENDIRIKAN KELINIK² DI-LUAR BANDAR DI-SARAWAK

1. Che' Ajibah binti Abol bertanya kepada Menteri Kesihatan bila-kah agak-nya ranchangan mendirikan kelinik² di-luar bandar akan di-laksanakan di-bawah Ranchangan Pembangunan Luar Bandar di-Sarawak.

Menteri Kesihatan (Enche' Bahaman bin Samsudin): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ranchangan mendirikan kelinik² di-luar Bandar di-dalam Negeri Sarawak telah pun di-jalankan. Dalam tahun 1965 ini dua buah rumah sakit kecil baharu di-kawasan Luar Bandar ia-itu di-Lundu dalam Bahagian Pertama dan di-Marudi dalam Bahagian ka-Empat telah pun siap dan sedang di-gunakan. Pusat² Perubatan telah juga di-dirikan di-Pantu dan di-Sekerang di-dalam Bahagian ka-Dua, di-Long Linau di-dalam Bahagian yang ka-Tiga, di-Tatau di-dalam Bahagian yang ka-Empat dan di-Nanga Medamit dalam Bahagian yang ka-Lima. Kerja² telah di-mulakan bagi mendirikan Pusat Perubatan di-Bario di-dalam Bahagian ka-Empat, di-Roban di-dalam Bahagian yang ka-Dua, di-Pulau Beruit di-dalam Bahagian yang ka-Tiga dan Long Lama dan di-Batuniah di-dalam Bahagian ka-Empat. Ranchangan telah juga di-sediakan bagi mendirikan rumah sakit kecil yang ketiga di-Bintulu di-dalam Bahagian yang ka-Empat, dan di-anggarkan pekerjaan akan di-mulakan tidak berapa lama lagi. Sa-lain daripada itu kereta ubat ada-lah mula bertugas di-dalam kawasan² Sarikei dan Searian.

Enche' Stephen Yong Kuet Tze (Sarawak): Will the Minister inform this House whether on the setting up of these rural clinics that trained personnel are being employed to look after these clinics?

Enche' Bahaman bin Samsudin: Yes, trained personnel are being employed.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon (Batu): Is the Minister aware that, although he has given his assurance that trained personnel are being made available in Sarawak, there are no trained personnel in many of the rural centres in the States of Malaya? If so, what does he intend to do to take care of the deficiency at home first?

Enche' Bahaman bin Samsudin: Mr Speaker, Sir, I am quite aware of that.

The Minister of Lands and Mines (Enche' Abdul-Rahman bin Ya'kub): But Sarawak is also our home, Mr Speaker, Sir—Malaysia. *(Laughter).*

Enche' Lim Kean Siew: Is the Honourable Minister aware that the Dresser up at Penang Hill is not only unqualified but is overaged, and he has not yet been replaced?

Enche' Bahaman bin Samsudin: It may be so, but I do not know. *(Laughter).*

MEMBERI SENJATA KEPADA AHLI PASOKAN PERTAHANAN 'AWAM

2. Che' Ajibah binti Abol bertanya kepada Menteri Kerajaan Tempatan dan Perumahan ada-kah di-fikir perlu dalam keadaan sekarang ini memper-senjatai ahli² Pasokan Pertahanan 'Awam dan seterusnya melateh mereka menggunakan senjata².

The Minister for Local Government and Housing (Enche' Khaw Kai-Boh): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ada-lah di-dapati bahawa tidak-lah mustahak bagi Kerajaan membekalkan senjata kepada ahli² Pasokan Pertahanan 'Awam dan juga melateh mereka itu chara² menggunakan-nya. Pasokan Pertahanan 'Awam bukan-lah satu pasokan pejuang sa-bagaimana yang di-ta'arifkan dalam Undang² Pertahanan 'Awam tahun 1951 yang berbunyi demikian: "Sa-barang langkah tidak akan membawa kepada maksud perjuangan sa-kira-nya di-lakukan untuk pertahanan daripada serangan² musuh atau menjauhkan daripada serangan musuh pada keselurohan atau pun sa-bahagian daripada-nya sama ada langkah² itu telah di-ambil sa-belum, di-waktu atau pun sa-lepas serangan itu berlaku".

CLERK AND POSTMAN FOR DALAT POST OFFICE, SARAWAK

3. Enche' Sim Boon Liang (Sarawak) asks the Minister of Works, Posts and Telecommunications if he is aware that there is a need for a Post Office Clerk and a Postman for Dalat District (Sarawak) to serve the population of 16,000; if so, whether he proposes to recruit the staff as early as possible.

The Minister of Works, Posts and Telecommunications (Dato' V. T. Sambanthan): Mr Speaker, Sir, at the Dalat Post Office, the Sarawak Administrative Officer acts as the Post-master, the Administrative Clerk does the postal work, and the court peons perform the duties of postman in addition to their normal duties. This is the general arrangement under which the Administration co-operates and assists the Postal Department at a number of small stations in Sarawak where the limited amount of postal business transacted at present does not warrant the appointment of a full-time departmental staff.

The value of stamps sold at Dalat during the past three years has been falling and was \$4,182 in 1962, \$2,469 in 1963 and \$2,410 in 1964.

The volume of postal business performed at all such offices is constantly reviewed and, where necessary, departmental staff are appointed, as has been done in the case of Bau and Serian in the First Division of Sarawak.

Enche' Sim Boon Liang: Is the Minister aware that especially important letters from the Inland Revenue—the Income Tax forms and the demand notes sent by the Inland Revenue Department to the Income Tax payers—always expired without postmen delivering them, and the income tax payers may have to be prosecuted by Government if the date expired? Will the Minister consider about this matter?

Dato' V. T. Sambanthan: I will look into it.

EMPLOYMENT OF Mr J. GLATZ IN THE TEACHING HOSPITAL, UNIVERSITY OF MALAYA

4. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Works, Posts and Telecom-

munications if he is aware that one Mr J. Glatz, an expatriate, is employed as a site Electrical Engineer at the Teaching Hospital, University of Malaya at a salary of \$1,770 per mensem from May, 1965, and that Mr J. Glatz does not possess the full qualification required of engineers employed by the Central Electricity Board. If so, what steps he proposes to take regarding the employment of Mr J. Glatz.

Dato' V. T. Sambanthan: Mr Speaker, Sir, the employment of Mr J. Glatz as a site Electrical Engineer is not the responsibility of my Ministry. It is a matter for the Medical Centre Development Committee and all decisions lie with that Committee. I understand that the Medical Centre Development Committee agreed to the appointment of Mr J. Glatz, in view of the urgent need to complete the Teaching Hospital in time and in view of the fact that Mr J. Glatz has considerable experience, even though his qualifications are not such as required by the National Electricity Board. The salary offered is considered by the Medical Centre Development Committee as commensurate with his qualifications and experience.

The responsibility for proper supervision rests with the Consulting Engineers, and they assured the Medical Centre Development Committee of his experience and competence.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Tuan Yang dipertua, soalan tambahan: Adakah Dato' Menteri sedar di-antara syarat² yang di-kehendaki oleh Sharikat Thomas & Anderson and Partners ia-lah satu syarat ia-itu orang yang memegang jawatan ini mesti ada Degree Ka-juruteraan.

Dato' V. T. Sambanthan: I am afraid that the Honourable Member is misguiding himself. To go back to the history of the particular enterprise—he, as a Member of University, has, I understand, tried to raise this matter at the University itself, and somehow or other not being satisfied with it, he said that he would ask a question in the other House. So he had asked the same question here. The Medical Centre

Development Committee is advised by a Technical Committee in which the Principal of the Engineering College is also a member. Does the Honourable Member assume that he is questioning the ability of the Principal of Engineering College to advise the Medical Centre Advisory Committee? He would understand that among other things, in a job like this, it is not enough, if you have qualified engineers to supervise—they must have experience. The Medical Centre Technical Committee which advised the Development Committee were assured and were happy that this man had the competence based upon his experience. As to Mr Glatz, he comes from a Western European country—I think it is Austria. In any case, if he has a Ph.D. we would not recognise it. This is the way that many nations behave; it is a common procedure. Even in the United States, I understand that between State and State they do not recognise each other's degree—but that does not mean that the other man does not have merit.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Perhaps, my Malay was very atrocious and did not enlighten the Minister on my question. The question that I posed was, is not the Minister aware that among the conditions for employment for this job that was laid down by Messrs Anderson & Partners themselves were that the person holding this job must have an engineering degree—and the Minister has been saying something about Ph.D. in America. Is the Minister aware that in an advertisement in the *Straits Times* of 14th October, 1965, there is this notice, "Position wanted Bachelor of Electrical Engineering degree; Graduate—passed First Class; Indian, Federal Citizen. Reply to Box A2497"? Mr Speaker, Sir, is it not the policy of the Government that local citizens should take preference over expatriates in any job in this country? Also Mr Speaker, Sir, I am aware of the circumstances regarding the appointment of Mr Glatz—incidentally, Mr Speaker, Sir, for the information of Minister for Works, Posts and Telecoms, there is no College of Engineering but there is a Faculty of Engineering. Mr Speaker, Sir, I will read for the benefit of the

Minister concerned this relevant passage, and I do not know whether the Minister has been briefed by his representative on the Medical Development Centre. It says, "The Committee noted that Mr Glatz did not possess qualifications normally required of engineers employed by the C.E.B.". Is the Minister aware that it was on the instructions of the representative of the N.E.B. that the University was compelled to take this "engineer". It was virtually a gun pointed at the Head of the University.

Dato' V. T. Sambanthan: Coming down to this fundamental assumption that the N.E.B. has no right to decide, the Technical Committee has not got the ability to decide, so the Honourable Member for Batu can decide, I am surprised at this, because he runs against the current of everything conceivable. You have a Medical Training Centre which has got to be put up as quickly as possible. You have consulting engineers who have been appointed, and they are men supposed to advise them and supervise this particular job. The Medical Centre Advisory Committee considers the application; they find that according to rules of the Government this man does not have qualifications of an engineer to be employed in this country. Let us not assume that every engineer who cannot be employed in this country is not an engineer. In that case there will be no engineers all over the world. That is a fact that we have got to recognise. In considering this question the Technical Committee and the N.E.B. realise the experience of Mr Glatz. In a work like this you cannot put in an engineer who qualified yesterday to supervise—he does not know his job.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Do I take it that the Minister who is in charge of this heap of engineers is postulating that experience matters, that qualification does not matter?

Mr Speaker, Sir, on another matter, what I wish to ask is this—and he has not replied to it: here is a local man who wants a job; he cannot get a job; he is a First Class graduate of Bachelor of Engineering; and yet for the benefit of the Minister for Works, there is this

advertisement—it is on the 14th October, 1965. Perhaps, he will look into these things more carefully. All I want to find out is, is it the policy of the Government to deprive local citizens of jobs in favour of the expatriates?

Dato' V. T. Sambanthan: May I ask the Honourable Member when was this thing gone through?

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Mr Speaker, Sir, it was some time in July.

Dato' V. T. Sambanthan: Am I to assume that this Committee who met in July would know that on October 14th an advertisement would appear in the *Straits Times* that an engineer would be out of job and wanted a job? *(Laughter).*

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: That is begging the question, because at that time I do know there were a lot of engineers with a degree in engineering wanting jobs. Perhaps, the Minister for Works, Posts and Telecommunications, the N.E.B. not being in his portfolio, is not aware of it. Perhaps, he is not the person to answer this question.

Enche' Abu Bakar bin Hamzah (Bachok): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, pada satu masa yang lalu, Yang Berhormat Menteri Kewangan kita telah memberi jaminan bahawa pegawai² yang mempunyai kelayakan, orang itu menjadi warga negara kita, dia akan di-utamakan terutama berkenaan dengan Juru Odit. Jadi, dapat-kah Menteri kita—Menteri Kerja Raya, Pos dan Tali-kom—memberi jaminan di-Rumah ini bahawa di-dalam Kementerian beliau sendiri—yang di-bawah kekuasaannya sendiri—tidak berlaku pengambilan pegawai² yang bukan daripada warga negara negeri ini. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya bertanya ini tidak-lah hendak jawapan ringkas sa-bagaimana “ya” atau “tidak” kepada pertanyaan itu, oleh kerana beberapa orang ada mengadu dengan surat dan saya tidak-lah memandang benda itu sa-bagai “conceivable” tetapi saya minta jaminan bahawa berlaku-kah tidak dalam Kementerian beliau itu sendiri?

Dato' V. T. Sambanthan: I wish to give assurance that we do give preference in all cases to citizens. That is why we have been able to Malayanise

the P.W.D. and various other departments.

Dr Lim Chong Eu (Tanjong): Arising out of the answers which the Honourable Minister gave in reply to questions that were put to him, if I remember the words correctly, the Honourable Minister did say that because the job had to be finished, or the project had to be finished, “as quickly as possible”, therefore, they had to employ personnel without the necessary qualifications. Sir, are we to take it that this is a policy of the Ministry—that if any job or project had to be finished as quickly as possible, or such a label were to be given to such project, then the Ministry would employ unqualified personnel?

Dato' V. T. Sambanthan: I think the order was all wrong. The Consulting Engineers have the responsibility to the Medical Centre Advisory Committee for the supervision of this particular job, and they have got to appoint someone. In this particular case, in my statement, I said that a series of factors were involved, one of them being the fact that this had to be a job which had to be done early and, therefore, they could not wait for Malaysian engineers to be duly qualified to arrive in this country for them to employ such engineers; secondly, that if they were to recruit expatriate engineers, it may well take time. In any case, the fundamental point is that in the Technical Advisory Committee of the Medical Centre, there is the Principal of the Engineering Faculty.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: The Dean of the Faculty of Engineering Faculty of the University of Malaya.

Dato' V. T. Sambanthan: The Dean of the Engineering Faculty of the University of Malaya is a member as well as other technical personnel: they advised the Medical Centre Development Committee. Now, when these people have already looked into it, and then they are satisfied, I do not know why this question is being asked here. Personally, I feel that I have in fact no reason to reply to this at all.

Enche' Abu Bakar bin Hamzah: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sa-kira-nya Yang Berhormat Menteri kita ini bukan

orang yang bertanggung-jawab didalam perlantekan Jurutera yang disoal oleh Ahli dari Batu itu, apa-kah ada sa-suatu di-sabalek itu maka Menteri kita ini ya² sangat membelakan masaalah² ini?

Dato' Mohamed Asri bin Haji Muda (Pasir Puteh): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, soalan tambahan lagi. Ada-kah tidak sa-waktu hendak mencari sa-orang Engineer bagi pekerjaan yang di-sebutkan ini di-keluarkan i'lan dan jika di-keluarkan i'lan, ada-kah tidak ada permohonan daripada Engineer² tempatan yang mempunyai kelayakan yang penoh atau/dan pengalaman yang penoh bagi menjalankan pekerjaan itu dan jika ada kenapa tidak di-beri pertimbangan kepada orang tempatan?

Dato' V. T. Sambanthan: I do not know these details. As I said, this matter is directly under the purview of the Medical Centre Edvisory Committee.

Dr Lim Chong Eu: Are we to take it that in view of what the Honourable Minister has said—the term used is “as early as possible” rather than as soon as possible—are we to take it that if any job has to be finished as early as possible, then persons with experience, though not necessarily with the academic qualifications, would be considered? And if that were so there are any number of people in Malaysia, who have had enormous experience in the electrical engineering field although they have not had the opportunity of acquiring the necessary academic qualifications, would the government then consider the use of such persons?

Dato' V. T. Sambanthan: In this case the Medical Centre Technical Committee had gone into the qualifications. This man had his academic qualifications in a Western European country.

EMPLOYMENT OF Mr R. DONDA AS SITE MECHANICAL ENGINEER AT THE TEACHING HOSPITAL, UNIVERSITY OF MALAYA

5. Dr Tan Chee Khoo asks the Minister of Works, Posts and Telecommunications if he is aware that Mr R. Donda, an expatriate, is employed as a site Mechanical Engineer at the

Teaching Hospital, University of Malaya at a salary of \$1,770 per mensem, and that Mr R. Donda does not possess the full qualification required of engineers employed by the P.W.D.; whether he is also aware that the April Monthly Report of the Labour Department showed that two Malaysian qualified Mechanical Engineers were registered with the Employment Exchange. If so, whether he will state what steps he proposes to take regarding the employment of Mr R. Donda who has deprived a qualified Malaysian Mechanical Engineer of a job in this country.

Dato' V. T. Sambanthan: Mr Speaker, Sir, my Ministry is not responsible for the employment of Mr R. Donda. It is a matter for the Medical Centre Development Committee which has been set up for the medical project, and all decisions lie with this Committee. I understand that Mr Donda is now employed at a salary of \$1,770 per mensem on the proposal of the Medical Centre Technical Advisory Committee. Mr Donda does not possess the full qualification as required of Mechanical Engineers in the P.W.D. It is understood also that the Medical Centre agreed to the employment of Mr Donda not only because this was urgently required but also because they were assured by the Consulting firm that the qualifications and experience of Mr Donda were sufficient to qualify him for this particular job. The Medical Centre Technical Advisory Committee, when considering this question was not aware of there being Mechanical Engineers registered with the Employment Exchange. In the April Monthly Report of the Labour Department only one mechanical engineer was registered with the Employment Exchange and not two, as stated by the Honourable Member. On enquiry as to the qualifications of this gentleman, I am told that he obtained a Diploma in Mechanical Engineering of the Perth Technical College, Western Australia. According to the rules for examination and submission of thesis (March 1964) of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers, London, the Diploma in mechanical engineering, Perth Technical College, is not included among the

Universities and Colleges listed in the booklet granting exemptions from Part I and Part II of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers Examination, which is the minimum qualification for entry into the government service. I understand further that he is employed in a firm.

Enche' Lim Kean Siew: Is it not a fact that, in any event, payment of these expatriate employees is from public coffers? If so, should not the Honourable Minister make certain that whilst the Malaysian Government is kicking out qualified expatriate officers that unqualified expatriate officers do not creep back by the back door?

Dato' V. T. Sambanthan: Sir, this is a different question. This is not related to the Medical Centre.

Enche' Lim Kean Siew: Sir, I am afraid it does, because the Honourable Minister is trying to shift all the blame for employment of unqualified expatriates to the Medical Committee.

Mr Speaker: Your supplementary question was rather general—that is what is meant.

Enche' Lim Kean Siew: Mr Speaker, Sir, it is quite true that it is general, but it is from the general that we come to the particular. (*Laughter*).

Dato' V. T. Sambanthan: The Honourable Member is generalising on the particular, Sir.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Mr Speaker, Sir, is the Honourable Minister aware that what I did say just now about Mr Glatz equally applies to Mr Donda as has been admitted by the Honourable Minister? Is the Minister also aware that the question as to whether Mr Donda should, or should not, be employed by the University rested with the advice given by his representative on the Medical Centre Advisory Committee. I see the Minister is shaking his head. He is not in the University Council, but I am and I can tell him that it is on the advice of his representative on this Advisory Committee that the University was forced to take Mr Donda.

Dato' V. T. Sambanthan: The Honourable Member again is at variance with facts.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: I beg your pardon, Sir. The Minister has not got the papers, but I have here papers relevant to the question that I am asking and I can pass them on to the Minister, if he likes.

Dato' V. T. Sambanthan: Indeed, yes. The Honourable Member has a lot of details. When I met the Principal of the Medical Faculty

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Dean of the Faculty of Medicine.

Dato' V. T. Sambanthan: The Teaching School!

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Mr Speaker, Sir, for the edification of the Honourable Minister there is a Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, and for God's sake do not denigrate his office to that of a Principal.

Dato' V. T. Sambanthan: I stand corrected.

Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Saaid: I would like you to exercise your authority on this.

Mr Speaker, Sir, on a point of order—Standing Order 24 (4). "A question shall not be made the pretext for a debate."

Mr Speaker: I rule that it is not a debate but an explanation. (*Laughter*).

Dato' V. T. Sambanthan: Mr Speaker, Sir, I have done some homework on this. When I asked the Dean of the Faculty of Medicine about this, he was rather annoyed. He said: "Look, we have got a good committee; we have got good advice; and we are doing our work." A "So-and-so" gentleman tried to raise this question at the University level, and we gave him certain answers, and then he tried to postulate and finally said, "If I do not get the answer here, I will get it in another House." He made the Senate appear to be another House, too. In any case, all I can say is that the technical people are quite unhappy about this questioning of their ability to decide on this particular issue. I then called up Mr Donda and spoke to him. He is a young Italian, who got

a diploma from Milan. Now, I understand from him that he would have gone for a degree just then if he had been rich enough. He came from poor parentage, so he went for a diploma. After that, he has been gaining experience, and ultimately he went to Australia and he got a post-graduate in this particular line. Now, I wonder why the Member for Batu should hold it against Mr Donda that he has got a diploma from Milan simply because he happened to come from poor parentage. That is the first point.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: I did not say anything about parentage in my question, Mr Speaker, Sir. (*Laughter*). Whether he comes from Iceland or Timbuctoo does not matter to me.

Dato' V. T. Sambanthan: Yes, Sir. The second point is that this gentleman has been working from 1954, and he has gained a lot of experience. I then called up the Architect's firm in charge of this, Messrs Cubitt and Partner, and asked them for a personal and definite statement in private to me as to what they thought of Mr Donda. They said they are extremely happy with the abilities of this particular gentleman. So, we have the assurance of the Medical and the Technical Committee, we have the assurance of the Architect, and we have the assurance of everybody involved in the problem that he is doing a good job; and we have their assurance that they are not overpaying him, but are paying him \$1,770; and that is all there is to it.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Mr Speaker, Sir, is the Minister aware that Mr Donda is an employee of Thomas, Anderson and Partners and, therefore, Thomas, Anderson and Partners create a situation, where it is urgent for them to have a job for such a person? They are pressing that he must be employed. That is what I am objecting. The urgency of this situation was created by Thomas, Anderson and Partners. Mr Donda and Mr Glatz are employed by Thomas, Anderson and Partners. If it is not that Mr Glatz and Mr Donda are employees, then the situation that is so unsatisfactory would not have arisen.

Dato' V. T. Sambanthan: For the information of the Honourable Member, Thomas, Anderson and Partners have been right in employing Mr Donda, because he is an able man. What more do you want?

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Finally, Mr Speaker, Sir, is the Minister aware that in the University Council itself, the University Council has resolved that this is a very unsatisfactory way of employing underqualified people and that, in future, they will not be subject to such a Russian roulette game.

ESTABLISHMENT OF DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH YUGOSLAVIA

6. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of External Affairs if it is the intention of the Central Government to establish to diplomatic relations with Yugoslavia, and if so, when. If the answer is in the affirmative, would the Minister also state whether this means the dawn of a new era in our foreign policy in that we will establish diplomatic relation with more Eastern European Communist countries.

The Prime Minister: Mr Speaker, Sir, the Central Government has always been regular and proper in its policy of cultivating friendship with countries that are friendly towards the Malaysian Government. To this end, the Malaysian Government has shown willingness to establish diplomatic relations with any country in the Eastern European zone, if that country is similarly inclined—in other words, if that country has a mutual desire to set up diplomatic relations with us. It would also depend on the availability of our men or officers and on the availability of finance. As he has quite correctly assumed, we are quite willing to set up diplomatic relations with Yugoslavia, if Yugoslavia is inclined to do the same with us. But to suggest that this move on our part, or this stand on our part, is the dawn of a new era in Malaysia's foreign policy, I think to say the least, goes a little bit too far. Malaysia's readiness to have close ties with Eastern European countries was not a readjustment of our foreign policy, but purely an expansion

of it. A nation's foreign policy can never stagnate, but it must continue to meet changing world situations.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Although this may not be the dawn of a new era, Mr Speaker, Sir, is the Honourable Minister of External Affairs aware of the agitation that is going on within UMNO itself for a more liberal attitude towards communist countries; in particular, is he also aware that the A.A.P.S.O., i.e., the Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Organisation, Malaysia—a set-up of the Alliance Party—has asked for the recognition of Soviet Russia?

The Prime Minister: We have recognised Soviet Russia. To say that just because we have not set up diplomatic relations with Soviet Russia, we do not recognise Soviet Russia is wrong. As I said just now, regarding our foreign policy, we do not stick by hard and fast rules; this policy, as I have said, needs expansion and we are prepared to expand. We do not propose to stagnate. As I have said, we have got to see that there is a mutual desire to be friendly, or to set up diplomatic relations with us. Except for certain countries which we consider as being rather on the extreme side—a country which is likely to cause us embarrassment, if we were to set up diplomatic relations with such country—with others we are quite prepared to look into it.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Mr Speaker, Sir, is the Honourable Minister of External Affairs aware that while it is the desire of the Government to set up friendly relations, diplomatic relations, with countries who show a friendly attitude towards us, the communist-baiting utterances of the Ministers of the Crown are not conducive towards establishment of such friendly relations?

The Prime Minister: They do attack us, and as I say, we do not intend to have diplomatic relations with them. It is only when there is a mutual desire on both sides that we will look into it.

Enche' Abu Bakar bin Hamzah: Soalan tambahan, Tuan Yang di-

Pertua. Saya bersetuju-lah dengan penerangan yang di-beri oleh Perdana Menteri kita sa-bagai Menteri Urusan Luar Negeri berkenaan dengan chita² hendak mengadakan perhubungan diplomatik dengan Yugoslavia. Tetapi satu perkara yang timbul di-sini ia-lah dapat-kah Perdana Menteri kita memberi jaminan sa-bagai sa-orang yang sudah tua dan berpengalaman dalam dunia ini, terutama di-dalam dunia barat, bahawa negara² kominis di-benua Europah itu boleh kita buat kawan tidak sa-bagaimana negara² kominis di-sebelah Asia ini. Jadi erti-nya kalau di-Europah, kominis sa-kali pun, boleh kita berbuat baik. Jadi boleh-kah Perdana Menteri kita memberi jaminan kepada kami di-Pantai Timor hendak tahu sama di-atas perkara ini.

The Prime Minister: Tuan Speaker, hendak membuat jaminan itu tidak-lah boleh. Kita mana tahu hati sa-saorang manusia atau sa-buah negeri, baik atau tidak, ada masa dia berbaik² dengan kita macham Indonesia tetapi dalam berbaik² itu dia telah memutuskan tali persahabatan dengan kita, dalam itu dia menjalankan konfrantasi di-atas kita. Bagitu-lah juga Pakistan dalam berbaik² dengan kita dan perasaan-nya hendak memutuskan persahabatan, dia buat bagitu. Jadi ada yang saya sebutkan tadi, jikalau sa-buah negeri ada perasaan hendak bersahabat dengan kita, maka dalam itu boleh-lah kita timbangkan di-atas kehendak negeri itu. Jadi hendak memberi jaminan, tidak-lah boleh saya hendak memberikannya.

I.L.O. CONVENTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS RATIFIED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF MALAYSIA

7. Enche' Ong Kee Hui: (*under Standing Order 24 (2)*) asks the Minister of Labour to give the list of I.L.O. Conventions and Recommendations ratified by the Government of Malaysia in respect of the States of Malaya, Sabah and Sarawak.

The Assistant Minister of Labour (Enche' Lee San Choon): Mr Speaker, Sir, since the reply to this question requires a long list of Conventions and

Recommendations, I shall hand over to the Honourable Member a full list as required by him.

ACCELERATION OF EXAMINATION OF I.L.O. CONVENTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

8. Enche' Ong Kee Hui: (*under Standing Order 24 (2)*) asks the Minister of Labour whether he would give favourable consideration to the acceleration of the process of examination of the numerous I.L.O. Conventions and Recommendations with a view to securing their early ratification by the Central Government.

Enche' Lee San Choon: The answer is "Yes".

REFUSAL BY EMPLOYERS TO ALLOW TRADE UNIONS TO CHOOSE THEIR REPRESENTATIVES

9. Enche' Ong Kee Hui: (*under Standing Order 24 (2)*) asks the Minister of Labour whether he is aware that some employers refuse trade unions the right to choose their own representatives to represent them in their negotiations with the employers, and whether he will take steps in order to ensure that the right of trade unions to choose their own representatives will be respected in future by all employers.

Enche' Lee San Choon: Mr Speaker, Sir, I am not aware of any problem regarding trade unions securing the right to be represented during negotiations by *bona fide* officials of those unions.

INADEQUATE GENERAL KNOWLEDGE AMONGST SCHOOL CHILDREN

10. Dr Lim Chong Eu asks the Minister of Education whether the Minister is aware that parents are greatly perturbed by the evidence of an inadequate general knowledge about facts concerning Malaysia amongst school children such as has been demonstrated during the popular T.V. programme called "Quiz" and if the reply to the above is in the affirmative, whether the Minister will assure this House that he will take the necessary

steps to correct this inadequacy in the education of our school children.

The Assistant Minister of Education (Enche' Lee Siok Yew): Mr Speaker, Sir, it is not proper to take the performance in quiz programmes on the television as a reflection of the standard of general knowledge amongst school children. However, in my recent speeches in schools, I have myself stressed this point. In addition to this, I shall look into the matter further and, should I find it necessary, I shall take appropriate steps to correct the inadequacy.

Dr Lim Chong Eu: Mr Speaker, Sir, a supplementary question arises out of the answer. The Honourable Minister started off by saying that it is not proper to adjudge but, however, he considers that it is worthwhile looking into. I do say that this programme has brought out defects which are very clear: for example, questions which were asked of representatives from schools and who were supposed to be the brightest, probably, from the schools, as to who the Governor of Penang is, what the title "S.M.N." stands for, these could get no reply and these are questions which affect Malaysians.

Enche' Lee Siok Yew: Mr Speaker, Sir, I will look into the matter.

APPOINTMENT OF FOREIGN NATIONALS AS MALAYSIAN AMBASSADORS

11. Dr Lim Chong Eu asks the Prime Minister to give the reasons why it is necessary for the Government to appoint two foreign nationals as Malaysian Ambassadors.

The Prime Minister: Sir, I have no doubt that the Honourable Member refers to Tun Lim Yew Hock and Dato' Hamid Jumat. At the time of their appointment, these two people were nationals of Malaysia.

Enche' Abdul Samad bin Gul Ahmad Mianji: Soalan tambahan, Tuan Yang di-Pertua. Sekarang Malaysia sudah putus dengan Singapura, dan mereka sudah menjadi ra'ayat Singapura. Mengapa kita hendak beri mereka itu

ra'ayat Malaysia, kerana sa-mata² hendakkan mereka menjadi Duta kita?

The Prime Minister: Soal itu terkandung di-dalam soal No. 12. Saya akan jawab apabila sampai soal No. 12.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Do I take it that the Honourable the Minister of External Affairs will not appoint these two ambassadors in question at the termination of their present term of office?

The Prime Minister: Well, to be truthful, they have been very good ambassadors of ours, and they have performed real good service for this country; and if they propose to become Malaysian citizens, I see no reason why they should not be appointed, if they so desire.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Mr Speaker, Sir, on the question of their becoming citizens, can the Minister of External Affairs enlighten this House under what provisions of the Constitution can these two gentlemen be good Malaysians?

The Prime Minister: I will answer that when we come to Question 12.

Enche' Abdul Samad bin Gul Ahmad Mianji: Soalan tambahan lagi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua. Tidak ada-kah orang Malaysia yang layak macham chalun dua orang itu?

The Prime Minister: Mereka ini, orang Malaysia sa-bagaimana saya katakan tadi, masa di-lantek mereka menjadi Ambassador mereka orang Malaysia.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Mr Speaker, Sir, on the question of good Ambassadors, Mr Speaker, Sir, does the Honourable Minister of External Affairs judge the performance of our High Commissioner in Canberra as being good and noteworthy in the presence of confrontation by the Prime Minister of a now neighbouring and friendly country in Australia?

The Prime Minister: It is a matter of opinion. The opinion of the Opposition is always different from the opinion of Government. *(Laughter)*. My opinion is that the Minister concerned, or the High Commissioner concerned has done his work admirably well and has

represented his country, I think, to the satisfaction of all concerned.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Mr Speaker, Sir, another supplementary question: is the Honourable Minister of External Affairs aware that during the State visit of the Prime Minister of a neighbouring country, the High Commissioner took a diplomatic holiday from Canberra?

The Prime Minister: What is wrong with that? *(Laughter)*.

Enche' Lim Kean Siew: Is the Honourable Minister aware of the facts, that in fact when the Prime Minister of Singapore appeared in Australia and made statements against the Central Government, the High Commissioner to Australia was nowhere to be seen; and if his absence, when the statement was made against the Central Government, is an example of good ambassadorship, then what is bad ambassadorship?

The Prime Minister: It is a matter of judgement in this case. The Prime Minister of Singapore had no more standing than the Menteri Besar, or Chief Minister, of any State of Malaysia at that time; and then again, I think, the Honourable the Member is aware that there has been no love lost between the two, and perhaps the Prime Minister of Singapore at that time does not want to see his face and so he made himself scarce. That is all there is to it *(Laughter)*.

MALAYSIAN CITIZENSHIP FOR FOREIGN NATIONALS APPOINTED AS MALAYSIAN AMBASSADORS

12. Dr Lim Chong Eu asks the Prime Minister whether he is aware that in a recent press statement one of these two foreigners was reported to have said that he would be applying for Malaysian Citizenship, and if so, whether he would elucidate under what Constitutional provisions this gentleman qualifies for citizenship.

The Prime Minister: This is a law answer. If the Honourable Member will bear with me I will have to read some particulars, because it involves the

Constitution as well. The question is, whether the two foreigners are eligible to be called Federal citizens. They are, in fact, eligible to be called Federal citizens, if they apply for and obtain certificates of naturalisation under Article 19 (1) (ii) in our Constitution. Tun Lim Yew Hock, our High Commissioner in Australia, applied for a Certificate of Naturalisation under Article 19 (1) (ii) on the 19th of September, 1965, and was issued with a Certificate as F.C.C. No. 0624412 on the 22nd September, 1965, after he had satisfied the Government that he had the residential qualifications required by the said Article, and here the said Article 19 (1) (ii) states, among other things, that he has resided in Singapore for the required periods and intends, if the Certificate is granted, to do so permanently—and this particular clause has not been amended after the separation of Singapore. So, these two gentlemen are eligible to acquire Federal Citizenship under this Article 19 (1) (ii); and from information which I have received, the other gentleman, Dato' Hamid Jumat is also applying for his Federal citizenship. Now, the periods of residence in the Federation, or for that matter in Singapore, the relevant part of it for the grant of the certificate of naturalisation are periods which amount in the aggregate to not less than ten years in the twelve years immediately preceding the date of the application for the certificate, and which include the twelve months immediately preceding that date.

These two particular gentlemen were born in Singapore and as to their knowledge of Malay, I can say that in one case although he is a Chinese, his *lingua franca* or home language is Malay, and the other gentleman is a Malay by birth and origin.

Dr Lim Chong Eu: Mr Speaker, Sir, there is a supplementary question arising out of the reply given. Sir, in view of the fact that Article 19 (1) (ii) has not been amended, would other citizens in Singapore, who desire to become Federal Citizens, though not necessarily Ambassadors of this country, qualify to be citizens of Malaysia?

The Prime Minister: It is obvious that it is so. So, we have to hurry now and try to amend that particular clause (*Laughter*).

Dr Lim Chong Eu: Sir, is not this a very peculiar arrangement between ourselves and another independent nation?

The Prime Minister: As you realise, the separation was decided all of a sudden, and we have had no time to look into it until the Honourable Member brought this matter to our attention; and now we have to start working on it (*Laughter*).

Enche' Abu Bakar bin Hamzah: Soalan tambahan, Tuan Yang di-Pertua. Pada waktu² yang tertentu, saya pun bersetuju dengan Kerajaan menerima orang luar itu menjadi warganegara kita kalau khidmat mereka itu baik dan negara ini berhajatkan-nya; tetapi yang menjadi masalah di-sini ia-lah dalam perkara yang umum, ia-itu "in general"-nya, ada-kah sebab² yang di-berikan oleh Perdana Menteri kita, maka dua orang yang berkenaan itu di-terima, sebab² itu boleh di-gunakan kapada orang² lain di-Singapura, atau pun di-negeri² jiran untuk menjadi warganegara di-sini. Jadi, di-dalam keterangan Perdana Menteri tadi bukan di-titek-beratkan mustahak-nya dua orang itu diterima sa-bagai warganegara, tetapi di-kemukakan section² dalam Perlembagaan yang membolehkan dua orang itu menjadi warganegara. Jadi, sebab-nya yang di-beri oleh Perdana Menteri itu, ada-kah pula boleh di-gunakan bagi orang lain di-negeri yang berjiran dengan kita?

Mr Speaker: Itu soal lain—soal lain.

ABOLITION OF THE TRADE LICENCE FEE IN SARAWAK

13. Enche' Chia Chin Shin asks the Minister of Finance whether consideration will be given to abolish the Trade Licence Fee for Sarawak as this fee is not paid elsewhere within Malaysia; and if so, when.

The Minister of Finance (Enche' Tan Siew Sin): Mr Speaker, Sir, as agreed in the Inter-Governmental Committee

Report, fees imposed under the Sarawak Business Professions and Trade Licensing Ordinance become State revenue although the legislation is Federal. Any repeal of this legislation will, therefore, require the agreement of the State Government since it would involve the loss of State revenue.

RECOGNITION OF MEDICAL DEGREES FROM TAIWAN UNIVERSITIES

14. Enche' Chia Chin Shin asks the Minister of Health whether consideration will be given for the recognition of Medical Degree holders who graduated from Taiwan Universities in view of shortage of doctors in Malaysia.

The Minister of Health (Enche' Bahaman bin Samsudin): Mr Speaker, Sir, I wish to explain that there are three medical registration bodies in Malaysia: one in the States of Malaya, one in Sabah and the other one in Sarawak. In so far as Sarawak is concerned, one local Sarawak doctor and one local dentist, both of whom qualified in Taiwan, have already been conditionally registered in Sarawak for Government Service and are now working in the Medical Department. Consideration will be given to any other similar applications received. This is not a question of recognition but a question of registration according to the Medical Registration Ordinance of each State.

TRAINING FOR LOCAL DRESSERS AND NURSES

15. Enche' Chia Chin Shin asks the Minister of Health whether the Ministry will look into the problem of training local dressers and nurses to meet the increasing demands of service and whether steps will be taken to remedy the shortage of staff in Hospitals in Sarawak.

Enche' Bahaman bin Samsudin: Mr Speaker, Sir, the staff position in Sarawak hospitals as far as nurses and hospital assistants are concerned has greatly improved over the past few years and will continue to improve. The intake of student nurses to the

training school in Kuching has been increased to the maximum possible in view of the existing accommodation and tutorial staff available. There are now 181 nurses and hospital assistants in training. Efforts are being made to recruit another tutor, and plans are in the course of preparation for the establishment of a second training school attached to the Lau King Hau Hospital, Sibü.

TRADE LICENCE FEE

16. Enche' Khoo Peng Loong asks the Minister of Finance whether merchants and traders in the mainland of Malaysia pay annual trade licence fee. If the answer is no, can the Minister explain why we, in Sarawak are required to pay trade licence fee.

Enche' Tan Siew Sin: Mr Speaker, Sir, merchants and traders in mainland Malaysia do not pay annual licence fees apart from what may be imposed by their local authorities like Municipalities and Town Councils. The licence fee was imposed in Sarawak before the State became part of Malaysia; and, as I have already indicated in reply to an earlier question, it forms an item of revenue for the State, whose consent would therefore be required for its abolition.

REVOCATION OF TURNOVER AND PAYROLL TAXES IN SARAWAK

17. Enche' Khoo Peng Loong asks the Minister of Finance, with regard to the request made during his visit to Sibü recently to revoke the extension of Turnover and Payroll taxes to Sarawak, whether he would consider suspending and deferring the extension of these two taxes to Sarawak for few years.

Enche' Tan Siew Sin: Mr Speaker, Sir, as I stated in my 1965 Budget Speech, and I have repeated it on subsequent occasions, it is the Central Government's policy to keep under close and constant study the impact of all types of taxation, so that anomalies may be corrected and the tax burden spread equitably as far as possible.

All aspects of taxation are also regularly reviewed each year when the

Budget is under preparation, and I would therefore ask the Honourable Member to be patient for a few days more in order to find out whether his prayers have been answered or not.

TERMS OF THE LONDON AGREEMENT REGARDING GRADUAL INCREASE OF TAXES IN SARAWAK

18. Enche' Khoo Peng Loong asks the Minister of Finance whether he can assure the House and the members from the State of Sarawak in particular that the terms of the London Agreement regarding the gradual increase of taxes in the State will be respected.

Enche' Tan Siew Sin: I am glad to have this opportunity of confirming once again that the Central Government will of course respect the undertaking that increases in taxation in Sarawak, and for that matter in Sabah also, will be made in graduated stages.

Mr Speaker: Presentation of Government Bills!

Enche' Lim Kean Siew: Mr Speaker, Sir, we have got some more questions for today.

Mr Speaker: Those questions will be given written answers. The time is up.

[Note: Written Answers to Oral Questions Nos. 19-29 are given below.]

TULISAN JAWI DI-SEKOLAH KEBANGSAAN

19. Tuan Haji Muhammad Su'at bin Haji Mohd. Tahir bertanya kepada Menteri Pelajaran ada-kah tulisan Jawi menjadi satu daripada mata pelajaran dalam Sekolah² kebangsaan sekarang.

Enche' Mohamed Khir Johari: Tulisan Jawi ada-lah di-ajar sa-bagai sa-bahagian daripada pelajaran bahasa kebangsaan di-Sekolah² Kebangsaan atau di-sekolah² yang mengadakan pengajaran bahasa Melayu di-peringkat yang lebih tinggi daripada bahasa kebangsaan.

PEMANSOKHAN PEPEREKSAAN MASOK SEKOLAH RENDAH DAN MENENGAH

20. Tuan Haji Muhammad Su'at bin Haji Mohd. Tahir bertanya kepada

Menteri Pelajaran bila-kah Peperiksaan Masok yang sama akan dimansokkan di-Sarawak seperti yang telah berlaku di-Tanah Melayu.

Enche' Mohamed Khir Johari: Pemansokhan Peperiksaan Masok Sekolah Rendah dan Menengah di-Tanah Melayu ada-lah sa-bahagian daripada rancangan melaksanakan Sistem Pelajaran Kebangsaan Anika Jurusan. Ada-lah di-jangka Sarawak akan mendapat faedah itu apabila Negeri itu menurut Sistem Pelajaran Kebangsaan.

SHARAT² PERKHIDMATAN BAGI GURU²

21. Tuan Haji Muhammad Su'at bin Haji Mohd. Tahir bertanya kepada Menteri Pelajaran ada-kah benar atau tidak layanan di-beri terhadap guru² berkenaan perumahan, kemudahan perubatan, dan tangga-gaji sunggoh tidak memuaskan.

Enche' Mohamed Khir Johari: Sharat² perkhidmatan dan gaji guru² tidak-lah boleh di-katakan tidak memuaskan jika di-bandingkan dengan lain² jawatan sama ada di-Malaysia atau di-seberang laut. Ini bukan-lah berma'ana sharat² perkhidmatan dan gaji itu tidak boleh di-baiki; tetapi, sa-barang chadangan untuk memperbaiki-nya, termasuk-lah kemudahan perumahan dan perubatan, mesti-lah di-timbangkan dari segi kedudukan seluroh-nya termasuk pembangunan ekonomi dan masharakat seluroh-nya.

BROADCAST OF LOCAL AND WORLD NEWS IN MELANAU LANGUAGE BY RADIO SARAWAK

22. Enche' Sim Boon Liang asks the Minister of Information and Broadcasting whether he would consider arranging 20 minutes' Local and World News in Melanau Language every evening in Radio Sarawak for the Melanau listeners.

Enche' Senu bin Abdul Rahman: As the Hon'ble Member is aware, my Ministry proposes to spend millions of dollars under the First Malaysian Development Plan to expand and improve further radio and information

facilities in Sarawak. When these are completed, it is proposed to review the whole programme content and policy of Radio Malaysia Sarawak, taking into consideration the likes and dislikes of the listeners in Sarawak as a whole.

At the moment it is not the intention of my Ministry to add new programmes or increase the existing number of news bulletins as the present facilities are inadequate. It is my contention that any *ad hoc* arrangements with regard to programming is far from satisfactory.

PASOKAN PENGAWAL KAMPONG DI-SARAWAK

23. Che' Ajibah binti Abol bertanya kepada Menteri Hal Ehwal Dalam Negeri ada-kah rancangan untuk menubuhkan Pasokan Pengawal Kampung di-Sarawak maseh lagi dalam pertimbangan, dan sa-kira-nya ya bila agak-nya akan di-laksanakan.

Menteri Hal Ehwal Dalam Negeri (Dato' Dr Ismail): Pengarah Pasokan Kawalan serta dengan Ibu Pejabat-nya ada-lah di-tubuhkan di-bawah Kementerian saya dan pada ketika ini ia hanya bertanggung-jawab atas penubohan² Pasokan Kawalan di-Negeri² Tanah Melayu (Malaya). Rancangan bagi menubuhkan Pasokan Kawalan di-Negeri² Sabah dan Sarawak telah pun di-kajikan mengikut perkembangan² yang telah di-chapai di-Negeri² Tanah Melayu. Kajian ini telah pun selesai dan keputusan yang akhir akan di-buat tidak lama lagi.

REDUCTION OF FEE CHARGED FOR LATE BIRTH CERTIFICATE—SARAWAK

24. Enche' Sim Boon Liang asks the Minister of Home Affairs, whether he would consider to reduce the present fee of \$8 charged for a Late Birth Certificate to \$3 as before, because the rural people especially those in Mukah, Oya, Dalat and Balingian, are poor and cannot afford a high fee, as they are still very backward and did not even apply for their Late Birth Certificates before Malaysia when the fee was only \$1.50.

Dato' Dr Ismail: The present procedure for application for late registration of birth, in Sarawak, in respect of persons other than Natives of Sarawak, requires the application to be supported by two Statutory Declarations from either the parent or close relative or relatives and neighbour or friend who has personal knowledge of the birth. To obtain a birth certificate under late registration an applicant would therefore have to pay:

Fee for a birth certificate ...	\$3.00
Fee for two Statutory Declarations at \$2.50 each ...	5.00
Total ...	\$8.00

The \$3 fee for a birth certificate under late registration is prescribed under Rule 16 of the Registration of Births and Deaths Ordinance, 1951, of Sarawak. The Rules made under the Registration of Births and Deaths of 1948 prescribed a fee of \$1.50 cents but these were superseded by the Rules made under the Registration of Births and Deaths Ordinance, 1951, which raised the fee to \$3. It is therefore not correct to say that the fee before Malaysia was only \$1.50 (The fee for Statutory Declaration is prescribed under the Statutory Declaration Ordinance of Sarawak).

It is possible to revise the procedure for application for late registration of births by insisting only one Statutory Declaration instead of two, in support of the application, so that the total amount of fee an applicant would have to pay would be reduced to \$5.50. It is not possible to dispense with the Statutory Declaration altogether. One Statutory Declaration, at least must be submitted in support of the application for late registration of birth otherwise it would lead to all kinds of abuse and it would be very difficult indeed for any action to be taken against a person who has deliberately given false information.

I have considered this matter and have decided that in future only one Statutory Declaration need be required for an application for late registration, instead of two.

APPLICATIONS FOR CITIZENSHIP BY REGISTRATION—SARAWAK

25. Enche' Tan Tsak Yu asks the Minister of Home Affairs to state:

- (a) how many applications for citizenship by registration have been approved and how many have been rejected;
- (b) what are the reasons for their rejection.

Dato' Dr Ismail:

- (a) On the assumption that the question relates to the State of Sarawak, the answer is that 14,734 applications for citizenship have been approved up to 31st October, 1965, and 41 applications have been rejected (up to 31st October, 1965).
- (b) The applications were rejected because the applicants were unable to satisfy the Federal Government that they had the necessary qualifications stipulated in the citizenship provisions of the Constitution.

EXTENSION OF PERIOD OF EXEMPTION OF LANGUAGE TEST FOR PERSONS OVER 45 YEARS—SARAWAK

26. Enche' Tan Tsak Yu asks the Minister of Home Affairs to state in view of official figures showing that approximately 30,000 people in Sarawak have not yet applied for citizenship by registration whether the Central Government will consider extending the period for exemption of the language test for those who are over 45 years of age.

Dato' Dr Ismail: Facilities for citizenship registration were made available in Sarawak as from August, 1964 and there was therefore a period of 13 months within which applicants of 45 years of age and above could submit their applications for citizenship by registration under Article 16A in order to take advantage of the language test exemption which ended on 31st August, 1965. Records in the Citizenship Central Registry show that approximately 85% of the applications

submitted by applicants from Sarawak up to the end of August, 1965 are from those 45 years of age and above. This is a clear indication that the vast majority of eligible applicants of 45 years of age and above have already submitted their applications by the time the language test exemption ended on 31st August, 1965.

It is not understood how the Hon'ble Enche' Tan Tsak Yu arrived at the "official figures showing that approximately 30,000 people in Sarawak have not yet applied for Citizenship". But even if there are still approximately 30,000 people who have not yet applied, it is contended that, on the basis of the high percentage of applications already received from those of 45 years of age and above, the number of applicants above the age of 45 who have not yet applied, if any, could only be but a small percentage of the 30,000. To extend the language test exemption period, which means amending Article 16A (d) of the Constitution for the sake of a few applicants, is not justified.

RELEASE OF DETAINEES AFTER REVIEW BY THE ADVISORY BOARD

27. Enche' Lim Kean Siew asks the Minister of Home Affairs how many detainees have been released after their cases were reviewed by the Advisory Board and how many within their first year of detention.

Dato' Dr Ismail: A total of 247 detainees have been released after their cases were reviewed by the Advisory Board, including 195 who were released within the first year of their detention.

DETENTION OF MEMBERS OF OPPOSITION BECAUSE OF SPEECHES THAT MALAYSIA IS NEO-COLONIALIST PLAN, ETC.

28. Enche' Lim Kean Siew asks the Minister of Home Affairs to state:

- (a) whether members of the Opposition have been detained on the grounds that they have reiterated in speeches that Malaysia is a neo-colonialist plan and that it

has brought about hardship, tribulation and misery to the people which has resulted in national service conscription, vigilante corps and tenants' registration, and have called upon the masses to boycott the Government's defence measures; and

- (b) whether the Government intends to brand any member of the Opposition as subversives who put forward arguments used by communists.

Dato' Dr Ismail: The answer to the first part of the question is "No". No person, whether a member of the Opposition political party or not, has been detained solely on the grounds that he has reiterated in his speeches that Malaysia is a neo-colonialist plan which has brought about hardship, tribulation and misery to the people and has resulted in national service conscription, vigilante corps and tenants' registration, even though he might have, in addition, called upon the masses to boycott Government's defence measures. The sole consideration in the arrest and preventive detention of any person is whether he poses a serious security threat to the nation because of his activities which are considered prejudicial and therefore warrant the preventive measures of detention.

(b) The Government has no intention to brand anyone, irrespective of his political affiliations, as a subversive unless there is evidence to show that he is deliberately furthering the cause of Communism or promoting communist subversive activities.

DETENTION OF MEMBERS OF THE OPPOSITION FOR PARTICIPATING IN THE 13th FEBRUARY DEMONSTRATION AT KUALA LUMPUR

29. Enche' Lim Kean Siew asks the Minister of Home Affairs to state:

- (a) whether members of the Opposition have been detained for taking an active part in the demonstration at Kuala Lumpur on 13th February to disrupt

law and order in the country as this was allegedly Communist inspired;

- (b) the grounds the Government has for saying that this demonstration is Communist inspired; and
- (c) whether the Government intends to consider all those who took an active part in the demonstration as subversives.

Dato' Dr Ismail:

- (a) The answer to the first part of the question is that no one has been detained under the Internal Security Act for taking an active part in the demonstration at Kuala Lumpur on 13th February, 1965. Several persons were arrested at the time for breaking the law and these persons were dealt with adequately in a court of law.
- (b) As regards the request of the Hon'ble Member for Dato Kramat, for the grounds that the Government has for saying that the demonstration of the 13th February, 1965, is Communist inspired, I do not consider it in the public interest to divulge all the information that Government has on the demonstration. I should, however, like to inform Hon'ble Members of this House that the Government is aware of the identity of the persons behind the demonstration in question, of their connection with the Communist United Front and of the purpose for which the demonstration was organised.
- (c) The Government is aware of the circumstances under which most of the demonstrators were subverted and led against their better judgement to participate in the demonstration of February 13th by certain subversive elements. The Government, therefore, does not propose to consider all those who took an active part in the demonstration as subversives.

BILLS PRESENTED

THE FEDERAL STATUTE LAW REVISION (SUITS AGAINST THE RULING HOUSES) BILL, 1965

Bill to repeal the laws of the States of Kedah, Negeri Sembilan, Pahang, Perlis, Selangor and Trengganu relating to suits against the Ruling Houses of those States; presented by the Deputy Prime Minister; read the first time; to be read a second time at a subsequent sitting of this House.

THE PREVENTION OF CRIME AMENDMENT BILL, 1965

Bill to amend the Prevention of Crime Ordinance, 1959; presented by the Minister of Home Affairs; read the first time; to be read a second time at a subsequent sitting of this House.

THE IMMIGRATION AMENDMENT (No. 2) BILL, 1965

Bill to amend the Immigration Ordinance, 1959; presented by the Minister of Home Affairs; read the first time; to be read a second time at a subsequent sitting of this House.

PASSPORT BILL, 1965

Bill to consolidate the laws relating to the possession and production of travel documents by persons entering or leaving, or travelling within, the Federation and to provide for matters connected therewith; presented by the Minister of Home Affairs; read the first time; to be read a second time at a subsequent sitting of this House.

DIVORCE BILL, 1965

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

THE PENAL CODE (AMENDMENT No. 2) BILL, 1965

Bill to further amend the Penal Code; presented by the Minister of Justice; read the first time; to be read a second

time at a subsequent sitting of this House.

Dr Tan Chee Khoo: Mr Speaker, Sir, may we know whether this Bill has been tabled or not?

Dato' Dr Ismail: It will be printed after the First Reading and will be sent to Honourable Members.

THE CONVENTION ON THE SETTLEMENT OF INVESTMENT DISPUTES BILL, 1965

Bill to rectify and give legal sanction to the provisions of the Convention on the settlement of Investment Disputes; presented by the Assistant Minister of Finance; read the first time; to be read a second time at a subsequent sitting of this House.

THE CUSTOMS (MALAYSIAN COMMON TARIFFS) BILL, 1965

Bill to create custom tariffs for Malaysia, and to provide for matters incidental thereto; presented by the Assistant Minister of Finance; read the first time; to be read a second time at a subsequent sitting of this House.

THE SUPPLEMENTARY SUPPLY (No. 2) BILL

Bill to apply sums out of the Consolidated Funds for additional expenditure for the service of the year 1965 and to appropriate such sums for certain purposes; presented by the Assistant Minister of Finance; read the first time; to be read a second time at a subsequent sitting of this House.

THE DEVELOPMENT FUND (AMENDMENT) BILL

Bill to amend the Development Fund Ordinance, 1958; presented by the Assistant Minister of Finance; read the first time; to be read a second time at a subsequent sitting of this House.

THE MINISTERS, ASSISTANT MINISTERS AND PARLIAMENTARY SECRETARIES (REMUNERATIONS) (AMENDMENT) BILL

Bill to amend the written laws relating to the remuneration of Ministers, Assistant Ministers, and Parliamentary

Secretaries; presented by the Assistant Minister of Finance; read the first time; to be read a second time at a subsequent sitting of this House.

THE RUBBER RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF MALAYA BILL

Bill to provide for the reconstitution of the Rubber Research Institute of Malaya and for matters incidental thereto; 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.

THE MALAYSIAN TIMBER EXPORT INDUSTRY BOARD (INCORPORATION) BILL

Bill to establish the Malaysian Timber Export Industry Board for the purpose of regulating and improving the timber export industry and to provide for matters connected therewith; 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.

THE PINEAPPLE INDUSTRY (AMENDMENT) BILL, 1965

Bill to amend the Pineapple Industry Ordinance, 1957, and the Pineapple Industry (Amendment) Act, 1964; 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.

WOMEN AND GIRLS (APPOINTMENT OF PLACES OF SAFETY) BILL

Bill to provide for the appointment of places of safety for the purposes of the laws in force in different parts of the States of Malaya and for the protection of women and girls; presented by the Minister for Welfare Services; read the first time; to be read a second time at a subsequent sitting of this House.

THE EMPLOYMENT (AMENDMENT) BILL

Bill to amend the Employment Ordinance, 1955; presented by the Assistant Minister of Labour; read the first time; to be read a second time at a subsequent sitting of this House.

THE CO-OPERATIVES SOCIETIES (AMENDMENT) BILL

Bill to amend the Co-operative Societies Ordinance 1948; presented by the Minister of Agriculture and Co-operatives; read the first time; to be read a second time at a subsequent sitting of this House.

THE NATIONAL LAND REHABILITATION AND CONSOLIDATION AUTHORITY (INCORPORATION) BILL

Bill to incorporate the National Land Rehabilitation and Consolidation Authority to be charged with the responsibility for the rehabilitation and development of areas within the States of Malaya; presented by the Minister of Lands and Mines; read the first time; to be read a second time at a subsequent sitting of this House.

Sitting suspended at 11.30 a.m.

Sitting resumed at 11.48 a.m.

(Mr Speaker in the Chair)

PERMISSION FOR MEMBER FOR TANJONG TO INTRODUCE THE CONSTITUTION AND MALAYSIA (AMENDMENT) BILL

(Motion)

Dr Lim Chong Eu: Mr Speaker, Sir, the purpose of my moving the motion under my name has been clearly stated in the Order Paper, which has been circulated to every Member of this House.

First of all, I would like to draw the attention of this House to the fact that I am moving this motion under Standing Order No. 49. This Standing Order makes the manner of my putting forward the motion a little difficult to understand from the general point of view, and I would like to take this opportunity, Sir, to thank you for your advice in the procedure of moving a private member's Bill.

I would like to draw the attention of the House in particular to Clauses (3) and (4) of Standing Order No. 49, because I think it is proper for this House to realise that this motion when

put and carried will mean that the proposed Bill will have been deemed to have been read a first time.

However, our Standing Orders make it quite clear that the Bill shall be referred without discussion to the Minister concerned.

On many previous occasions in this House I have assured Members of the Government benches that it is our intention to provide loyal and effective opposition in this House.

This motion is just one of the examples of the kind of loyal opposition which we intend to demonstrate. It must be clear to the Members of the House that such a Bill, as is proposed by me cannot be successfully carried through all its stages in Parliament unless there is co-operation in this House, both from the Government as well as from the Opposition;—and this is as it should be because, my motion asking that this House hereby grants me leave to introduce a Bill which may be cited as the Constitution and Malaysia Act (Amendment) Bill, in fact seeks to bring about what we hope will be to the benefit of the nation as a whole. The purpose of this motion as I have already stated, is clearly laid down in the motion itself.

Sir, I am quite sure that everyone in this House is fully aware that since our last meeting of Parliament, when the Government found it necessary to drastically amend our national Constitution, in order to evict the State of Singapore, there has been a widespread sense of unease and insecurity over the stability of our Constitution which is prevalent amongst all citizens of what is now left in Malaysia.

The Bill implied by this motion seeks, in some small measure, to reassure the people of our nation, Malaysians in all walks of life, that the stability of our Constitution can be restored and that it is a matter of deep interest to all the Members of this House, whether they are from the Opposition or from the Government benches, to do so.

We are not here to debate the merits or the demerits of what took place on August 9th this year at the last meeting

of Parliament. However, to some measure the Bill is an attempt to restore confidence in our national Constitution.

We consider that this is necessary because, as we all know, Malaysia today exists simply because we are a nation with a written Constitution. This in effect means that the national structure, and the political character of our nation is determined by the Constitution which we are all bound to uphold, protect and to defend. It means that the status, the rights and the liberties of each and everyone of our citizens, including those of Their Highnesses The Rulers, are all defined within the Constitution, and therefore they are sustained only to the extent whereby our Constitution is stable.

For all these reasons we frequently refer to the “sanctity” of our Constitution because so much, in fact the whole nation, depends upon the stability of our Constitution.

However, when we look back, in the short history of our nation, especially as we look back to the beginning of our Constitution, which is founded upon the 1957 Federation of Malaya Constitution, we must all be concerned by the fact that, both prior to Malaysia and since the formation of Malaysia, the Alliance Government has been consistently nibbling away at, and eroding the foundation of our Constitution ever since 1960. This has become almost a bad habit with the Alliance Government.

More important than the number of times, actually eight times since 1960, three prior to Malaysia, and five after the formation of Malaysia, more important than the number of times whereby the Alliance has made amendments to the Constitution—and I say that it is more important because we appreciate the fact that no written Constitution is perfect and therefore it should be subject to amendment—is that we are deeply concerned by the manner whereby the Alliance Government has steadily increased the number of amendments per year. They have made amendments of greater significance, and more important yet they have made these amendments arrogantly in as short a time as possible.

We in the United Democratic Party, as well as other Opposition Parties, have often drawn the attention of the people to this bad and arrogant habit of the Alliance Party in power, which if unchecked could erode away our Constitution to such an extent as to endanger the democratic character of our nation, and the rights and liberties of our citizens. However, all our protests have been ignored. The Alliance back-benchers themselves have been ineffective, and seemingly unaware of the significance of the meaning of the words "the sanctity of our Constitution".

Thus this year we experienced amendments being made to our Constitution after very short notice and entire amendments to the Constitution "steam-rolled" through in all its stages within one meeting of Parliament. The climax came on August 9th this year, when without any prior notice this House virtually dismembered our Constitution as well as our nation all within three hours.

I have already said previously that we are not concerned in this debate with the merits and demerits of the separation of Singapore. What has happened has already happened, and it will be sometime before the RE-UNIFICATION with Singapore can be achieved. But we are deeply concerned by the method and manner whereby the Constitution of our nation could be so tragically and drastically altered within a matter of three hours. We are concerned because the haste whereby the eviction of Singapore was effected has brought about the sense of insecurity and unreality over our Constitution which now prevails throughout the country. The traumatic shock, if I may use the words of our honourable friend the member from Bungsar, has left a sense of fear that unless something were done to stabilise our Constitutional position, then the precedent of August 9th may well lead to the break-up of Malaysia itself, and the destruction of democratic processes followed by the institution of an autocratic form of government and, perhaps, even by dictatorship.

Following upon my comments about the tragic destruction of our Constitution by the Honourable the Prime Minister himself on August 9 which I made during a mass public rally in the Malaysian Solidarity Convention on August 15th at the Penang City Stadium, the *Utusan Melayu* criticised me for my denunciation of what is left of our Constitution and the manner whereby the amendments of August 9 were carried out. But I think that they got hold of the wrong end of the stick altogether and misunderstood the situation.

Nevertheless, I am confident that we in the loyal opposition truly reflect the feeling of the people in the country, when we say that we are deeply concerned by the tragic erosion of our Constitutional stability. This is well borne out by the result of the Ayer Itam by-election last Saturday. And I urge the Alliance Government seriously to pay heed to the sensitivities of the people.

The people fully understand that the amendments which effected the eviction of Singapore actually touched upon practically every article and section of our Constitution: from the very first Article to the last word of the last Schedule, from the Oath of Office as laid down in the 6th Schedule to the provisions defining the status and rights of our citizens.

Mr Speaker, Sir, if I may be permitted, for the benefit of the Members of this House, I would like to read to you this Oath of Office and allegiance. However, in view of the fact that earlier today two new Members took the Oath of Office, I need only to stress that the Oath which all of us took, apart from these two Members, refers to a Malaysia under the Constitution which included the 11 States of Malaya and the two States in Borneo of Sabah and Sarawak and also the State of Singapore. As a matter of fact, apart from the two Members who this morning took the new Oath, all of us were, on the date of August 9, bound by Oath to defend the States of the Federation as defined by Article 1.

And even to this day I wonder whether in fact the Honourable Members

who voted for the amendment on August 9 were aware of the Oath which they had taken on assuming their seats in Parliament, and if they did whether they understood that under Article 1 (2) (c) of the Constitution which they had sworn to preserve, protect and defend "Malaysia"—the nation Malaysia means the 11 States of the Federation, the Borneo States of Sabah and Sarawak and the State of Singapore. That the people should be concerned and agitated is due to the fact that they are today aware that the amendments of August 9 virtually meant the deprivation of the status and rights of all the citizens from Singapore—1,500,000 and more of them, Malaysian citizens at that time, and apparently from what we have heard from the Honourable the Prime Minister this morning, "potential Malaysian citizens even today".

Once again I repeat that in this motion and the debate on it, we should not concern ourselves over the controversial issue as to whether the separation of Singapore was necessary, was effective, or was wise. Admittedly, even to this day, after three months we are still concerned over this issue and over the question whether or not other alternative ways could not have been found to so solve the problems prevailing at that time.

At this point, Sir, I would like to take the opportunity to stress the importance of my motion, because although I have not had the opportunity to discuss my motion with the Member for Johore Tenggara, who is not present, I feel sure that he is probably as deeply concerned as I am over the method and manner whereby the eviction of Singapore was effected. However, it is quite likely that his ultimate reasons and objectives may be different from mine, nevertheless, I do think that we are both deeply interested in the preservation of a Malaysia as it was defined on September 16, 1963.

The people of this country are perturbed and concerned, because they realise the new dangers to our nation that can arise out of the precedent of what happened on August 9, 1965.

For example, recent statements made by certain prominent UMNO leaders which threatened to revise the citizenship provisions of our Constitution have acquired an undue emotional reaction because of what had happened on August 9th. To this extent, I commend the more responsible Alliance leaders for having put a stop to such irresponsible statements. Nevertheless, we all realise that there can be no smoke without fire and unless the causes and roots of such irresponsible attitudes are removed we will have to continue to face the spectre of racialism in our multi-racial nation.

Furthermore, the separation of Singapore from Malaysia has led to a growing desire amongst the people of Sabah and Sarawak for some alternative arrangements to be made in our Federation. This growing body of opinion is at the moment not yet completely united and the views advanced vary from a demand to review the terms of the Agreement, which led to the formation of Malaysia, to an out-right demand for a plebiscite to indicate the true desire of the people, particular of those in Sarawak, for independence and therefore of secession from Malaysia. I understand that recently in Sabah matters had seemed to settle down from what we can read from the newspapers, but at the same time I think everyone appreciates that the present political leadership in Sabah, based as it is upon a three-tier indirect election, does not truly and wholly reflect the popular view of the people in Sabah.

The danger of the precedent set on August 9, 1965, however, is that all these issues that I have briefly referred to could spark off another major and tragic amendment to our Constitution unless we do something now.

I consider that it is only fair for all of us to accept that whatever are the existing controversies, and whatever will be the outcome of the amendments to the Constitution which led to the eviction of Singapore, the one important fact which stands out clearly for all of us to see is that on August 9 neither the Members of Parliament of this House, nor the people of the country

as a whole, were given adequate time and opportunity to understand the purpose of the amendments and to reflect upon what each and everyone of us should do. Certainly, apart from the few Cabinet Ministers and Menteri² Besar and Chief Ministers in the country, none of us in this House were given adequate time and opportunity to consult with the people, who elected us to represent them, as to what actions or what stand we should take. Probably the Honourable the Prime Minister had much more leisure and much more time, as he was convalescing in a hospital as was reported in the newspapers. It was this absolute haste in steam-rolling through the amendments made on August 9, and the fact that the amendments could be steam-rolled through which makes us in the Opposition say that the shadow and the fear of autocracy—even of dictatorship—hangs over this very institution of democracy, this building and this institution which we call the DEWAN RA'AYAT.

It may be well for some of us in this House to say that they have implicit faith and trust in the Honourable Prime Minister, Tunku Abdul Rahman. But we must all realise that the nation does not depend upon any one man, the destiny of our nation cannot be attributed to any one man, nor can it be equated to the lifetime of any one man. We all wish the Honourable Prime Minister good health and long life, but at the same time we say that it is our bounden duty now and at all times to strive to ensure that our nation will exist and prosper long after the lifetime of many generations of Malaysians.

We consider realistically that it is our duty as loyal citizens of this country to point out that the precedent established by the Honourable Prime Minister, Tunku Abdul Rahman, by amending the Constitution so drastically as to dismember one of the most important States of our nation from our Federation all within three hours is a dangerous one—and we say, so, Sir. As a matter of fact, when preparing my motion, I was then concerned largely with the feelings and the sensitivities of the people of our nation

following the eviction of Singapore. However, since then, the Honourable the Prime Minister has seen it fit to publicly state that there are irresponsible extremists within his own Party, who are trying to topple him from power. We can all immediately realise that if such an untoward situation were to arise, and if the power of governing this country were to fall into the hands of these irresponsible elements, the dire peril that our nation would be placed in, if the extreme chauvinist elements were to make use of this same kind of precedent.

It is clear that only positive way whereby we can ensure that such dangers do not go on growing until the entire nation is destroyed is to make sure that the people of our country must be given time to think over changes to the Constitution, and that their representatives in Parliament must be given adequate time to consult the people before major changes to the Constitution are passed.

I appeal to everyone in this House, Sir, that we must be very firm over the meaning of the words “sanctity of our Constitution”, that as representatives of the people, Members of Parliament should not come under the Party Whip when matters concerning amendments to the Constitution are debated; otherwise, as on August 9 this year, the ranks of the Alliance could be turned into rows of puppets or statues in a wax museum, and the democracy of our time will go down in history as museum, and the democracy of our time will go down in history as “WAYANG KULIT” democracy. Time, Sir, is the most important factor which will determine the stability of our Constitution. The more quickly and the easier it is for us to make amendments to our Constitution, the less stable will our Constitution be.

Sir, my motion and the bill implied by it seeks to provide our members of Parliament and the people of our country with more time to reflect and to consider proposed changes of our Nation's Constitution. We have recent examples in our own legislation where, after some period of time for reflection, the Government finally considered it

necessary to withdraw or amend the legislation. The most important, recent, example is, of course, the one which involved the right of appeal to the Privy Council, where because the people of our country had the opportunity and the time to think and to consider and to protest against the legislation, it was eventually put aside for the time being.

Now, Sir, the Constitution is our most sacred and our most important legislation. Under the circumstances, Sir, my motion seeks to provide that there shall be interposed a mandatory interval of at least one month between the date of introduction of a Bill to amend the Federal Constitution and the date upon which such Bill is to be taken through its second reading. Although I have in the course of my debate referred to certain unhappy events and to certain highly controversial and emotional statements, I have done so not in the spirit of back-biting or of unwarranted criticism. I would like to assure all the Members of this House that whilst the events of August 9 precipitated and triggered my motion today, for a long time past I have been deeply concerned over the slow erosion that was taking place in the stability of our Constitution. No one who has a spark of democracy in his heart, no one with the slightest appreciation of the economic, political, social and human relationship between Singapore and the rest of Malaysia, could have remained unmoved by what happened on August 9. But, Sir, my motion, I again repeat, is not concerned with what has already happened. My thesis is that the very least we should do today is to re-assure the people of our country that our Constitution is sacrosanct and stable, and we should ensure that the Constitution amendment must never, never, never again be steamrolled through without adequate time given for consideration and decision. The people must be consulted, the people of our country must be given time to think and to reflect upon the consequences of these amendments. People must be given the opportunity to tell their elected representatives what they think about the proposed consti-

tutional amendments. The Members of this House must be given the time and the adequate time to ponder over the importance and significance of the constitutional amendments which they have been asked to make.

I move this motion, Sir, in the interests of preserving and sustaining the spirit of democracy which our constitution has hitherto ensured. I move this motion, Sir, not in the interests of any one section of our people, or to the interest of any one colour or partisanship. I move this motion, Sir, in the interests of the people of our nation who are concerned with the present instability, and also their concern over the future destiny of the generations to come.

Sir, I have at the beginning already pointed out that under Standing Order 49 (4) that if my motion receives the support of this House, then the Bill which is implied stand referred without discussion to the Minister concerned. Therefore, Sir, I urge the Members of this House to consider the importance of my motion which, in effect, seeks, I repeat again, to give more time to the Members of this House to consider the proposed amendments to our Constitution and thereby to ensure a greater stability in our Constitution. I urge the Members of this House to consider the merits of my motion in a non-partisan manner, and to put national interests above everything else. Sir, I urge this House to support the motion standing in my name.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Mr Speaker, Sir, in rising to speak on the motion before this House, I am grateful to you for allowing me the opportunity to speak. As you are aware, I also sent in a similar motion seeking the leave of this House to introduce a private member's Bill on the same subject. The Member for Tanjong, however, has submitted his request earlier, hence his motion is on the order paper, and mine is not.

I wish to assure this House that there was no collusion on our part. In fact, for some time past we were locked together in a bitter struggle at Ayer Itam in Penang from which our

candidate, Enche' Lim Kean Siew, who was here just now, who is also the Member for Dato Kramat, emerged victorious, thus confounding the prophets of doom sitting opposite us.

Mr Speaker, Sir, in supporting this motion, like the Member for Tanjong, I do appeal to Members of this House to look on this Motion on a non-partisan basis, because the fundamental liberties enshrined in our Constitution does not affect us on this side of the benches alone. It affects all of us in this House—indeed, it affects the whole country. And as such under our Standing Orders, unless we get the leave of this House to present a private member's Bill, this motion of ours to present a private member's Bill will be aborted, if this House does not support both the Member for Tanjong and I.

Mr Speaker, Sir, the fact that my Party, the Socialist Front, is willing to support a motion tabled in the name of another Party on the opposition benches shows quite clearly that on issues affecting the fundamental liberties guaranteed under the Constitution, whatever our differences may be, we are prepared to bury the hatchet and act together as one, in order to preserve what little freedom that is left to us. Mr Speaker, Sir, it is true to say that the manner in which the Constitution and Malaysia (Singapore Amendment) Bill had been steamrolled through this House at its last session is not only disgraceful but has given rise, as the Member for Tanjong has clearly put it, to a great deal of concern and misgivings regarding the intention of the Alliance Government to abide by the parliamentary democracy.

Mr Speaker, Sir, we are a nascent democracy and so it behoves all of us, whether we be on the Government benches or on this side of the House, to nurture and nourish this nascent democracy, so that it will in time attain maturity. But the high-handed way in which the Alliance Government has amended the Constitution without regard to the feelings not only of those of us on this side of the House but also the people of the country shows

that the Government merely pays lip service to democracy.

Mr Speaker, Sir, since May, 1964, there have been four constitutional amendment Bills passed by this House. Let me enumerate them:

The Constitution (Amendment) Bill, introduced on 6th July, 1964, passed by the Dewan Ra'ayat on 10th July, 1964, passed by the Dewan Negara on 23rd July, 1964.

The Constitution and Malaysia Act (Amendment) Bill introduced first on 1st March, 1965, but lapsed on prorogation. It was re-introduced on 26th May, 1964, passed by the Dewan Ra'ayat on 31st May, 1964, and passed by the Dewan Negara on 7th June, 1964.

The Constitution and Malaysia (Singapore Amendment) Bill introduced on 9th August, 1964, passed by the Dewan Ra'ayat on 9th August, 1964, and passed by the Dewan Negara on 9th August, 1964, as well.

The Malaysia Act (Amendment) Bill introduced on the 10th August, 1965, passed by the Dewan Ra'ayat on 11th August, 1965, and passed by the Dewan Negara on 16th August, 1965.

Mr Speaker, Sir, many times in the past Opposition Members have expressed concern that amendments to the Constitution have been undertaken so light-heartedly by the Government that both the Opposition Parties and the people of this country have been given too little time to think about the proposed constitutional amendments. If I remember rightly, none other than the Minister of Justice himself assured us, that where any major amendment was proposed, we would be given sufficient time to consider the proposed changes. Alas, the solemn promise given by the Minister was indeed a hollow one, for on August 9, 1965, we saw the disgraceful way in which, in the space of three hours, as has been pointed out by the Member for Tanjong, Singapore was kicked out of Malaysia. The Government may well congratulate themselves on the manner in which they brought off the *coup d'etat*, but there is no

doubt that all sections of our people are extremely concerned at the manner the Constitution and Malaysia (Singapore Amendment) Bill has been bulldozed through the Dewan Ra'ayat. Not only that, it is true to say that a large section of the rank and file, and indeed a large part of the leadership of the UMNO itself, was not only shocked but also angry and frustrated that they had not been consulted on this important issue. None other than the former Secretary-General of the UMNO was constrained to send in his resignation.

As for the M.C.A. and the M.I.C., only the respective Presidents were consulted and the other M.C.A. and M.I.C. Cabinet Ministers were ignored, let alone the rank and file. It is true to say that a large section of the rank and file of the Alliance Party are not only thunderstruck but are also seething with anger and frustration on this matter.

Hence it is that both the Member for Tanjong and I have sought for checks and counter-checks, so that the events of August 9, 1965, will never be repeated again in this House.

Mr Speaker, Sir, let me now show very briefly how these safeguards are provided in other Constitutions.

Let us take the Constitution of Australia. On page 437 of the Constitutional Laws of the Commonwealth by Sir Ivor Jennings, Article 128 of the Australia Constitution Act read thus:

"This Constitution shall not be altered except in the following manner—

The proposed law for the alteration thereof must be passed by an absolute majority of each House of the Parliament, and not less than two nor more than six months after its passage through both Houses the proposed law shall be submitted in each state to the electors qualified to vote for the election of members of the House of Representatives."

Mr Speaker, Sir, William S. Livingston in his *Federalism and Constitutional Change*, page 117, explains the amending procedure described in Section 128 of the Constitution as follows:

"Briefly its provisions are these: the proposed Amendment must be agreed to by an absolute majority of both Houses of Parliament, after which it is submitted to a referendum; in the referendum it must receive the

approval not only of a majority of all those voting but also of a majority of those voting in a majority of the states. If one House refuses twice to concur in an amendment proposal the Governor-General may submit it to the electors. Anyway the representation of the territory of a state cannot be diminished without its consent."

Now let us look at the American Constitution. Article V of the American Constitution entitled "the amending power" reads as follows:

"The Congress, whenever two-thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this Constitution, or, on the application of the legislatures of two-thirds of the several states, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which, in either case, shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of this Constitution, when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several states, or by a convention in these three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the Congress."

Between 1789 and 1957, five thousand amendments have been introduced by Congress but only twenty-seven have actually been proposed. Twenty-two of these have been ratified and one is still awaiting possible ratification. Thus it will be seen that the Americans go to extraordinary lengths to see that their Constitution is not tinkered and tampered with at the will and pleasure of the Federal Government.

Now let us see how things are done in the United Kingdom, the Mother of Parliaments. Here there is no written Constitution and convention rather than the written law governs the passage of a Bill through the House of Commons. When a Bill is presented, it gets a formal first reading. This is then printed—presumably at least a day or two will lapse before it goes through the second reading. We saw how the Government presented the first reading of Bills this morning—they do not even have the Bills printed for us to see. In U.K. after the second reading the Bill is sent to Committee, it is then sent for the third reading which is only to amend verbal alterations. There is no specification as to the number of days this whole passage will take. But as a matter of practice, a Bill is debated fully in Committee in the House and in public, when the subject matter justifies it.

Mr Speaker, Sir, thus it will be seen that in Australia, the United States of America and in the United Kingdom there are adequate safeguards when amendments to the Constitution are proposed.

I for one do not say that the Constitution of Malaysia must remain untouched and inviolate. But I do maintain that when the Government intends to amend our Constitution, it should not only give its own Members, but we on the Opposition Benches, and the public as well should be given, adequate time to deliberate on the proposed amendment before it is passed by this House. Surely there must be no repetition of the disgraceful events of the 9th August, 1965.

Akhir-nya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Buku ini ia-lah Buku Perlembagaan Persekutuan Malaysia. Apabila dikehendaki oleh Kerajaan Pusat, Buku ini telah menjadi Buku yang suchi; tetapi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, apabila dikehendaki oleh Kerajaan Pusat, Buku ini Kerajaan Pusat mengoyak, menjatuhkan dan membuang. Dengan ini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya menyokong usul yang dihadangkan oleh Yang Berhormat Wakil dari Tanjong. Terima kaseh.

The Deputy Prime Minister (Tun Haji Abdul Razak): Mr Speaker, Sir, the Government has no objection to leave being granted to the Honourable Member for Tanjong to introduce a Private Member's Bill as stated in this motion before this House. The Honourable Member for Tanjong stated that he would always give the Government what he says a loyal opposition. I can assure him that the sentiment he expressed will be duly reciprocated. The Government Sir, is as much concerned, in fact, more than the members of the opposition, over what the Hon'ble Member for Tanjong called the stability on the Constitution or the sanctity of the Constitution. Indeed, as Hon'ble Members are aware, the Government has more than two-third majority in this House and the Government can effect amendment to the Constitution at any time the Government so wishes. The fact that amendments to our Constitution have

been indeed few, augurs well for the Government. We have always considered any proposed amendment very carefully. It is only when we consider it absolutely necessary that we bring the amendment to the Constitution to this House. The Constitution makes provision for its amendment, as provided for under Article 159 (3), and we have always followed that provision strictly legally. However, Sir, I do hope that the Hon'ble Member for Tanjong, being one of those responsible for formulating the original Constitution of the Federation, would stand by his word and not from time to time go back on his own words.

There is one matter, Sir, I would like to comment on the speech made by the Hon'ble Member for Tanjong. The Hon'ble Member for Tanjong said that Members of this House must always be given time to consult their constituents before any measure is decided. I must say, Sir, that the Hon'ble Member is carrying democracy a bit too far. If any measure, to be decided in this House cannot be so decided unless all the Members have had time to consult their constituents, obviously it is impossible to govern this country under our present democratic system. The Hon'ble Member for Tanjong was elected by the people of his constituency, it is for him to make decisions from time to time, using his discretion and act in his best light; and it is for him to explain his actions to members of his own constituency. That is the way, Sir, democracy works in other parts of the world and that is the way we should work democracy here.

Sir, I do not wish to speak at length on what the Member for Batu said. He obviously took the trouble to read some of the legal books. I only wish to say this. He should not worry about what happened within our Party—he said that some members of the Alliance, the UMNO, were concerned over the way in which the separation of Singapore was brought about. As we explained, as the Prime Minister and Members of Government explained, on August 9, the separation of Singapore was a unique measure in

our history; and we explained the circumstances in which we had to take the action in the way we did it. So, I do not think we need go further into that at this stage. I only wish to advise that the Hon'ble Member for Batu does not need to worry about what happens in our Party—we do not concern ourselves with what happens in the Socialist Front. Indeed, if the Socialist Front chooses to disintegrate, I do hope that in the interest of the country it will do so as speedily as possible. *(Laughter).*

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: On point of clarification, Mr Speaker, Sir, the Ayer Itam result quite clearly shows that the party that is about to disintegrate is the Alliance; they got 2,600 plus votes against the opposition Anti-Alliance of 5,500 plus votes.

Question put, and agreed to.

Resolved.

That this House hereby grants leave to the Member for Tanjong to introduce a Bill, which may be cited as the Constitution and Malaysia Act (Amendment) Bill, to amend Article 159 (3) of the Constitution of Malaysia to provide that there shall be interposed a mandatory interval of at least one month between the date of introduction of a Bill to amend the Federal Constitution and the date upon which such Bill is to be taken through its second reading.

SITTING OF THE HOUSE

(Motion)

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Mr Speaker, Sir, I beg to move:

"That pursuant to the provisions of paragraph (1) of Standing Order 12, this House hereby orders that during the present meeting the provisions of—

- (a) sub-paragraph (a) of paragraph (1) shall be construed as if for the words 'or Thursday' there were substituted the words 'Thursday or Saturday';
- (b) paragraph (3) shall be construed as if for the word 'Fridays' there were substituted the word 'Saturdays'."

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, tujuan-nya saya membawa usul ini ialah supaya membolehkan Dewan ini bersidang pada hari Sabtu, sebab pada persidangan ini ada beberapa banyak perkara² yang di-kehendaki di-binchangkan, dengan sebab itu mustahaklah Dewan ini bersidang pada hari Sabtu.

Question put, and agreed to.

Resolved,

"That pursuant to the provisions of paragraph (1) of Standing Order 12, this House hereby orders that during the present meeting the provisions of—

- (a) sub-paragraph (a) of paragraph (1) shall be construed as if for the words 'or Thursday' there were substituted the words 'Thursday or Saturday';
- (b) paragraph (3) shall be construed as if for the word 'Fridays' there were substituted the word 'Saturdays'."

BILLS

THE MAJLIS AMANAH RA'AYAT BILL, 1965

(Postponement of Second Reading)

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya menhadangkan Rang Undang² yang bernama "an Act bagi menubuhkan satu perbadanan yang bernama Majlis Amanah Ra'ayat dan bagi maksud² yang berkenaan dengannya" di-bacha pada kali yang keduanya.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Mr Speaker, Sir, will the Honourable Deputy Prime Minister allow me to seek a point of clarification? Mr Speaker, Sir, just now we talked about how things have been steam-rolled through this House. Mr Speaker, Sir, I have received this Order for the day perhaps 3 or 4 days ago, but I received this Bill only this morning when I came here; and now the Government expects us to go through this Bill without having read through it.

Mr Speaker, Sir, in all sincerity, I appeal to the Government that they should postpone the second reading of this Bill, so that we on the opposite benches here can have at least time to read through it. You will agree with me that this is a very important Bill, because it affects the lives of a great number of people. Consequently, I do wish to make it quite clear—and I think I am speaking for all of us on this side of the House—that if the Government seeks to introduce this Bill and get it through all the stages, we on this side of the House will not discuss this Bill.

Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Abdullah (Kelantan Hilir): Tuan Yang di-Pertua,

nampak-nya Kerajaan terburu² mengemukakan undang² ini buat di-bacha pada kali kedua, dan kami tidak ada peluang langsung untuk mengkaji perkara ini. Saya minta supaya ditangguhkan second reading-nya kepada masa yang akan datang.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Mr Speaker, Sir, there is no need for the Honourable Member for Batu to speak with vehemence. We on this side of the House, the Government, are always fair and reasonable, and if it is the wish of the Opposition that they would like to have time to consider this Bill with your agreement, Sir, I am prepared to postpone it to another date.

I must regret that there has been some delay in tabling this Bill. Actually this was approved by the Government some time ago. However, if the Honourable Member wishes to defer consideration of the Bill until tomorrow or some other day, with your permission, I will gladly do so. *(Applause)*.

Dr Tan Chee Khoo: I thank the Honourable Deputy Prime Minister!

THE INSURANCE (AMENDMENT) BILL

Second Reading

The Assistant Minister of Finance (Dr Ng Kam Poh): Mr Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that a Bill intituled "An Act to amend the Insurance Act, 1963" be read a second time.

After two years of administration of this Act, experience has shown that a few amendments are advisable.

At present the Insurance Commissioner has no power to refuse registration of an applicant company if it complies with all the technical requirements. Clauses 2 and 3 of the Bill allow the Minister discretion to refuse registration to insurance companies on other than technical grounds. The applicant would retain the right of appeal against the decision of the Commissioner but not against that of the Minister. The relatively small insurance market in Malaysia is already crowded with 95 insurers operating. Competition which is too

intense tends to induce a high cost factor which is not in the best interests of the insuring public. The proposed Ministerial discretion provides a flexibility of approach to varying circumstances as they arise.

In the Second Schedule to the Insurance Act, 1963, a wide range of securities is authorised for insurance funds and deposits. There is an insufficient degree of selection for securities permitted as statutory deposits. Clause 4 of the Bill is designed to permit a higher degree of selection of securities used as statutory deposits. Government loans, loans to statutory bodies, fixed deposits with banks or cash would be accepted automatically. Shares, debentures of companies, mortgages on land etc., would be subjected to careful scrutiny.

The Insurance Commissioner in his Second Annual Report drew attention to the extent to which general insurers have allowed credit for premiums and the serious effect this can have on the financial stability of the Malaysian insurance funds of these companies. The extent of this credit was unknown when the Act was drafted. From the returns received during 1964, twenty-three general insurers disclosed that their States of Malaya insurance fund comprised assets of which 30 per cent or more were outstanding or uncollected premiums. Three even exceeded 98 per cent. In the event of a winding up of the fund these assets would be of little value, as the cost of securing payment would most likely be too high. Clause 5 of the Bill aims to limit the amount of outstanding premiums and agents' balances which may be claimed as an asset of the insurance fund. Provision to phase the limitations over a period of years has been made in order to avoid undue embarrassment to the companies concerned.

An alternative method would be to legislate for payment of premium before commencement of risk, allowing a bank guarantee or monthly settlement in lieu of a cash payment. Government has not chosen this method as, given reasonable protection for policy-owners, the companies should be allowed to manage their own affairs

in the atmosphere of free enterprise. This system of control would entail Government inspection of company offices which is an added cost and for which trained staff would not be readily available.

Clause 6 of the draft Bill seeks to rectify an oversight in the Insurance Act and ensure that reports and accounts of insurance companies as a whole are available for public inspection.

Section 44 of the Insurance Act makes provision for the early payment of death claims where the proceeds of the policies do not in the aggregate exceed \$10,000. This is a usual type of provision to allow ready money to be available for the next-of-kin. However, until evidence is produced that estate duty has been paid or that the estate is exempt from duty, 10 per cent of the claim monies must be withheld. If this 10 per cent is not claimed within 12 months, the insurance company concerned is required to deposit the amount with the Treasury. Clause 8 of the Bill requires a certification of compliance to appear on the balance sheet.

Sir, I beg to move.

The Assistant Minister of Education: (Enche' Lee Siok Yew): Sir, I beg to second the motion.

Dr Lim Chong Eu: Mr Speaker, Sir, in the introduction of this Bill, the Honourable Assistant Minister for Finance did indicate something very interesting. As a matter of fact, the whole of this morning's session has been very interesting because it shows Government in a spirit of concession and co-operation. In his introducing remarks, he did mention the fact that the Act has gone on for two years, and it is only now that we are seeking amendments to it. The amendments that have been provided for are commendable. Sir, however, as was said in the speech by the Honourable Assistant Minister for Finance, the previous Act did allow of the development of what has been ignominiously called "mushroom insurance companies", and he has also mentioned the fact that there was an amazing situation where

companies did not collect premiums amounting up to 30%, and in the case of three companies up to 98%. I think Sir, the reasons why the Government has moved the amendments in the amendment list for the Insurance Act receive all our support. However, Sir, it is a pity that no measure can be made in the case of those companies, which had mushroomed under the previous Ordinance, and had created hardships on the members of the public subscribing to the insurance, whereby they can claim back their premiums, where the companies had closed down. Sir, that, I feel, is a matter of tragedy, and if only Government were to remember the lessons of the day and give us time to think, consider, before we pass Bills of this type, I am quite sure that the Honourable Assistant Minister for Finance, had he been a Member in 1959 in the House, would have probably objected to the original Insurance Act as it was framed. Sir, the present amendments have all our support.

I hope that provision for early review, rather than two years, will be made for the present amendments in the event that they do not work out as well as they should, so that we need not have to wait for two years before effective amendments can be made.

Question put, and agreed to.

Bill accordingly read a second time.

Sitting suspended at 12.55 p.m.

Sitting resumed at 4 p.m.

(Mr Speaker in the Chair)

THE INSURANCE (AMENDMENT) BILL

Second Reading

Debate resumes.

Dr Ng Kam Poh: Mr Speaker, Sir, I wish to thank the

Mr Speaker: I have already put the question. Do you now wish to speak?

Dr Ng Kam Poh: Yes, Sir. I wish to reply to the Honourable Member for Tanjong.

(*Mr Speaker indicates assent*).

Dr Ng Kam Poh: Mr Speaker, Sir, I thank the Member for Tanjong for supporting me in this Bill. In voicing his support he brought up several points of interest to this House. I refer, firstly, to the mushroom companies which he had mentioned and, secondly, that we had taken two years before we can provide amendments to the Bill.

On the first point, I would like to remind him, as he has said, that, if I were a member of this House in 1963 when the question of mushroom companies was brought up, I would probably have objected to the Insurance Act of 1963. To clarify this, I was not a member of this House then. So, the question does not arise. Secondly, the House had passed the Insurance Act in 1963 then, and as it has been passed it must have had the support of the House. Again, I wish to remind him that not only the support of the House was given, this very Act was debated on the platform of the various Parties concerned during the election of 1964.

On his second issue about our taking two years to amend this Act, he must remember that the Act was passed in 1963 and it takes at least one year for the Insurance Commissioner to work on it before a report can be submitted and recommendation made to amend the Bill. The report was tabled on April 29, 1965. So, therefore, the amendments to the Act were prepared when the whole of the annual returns were available. In the Second Annual Report of the Insurance Commissioner loopholes have been discovered and therefore amendments were sought to close these loopholes. I can assure the Honourable Member for Tanjong that the report of the Insurance Commissioner will be presented yearly for the information of the Members of this House. So, there is no necessity for him to doubt the efforts and duty of my Ministry. Credit must be given when amendments of this sort are presented to the House and not just try to make an issue out of it. This is a straightforward Bill which brings great benefit to the insuring public as a whole. So if the Opposition were a loyal

and good Opposition they should in every way amplify what I have said in my speech and praise the Government when the Government has done the right thing. Thank you, Sir.

Question put, and agreed to.

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

House immediately resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill.

Bill considered in Committee.

(*Mr Speaker in the Chair*)

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

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

THE MUI TSAI (REPEAL) BILL

Second Reading

The Minister for Welfare Services (Tuan Haji Abdul Hamid Khan bin Haji Sakhawat Ali Khan): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya bangun untuk menandatangani supaya Rang Undang² yang berjudul "Undang² bagi memansuhkan sa-tengah² Undang² Berkaitan dengan Gadis Dara" di-bachakan buat kali yang kedua.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Undang² Gadis Dara yang di-tunjukkan di-dalam Jadual kepada Undang² ini yang sekarang di-bentangkan dalam Dewan ini telah di-kuat-kuasakan sa-belum perang dahulu bagi mengawal penjualan anak² perempuan yang berumur di-bawah 18 tahun untuk maksud hendak digunakan mereka sa-bagai hamba membuat kerja di-rumah, ia-itu satu perbuatan yang biasa di-amalkan dalam negeri ini pada awal² kurun kedua puluh. Gadis² ini atau pun Mui Tsai, mengikut istilah yang di-gunakan oleh orang² China, telah di-perolehi dengan jalan pemberian hadiah atau pun pusaka atau pun dengan jalan tebusan bagi menyelesaikan hutang piutang. Sa-telah berpindah milek, anak² gadis ini biasa-nya di-gunakan sa-bagai orang² surohan yang tidak bergaji dan di-beri sara hidup yang sa-rendah²-nya kerana perkhidmatan mereka. Amalan

ini telah berjalan sa-hingga lebeh kurang tahun 1932, apabila undang² telah di-kuat kuasakan bagi menahan pembelian gadis dara dalam negeri² Islam—Negeri Melayu Bersekutu dan negeri² Johor dan Kedah. Kemudian, Undang² sa-rupa ini juga telah di-kuat kuasakan di-Kelantan dan di-Trengganu. Di-samping tindakan menghapuskan pembelian gadis² dara ini, Undang² itu jua telah mengadakan berbagai² syarat bagi pendaftaran gadis² dara yang di-perolehi dengan jalan bagitu dan bagi mengawal akhlak tubuh badan dan kepentingan mereka. Dengan ada-nya Undang² ini bilangan Mui Tsai telah berkurangan dan tidak berapa lama sa-lepas itu amalan ini telah hapus semua sa-kali.

Pada masa ini pemerasan perempuan² dan gadis² yang berumor di-bawah daripada 14 tahun ada-lah di-larang di-bawah kuat kuasa Undang² Kanak² dan Orang² Muda tahun 1947. Sementara memperhambakan dan perniagaan gadis dan perempuan² untuk maksud pelachoran pula ada-lah ditegah di-bawah kuat-kuasa Penal Code dan Undang² Perlindungan Perempuan² dan Gadis². Undang² Gadis Dara yang di-nyatakan dalam Jadual kepada Rang Undang² ini telah lapok dan tidak berguna lagi, oleh itu mustahak dimansokhkan. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, dengan hormat-nya saya mengemukakan usul ini.

Question put, and agreed to.

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

House immediately resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill.

Bill considered in Committee.

(Mr Speaker in the Chair)

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

Schedule ordered stand part of the Bill.

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

MOTIONS

THE CUSTOMS ORDINANCE, 1952

Customs Duties (Amendment) (No. 5)
Order, 1965

Enche' Ali bin Haji Ahmad: Mr Speaker, 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. 6) Order, 1965, which has been laid before the House as Statute Paper No. 146 of 1965 be confirmed.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Ahli² Yang Berhormat boleh-lah mengingatkan balek ia-itu dalam bulan Mach tahun ini, Dewan ini menetapkan satu perintah ya'ani order yang memberikan perlindungan tariff kapada pembuat² Zip Fasteners dalam negeri ini. Chukai sa-banyak 15% atau satu sen bagi satu inchi panjang—yang mana lebeh tinggi—telah di-kenakan juga चुकai sa-banyak 15%. चुकai² atas Zip Fastener dan bahagian² Zip Fastener juga di-kenakan dengan tujuan untuk menahan pembawaan masok ya'ani "importation" bahagian² Zip Fasteners yang murah bagi di-jalin sahaja didalam negeri ini ya'ani "domestic assembly".

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ada-lah di-dapati bahawa satu daripada bahagian² itu ia-itu rantai zipper yang bersambong² ya'ani "continuous" zipper chain yang di-kenakan चुकai sa-banyak 15% itu ada-lah juga satu daripada hasil penting dalam perusahaan dalam negeri ini. Rantai yang murah yang di-import ini mudah boleh di-jadikan zip fastener dan ini telah menyebabkan perlawanan atau persaingan tidak adil kapada pembuat² di-dalam Malaysia akan barang² itu. Dalam keadaan yang demikian maka mustahak-lah di-kenakan rate चुकai yang sama atas rantai² zip fastener sa-bagaimana atas zip fastener juga. Ini akan memastikan perlindungan yang चुकup bagi hasil² Malaysia.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya mohon menchadangkan.

Enche' Chen Wing Sum: I beg to second the motion, Sir.

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. 6) Order, 1965, which has been laid before the House as Statute Paper No. 146 of 1965 be confirmed.

THE CUSTOMS ORDINANCE (CAP. 33) OF SABAH

**Customs Duties (Sabah) (Amendment)
(No. 4) Order, 1965**

Enche' Ali bin Haji Ahmad: Mr Speaker, Sir, I beg to move:

That this House resolves that in accordance with the powers vested in it by virtue of Sub-section (3) of Section 8 of the Customs Ordinance (Cap. 33) of Sabah, the Customs Duties (Sabah) (Amendment) (No. 4) Order, 1965, which has been laid before the House as Statute Paper No. 147 of 1965 be confirmed.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, hasil kayu ya'ani "timber" di-Sabah ada-lah dipungut sama ada sa-bagai royalty atau sa-bagai chukai eksport dan di-dapati oleh Sabah sa-bagai hasil negeri-nya. Rate royalty kayu² itu ada-lah ter-ta'alok kepada syarat di-kaji pada tiap² tiga bulan oleh Kerajaan Negeri dan perusahaan kayu, serta boleh berubah². Sa-barang perubahan rate yang terbit daripada kajian tiap² tiga bulan itu bererti perubahan chukai eksport juga. Dalam keadaan demikian dan mengikut Undang² Kastam yang berjalan sekarang perubahan chukai eksport hendak-lah kemudian-nya di-tetapkan ya'ani "confirmed" oleh keputusan Dewan ini. Telah di-tentukan kemudian-nya bahawa royalty senentiasa-lah tetap 10% daripada harga kayu yang di-gezetkan dengan persetujuan Kerajaan Negeri. Telah di-tetapkan-lah juga untuk di-ubah rate tertentu chukai eksport atas kayu pada 10% "ad valorem" Pindaan ini akan memastikan supaya royalty dan chukai eksport atas kayu itu sama, dengan tidak perlu lagi meminda rate tertentu pada tiap² tiga bulan sa-bagaimana yang di-kehendaki dahulu. Perintah ya'ani order ini membuat pindaan yang ber-tujuan demikian itu-lah.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya mohon menchadangkan.

Enche' Chen Wing Sum: I beg to second the motion, Sir.

Question put, and agreed to.

Resolved,

That this House resolves that in accordance with the powers vested in it by virtue of Sub-section (3) of Section 8 of the Customs Ordinance (Cap. 33) of Sabah, the Customs Duties (Sabah) (Amendment) (No. 4) Order, 1965, which has been laid before the House as Statute Paper No. 147 of 1965 be confirmed.

THE CUSTOMS ORDINANCE, 1952

**Customs Duties (Amendment) (No. 7)
Order, 1965**

Enche' Ali bin Haji Ahmad: Mr Speaker, 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. 7) Order, 1965, which has been laid before the House as Statute Paper No. 148 of 1965 be confirmed.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, perentah ini bertujuan memberikan perlindungan tambahan kepada banyak jenis barang² yang di-hasilkan di-dalam Malaysia. Sa-bahagian yang lebeh besar daripada perkara² yang tersebut dalam perentah ini telah di-masokkan di-dalam senarai pertama dan kedua Pasaran Bersama yang telah di-timbangkan oleh Lembaga Penasehat Tariff ya'ani Tariff Advisory Board. Perchetakan perentah ini oleh Kerajaan pada 9 haribulan Oktober tahun ini ada-lah mengikut dasar yang telah di-nyatakan ia-itu untuk meng-galakkan perusahaan ya'ani "industrialisation" dalam negeri ini. Pada masa yang sama juga mesti-lah di-tegaskan bahawa ada-lah juga chita² Kerajaan hendak melihat supaya perlindungan yang sekarang di-berikan kepada perusahaan² Malaysia itu tidak di-salah gunakan dengan chara menaikkan harga² sa-chara tidak adil atau pun menurunkan mutu barang² buatan Malaysia.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya mohon menchadangkan.

Enche' Chen Wing Sum: I beg to second the motion, Sir.

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. 7) Order, 1965, which has been laid before the House as Statute Paper No. 148 of 1965 be confirmed.

THE CUSTOMS ORDINANCE (CAP. 33) OF SABAH

**Customs Duties (Sabah) (Amendment)
(No. 5) Order, 1965**

Enche' Ali bin Haji Ahmad: Mr Speaker, Sir, I beg to move:

That this House resolves that in accordance with the powers vested in it by virtue of Sub-section (3) of Section 8 of the Customs Ordinance (Cap. 33) of Sabah, the Customs Duties (Sabah) (Amendment) (No. 5) Order, 1965, which has been laid before the House as Statute Paper No. 149 of 1965 be confirmed.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, perintah ini di-maksudkan untuk menchapai dua tujuan:

Pertama untuk memberikan perlindungan tambahan kepada hasil barang² Malaysia di-Sabah.

Kedua untuk mengurangkan cukai atas banyak jenis bahan² mentah (raw materials) dan jentera sa-hingga menjadi kepada tiada sama sa-kali.

Kesan seluroh-nya perintah ini ialah perusahaan yang di-dalam Sabah akan tidak lagi membayar harga bahan² mentah lebeh tinggi daripada rakan²-nya di-negeri² di-Tanah Melayu ini ya'ani kechualikan ungks pengangkutan yang mungkin berbedza. Perusahaan² di-Sabah itu akan mendapat perlindungan yang sama dengan perusahaan² yang sa-jenis dengan-nya di-negeri² di-Tanah Melayu ini dan dalam banyak perkara mereka akan mendapat munafaat daripada perlindungan pasaran seluroh Malaysia. Sa-bagaimana dalam perkara Customs Duties (Amendment) (No. 7) Order, 1965, yang telah di-tetapkan oleh Dewan ini maka sa-bahagian lebeh besar perkara² yang telah di-berikan perlindungan tambahan itu telah di-masokkan dalam senarai pertama dan kedua Pasaran Bersama Lembaga Penasehat Tariff.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya mohon menchadangkan.

Enche' Lee San Choon: Sir, I second the motion.

Question put, and agreed to.

Resolved,

That this House resolves that in accordance with the powers vested in it by virtue of Sub-section (3) of Section 8 of the Customs Ordinance (Cap. 33) of Sabah, the Customs Duties (Sabah) (Amendment) (No. 5) Order, 1965, which has been laid before the House as Statute Paper No. 149 of 1965 be confirmed.

THE CUSTOMS ORDINANCE (CAP. 26) OF SARAWAK

**Customs (Import and Export) Duties
(Amendment) (No. 2) Order, 1965**

Enche' Ali bin Haji Ahmad: Mr Speaker, Sir, I beg to move:

That this House resolves that in accordance with the powers vested in it by virtue of Sub-section (3) of Section 8 of the Customs Ordinance (Cap. 26) of Sarawak the Customs (Import and Export) Duties (Amendment) (No. 2) Order, 1965, which has been laid before the House as Statute Paper No. 150 of 1965 be confirmed.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, perintah ini di-maksudkan sama juga seperti Customs Duties (Sabah) (Amendment) (No. 5) Order, 1965 dan di-harapkan menchapai tujuan² yang sama juga di-negeri Sarawak itu. Tidak perlu-lah saya melanjutkan lagi keterangan mengenai-nya.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya mohon menchadangkan.

Enche' Chen Wing Sum: Sir, I beg to second the motion.

Enche' Stephen Yong Kuet Tze (Sarawak): Mr Speaker, Sir, I rise to seek some clarifications from the Minister. Firstly, if I understand him rightly, he says that this motion is aiming at encouraging the local industries—in other words, putting into effect the proposed limited Common Market. As far as the local industries in Sarawak, and Sabah for that matter, are concerned, I think it is quite clear that any product that is produced in these States by local industries would not be able to compete with the industries in Malaya. Whatever may be the consequences of that, it is not for me to say; but I do feel that even if we are going to introduce this limited Common Market set-up, even though the local industries in Sarawak might suffer, the question would be whether, generally, the people in Malaysia

would benefit by the introduction of this amendment to the import duties as a whole. To my mind, even if the end result would be to give some form of impetus or encouragement to the local industries in Malaya, or Malaysia as a whole, the important considerations are whether the consumers in Sabah and Sarawak would get, firstly, cheaper goods, and secondly, as good a quality of products as are imported.

Mr Speaker, Sir, I would like the Minister to know that even though on paper the products from the local industries in Malaya should be cheaper, because of the preferential terms now being proposed, in fact the consumers in Sabah and Sarawak are paying not much less than they used to pay for the products imported from elsewhere. Furthermore, the quality of the goods produced in Malaya has not come up to the standard one would expect. There are many reasons for it. One of the reasons which was put forward by the Government was that the traders were trying to make more profit out of this scheme of things. However, the Chambers of Commerce in Sabah and Sarawak have already made statements to the effect that it was not quite so.

Sir, one of the reasons put forward was that although the import duty might have been reduced, the freight charges and the handling charges for goods from Malaya to Eastern Borneo are much more than before, when the imports came from Singapore direct. There are, of course, other reasons with which I would not like to bother this House. The point which I would like to find out is, how far has the Ministry concerned really looked into the consequences—that is the effect on the market and on the consumers in Sabah and Sarawak which the introduction of this amendment would have. In other words, by giving preferential treatment to locally produced goods, how much benefit the people on the whole will get?

Sir, this is another matter which, perhaps later, we may have to go into in much more detail. i.e. much of the industries we know in Malaya are not completely owned by the citizens of this

country. Much of the big concerns here are, in fact, subsidiaries or branches of foreign companies, and all that they did was to set up a factory here with some semblance of local investment, but nevertheless, being fully controlled by people outside the country, they yet claim for preferential treatment in respect of their products. So, although the people, who have got shares in these industries, might benefit the substantial benefit would go out of this country. Therefore, how much of this benefit which accrues will remain in this country, when we are losing our revenue from import duty, if the goods were to come from the countries where these big industries were originally established? These are the questions which, probably, when we come to Government's policies, we have to discuss much more fully. However, at this stage I think the people in Sabah and Sarawak particularly would like the Ministry concerned to keep a very watchful eye as on the cost of living that might be affected by this amendment. It is, I think wrong merely to say that on paper the people there will benefit, will get cheaper goods. If the end result is such that, in fact, people are going to pay more, then I think the Ministry must see to it that further adjustments should be made.

Enche' Mohamed Yusof bin Mahmud (Temerloh): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya suka juga mengambil bahagian sedikit dalam usul yang di-hadapan kita ini berkenaan dengan tujuan² Kementerian ini untuk menyekat barang² yang datang dari luar negeri kerana hendak menjaga kepentingan perusahaan² negeri kita. Saya puji atas tujuan² itu, tetapi saya memandang dari dua segi, terutama ia-lah untuk menjaga kepentingan perusahaan² kita yang besar. Saya mengambil berat ia-lah terhadap keadaan² akan timbul daripada menjaga kepentingan² perusahaan kita ini. Jadi patutnya Kementerian ini memandang berat terhadap kenaikan harga barang² hasil daripada Undang² yang kita adakan ini. Jadi, saya percaya jika Kementerian ini dapat sedikit kuasa penuh, jika di-dapati perkara² yang tidak di-ingini timbul, seperti kenaikan harga

barang yang mengenai keperluan ra'ayat jelata yang kebanyakan-nya daripada orang miskin maka dapat-lah di-awasi. Umpama-nya, kenaikan harga barang² ini, jika di-dapati melebihi, patut-lah Kementerian ini boleh berkuasa memasukkan barang² lagi supaya menjadi macham *buffer stock*, ia-itu bila barang² itu naik harga, maka kita benarkan di-bawa masuk lagi barang² supaya barang² itu stable harga-nya. Jadi dengan chara ini saya percaya-lah kedua² belah pihak, ia-itu pihak perusahaan dan perdagangan kita jaga, dan keperluan ra'ayat yang terdiri daripada orang miskin, pun kita jaga. Jadi, saya harap ada dalam pandangan Kementerian ini berkenaan dengan perkara ini.

Dr Lim Swee Aun: Mr Speaker, Sir. Some very interesting points have been raised and I think, they deserve a very detail answer. So, I hope the House will bear with me if I go into a bit in detail. Sir, let us recognise the purpose, or purposes, of industrialisation—why do we want to industrialise? The people in Malaysia, both inside this House and outside this House, have heard more than once that our Minister of Finance has stated very clearly that we must try and save our foreign exchange, we must try to export more to earn more foreign exchange; otherwise, we would find ourselves in a position, where we will not be able to import foreign goods, consumer goods, or capital goods, even if they are very very cheap and below cost. So, one of the ways of conserving foreign exchange, and also to earn foreign exchange, is through industrialisation. We realise all this. While we have been depending on the export of rubber, tin, pepper, palm oil, the world's market prices have been going down and, therefore, our export earnings in these areas are not increasing commensurate to the needs of the country. So, it is necessary to industrialise to save and also to earn foreign exchange—and that must be fully understood. Then, the second purpose of industrialisation is, of course, to create employment for our growing numbers of young people leaving the schools, and unless there is employment, then there will be a

lowering of living standards; and, thirdly, of course, through industrialisation we hope to achieve higher standards of living.

Now, because our market is a small market, comparatively speaking a small market, there are possibilities of certain manufactured goods manufactured here costing slightly more than imported goods, because of the lack of volume, and we must be prepared to pay a little bit more for the local made goods as compared to the imported goods—that is one of the prices for industrialisation. Some of you may want to know why, how is it possible that something made in, let us say a foreign country, could be sold here so much cheaper than what is being produced locally. Sir, these are commercial practices, which are being carried out by developed industrial countries to seek export earnings, to seek foreign exchange earnings. One of the methods used by these developed countries is that if they have set up a factory with a capacity of 1,000,000 units of a certain product, whereas the home consumption is only 50% of its capacity—that is to say the home market can only absorb 500,000 units and the capacity of production of that factory is one million units—then how do they work the costings? Now, I have been told from reliable sources—manufacturers from abroad, have explained to me—the procedure is this. Suppose the unit cost is \$1.00 per unit; the factory can produce one million units therefore, the total cost of production is \$1,000,000. The home market can only absorb 500,000 units. Therefore, there is an excess of 500,000 units which have to find export markets. Then, what they do is, they divide the cost of \$1 million by 500,000 units giving a cost of \$2.00. They sell the goods—the 500,000 units—in the home market at \$2.00 each, so that they cover their total cost for the 1,000,000 units; and the 500,000 units, that is the balance, can be exported and sold at any price—even below their cost production. That is why Malaya, or Malaysia today has been one of the cheapest markets for foreign goods. We have at that time

never industrialised, and being a free market the import duties were very low. Hence, it was very easy for these industrial countries to pour in their goods here—and, I think, all Honourable Members here will accept and will admit that in the Malaysian market you have a wide variety of goods of the same type. Take cars, for example, we have any number of makes of cars; brandy, there is any number of brands of brandy; cigarettes, any number of brands of cigarettes; shirts, any number of brands of shirts; cameras, the same thing. Why? Because, here, they are able to compete on this procedures; and, invariably, if a factory is set up in Malaysia producing the same goods, the cost of production will sometimes be slightly higher than the imported goods. As I have said, this is the reason for it. So, if we want industrialisation, we must be prepared to pay a slightly higher cost for some of the locally made goods. However, there are other goods, made in Malaysia, which can be cheaper than the foreign goods, because we have the raw materials, where we have the advantage over the imported goods—these, we can produce cheaper than the imported goods. That is, in general, the position of the costing of the selling prices of the goods.

Now, that Sabah and Sarawak have joined Malaysia, we are now one nation. Before Malaysia came into being, we have several customs areas: in the eleven States of Malaya we have two customs areas—the ten States of Malaya plus Penang, a free port; Sarawak and Sabah are two separate customs areas; Labuan is a free port and therefore, that is another customs area.

So, there are five different customs areas in the nation of Malaysia. In the Inter-Governmental Talks we had agreed that gradually we would bring all these customs areas into one.

Sir, on the 9th of October, that was the first process of trying to bring gradually certain items under a limited common customs tariff. Before this was done, the Tariff Advisory Board, which is an independent body with an independent Chairman from New Zealand and a Vice-Chairman representing the

Borneo territories and Malaya, had made public investigations into whether or not certain manufactured products in Malaysia should receive protection, and, if they should receive protection, what should be the level of protection. Gentlemen of this House would have known that there were public meetings, evidences were given, and this Tariff Advisory Board had brought into consideration the effect of these new changes on the national economy, on the cost of living, on the question of availability of manufactured goods in Malaysia and also on their quality; and it was after careful consideration by the Tariff Advisory Board that this Order was produced.

Sir, the Tariff Advisory Board felt that we had now reached the stage where these items were involved, where new protective duties were given, that there was adequate supply and that the quality was competitive and comparable to imported ones.

Sir, there is, and there has been, a vicious campaign going around that locally made goods are poor in quality. Sir, I have still not been able to pinpoint what exactly is the case, or what particular item is inferior in quality.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Sir, on a point of clarification—surely the Minister of Commerce and Industry is at fault. It is the job of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry to popularise local products and if it loses out to foreign capitalists we are to blame, not the foreign capitalists.

Dr Lim Swee Aun: I think the Honourable Member has misunderstood me completely. (*Laughter*). What I said was that there is a vicious campaign amongst the people of Malaya, saying that locally made goods are not up to standard. Sir, it is hard to believe that most of the locally manufactured goods, which are manufactured in joint venture with foreign firms, from whom we used to import the same goods before, but which are now producing them here, should produce goods of lower quality. Most of these products are made by reputable firms, but there is no point in mentioning them; and I think everybody knows. They are now in joint venture with local capital producing

the same goods which once we used to import. However, to ensure that there is sufficient quality, I am coming to this House to get approval for money to set up a Standards Institute to make sure that the locally made goods are up to standard.

Sir, the effects of these changes in duty rates recommended by the Tariff Advisory Board and put into effect by the Government on 9th October, as explained by the Honourable Mover, were two: (1) is that it brought into harmony the tariff rates in Sabah and Sarawak with mainland Malaysia on certain goods which are already manufactured here; (2) on the other hand, it has also removed duties from a number of goods from Sabah and Sarawak, which we felt were unreasonable and the example here are certain drugs which they had to pay food duty which has now been removed—quinine, antibiotics, lycerides and certain medicaments.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Mr Speaker, Sir, can we have a more detailed list of these?

Dr Lim Swee Aun: They are already in Statute Paper No. 150 of 1965; they are to be found in that Paper. I am afraid the Honourable Member has for once not done his homework, Sir. (*Laughter*). Everything said is in here. I do not want to read the whole lot in order to save the time of this House. Where they are marked "nil" it means to say that duties have been taken away from all those items.

Sir, therefore, it would be reasonable to expect that the cost of quite a number of items in Sabah and Sarawak should have gone down. But, apparently, from reports of the papers, there has not been this reduction and there are probably reasons which I am not fully aware of. As the Honourable Member from Sarawak has explained, it is probably because of the high freight, because of direct shipment from mainland Malaysia instead of via Singapore. However, in order to ensure that there should not be any exploitation as a result of these changes in tariff duties, a mission has been sent yesterday to Sabah and Sarawak consisting of representatives

of the Industrial Development Division, the Trade Division of my Ministry, the Deputy Chairman of the Tariff Advisory Board and, most important, manufacturers and members of the Chambers of Commerce of Malaya. This mission will visit Kuching, Jesselton, and all affected areas, and have talks to try to solve the problems on the spot and to try and improve an easier flow of goods from the States of Malaya to these Borneo States, so that there would be adequate supply and there should be a reduction in the prices in a number of goods.

I was surprised that although we have taken off the import duty on out-board motors, the prices of these out-board motors in Sabah and Sarawak are still higher than they used to be before. There must be some misunderstanding, or misinterpretation, of the laws somewhere. However, this team will be in these two States to explain and try to sort out this problem, and I do hope after that things will settle down. But we must accept that in any structural change in the trading pattern, it must take some time for the different areas to settle down and bring down the prices of goods.

Sir, the Honourable Member for Temerloh has raised another point, and that is that he feels, or he suggests, that because we have started manufacturing and that some of our locally manufactured goods are higher in price, we should therefore allow free import of foreign goods, so as to bring down the prices of these goods. Sir, the whole idea of industrialisation, as I said just now, is to try and save foreign exchange and we probably have to pay, as a price for industrialisation, a bit more in the price of locally made goods. That is why it is necessary for the Tariff Advisory Board to advise the Government on what level added duty, or added protection, should be given, so that imported goods would cost a bit more than local goods, as then only the local manufacturer can compete. Sir, if we were to take away that protective element and allow foreign goods to come in cheaper than the locally made goods, then it would defeat the whole of our purpose of

industrialisation, I hope I have got him correct.

Enche' Mohamed Yusof bin Mahmud: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya menhadangkan sa-telah menetapkan barang² kita dengan harga yang tetap. Tetapi ada manufacturer chuba menggunakan ka'edah menaikkan harga barang yang menjadikan barang itu tinggi daripada yang di-tetapkan oleh Kerajaan. Sa-telah itu kita tidak boleh hendak paksa dia menurunkan harga. Kita masukkan barang luar negeri supaya harga kita stable.

Dr Lim Swee Aun: There is misunderstanding of his suggestion, but the point is this, Sir. Whilst Government is prepared to give protection to local manufacturers, we do have an agreement with the manufacturers that they should not take full advantage of the protective duty to be added to their retail price, so that the local consumer has to pay more—and I give you one classical example in the question of matches. Although the import duty for one box of matches is very high so that a properly imported box of matches would cost more than six cents, we do not allow the locally made matches to be sold at more than five cents, and we have marked on the match boxes five cents. So, similarly, with other products there is an agreement between the Government and the manufacturer that they should not take full advantage of the tariff difference to make all that money. However, if these manufacturers do not honour their promises, certainly the Government has many, many, methods of bringing down the prices and the most simple one would be, as the Honourable Member has said, not only to import more foreign goods but to reduce the duty. The moment we reduce the protective duty, the local companies will find that they are in very great trouble, and I am certain that they will play. Thank you.

Dr Lim Chong Eu (Tanjong): Mr Speaker, Sir, I had not intended to participate in this debate until I listened to the extremely erudite explanation on the mechanics of trade, conservation of foreign exchange, and the purposes of the industrialisation

which the Honourable Minister of Commerce and Industry has just brought to us.

The first point is that we in the State of Penang, and particularly in the island of Penang, which is a free port component of the State of Penang, are greatly interested in this question of harmonisation of tariffs and, therefore, what is happening in Sabah and Sarawak naturally gives us great concern. I was struck first by the fact that the Honourable Minister of Commerce and Industry repeatedly remarked that the sole purpose of industrialisation was to conserve and to retain or bring in foreign exchange. He, however, in the course of his speech did stress that there were two other important factors. One was the question of provision of employment, increase in employment, and the second one was the intention of raising the standards of living. Sir, I feel that here is a situation I do not know whether in this particular debate the Honourable Minister was putting forth the Government policy or he was just giving us an illustrative example of economics of modern industrialisation where I do think that the Government should really make up its mind as to which of these three factors, industrialisation for the conservation of foreign exchange, industrialisation for the increase of our employment, industrialisation for the increase of our livelihood, which of these three factors find priorities, and how these three factors should be co-related and inter-balanced, because Sir, I feel that there is very important moral. Our country is set on the path of industrialisation and the causes which set us on the path of industrialisation are not as simple as the Honourable Minister of Commerce and Industry has tried to explain. I understand that he was just making it as plain as possible.

Sir, I feel that there are two points which the Honourable Minister should bear in mind. The first is that in this question of harmonisation of cost of tariffs, Government should also attempt to provide for free interflow and free exchange of labour between the areas which are concerned, and the Government should also provide for a wider

dispersal of industrialisation. I admit that this last point which I made was suggested by the fact that the Honourable Minister has suggested that a mission has already gone. But I do suggest that the mission having gone yesterday is not good enough after two years of independence of Malaysia; they should have gone right at the beginning and by now we should be seeing even at least, if not a Mak Mandin in Sarawak or Sabah, the beginning of a Mak Mandin if not a Petaling Jaya.

Sir, the other point I would like to mention is Government's relationships with employees. The Government trade union laws must be maintained, so that there must be stability, stability in the cost of labour, whereby Government can protect its avowed interest of increasing the livelihood patterns of our people and at the same time maintaining a reasonable cost for labour. Therefore, I believe that in most industrial nations they do not attempt to equate these two very difficult problems, except by maintaining good labour relationships between employers and employees, and here I think Government might well take the lesson to heart but I feel that the important point is to provide for, in long term planning, a fairly stable cost of labour.

The other factor, Sir, I think which arose was that throughout his very long dissertation on the economics of our country, or of industrialisation, the Honourable Minister only mentioned the word "consumer" once and that was towards the end of the speech. Sir, I have advocated to the Government for quite a long time, and Government had promised us for over a year that it would take steps, to promote the development of consumers' associations, that it would take steps to promote the development of consumer government inter-liasion committees, and Government would provide facilities for the development of these organisations.

Sir, I think that the Government may well take into account the fact that some of the most highly industrialised nations have in recent years paid a great deal of attention to the

question of consumer reaction and consumer response to the industrialisation of the country. I think we on our part with newly developing industries might just as well start off on the right foot. Do not repeat the errors of the other industrialised nations, but begin in a proper way, in the modern 1965 way, and not in the 1955 way. Sir, the position of the consumer is not being given sufficient attention by the Government except for, I think, P.O. 5,000 or something like that. I do not know what response P.O. 5,000 has brought the Honourable Minister concerned, but I think the Government should give serious consideration to this question of developing consumers' interest, because consumers' interest will assist Government to give Government a fair control over the rate of rise in the indices of consumer products. After the Tariff Board has done its work the consumers' associations, the consumers' organisations, can take over.

Secondly, I think the development of consumers' organisations is very important because they will provide a very legitimate and, from the political point of view, unbiased opinion as to whether consumer goods have gone up fairly or unfairly. Thirdly, I think consumers' organisations will provide the country, the government, the manufacturers, and the industrialists with a fairly good index as to how our own local consumer considers our local produced goods in relation to the foreign produced goods. Sir, I think, the lesson here is that it is not enough for us to appeal to the emotions of the people in our country to buy locally produced goods. It is very important for us to insist that our new industries should begin on the right footing with all the modern assets, with all the modern know-how so that they can produce goods which are not only a little bit higher priced, because they are produced in Malaysia but because they are better than goods that come from abroad. Sir, I enjoin the Honourable Minister and the government in their long examination of the industrialisation process of our country not to forget the importance of the consumer.

Dr Lim Swee Aun: Mr Speaker, Sir, the Honourable Member for Tanjong has no doubt touched on certain important points. In my explanation about the needs for industrialisation, it was natural that I had to try to make it simple as possible. I agree fully with him that it is a very complex subject and that the purpose of industrialisation—it is not the sole purpose but one of the purposes—is to save foreign exchange and earn foreign exchange, I never said that it was the sole purpose. I said that there were other purposes like employment, standard of living; they are all inter-related and they are all complex. However, Sir, he has said that there should be free exchange of labour in industrialisation. Sir, this is something the Central Government is quite happy to accept. There is free movement of labour in the eleven States in mainland Malaysia; a number of young people from Penang have moved on to the mainland to seek employment in industries, and it would be nice, of course, if industrialisation gets on in the State of Sabah and Sarawak, that there would be a free flow of people from mainland Malaysia to Sabah and Sarawak. That, Sir, as you are aware, is a matter for the State Governments—to relax their immigration laws. However, I would like to correct an impression which has been given by the Honourable Member for Tanjong, that there are no industries or no industrial estates in Sabah or Sarawak. There is, in fact, already an industrial estate in Kuching and another one in Jesselton, where factories are already in production and this mission that has gone yesterday is not so much a question of urging them to go ahead with industrialisation but trying to solve the problems that have arisen as a result of these changes of duty on the 9th of October and trying to increase the flow of goods to bring down the prices to their proper levels.

Sir, I am indeed grateful to the Honourable Member from Tanjong for laying stress on the importance of consumers' associations. I fully agree with him but I had pinned a tremendous amount of hopes on the Honourable Member for his very early response to Government's appeal that

there should be consumers' associations in this country. The Honourable Member, as you know, Sir, started to launch the formation of a consumers' association and had a great idea of having it made into nation-wide one, but up till today, I am still waiting to see the creation of a national consumers' association. Certainly Sir, the Government is very happy if the consumers in this country would take positive steps to protect their own interests. As this Government has said, we will even give them financial aid once that association is properly registered, but unfortunately up till today, Sir, that project of a national consumers' association, which had been strongly sponsored and strongly voiced by the Honourable Member from Tanjong has not materialised.

Dr Lim Chong Eu: On the point of clarification, Sir, I was under the impression, from the past exchanges in this House, that the Government was to be forthcoming with its aid, in order to get the associations to develop to the stage the Government so wishes it to be; but unfortunately from previous questions which I have put in this House to the Honourable Minister, it was quite clear that the financial aid was not forthcoming.

Dr Lim Swee Aun: It would be forthcoming once this association has been registered.

Question put and agreed to:

Resolved,

That this House resolves that in accordance with the powers vested in it by virtue of Sub-section (3) of Section 8 of the Customs Ordinance (Cap. 26) of Sarawak, the Customs (Import and Export) Duties (Amendment) (No. 2) Order, 1965, which has been laid before the House as Statute Paper No. 150 of 1965 be confirmed.

THE CUSTOMS ORDINANCE (CAP. 33) OF SABAH

Customs Duties (Sabah) (Amendment)
(No. 6) Order, 1965

Enche' Ali bin Haji Ahmad: Mr Speaker, Sir, I beg to move—

That this House resolves that in accordance with the powers vested in it by virtue of Sub-section (3) of Section 8 of the Customs Ordinance (Cap. 33) of Sabah, the Customs Duties (Sabah) (Amendment)

(No. 6) Order, 1965, which has been laid before the House as Statute Paper No. 151 of 1965 be confirmed.

Mr Speaker, Sir, the export duty on illipenuts is at a fixed rate, whilst the export duty on illipenut oil was at 15% *ad valorem*. Illipenuts are forest products in Sabah and Sarawak and in order that an incentive may be provided to manufacturers, particularly in Sarawak, to convert illipenuts into oil before exportation, the State authority has requested a reduction of the export duty of illipenut oil from 15% *ad valorem* to 5% *ad valorem*.

The Order before this House effects such a change in the *ad valorem* export duty on illipenut oil accordingly. It is hoped that with this change, manufacturers may be encouraged in the Borneo States to process these nuts, rather than export the raw material itself.

Sir, I beg to move,

Enche' Chen Wing Sum: Sir, I beg to second.

Enche' Stephen Yong Kuet Tze (Sarawak): Mr Speaker, Sir, the Minister now proposes that the export duty be reduced by 10%. That, of course, we hope very much would reflect in the price to be paid to the producers; and he also mentioned that it is hoped that the local industry might process these illipenuts. Here, Sir, there is this question, of course, of the setting up of factories for this purpose. I think the Minister of Commerce and Industry did mention that we might be able to manufacture goods locally cheaper because of raw materials. Here, Sir, I would like very much that, if that is the policy of the Government to set up factories for the manufacture of these illipenut oil, it would be set up either in Sarawak or Sabah, where the raw materials is found, and not to be set up in Malaya, because by that time if the raw material is to be exported by ship to Malaya, the cost of freight, and so on, would not help in the reduction in the price. I would like very much this point to be taken into account and the encouragement in setting up factories should be given to the local industrialists in Sabah or Sarawak.

Dr Lim Swee Aun: Mr Speaker, Sir, this effect of reducing the export duty from 15% to 5% will benefit a factory that will be put up in Sabah or Sarawak, because there is no export duty in Malaya, because we do not produce illipenuts here. The whole intention of this is to encourage somebody to start up some mills there to mill the nuts into oil and export the oil, because then it will be more profitable, rather than being charged 15% by the Government. So, if a factory comes up, obviously the choice would be Sabah or Sarawak.

Question put, and agreed to.

Resolved,

That this House resolves that in accordance with the powers vested in it by virtue of Sub-section (3) of Section 8 of the Customs Ordinance (Cap. 33) of Sabah, the Customs Duties (Sabah) (Amendment) (No. 6) Order, 1965, which has been laid before the House as Statute Paper No. 151 of 1965 be confirmed.

THE CUSTOMS ORDINANCE (CAP. 26) OF SARAWAK

Customs (Import and Export) Duties (Amendment) (No. 3) Order, 1965

Enche' Ali bin Haji Ahmad: Mr Speaker, Sir, I beg to move,

"That this House resolves that in accordance with the powers vested in it by virtue of Sub-section (3) of Section 8 of the Customs Ordinance (Cap. 26) of Sarawak, the Customs (Import and Export) Duties (Amendment) (No. 3) Order, 1965, which has been laid before the House as Statute Paper No. 152 of 1965 be confirmed."

The purpose of this Order is the same as that for the Customs Duties (Sabah) (Amendment) (No. 6) Order, 1965, which has just been confirmed by the House. I need not, therefore, elaborate further on this.

Sir, I beg to move.

Enche' Chen Wing Sum: Sir, I beg to second the motion.

Enche' Stephen Yong Kuet Tze: Mr Speaker, Sir, I would like to follow up what the Honourable Minister of Commerce and Industry has said—it is more of a clarification really—and that is that I mentioned about the 5% export duty. I had in mind what he said earlier about the abolition of these Customs areas. He told us that there

are five set-ups in Malaysia, and he mentioned that the eventual aim is to unify all these and try to set up one central one, and that if it does come about, the 5% will not apply to export of illipenuts, say, from Sarawak to Malaya. That is the reason why I am asking, would that be the object of establishing these factories in Malaya rather than in Sarawak?

Dr Lim Swee Aun: Sir, the question of export duty usually is charged on the export of raw materials, or primary commodities. In this case, Sarawak, used to charge 15% on its value as export duty of illipenut oil. That means to say, if I produced illipenuts in Sarawak and, if I made it into oil, I had to pay Government 15% of its value in duty as export duty. So, the effect of this is really to bring down the export duty to 5% only, so as to make it more profitable for me, who has illipenuts in Sabah, or Sarawak, to turn them into oil. I hope the Honourable Member is clear now. We are reducing the export duty so that the people in Sarawak, rather than export the illipenuts as they are, would do a further process—milling them into oil, selling them at a higher price in world markets—and pay less duty to the Government and make it more competitive. Therefore, if it is the fear that a factory would be set up in the States of Malaya to mill these nuts, then I can assure him that it would not be so economical. It certainly would be more feasible and economical to set up the factory in Sabah or Sarawak.

Enche' Stephen Yong Kuet Tze: Mr Speaker, Sir, I would like the Minister to accept my apologies, because we are not told whether it is illipenuts or illipenut oil. It merely states No. 422 902, and that is the mistake that I would like to clarify.

Dr Lim Swee Aun: In the speech of the Honourable Mover, he did specify illipenut oil. (*Laughter*).

Question put, and agreed to.

Resolved,

That this House resolves that in accordance with the powers vested in it by virtue of Sub-section (3) of Section 8 of the Customs Ordinance (Cap. 26) of Sarawak, the Customs (Import and Export) Duties

(Amendment) (No. 3) Order, 1965, which has been laid before the House as Statute Paper No. 152 of 1965 be confirmed.

THE CUSTOMS ORDINANCE, 1952

Customs Duties (Amendment) (No. 8) Order, 1965

Enche' Ali bin Haji Ahmad: Mr Speaker, 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. 8) Order, 1965, which has been laid before the House as Statute Paper No. 153 of 1965 be confirmed.

This Order amends the classification of glucose and lactose in the First Schedule to the Customs Duties Order, 1961. This is consequential to the amendment made by the Customs Co-operation Council, Brussel, for technical reasons. This amendment is also in line with the Standard International Trade Classification. As Malaysia is a member of the Council, and the Malaysian tariff classification is generally in line with those of these two internationally recognised authorities, it is desirable that we move in the same direction to avoid confusion in trading circles.

Sir, I beg to move.

Enche' Chen Wing Sum: 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, 1965, which has been laid before the House as Statute Paper No. 153 of 1965 be confirmed.

THE CUSTOMS ORDINANCE (CAP. 33) OF SABAH

Customs Duties (Sabah) (Amendment) (No. 7) Order, 1965

Enche' Ali bin Haji Ahmad: Mr Speaker, Sir, I beg to move,

That this House resolves that in accordance with the powers vested in it by virtue of Sub-section (3) of Section 8 of the Customs Ordinance (Cap. 33) of Sabah, the Customs Duties (Sabah) (Amendment) (No. 7) Order, 1965, which has been laid before the House as Statute Paper No. 154 of 1965 be confirmed.

This Order is similar to the Customs Duties (Amendment) (No. 8) Order, 1965, which has been confirmed by the House. It amends the First Schedule of the Customs Duties (Sabah) Order, 1963.

Sir, I beg to move.

Enche' Chen Wing Sum: Sir, I beg to second the motion.

Question put, and agreed to.

Resolved,

That this House resolves that in accordance with the powers vested in it by virtue of Sub-section (3) of Section 8 of the Customs Ordinance (Cap. 33) of Sabah, the Customs Duties (Sabah) (Amendment) (No. 7) Order, 1965, which has been laid before the House as Statute Paper No. 154 of 1965 be confirmed.

THE CUSTOMS ORDINANCE (CAP. 26) OF SARAWAK

**Customs (Import and Export) Duties
(Amendment) (No. 4) Order, 1965**

Enche' Ali bin Haji Ahmad: Mr Speaker, Sir, I beg to move,

That this House resolves that in accordance with the powers vested in it by virtue of Sub-section (3) of Section 8 of the Customs Ordinance (Cap. 26) of Sarawak, the Customs (Import and Export) Duties (Amendment) (No. 4) Order, 1965, which has been laid before the House as Statute Paper No. 155 of 1965 be confirmed.

This Order is similar to the Customs Duties (Amendment) (No. 8) Order, 1965, which has been confirmed by the House. It amends the Customs (Import and Export) Duties Order, 1963.

Sir, I beg to move.

Enche' Chen Wing Sum: Sir, I beg to second the motion.

Question put, and agreed to.

Resolved,

That this House resolves that in accordance with the powers vested in it by virtue of Sub-section (3) of Section 8 of the Customs Ordinance (Cap. 26) of Sarawak, the Customs (Import and Export) Duties (Amendment) (No. 4) Order, 1965, which has been laid before the House as Statute Paper No. 155 of 1965 be confirmed.

THE TREASURY BILL (LOCAL) ORDINANCE, 1946

**Payment of Moneys from Treasury Bills
into the Development Fund**

Enche' Ali bin Haji Ahmad: Mr Speaker, Sir, I beg to move,

That this House, in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 2 (ii) (b) of the Treasury Bills (Local) Ordinance, 1946, hereby resolves that a sum not exceeding \$200 million be paid from the moneys received for Treasury Bills in the Consolidated Loan Account into the Development Fund specified in the Second Schedule to the Financial Procedure Ordinance, 1957, for the purposes of such Fund.

Section 2 (ii) of the Treasury Bills (Local) Ordinance, 1946, provides, *inter alia*, that moneys received from Treasury Bills issued under this Ordinance may be paid, with the prior approval of the Dewan Ra'ayat into the Development Fund specified in the Second Schedule to the Financial Procedure Ordinance, 1957.

As Honourable Members will be aware, moneys in the Development Fund are derived from appropriations to it from the Consolidated Revenue Account, grants for defence and development that may be credited to it, and receipts from long term loans. In this connection, receipts from the issue of Treasury Bills have been rising in recent months, and stood at nearly \$393 million at the end of October this year.

It is considered appropriate in such circumstances that a sum not exceeding \$200 million of such moneys should be paid into the Development Fund, as allowed under the Treasury Bills (Local) Ordinance, 1946, and if this House so approves.

Sir, I beg to move.

Enche' Chen Wing Sum: Sir, I beg to second the motion.

Question put, and agreed to.

Resolved,

That this House, in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 2 (ii) (b) of the Treasury Bills (Local) Ordinance, 1946, hereby resolves that a sum not exceeding \$200 million be paid from the moneys received for Treasury Bills in the Consolidated Loan Account into the Development

Fund specified in the Second Schedule to the Financial Procedure Ordinance, 1957, for the purposes of such Fund.

INCOME TAX ORDINANCE

Exemption from Income Tax of the Monthly Allowances of State Assemblymen

Enche' Ali bin Haji Ahmad: Mr Speaker, Sir, I beg to move,

That this House, pursuant to the provisions of—

- (a) section 102 (2) of the Income Tax Ordinance, 1947 of the States of Malaya,
- (b) section 88 of the Income Tax Ordinance, 1956 of Sabah, and
- (c) section 101 (1) of the Inland Revenue Ordinance, 1960 of Sarawak,

hereby resolves that a member of the Legislative Assembly of a State be exempted from the payment of income tax on the monthly allowance or, where a member is in receipt of a monthly salary, on that portion of the salary equal to the monthly allowance, received by him from State funds with effect from the assessment year 1963 for Members of State Legislative Assemblies in the States of Malaya and from the assessment year 1964 for Members of the State Legislative Assemblies in Sabah and Sarawak.

Sir, by virtue of section 102 (2) of the Income Tax Ordinance, 1947, of the States of Malaya, section 88 of the Sabah Income Tax Ordinance, 1956, and section 101 (1) of the Sarawak Inland Revenue Ordinance, 1963, this House may, by resolution, exempt any person or class of persons from all or any of the provisions of the Ordinances.

Representations have been received from the various States of exemption from income tax in respect of the monthly allowances received by State Assemblymen in the same manner as Members of Parliament are exempted from income tax in respect of the allowances they receive as Members of Parliament. It is considered that the request is reasonable, and it is accordingly proposed that the monthly allowances received by State Assemblymen from the States should be exempted from income tax.

Some State Assemblymen, however, received salaries instead of allowances from the States. It is suggested that in the case of an Assemblyman who receives a salary instead of a monthly allowance, that portion of his salary

equal in amount to the allowance of an Assemblyman in the same Legislature be also exempted from income tax. In this manner, a Mentri Besar or Chief Minister will only be eligible for exemption in respect of that amount equivalent to the allowance drawn by other members of the Assembly. This will be in line with the policy adopted in respect of Ministers and Assistant Ministers.

Enche' Chen Wing Sum: Sir, I beg to second, Sir.

Enche' Abu Bakar bin Hamzah (Bachok): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya tidak hendak berchakap panjang-lah, kalau sa-kira-nya Kerajaan sudah hendak bagi kechualian daripada Income Tax. Tetapi ada timbul di-sini satu ia-itu Ahli² bagi Majlis Undangan Negeri, jikalau bekerja Kerajaan itu mendapat salary bukan elaun, maka salary itu juga atau gaji itu juga tidak di-kenakan chukai Income Tax dan yang di-beri ia-lah dahulu-nya Menteri Besar atau Ketua Menteri sahaja yang terta'alok di-bawah itu dan pada masa ini kita ada Timbalan Menteri Besar atau pun Timbalan Ketua Menteri. Tetapi ada-kah pula masok juga mana² Ahli yang lain yang bekerja di-dalam negeri itu mendapat salary bukan elaun. Jadi erti-nya ini kita sudah memberi peluang kepada Ahli² Yang Berhormat itu makan gaji sa-mula sa-sudah dia meletak jawatan daripada makan gaji untuk menjadi Wakil Ra'ayat dengan jalan mendapat elaun.

Yang kedua, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, apa kata pula kalau sa-kira-nya Member Parliament, macham saya-lah mithal-nya, atau pun Menteri Muda sendiri, sudah mendapat elaun dan dia sudah mendapat dua kali elaun di-dalam Parlimen ini dan bekerja pula dengan negeri, mithal-nya negeri Johor, atau di-mana², dan mendapat lagi satu salary. Jadi tiga kali dia mendapat. Ada-kah kemungkinan, ini bila berlaku, akan di-kechualikan juga daripada kena Income Tax.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya kata bagini sebab saya banyak-lah jawatan, ini orang Perikatan mengajak saya bekerja, jadi saya kata begitu ta' kena juga itu. Jadi ada-kah termasuk juga

di-dalam di-kechualikan ini. Itu-lah saya minta penerangan daripada Menteri Muda supaya terang-lah penjelasan yang di-beri itu.

Enche' Ali bin Haji Ahmad: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, yang di-kechualikan daripada Income Tax hanya-lah elaun, kalau Parlimen sa-bagai MP dan juga kalau State sa-bagai State Assemblyman. Kemudian kalau sa-saorang itu, sama ada Menteri Besar atau Ketua Menteri atau pun Timbalan Menteri Besar, kalau dia menerima gaji maka sa-banyak yang sama dengan elaun sa-bagai Ahli Dewan Undangan Negeri itu sahaja-lah yang di-kechualikan daripada Chukai Pendapatan, yang sa-lebeh-nya itu akan di-kenakan. Kemudian kalau Timbalan Menteri Besar atau pun yang lain²-nya itu, sa-lain daripada elaun sa-bagai Ahli Dewan Undangan Negeri, mereka mendapat elaun lain, maka ini sudah tentu-lah di-kira sa-bagai elaun. Tetapi jikalau di-kira sa-bagai gaji maka sudah pastilah di-kenakan Income Tax. Perkara yang kedua ya'ani pada masa ini undang² kita hanya menyatakan ia-itu kalau dia menjadi Ahli Dewan Ra'ayat, mithal-nya, maka pendapatan yang di-kechualikan daripada Income Tax ia-lah elaun sa-bagai Ahli Dewan Ra'ayat. Kalau sa-lain daripada itu ia juga menjadi Ahli Dewan Undangan Negeri maka di-pehak negeri elaun-nya sa-bagai Ahli Dewan Negeri di-kechualikan juga daripada Income Tax.

Tetapi saya tahu ia-itu sa-orang Ahli daripada Parti Persatuan Islam Sa-Tanah Melayu juga menjadi Ahli Dewan Undangan Negeri dan menjadi Menteri Besar dan juga menjadi Ahli Parlimen. Kalau hendak di-benarkan satu sahaja elaun-nya sa-bagai Ahli Meshuarat yang di-kechualikan, saya rasa perkara ini akan di-timbangkan untok di-kenakan chukai kapada orang² yang jadi ahli lebeh daripada satu Dewan Meshuarat sa-bagaimana pada Yang Berhormat Menteri Besar Kelantan itu. Tetapi kalau di-kenakan bagini, saya harap Ahli² PAS, kalau hendak marah pun, marah-lah Ahli daripada Bachok itu sendiri.

Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Said (Seberang Utara): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, dalam Bill ini perkechualian chuma

di-kenakan kapada Ahli² Dewan Ra'ayat, Ahli² Dewan Negara dan Ahli² Majlis Undangan Negeri. Jadi satu gulungan perkhidmatan ia-itu orang² yang berkhidmat dalam Majlis² Kerajaan Tempatan ia-itu Majlis Perbandaran, Majlis Daerah dan lain², dapat juga elaun sa-banyak \$100. Jadi adakah orang² ini di-kechualikan juga. Sa-kira-nya ta' di-kechualikan, saya harap Yang Berhormat Menteri berikan-lah peluang perkechualian kapada orang² ini kerana mereka pun berkhidmat dengan sukarela dengan mendapat elaun sa-banyak sa-tinggi²-nya \$100 dan sa-bagai Pengerusi Majlis mendapat \$150 elaun jamuan, semuanya \$250, sama-lah juga dengan Pengerusi² di-Majlis² yang lain². Saya harap tolong-lah kaji sama di-atas gulungan orang ini kerana mereka pun berkhidmat dengan sukarela juga.

Enche' Hanafiah bin Hussain (Jerai): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya suka hendak bertanya kapada Menteri Kewangan, fasal apa di-pileh tahun 1963 untok di-kuatkuasakan pindaan undang² ini.

Enche' Ali bin Haji Ahmad: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya harap ta' ada lagi soalan. Jadi saya hendak jawab perkara yang di-kemukakan oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat daripada Seberang Prai Selatan. Perkara mengechualikan daripada Income Tax elaun Ahli² Majlis Meshuarat Tempatan, Bandaran, Municipal dan sa-bagai-nya itu ada-lah di-dalam pertimbangan Kerajaan. Kemudian Ahli daripada Jerai bertanya mengapa pengechualian ini di-buat mulai tahun 1963? Sebab-nya ia-lah Ahli² Parlimen ya'ani Dewan Ra'ayat dan Dewan Negara mendapat pengechualian ini mulai daripada tahun itu dan oleh sebab ini-lah Kerajaan berasa lebeh 'adil kalau Ahli² Dewan Undangan Negeri² itu di-berikan pengechualian daripada Income Tax ini mulai pada tahun atau pun pada tarikh yang sama.

Question put, and agreed to.

Resolved,

"That this House, pursuant to the provisions of

(a) Section 102 (2) of the Income Tax Ordinance, 1947 of the States of Malaya,

(b) Section 88 of the Income Tax Ordinance, 1956 of Sabah, and

(c) Section 101 (1) of the Inland Revenue Ordinance, 1960 of Sarawak,

hereby resolves that a member of the Legislative Assembly of a State be exempted from the payment of Income Tax on the monthly allowance or, where a member is in receipt of a monthly salary, on that portion of the salary equal to the monthly allowance, received by him from State Funds with effect from the assessment year 1963 for Members of State Legislative Assemblies in the States of Malaya and from the assessment year 1964 for Members of the State Legislative Assemblies in Sabah and Sarawak."

ORDER OF BUSINESS

(Motion)

Dr Ng Kam Poh: Mr Speaker, Sir, I beg to move,

That under Standing Order 14 (2), the House shall proceed forthwith to the consideration of item No. 16 on the Order Paper for the day.

Sir, I beg to move.

Enche' Chen Wing Sum: Mr Speaker, Sir, I beg to second the motion.

Question put. and agreed to.

Resolved,

That under Standing Order 14 (2), the House shall proceed forthwith to the consideration of item No. 16 on the Order Paper for the day.

Sitting suspended at 6 p.m.

Sitting resumed at 6.20 p.m.

THE DEVELOPMENT (SUPPLEMENTARY) (No. 2) ESTIMATES, 1965

Dr Ng Kam Poh: Mr Speaker, Sir, I beg to move,

That this House resolves that an additional sum not exceeding \$42,865,942 be expended out of the Development Fund in respect of the financial year 1965, and that, to meet the purposes of the Heads and Sub-Heads set out in the second column of the Statement laid on the Table as Command Paper No. 38 of 1965, there be appropriated the sums specified opposite such Heads and Sub-Heads in the 8th and 9th columns thereof.

Mr Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that the motion standing in the name of the Minister of Finance on the Order Paper be referred to a Committee of the whole House.

Honourable Members will recall that the original Development Estimates for 1965 amounted to \$801.1 million and with the previous supplement approved earlier this year, the estimates have been increased to \$810.8 million. For various reasons which I will give shortly, it is necessary to increase the approved provision in the Development Estimates by a further sum of \$42,865,942 as shown in the Development (Supplementary) (No. 2) Estimates, 1965. This will bring the total appropriation in respect of all expenditure from the Development Fund for the year 1965 to \$853.7 million. It is not possible at this stage to say precisely what the expenditure for 1965 would be, but from present indications it is likely to be in the region of \$615 million, which is roughly 23% below the original Estimates. Out of the amount of \$42,865,942 now sought, a sum of \$30,910,020 has been advanced from the Contingencies Reserve appearing under Head 153 of the main Development Estimates.

It will be observed that the largest item of additional expenditure is in respect of Head 107—Housing, for which a sum of \$10 million is required for the purpose of making loans to the Federation of Malaya Government Officers' Housing Society to enable that Society to make a fair start on the implementation of its housing schemes for Government servants. Another sum of \$425,000 has gone to the Sharikat Bekerjasama² Persekutuan Kebangsaan, Singapura, for the purpose of acquiring a block of Singapore Housing Trust flats at Gelang Serai. The second largest item is for Head 126—Minister of National and Rural Development, for which a sum of \$7,068,000 is required for the purpose of emergency resettlement and regrouping schemes along the Kuching/Serian Road area, Sarawak, and in other areas in the Borneo States purely to ensure that there is complete co-ordination of the emergency aspects with the long term development requirements of resettlement. The third largest supplement is in respect of Head 201—Prisons (Sarawak), for which a sum of \$5,961,500 is required for the 6th Mile

Camp at Kuching and for prison quarters at Sibü. The next largest supplement is in respect of Head 119—Treasury, for which a sum of \$5 million is required for Bank Bumiputra as Government's equity investment in the Bank. To enable this investment to be made, this House will be asked to pass a Bill to amend the Development Fund Ordinance. Another large supplement is for Head 134—Drainage and Irrigation, under which a sum of \$3.5 million is urgently required for the construction of access roads to the Muda River Project area in Kedah.

Of the smaller supplementary items, a sum of \$2,502,010 is required for Head 137—Roads and Bridges and for the continuation of the rural road programme in the States of Kedah, Trengganu and Pahang; \$2 million for Head 146—Ports, to meet the cost of land acquisition in order that general improvements in and around Butterworth wharves may be undertaken; \$1,460,000 for Head 208—Telecommunications, being the cost of acquiring 10 houses on 8½ acres of free-hold land at Cable Road/Holt Road, Singapore, belonging to Messrs Cable & Wireless Ltd for the purpose of accommodating Federal officers serving in Singapore; and \$1.4 million for Head 122—Education, for the purpose of extending the capacity and improving the facilities of the College of Agriculture, Serdang, in order to increase intake and output to meet the urgent and vital needs of agricultural development.

The other items are relatively small. The sum of \$630,000 required under Head 199—Civil Aviation (Sarawak) is for improving Bintulu Aerodrome and the runway at Sibü airfield. These improvements have been planned so that these airfields can take on the Fokker Friendship and other similar aircraft towards the end of 1966. For the same purpose, an additional sum of \$400,000 is required to augment Head 177—Civil Aviation (Sabah) to meet the development of Lahat Datu airfield. Under Head 121—Minister of Commerce and Industry, a sum of \$590,000 is required for the purpose of making loans to certain States to enable them to establish industrial estates. The

sum of \$422,801 required under Head 103—Radio, is mainly for the improvement and extension of overseas and Malaysian services. Additional funds to augment other Heads amount to approximately \$1.5 million. There are also 10 items for which only token votes are required for the purpose of obtaining the approval of this House to revise the total estimated costs of certain projects and the creation of new Sub-heads.

Further details of the expenditures for which approval is sought will be given by the Ministers concerned when the Estimates are discussed under the various Heads during the committee stage.

Sir, I beg to move.

Enche' Ali bin Haji Ahmad: Sir, I beg to second.

Dr Tan Chee Khoo: Mr Speaker, Sir, we have heard the explanation from the Assistant Minister of Finance.

Mr Speaker, Sir, the Second Malayan Five-Year Plan is now drawing to a close. This House and this country has had the benefit of an interim report about the Second Malayan Five-Year Plan. Mr Speaker, Sir, I do hope that when after the end of this year, and at an appropriate time next year, the Government will give us a final report of the Second Five-Year Plan, not only for our benefit and our education on this side of the House, but I am sure the Government in going back over the events of the last five years may well learn from re-examination and reappraisal of what has been done or left undone during the last five years. I do hope that the Government will give us a report.

Next, Mr Speaker, Sir, if I hear the Assistant Minister of Finance rightly, he did tell us about some sums of money being spent on housing in Gelang Serai, Singapore, for the workers of Cable and Wireless, also in Singapore. Mr Speaker, Sir, in view of the changed circumstances, surely the Government must re-examine whatever allocation made. If this sum of money that is asked of this House is not spent, surely the Government must re-examine the matter in the light of new

political situations; because if the Government persists in buying houses—I do not know for whom, perhaps for UMNO members in Singapore—then it may well be construed as an interference in the internal affairs of a neighbouring and, we hope, a friendly country.

Mr Speaker, Sir, I just want to say that this Muda River Project is such a huge project and such *vast* sums are being asked for—I myself know very little of it.—I do hope that when the first Malaysia Five-Year Plan is presented, we will have greater details of the Scheme, not only because of the vast sums involved, but because of the vast promises promised by the Government. We are told that at least, very roughly, the scheme alone is enough to make this country self-sufficient in rice. As such, I do hope that the Government will give us more details of this Muda River Scheme.

Finally, Mr Speaker, Sir, I notice that there is an item here—it is on page 5, Ministry of Local Government and Housing, No. 20. I notice that the sum of \$650,000 has been spent on the extension and improvement of the Istana at Arau. Now, I do know that this House has already approved that sum; but of course this House knows that the improvement and extension of any State property is not within the province of this House, unless this House so desires. Now after spending \$650,000 we are asked today under the Second Five-Year Plan to provide for yet another expenditure of \$150,000. Now Mr Speaker, Sir, it is evident that \$150,000 is being asked for.

AN HONOURABLE MEMBER: It is a loan.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Ya, loan, but whatever it is, it is asked for. You call it euphemistically a loan; you write it off later on. (*Laughter*). It does not fool anybody. But whatever it is, Mr Speaker, Sir, we have heard time and again from our Deputy Prime Minister, who is Minister for National and Rural Development, that no money is hard to come by, the so-called Friends of Malaysia Club are a little worried and cagey about giving us money. We are

told that we gather from drips here and there, that this huge First Malaysia Five-Year Plan that is supposed to be \$5,000 million with the eviction of Singapore comes automatically down to \$3,500 million and that has been pruned down to \$3,000 million, and that our little drips from bits here and there may well be below \$3,000 million when they come through. We are also told, Mr Speaker, Sir, that in future only projects that generate prosperity will be considered and that all prestige and non-productive projects will not be entertained. Mr Speaker, Sir, I do not know under what category this loan of \$150,000 comes under—whether it is prestige project, or whether it is a prosperity generative project—I do hope that this Government will practise what it preaches. I, for one, cannot see how to extend an Istana can generate prosperity and that of course gives rise to all sorts of accusations from neighbours across the Causeway, from neighbours across the seas that we are this and that.

Then Mr Speaker, Sir, Christmas is near. We are all today on the 10th of November; 25th of December is Christmas. I do know there are lots of money left behind for spending. Let us hope that the various Ministries concerned do not go on a shopping spree because there is money here, let us quickly fulfil the targets and the like irrespective of whether these projects are profitable, or necessary, or are for the good of this country.

Enche' Abu Bakar bin Hamzah (Bachok): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya perchaya bahawa tujuan Kerajaan meminta tambah wang yang tertentu untuk pembangunan sa-bagaimana yang ada di-hadapan kita ini tentu-lah tidak ada orang yang membangkang dari segi penambahan-nya itu, tetapi dari segi chara atau pun manner yang Kerajaan meminta dan membelanjanya, di-situ-lah tempat-nya yang saya perchaya pehak bangku Kerajaan sendiri pun akan bangun berchakap. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, satu daripada mithal-nya yang dapat kedua pehak di-dalam Dewan ini memikir ia-itu di-dalam bulan sa-belas ini, kita meminta lebih daripada \$42 million dan apabila

di-benar, atau pun Dewan ini benar, apa-kah yang dapat Kerajaan Pusat membuat-nya dalam masa yang begitu singkat menuju kepada akhir tahun, mahu tak mahu, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ada satu jalan ia-itu Kerajaan Pusat mesti-lah memaksa tiap² Negeri (State) supaya menyediakan projek² dan membelanjakan wang itu dalam masa yang tertentu yang singkat, di-sini-lah akan timbul-nya gopoh-gapah dalam pelaksanaan projek² itu.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, mithal-nya di-negeri Kelantan, saya tidak berchakap atas nama negeri Kelantan, tetapi di-kawasan saya di-Bachok ada projek² kecil yang di-katakan akan mendapat bantuan daripada Kerajaan Federal yang mesti di-jalankan sebelum daripada habis tahun ini. Di-negeri Kelantan patut-lah ahli² di-pehak Kerajaan tahu, ia-itu dalam musim bulan sa-belas, dua belas ini banyak hujan dan ribut; dan projek² itu tidak dapat di-jalankan, mithal-nya hendak membena jalan, hendak membuat jambatan titi, apabila hujan turun kerja² itu tidak dapat di-buat oleh orang² yang bekerja itu. Jadi ini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kalau di-beri \$1 million pun di-dalam masa satu bulan tidak sempat membuat apa² di-kawasan macham kawasan Bachok itu dan saya perchaya di-kawasan² yang lain pun akan mengalami juga kesulitan² yang sa-macham ini. Jadi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, apa-kah niat Kerajaan Pusat kalau pun tidak Kerajaan Pusat, apa-kah niat daripada Kementerian yang berkenaan itu memberi bantu wang dengan memberi masa yang begitu suntok, tidak-kah ini satu chara sabotage Kerajaan sendiri terhadap projek Kerajaan sendiri dengan niat hendak menekankan negeri² opposition supaya Kerajaan Pusat dapat berkata, “Kami telah memberi duit, tetapi kamu tidak dapat membuat kerja² itu.” Ini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, D.O. atau pun Pegawai Daerah dalam tiap² Jajahan yang mendapat wang itu akan merasa kesulitan² apabila Menteri dan wakil² Menteri ini melawat kepada Bilek² Gerakan Rancangan Kemajuan yang di-bawah development yang kita minta duit pada hari ini. Ini, Tuan Yang di-

Pertua Menteri² kita ini memikirkan bahawa rancangan kemajuan di-Luar Bandar atau pun di-tempat² yang bukan Kuala Lumpur ini, mereka menyangka keadaan tanah suasana hujan dan panas itu sama dengan Kuala Lumpur—tidak, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, berlain. Jadi chara berfikir orang² yang di-Kuala Lumpur, di-dalam bilek dingin tentu-lah tidak dapat membuat satu gambaran projek bagi kawasan² Luar Bandar mengikut chara yang di-fikir di-sini. Ini Tuan Yang di-Pertua, yang saya sebut tadi, tidak ada orang yang hendak membangkang dari segi penambahan itu, tetapi dari segi manner dan chara nyata terselit satu² niat yang saya perchaya niat ini, mudah di-tafsir oleh Menteri Perdagangan sebab banyak-lah kerja²-nya yang macham itu chorak-nya.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ini berkenaan dengan projek² besar, saya pun tidak dapat-lah hendak meneka, atau pun hendak meramalkan mustahak-nya Sungai Muda, Projek Sungai Muda dan ada satu kawasan lagi di-utara dan begitu juga di-negeri Pahang, tetapi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, yang dapat saya gambarkan di-dalam kita membuat development bagi negara kita ini, atau pun kemajuan bagi negara kita ini—yang penting-nya bukan-lah projek² yang besar yang boleh menguntungkan konterektor² daripada gulungan kapitalis, tetapi ia-lah projek² yang boleh di-katakan kecil, tetapi mempunyai faedah sa-chara langsung kepada ra'ayat jelata, dan faedah itu chepat dapat di-rasa oleh ra'ayat itu sendiri. Ada pun, mithal-nya Perdana Menteri hendakkan di-negeri-nya mempunyai satu projek yang terbesar sa-kali dalam Malaysia dan Timbalan Perdana Menteri pula hendakkan satu projek yang terbesar pula yang nombor dua di-negeri Pahang, dan ini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, membawa kepada ra'ayat menunggu buah development itu lambat dan ini akan mengakibatkan apa bila ada pilehan raya, saya perchaya nasib Kerajaan Perikatan akan menjadi nasib-nya di-Ayer Hitam dan saya ucapkan ta'ziah kepada Kerajaan Perikatan dalam perkara itu. (*Ketawa*).

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, pada umum-nya dengan rengkas-nya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ia-itu masaalah jalan, jambatan yang terta'alok di-bawah development ini banyak-lah ranchangan² atau pun projek yang sudah di-mulakan oleh Kerajaan Pusat sendiri tetapi terbengkalai projek² itu tidak di-sudahkan.

Jadi ini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua satu perkara yang 'ajaib di-dalam chara² Kerajaan Perikatan melaksanakan pembangunan ia-itu sa-patut-nya kerja² yang sudah di-mulakan sa-tahun dua di-selesaikan projek² itu dan di-buatlah benda yang baharu. Ini tidak, yang itu tidak siap di-bawa pula yang baharu dan yang baharu itu pun di-bagi duit pada bulan November. Jadi kita tidak tahu di-mana-kah niat yang sa-benar yang memaksakan tempat² itu menjalankan projek²-nya, dengan suntok dan meninggalkan projek² yang sudah lama.

Dalam kawasan saya sa-bagai contoh—saya tidak membela sangat kawasan saya, saya tahu kalau minta, Menteri Kewangan tidak akan bagi. Tetapi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sa-bagai satu contoh ia-itu ada satu jalan yang sudah 8 batu berjalan tetapi terhalang oleh satu sungai. Kalau-lah Kerajaan Perikatan menang pada tahun 1964, saya yakin jambatan itu sudah di-buat. Tetapi malang-nya parti Perikatan tidak bekerja kuat di-situ; jadi bila dia tidak menang, dia tinggalkan kawasan itu (*Ketawa*). Jadi, ini yang menjadi susah-nya Tuan Yang di-Pertua. Saya kebetulan berjaya dalam pilehan raya menjadi wakil dan duduk dalam Parlimen, orang² di-kawasan itu tidak peduli PAS-kah, parti Perikatan-kah, dia mengatakan, saya sekarang ini sudah menyokong Kerajaan Perikatan tidak payah di-buat tempat itu pergi buat di-tempat lain. Jadi, ini satu perkara yang kita sa-bagai Wakil Ra'ayat di-sini dengan tidak memandang parti, ini satu perkara yang pedeh yang tidak di-buat oleh kita dalam perkara itu.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ada lagi satu perkara yang saya tidak tahu sangat berkenaan dengan detail-nya—chara perinchian saya tidak tahu. Tetapi ada sa-orang Menteri Muda; saya hendak

sebut nama-nya tidak boleh pula tetapi kerja-nya Menteri Muda Pembangunan Luar Bandar dia ada di-sini. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, pada satu masa dia telah pergi dengan chara mengejut masok ka-kawasan saya dan round di-sana dan di-sini berjanji dia hendak bagi itu dan hendak bagi ini, lama² saya kata maju-lah Bachok. Rupa²-nya dia tidak bagi, dia hanya pergi berjanji sahaja. Jadi, orang² itu sudah mendesak saya pergi mendesak Menteri yang berjanji itu, saya hendak pergi tidak boleh dia orang Perikatan dan saya orang PAS (*Ketawa*). Jadi ini pun satu sabotase, berbohong kapada ra'ayat itu saya hendak tanggong di-sana, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kapak kechil banyak (*Ketawa*). Ini pun satu perkara yang sa-patut-nya-lah Menteri² kita kalau hendak buat satu² benda itu apa salah-nya berjumpa dengan Wakil Ra'ayat; ta' usah peduli-lah parti PAS atau parti apa kerana Menteri² lain pun buat begitu chuma saya dukachita Menteri ini tidak buat begitu. Tetapi saya ma'afkan dia sebab dia Menteri Muda tentu-lah kesopanan sa-bagai sa-orang Menteri kurang daripada Menteri yang tua-nya.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sa-lain daripada itu pula, ada satu perkara ia-itu berbangkit daripada lawatan Menteri Muda ini timbul beberapa statement atau pun kenyataan dalam surat khabar yang berlawanan pula dengan kenyataan² yang di-terbitkan oleh Menteri Besar negeri Kelantan sa-sudah Menteri Besar Kelantan buat beberapa persetujuan pada pokok-nya dengan pehak Kementerian Pembangunan Luar Bandar sendiri. Jadi yang mana satu yang betul dalam perkara ini, saya pun tidak tahu. Tetapi yang saya tahu perjanjian yang di-buat oleh Menteri yang berkenaan dengan pehak negeri Kelantan tentu-lah bukan bertulis tetapi kenyataan yang di-buat oleh Menteri Muda ini sudah tentu kenyataan-nya itu tidak bertulis—bersharah dengan mulut yang kita tidak tahu boleh-kah atau tidak kita pakai uchap² yang sa-macham itu.

Sebab itu-lah, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya bimbang kenyataan² yang tidak

elok bagitu. Di-Kelantan boleh orang²-nya bersabar tetapi kalau di-negeri Perak, daripada tempat Menteri kita ini datang orang²-nya tidak sabar. Bila kenyataan² yang di-buat terlampau sangat tidak betul maka akibat-nya pejabat—tempat Yang Berhormat itu sendiri—di-kawasan-nya boleh jadi kena pechah dengan kapak sa-bagai-mana yang telah berlaku di-Tapak baharu² ini. Orang² UMNO juga sendiri menghentam Pejabat UMNO itu kerana sentiment bohong. Jadi yang aneh-nya pula kalau ahli biasa bohong, kalau Menteri itu bohong tentu-lah maha bohong dalam perkara ini. Jadi bila maha bohong untuk Wakil Ra'ayat kena kapak, untuk Menteri maha kapak nanti kena. Jadi ini sa-bagai sa-orang Menteri dan sa-bagai kita sa-buah negara yang sedang menuju kepada pembangunan dan perpaduan saya rasa perkara² ini patut-lah di-elakkan.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kesimpulan yang saya hendak minta, yang pertama tentang hendak menambah duit ini ta'kan-lah saya hendak bangkang, tentu-lah saya tidak bangkang tetapi jangan-lah di-buat pula bulan November tidak sempat orang hendak buat kerja-nya. Dan yang kedua projek² yang sudah berjalan di-selesaikan projek itu dahulu jadi baharu-lah dapat ra'ayat ini tompang melihat dan menikmati.

Yang ketiga projek² pembangunan ini, kechuali-lah projek² yang luar biasa, sangat patut-lah projek² itu merupakan projek² yang dapat di-rasa'i dan di-nikmati oleh ra'ayat jelata sa-chara langsung dengan sa-chepat mungkin. Dan di-situ-lah baharu maksud perbelanjaan kita itu sesuai dengan perkataan Development ia-itu pembangunan sedikit². Tetapi kalau projek itu jauh sangat besar tidak dapat di-pandang, di-rasa, melainkan orang² yang besar sahaja dapat chepat untong-nya. Jadi, ini-lah sahaja saya dapat berchakap dalam polisi dan saya akan masok pula bila sampai dalam Committee berkenaan dengan satu² Kementerian, terima kaseh, Tuan Yang di-Pertua.

Dr Ng Kam Poh: Mr Speaker, Sir, I would like to reply to a few questions

posed by the Honourable Member for Batu before we go to the Committee stage. Concerning the allocation of money to the Sharikat Bekerjasama Persekutuan Kebangsaan, Singapura, and also in regard to the question of Cables and Wireless Ltd, this was done and agreed upon between the Singapore Government and us before separation. So, how can we fall back on our words? We have to give it to them. In the first place, one was a loan; in the second place, the agreement between one and the other has been signed. We cannot fall back on our word, even though Singapore has been separated from us.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: On a point of clarification. I did not ask for falling back or falling forwards. I asked for *mengkaji sa-mula*.

Dr Ng Kam Poh: A review of the policy of the Government, as I have explained just now, is that it is at *status quo* at the present time. However, concerning the Honourable Member's remarks about the "Aid to Malaysia Club" and also his remarks about non-profitable projects and so on, I can assure the Honourable Member for Batu that the "Aid to Malaysia Club" which was mooted by the Minister of Finance deserves considerable credit and I can assure him that in the long run it will be a success. That is all I have to say, Sir. Thank you.

Question put, and agreed to.

The House immediately resolved itself into a Committee on the Development (Supplementary) (No. 2) Estimates, 1965.

Motion and Development (Supplementary) (No. 2) Estimates considered in Committee.

(Mr Speaker in the Chair)

Heads 103 and 104—

Mr Chairman: I propose that the expenditure shown in Heads 103 and 104 of the Development (Supplementary) (No. 2) Estimates, 1965 be approved.

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Enche' Senu bin Abdul

Rahman): Tuan Pengerusi, dengan persetujuan tuan, saya suka mengemukakan Kepala² 103 dan 104 bersama² dan permohonan peruntokan² berikut di-luluskan.

Kepala 103 ... \$422,801

Kepala 104 ... \$200,000

Sekarang saya akan memberi sedikit penjelasan di-atas keperluan² ini.

Sub-head 7 (iii) Malacca Water Supply. Oleh sebab tekanan bekalan ayer di-Melaka sangat rendah di-dapati tiap² alat penyedot di-studio dan pejabat Radio Malaysia di-Melaka tidak dapat di-jalankan. Untuk menyelamatkan alat² yang tersebut satu paip khas terpaksa di-adakan dari Kolam Ayer ka-Steshen Radio.

Sub-head 12—Kajang: Short-wave Transmitters, Replacement. Peruntokan ini di-perlukan untuk menjelaskan bayaran penghabisan kepada agents yang mana tuntutan-nya telah di-buat lewat daripada yang di-jangka. Ini ada-lah mengenai pembelian satu alat pemancar 10 kilowatt yang menggunakan satu alat pemancar 5 kilowatt yang telah tidak dapat digunakan lagi.

Sub-head 21—Overseas/Malaysian Services and Quarters. Peruntokan ini di-perlukan segera untuk membeli sa-buah alat pemancar Gelombang Pendek untuk ranchangan khas bagi membalas di'ayah² dari radio Indonesia.

Sub-head 22—School Broadcast Service Studios. Peruntokan ini ada-lah di-kehendaki untuk memulakan ranchangan Radio ka-Sekolah². Dahulu-nya ranchangan Radio ka-Sekolah² ini di-kelolakan oleh Radio Singapura dan di-dapati tidak sesuai dengan kehendak² kita dan sa-telah di-pereksa, begitu juga. Oeh yang demikian telah di-putuskan hendak memulakan ranchangan tersebut dari Kuala Lumpur walau pun sa-chara kecil pada permulaan-nya. Wang \$56,000 ini di-perlukan untuk membeli alat² yang di-perlukan untuk studio Penyiaran ka-sekolah².

Head 104—Television (Malaya),

Sub-head 3—Extension of Television Service to part of East Coast \$200,000. Sa-telah alat² pemancar talivishen di-Kedah, Perak dan di-Tampin, Melaka

di-lancharkan, di-dapati kekuatan signal²-nya dapat di-terima dengan baik-nya di-Pulau Langkawi, Perlis dan juga kawasan Muar. Dari hasil kajian² permulaan yang di-buat, tempat² ini memerlukan Steshen² Kecil tetapi oleh sebab penerimaan di-tempat² yang tersebut sekarang ada-lah memuaskan, alat² yang di-perlukan bagi kedua² kawasan ini dapat-lah di-pindahkan ka-Pantai Timor untuk kawasan Kota Bharu dan di-sekitar-nya. Peruntokan \$200,000 ini ia-lah untuk mendirikan steshen² penyambung di-Bukit Bakar, Kota Bharu dan Bukit Brinchang, Cameron Highlands untuk membolehkan penduduk² di-kawasan² Pantai Timor menikmati talivishen.

Tuan Pengerusi, saya dengan sukacita-nya kemukakan.

Dato' Mohamed Asri bin Haji Muda

(Pasir Puteh): Tuan Pengerusi, Kepala 103, Kepala-kecil 19, Kepala-kecil 21 ya'ani permintaan wang kerana membesarkan lagi Perkhidmatan Siaran Radio Malaysia bagi luar negeri. Mengikut apa yang di-terangkan oleh Yang Berhormat Menteri tadi bahawa hendak di-adakan satu alat pemancar gelombang pendek kerana hendak menangkis serangan² yang di-lakukan oleh pihak Indonesia.

Saya hendak tanya-lah kepada Menteri Yang Berhormat ini, apa-kah siaran Sa-berang Laut ini sa-mata² di-adakan kerana hendak menangkis serangan radio daripada pihak musuh sahaja atau pun hendak mengadakan satu siaran atau pun Perkhidmatan Radio untuk Sa-berang Laut dengan lengkap seperti mana yang sa-wajar-nya ada bagi sa-sabua negara yang merdeka dan berdaulat? Soal hendak menangkis serangan² daripada pihak musuh melalui radio² ini, ini ada-lah satu soal yang biasa bila mana Perkhidmatan Radio bagi Sa-berang Laut itu baik dan sempurna maka dengan sendiri-nya perkhidmatan itu dapat di-gunakan, untuk apa sahaja maksud bagi pihak Kerajaan ini termasuk-lah perkara menangkis serangan daripada pihak musuh. Jadi saya harap janganlah apabila kita hendak membesarkan Perkhidmatan Sa-berang Laut bagi radio ini dengan di-letakkan bahawa menangkis serangan musuh itu sahaja

sa-bagai pokok yang menyebabkan hendak membesarkan Perkhidmatan Sa-berang Laut itu, biar-lah soal Perkhidmatan Sa-berang Laut itu di-jadikan satu perkara yang mesti, sebab kita perlu segala sa-suatu yang berlaku, pandangan, kupasan dan segala-nya di-negeri ini dapat di-ketahui oleh dunia luar melalui Perkhidmatan Luar Negeri.

Kepala 22 ya'ani Siaran Radio ka-Sekolah² yang dahulu-nya kita menumpang melalui Siaran Radio dari Singapura tetapi sekarang, kata Menteri, kita dapati tidak sesuai lagi keadaan siaran² itu dan lebeh² lagi kita telah berpisah maka mustahak-lah ada perkhidmatan sendiri untuk siaran ka-sekolah² ini. Bila masa-nya kita baharu berasa atau pun baharu tahu yang Siaran ka-Sekolah² melalui Radio Singapura itu ta' sesuai dengan kita, sa-sudah berpisah, sa-sudah kita bertelagah dengan Lee Kuan Yew atau bila? Saya ta' fikir baharu dalam sabulan dua ini baharu kita terasa benda itu ta' munasabah sebab walau pun sa-sudah berpisah, siaran ka-sekolah² itu nampak-nya ta' berubah, chara-nya macham itu juga. Jadi apa-nya yang ta' sesuai itu? Siaran-nya-kah atau pun kerana negeri-nya sudah berpisah dan dasar negeri-nya tidak sesuai dengan dasar negeri kita? Kalau siaran-nya ta' sesuai, kenapa sekarang baharu sedar, kenapa tidak daripada dahulu lagi di-putuskan sa-waktu Malaysia termasuk Singapura, sa-hingga Malaysia telah menjadi Malaysia yang kudong baharu kita terasa ta' sesuai siaran Radio ka-Sekolah² itu.

Kepala 104 Kepala-kecil 3. Berterima kaseh-lah saya kepada pehak Menteri ini sa-sudah mendengar penjelasan tadi bahawa satu alat pemancar bagi TV di-Pantai Timor atau di-Kota Bharu akan di-bena dengan serta-merta. Chuma saya hendak sebutkan di-sini, Tuan Pengerusi, sa-benar-nya ranchangan untuk mengadakan alat pemancar ini bukan-lah hari ini sahaja tetapi sudah hampir sa-tahun, kalau ta' salah ingatan saya, hampir sa-tahun lama-nya dan pehak Menteri ini sanggup demi sanggup, tetapi bukan dalam Dewan ini-lah. Itu perundingan di-luar. Konon khabar-nya alat² sudah

ada tetapi perbelanjaan tidak ada. Jadi hari ini baharu-lah di-minta perbelanjaan tambahan. Yang saya hairan untuk yang lain² itu dapat di-ambil pendahuluan daripada "contingencies" tetapi yang ini ta' dapat di-ambil pendahuluan. Ada apa²-nya pula di-belakang ini agak-nya. Barangkali pehak Menteri sendiri yang tahu sebab² hal yang demikian.

Terima kaseh.

Enche' Abu Bakar bin Hamzah (Bachok): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya hendak berchakap sedikit di-bawah Menteri Siaran dan Radio ini ia-itu betul-kah tidak, saya hendak bertanya kepada Menteri ini, ia-itu sa-sudah Menteri kita ini berikhtiar hendak melaksanakan Sub-head 3 dalam Kepala 104 berkenaan dengan Talivishen di-Pantai Timor itu, timbul satu chara berfikir yang kurang-sehat di-kalangan Parti Pemerintah ia-itu di-kalangan Perikatan supaya benda ini di-lambat²kan. Kemudian daripada itu satu chara penyelesaian Menteri kita ini dengan kebijaksanaan-nya mengambil jalan tengah ia-itu hendak menyelesaikan perkara itu dengan hendak membawa alat² yang sudah di-pakai di-tempat lain yang dia rasa kurang sesuai, maka alat² yang burok itu hendak di-pindahkan ka-Pantai Timor. Jadi ini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya ada fact, kalau hendak ia-lah saya tidak mahu-lah sampai hendak pergi ka-Mahkamah perkara ini, tetapi memada-lah dalam Dewan, kalau ta' sunggoh pun—"biar pi-lah".

Yang kedua, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, dalam Talivishen, dan begitu juga radio, patut-lah Menteri kita ini mengambil ingatan dan perhatian ia-itu pada masa yang terakhir² ini terasa sangat bahawa radio dan siaran Talivishen ini, sa-kali pun dia merupakan alat bagi negara, tetapi sa-patut-nya dalam negara kita yang Parti-nya berbagai² Parti di-dalam Dewan ini, jangan-lah ranchangan² yang tidak rasmi itu di-untokkan kepada orang² Parti Perikatan sahaja ia-itu mithal-nya dalam ruangan ugama, maka nampak-nya satu Tuan Haji itu dia sahaja konterek-nya pada hal orang lain pun boleh juga bersharah.

Macham orang PAS pun kalau hendak memberi fikiran dari segi Islam yang tidak berkaitan dengan current politik ini, ada orang²-nya, jadi baharu-lah negara luar nampak bahawa kita di-antara opposition dengan Kerajaan ini bergaduh di-dalam chara² pelaksanaan negara kita, tetapi tidak di-dalam konsep national kita sendiri. Tetapi dengan chara yang ada sekarang ini bukan sahaja-lah konsep yang nampak-nya Kerajaan Perikatan bergaduh dengan pihak pembangkang ini pada perkara² yang detail, yang kecil bagitu pun terasa sangat di-lakukan oleh Kementerian kita berkenaan dengan siaran radio ini.

Tuan Pengerusi, jadi ini satu perkara yang orang² luar mari ka-sini sudah membuat satu remark di-dalam perkara ini, membuat satu perhatian ia-itu orang² intellectual yang memandang dari segi kedudukan radio dan siaran itu sa-bagai alat negara yang tulin tidak sa-bagai alat parti. Jadi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya perchaya Menteri kita pun tentu-lah sampai kapada pengetahuan-nya bahawa banyak akhbar² di-Timor Tengah telah membuat satu ulasan berkenaan dengan kedudukan radio dan siaran talivishen di-Tanah Melayu ini, dan chara² yang di-ulas atau pun di-comment itu amat-lah tidak sehat. Jadi sa-patut-nya Menteri kita ini memerintahkan pegawai²-nya supaya menangkis balek ulasan² atau pun comment² yang tidak baik itu. Jadi ini-lah yang sahabat saya tadi daripada Pasir Puteh menceritakan ada-lah Suara Malaysia ka-luar negeri itu di-buat sa-mata² untuk menangkis serangan, konferantasi daripada Indonesia. Negara² luar hendak tahu negeri Tanah Melayu ini, terutama apabila sudah berpisah dengan Singapura atau pun Singapura berpisah daripada Malaysia ini hendak tahu kedudukan Malaysia, tetapi siaran Suara Malaysia ini tidak lain yang di-siarkan, menghentam Sukarno, menghentam konferantasi. Jadi orang² itu sudah muak telinga hendak mendengar. Dia orang hendak tahu, hendak mengenal negara Malaysia lebeh banyak daripada dia hendak mendengar kita bergaduh dengan Sukarno, sebab Sukarno, Tuan Yang di-Pertua—saya terpaksa kena

puji Sukarno ini—dia mengatasi Perdana Menteri kita sa-kurang²-nya dia mempunyai Ratna Dewi, tetapi Perdana Menteri kita tidak ada. Jadi di-dalam perkara ini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, adalah menjadi rasa tidak puas hati kapada negeri² luar mendengar siaran Suara Malaysia ini. Ini saya sebut, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, pada satu masa saya pernah di-interview oleh Suara Malaysia: Saya nampak interview dia hendak suroh saya berchakap itu di-sekitar Sukarno dan konferantasi Sukarno, Sukarno, konferantasi, pada hal Suara Malaysia orang hendak mendengar hal lain lagi—hal Parti PAS memerintah di-Kelantan orang hendak dengar juga di-sana. Jadi tidak ada peluang langsung orang hendak berchakap dalam perkara itu, jadi tidak dapat-lah orang hendak mengambil satu panoramic picture bagi negara kita ini kalau kita hanya menumpukan peranan kita kapada Indonesia dan boleh jadi negara² luar memikirkan bahawa negeri kita ini negeri bergaduh sahaja tiap² hari dengan Sukarno, bangun pagi bergaduh, tengah hari bergaduh, petang bergaduh. Jadi negeri ini tidak aman langsung bergaduh samata²—suara negeri yang bergaduh, suara negeri yang demam, suara negeri yang kena tekan pada hal orang mengharapkan Malaysia ini satu negeri yang boleh dudok sendiri. Ini-lah saya hendak memberi satu perhatian kapada Menteri kita dan saya minta-lah kapada dia menerangkan perkara² ini.

Enche' Senu bin Abdul Rahman:

Tuan Pengerusi, saya menguchapkan sa-tinggi terima kasih kapada wakil daripada Pasir Puteh dan wakil daripada Bachok yang telah mengeluarkan pendapat dan fikiran tadi. Wakil daripada Pasir Puteh ada menyebut berkenaan dengan apa yang saya sebut tadi ia-itu penambahan ada-lah untuk menangkis Radio Indonesia. Boleh-lah saya katakan salah sedikit kerana memang-lah tujuan kita hendak mengadakan pemancar yang baharu ini bukan sa-mata² untuk menangkis siaran atau pun di'ayah daripada Indonesia, tetapi sa-bagaimana wakil Pasir Puteh tentu faham, radio atau pun pemancar kita ini di-gunakan untuk selurohan-nya dan sa-lain daripada itu berkenaan

dengan siaran ka-sekolah², siaran ka-sekolah² ini sa-benar-nya telah di-berhentikan daripada awal tahun ini lagi. Dan kita maseh menchari pakar² dan sedang membuat anggaran² perbelanjaan sampai-lah pada hari ini. Pendek-nya maksud dan tujuan kita hendak mengadakan ranchangan baharu ka-sekolah² itu bukan-lah baharu hari ini, tetapi sudah lama. Pendek-nya mulai daripada tahun ini kita sudah membuat ranchangan² supaya ranchangan sekolah ini dapat di-buat di-Kuala Lumpur ini sendiri, dan kalau pada hari ini ranchangan² ka-sekolah² ini belum chukup memuaskan perchaya-lah ranchangan² sekolah itu akan di-perbaiki daripada satu masa ka-satu masa sesuai dengan keadaan negara kita yang merdeka ini. Dan sa-lain daripada itu berkenaan dengan television ka-Pantai Timor, saya perchaya Yang Berhormat wakil daripada Pasir Puteh sendiri tentu-lah faham berkenaan dengan soal ini dan soal television ka-Pantai Timor yang sa-benar-nya ada-lah di-masokkan di-dalam anggaran perbelanjaan di-bawah Ranchangan Lima Tahun Malaysia, tetapi dengan kerana permintaan daripada Pantai Timor juga, maka saya telah menchuba menchari jalan sa-berapa boleh supaya dapat di-perchepatkan dan ini-lah hasil-nya supaya dapat di-perchepatkan television² itu ka-Pantai Timor. Jadi saya fikir Ahli² Yang Berhormat patut-nya menerima kaseh berkenaan dengan ini kerana kalau hendak di-tunggu mengikut ketetapan yang asal terpaksa-lah di-tunggu sa-lepas anggaran atau pun Ranchangan Malaysia Yang Pertama di-jalankan berkenaan

Enche' Abu Bakar bin Hamzah: Kalau Menteri cherita betul² bagitu, tidak ada-lah berbangkit macham ini, tetapi dia sembunyi, jadi kerana dia sembunyi itu, orang silap faham, dia terpaksa memakan masa yang lain pula. Jadi mengadakan sa-suatu yang sudah ada.

Enche' Senu bin Abdul Rahman: Perhatian yang di-beri oleh wakil dari Bachok tadi juga, sa-lain daripada talivishen yang saya sudah jawab sa-kejap tadi, ia-itu berkenaan dengan ruangan ugama atau pun dalam tali-

vishen di-ambil, kata-nya, daripada orang² Perikatan, tetapi saya rasa tidak bagitu. Yang sa-benar-nya, dalam soal mimbar ugama itu kalau Yang Berhormat wakil dari Bachok itu sendiri melihat atau menyaksikan ahli² yang mengambil bahagian itu bukan semua-nya daripada ahli² Perikatan, bahkan ahli² itu sama sa-kali tidak menyebelahi mana² parti pun tetapi dipandang mereka dari segi kebolehan dan pengetahuan dan sa-bagai-nya. Pendek-nya, saya buka talivishen itu untok sa-siapa pun juga yang di-fikirkan dapat memberi fikiran, pendapat atau pun pengetahuan berkenaan dengan soal² yang tersebut.

Sa-lain daripada itu, saya suka jugalah, macham kata Ahli Yang Berhormat tadi, kalau ada berita² yang di-pancharkan dari Timor Tengah. Yang sa-benar-nya, saya tidak tahu apa surat²-khabar Timor Tengah mengkeritik atau mengkecham kita. Jadi, kalau Ahli Yang Berhormat itu mempunyai surat²-khabar yang demikian berkenaan dengan mengkecham talivishen kita atau pun radio kita, saya suka-lah mendapat berita² yang tersebut, sama ada surat²-khabar atau pun majallah² dari Timor Tengah.

Sa-lain daripada itu berkenaan dengan siaran Suara Malaysia

AN HONOURABLE MEMBER: Ratna Dewi!

Enche' Senu bin Abdul Rahman: Berkenaan dengan Ratna Dewi itu, saya tidak mahu berchakap tentang itu. Berkenaan dengan Suara Malaysia, yang sa-benar-nya, kalau Ahli Yang Berhormat itu mendengar Suara Malaysia kita, saya perchaya Ahli itu tentu-lah tidak akan mengatakan bahawa Suara Malaysia kita itu di-tujukan sa-mata² kapada Indonesia, tetapi pada hari ini memang-lah kebanyakan-nya di-tujukan kapada Indonesia, walau pun banyak, saya ingat, tidak sampai 1/10 daripada apa yang kita dapat daripada Indonesia sendiri yang menghentam dan mengeji kita—sadiit sangat kalau hendak di-bandingkan dengan apa yang Indonesia menghentam kita tiap² hari, pagi, petang dan malam.

Saya suka memberi pengakuan di sini memang tujuan Kementerian ini untuk memperbesarkan Suara Malaysia ini bukan sahaja ka-Indonesia, tetapi sampai ka-Timor Tengah, sampai ka-Eropah dan sampai ka-seluruh dunia. Ini-lah rancangan yang sedang di-ator oleh Kementerian ini dan di-dalam Rancangan Pembangunan Malaysia Yang Pertama juga ada di-masokkan, dan pada hari ini yang sa-benar-nya kita sedang menchari pakar² yang boleh berbahasa Afrika, French dan beberapa bahasa lain yang akan di-gunakan untuk memperbesarkan Suara Malaysia kita. Tuan Pengerusi, sa-kian jawapan saya. Terima kasih.

Questions put, and agreed to.

The sums of \$422,801 for Head 103 and \$200,000 for Head 104 agreed to stand part of Development (Supplementary) (No. 2) Estimates, 1965.

Heads 106 and 107—

Mr Chairman: I propose that the expenditure shown under Head 106 of the Development (Supplementary) (No. 2) Estimates, 1965, be approved.

The Minister of Local Government and Housing (Enche' Khaw Kai-Boh): Mr Chairman, Sir, with your permission, I beg to take both Heads 106 and 107 in respect of my Ministry and move that the sums appearing under those Heads as explained under Statutory Command Paper 38 of 1965, be approved.

Head 106, Sub-head 20, Extension and Improvement of Istana, Arau—\$150,000: Honourable Members will recall that an amount of \$500,000 was approved in 1964 for the renovation and extension of Istana, Arau. This sum was found to be insufficient and a further sum of \$150,000 was required to complete the works. The total sum of \$650,000 is an interest free loan to the Perlis Government on the recommendation of the National Finance Council.

Under Sub-head 4 of Head 107, the Sharikat Kerjasama Perumahan Kebangsaan, Singapura, made representations to the Central Government for a loan to enable its members to purchase

low cost flats from the Singapore Housing and Development Board. The amount of \$425,000 was given as a loan to the Society on terms and conditions as follows:

Period of loan ... 25 years

Rate of interest ... 5% per annum

Under Sub-head 8 of Head 107, the Government Co-operative Housing Society originally approached the Government for a loan to build houses for Government servants, who are members of the Society. Since the Society's objective was to enable Government officers to purchase their own houses, the Government considered this move sympathetically and agreed to provide a loan of \$10,000,000 to enable the Society to take off.

Enche' Stephen Yong Kuet Tze: Mr Chairman, Sir, may I ask the Minister is there any security for repayment of the loan under Head 107, Sub-head 4?

Enche' Khaw Kai-Boh: The Agreement in respect of this loan is usually drawn up between the Treasury direct with the Society concerned. Short of perusing the Agreement itself, I am unable to categorically state whether there is security or not, but this loan is provided to buy a block of low cost flats already built and completed by the Housing Board.

Question put, and agreed to.

The sums of \$150,000 for Head 106 and \$10,425,000 for Head 107 agreed to stand part of the Development (Supplementary) (No. 2) Estimates, 1965.

Head 112 and Head 201—

Mr Chairman: I propose that the expenditure shown in Head 112, Ministry of Home Affairs, of the Development (Supplementary) (No. 2) Estimates, 1965, be approved.

The Minister of Home Affairs (Dato' Dr Ismail bin Dato' Haji Abdul Rahman): Mr Chairman, Sir, with your permission, I would like to take Head 112, Prisons (Malaya) and Head 201, Prisons (Sarawak) together, as they both come under my portfolio. I, therefore,

beg to move that the total sum of \$6,047,035 standing under these two Heads be approved.

Under Head 112, Prisons (Malaya), Sub-head 13, Agricultural Scheme for Henry Gurney School, a sum of \$75,535 is required for payment of land dues to the Malacca State Government for acquisition of 150 acres of State land in the Mukim of Bukit Katil, Malacca, as site for the project. Honourable Members will recall that at previous sittings of this House I mentioned about the difficulty of obtaining suitable State land for this project. In fact, this laudable project had to be shelved for a few years because of this difficulty. I would, therefore, like to place on record my appreciation to the Malacca State Government, who agreed to provide the State land required for the project at very favourable terms.

Under Sub-head 17, a sum of \$10,000 is required to meet expenses on site appraisal and ground survey of a piece of land of approximately 232 acres in the Mukim of Kamunting, Perak, which is required as site for the proposed Central Detention Camp. This camp will be designed on modern lines and when completed will provide accommodation space for 1,000 detainees and the necessary staff quarters. There will also be facilities for recreation and sufficient land for implementation of schemes on occupational therapy such as poultry farming and vegetable gardening. All these amenities and facilities are either non-existent now or provided on a limited scale only in the existing two camps owing to lack of space.

The intention therefore is to establish a central detention camp in Malaya in place of the existing two camps.

I turn now to Head 201 Prisons (Sarawak). A sum of \$61,500 shown under Sub-head 1, Quarters, Sibü, is required to meet the cost of acquisition of land upon which prison quarters will be constructed in 1966. It is proposed to construct one unit class II quarters, two units class III quarters, two units class IV quarters and 30 units barracks for the Prison Staff, as there is insufficient number of barracks and

quarters at present. Funds for the construction of these quarters will be sought under the First Malaysia Plan.

Sub-head 2, Sixth Mile Camp, Kuching, is actually a transfer from the 1965 Ordinary Estimates, where this item is shown as Sub-head 56 of Head 33. In the estimates under that Supply Head, a sum of \$2 million was shown. A transfer is made, as it is considered more appropriate to treat this project as a project under the Development Estimates. A sum of \$3,201,000 has already been advanced from the Contingencies Fund and a sum of \$5,900,000 as shown now in the Estimates before the House is the estimated total cost of the project, which is expected to be completed by March next year. The camp will have accommodation space for 1,280 persons not including staff accommodation with various amenities and facilities for recreation, and when completed detainees now accommodated at temporary detention camps will be transferred to this new camp.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Mr Chairman, Sir, in the modern society, detention camps, prisons, are, I hope, from the sociological point of view an undesirable aspect of our society. It looks to me that with the Alliance Government, or in particular with the Ministry of Home Affairs, it is not only a desirable but an essential feature of our society. We did hear the Minister for Home Affairs say that there is this camp at Taiping which is supposed to hold 1,000 detainees. Well, I do not know the number of detainees being held at the moment in the States of Malaya. On one visit, I think the number for Batu Gajah was only round about 213 or so. I do not know what the number for Muar is. I do not suppose it will be more than that figure of 213 for Batu Gajah. So, are we going to presume that the Minister for Home Affairs has in mind roping in more and more detainees to fill up this detention camp? Otherwise, I take it that members will agree with me that it is a waste of public funds to build a huge camp when it is empty—I hope.

Sir, I have the unpleasant experience of visiting some of the detainees both

at Taiping and at Batu Gajah. If I heard the Minister rightly, he said that there would be facilities for vocational training: he talked of poultry farming, and he talked of—I do not know what else he talked about, but in any way the provision is a long sought one and is a very necessary one. Indeed one detainee told me that life in this camp is soul destroying—that he has nothing to do. He is a professional man and he cannot get books. Now, this is one aspect, and Mr Chairman, Sir, I hope that this camp will not only provide for vocational training, for recreational facilities, but also other amenities, in particular, newspapers. I do not know whether the Minister for Home Affairs realises that the detainees—at least in Taiping and Batu Gajah that I have visited—have complained to me that they do not have enough newspapers to read. They do not ask for newspapers, Sir, in the language of the Eskimos or some tribal language in Africa. They asked for newspapers in Rumi and for any other literature in Rumi.

Mr Chairman, Sir, one of the detainees I know just sat, at my instigation, for the Bahasa Melayu Examination at the LCE level and I do hope that the Minister will provide facilities, so that our detainees will be given the opportunity to advance themselves like the brother of Lim Chin Siong in Changi Prison who has now, over a period of time, not only passed his Senior Cambridge and passed his HSC, but he has got his LL.B. London External. I have yet to see such facilities being provided for in as I have said, the two camps that I have visited, but the urgent need, Mr Chairman, Sir, is for reading material. A person goes mad, if he does not have any opportunity to read.

Another aspect Mr Chairman, Sir, is that I noticed the Minister for Home Affairs talking of this camp at 6th Mile Kuching, costing \$5.9 million going to be completed, if I heard him rightly, next year. I do hope that when it is completed the detainees from Sarawak who are now kept in Batu Gajah will be sent back to it. I see it is a prison and I do not know whether it is meant

also for detainees, because I am sure the Minister for Home Affairs knows that he has just received a petition from the relatives of the detainees from Sarawak complaining that it is so costly for them to come over from Sarawak to Batu Gajah to meet their loved ones down there, and that they hope that these people will be sent back to Sarawak as soon as possible. Sir, I do hope that the Minister will bear in mind that detention camps—as I have said before—he may think it is a necessary evil—is a very undesirable feature of any society and that he would make the amenities of these camps as amenable as possible to the detainees.

Finally, Sir, I do not know whether the Minister knows that there is at least one professional man, who is being detained now, and I want to convey to this House that this detainee is a doctor now being detained in Batu Gajah. Since the hospital is next door to the Batu Gajah detention camp and since this doctor is trained in Orthopaedic Surgery, and since there is no Orthopaedic Surgeon in the whole of Perak, would he consider making use of the services of this doctor, who has indicated that he will work free of charge in this hospital. He is not only an Orthopaedic Surgeon in his own right, although he has no higher qualification for it, but he is also a very good general practitioner and I am sure that the Minister for Health will welcome such services free.

Enche' Stephen Yong Kuet Tze: Mr Chairman, Sir, in following the Honourable Member for Batu, I would like to know whether the facilities now proposed for the Taiping Camp would be provided in the 6th Mile Camp, Kuching. I have in mind particularly facilities for rehabilitation because, apart from recreational and other facilities, I think it is very desirable that we should not keep political detainees too long, and we do know that in Sarawak, perhaps, for particular circumstances, many people were detained purely on suspicion and usually they were given a three-month order for detention—and that does show that the authority concerned did not feel strong enough that these men

should be detained too long. Unfortunately, because men are insufficient to really go into the cases of each individual, sometimes three months turned out to be an extra three months, and it went on and on indefinitely; and this does give a sense of frustration to some people. However, some of them do get out in the end. But the unfortunate part of it is this: that people like that, being detained on security reasons purely on suspicion, sometimes become tainted—in fact they feel more anti-government and sometimes get bad influence in the detention camp. So I feel, firstly, there must be proper segregation of these groups of people; and, secondly, there must be—and I think it is the most urgent thing to do—some form of rehabilitation scheme, particularly in this Camp, which is a very expensive one. We should not waste money. If we want to use the money for a good purpose it should be used wisely.

Lastly, I feel that to bring the building of prisons under “Development” does seem to be out of place (*Laughter*).

Dr Tan Chee Khoo: Totally out of place, Mr Chairman, Sir.

Enche’ Stephen Yong Kuet Tze: It is out of place, because it would not be correct to come under a development scheme. There was this estimate in the Budget for \$2 million but now it seems that the cost of this has bumped up to nearly \$6 million. So, the fear that is expressed by the previous speaker is to the effect that development tends to go not so much for the development of the country, but more for the development or enlargement of prison walls.

Dr Lim Chong Eu: Mr Speaker, Sir, I just wish to add to the comments that have already been made with regard to the provision for increased detention area and how it is associated with development.

Sir, I was quite struck, when I visited Kuching recently, to notice this sixth mile development project. In actual fact, when I first saw it, I think it was a development project, because it was probably the biggest development housing project in Kuching at the

present moment. Sir, I do understand the difficulty in which the Minister of Home Affairs and Justice finds himself in because he on the one hand would like a just society, where we need not necessarily have prisons, and on the other, as Minister of Home Affairs, unfortunately, he has to meet the realities to provide for prisons and at the same time has to come to this House to ask for development funds.

Sir, I do feel that the amount of money that we are spending for detention camps and prisons is a matter of concern, because we should be optimistic that the society in which we live, especially the property-owning society which the Alliance Government aims to achieve, will reach a stage when in actual fact we will have a situation where a prison becomes an unessential feature in our society.

Therefore, Sir, I do commend to the Honourable Minister of Home Affairs not only the provision for vocation training and other amenities in these detention areas, but really to build these detention areas in such a manner whereby with a little bit more expenditure in future it could be developed into nice low cost housing areas, or even industrial areas, to suit the Minister of Commerce and Industry.

Enche’ Abu Bakar bin Hamzah: Tuan Pengerusi, saya hendak membuat ulasan ringkas sahaja berkenaan dengan Peruntukan Tambahan yang diminta oleh Yang Berhormat Menteri bagi Hal-Ehwal Dalam Negeri dibawah Head 112—Sub-head 13 dan 17. Tuan Pengerusi, nama bagi Henry Gurney School, nama bagi satu² tempat pengajian yang bagini atau pun pembentokan sa-mula yang sa-macam ini di-ambil daripada nama orang² yang menjadi chontoh. Jadi di-ambil-lah Sir Henry Gurney sa-bagai nama yang patut di-letak kapada Sekolah Budak² Nakal itu. Apabila kita sudah merdeka banyak-lah nama² itu di-tukar, Batu Road mithal-nya sudah di-tukar—Pudu—banyak-lah dan kita chari-lah tokoh² kita di-dalam negara kita sendiri. Saya minta, mengshorkan supaya Menteri kita dapat menukarkan nama Henry Gurney School ini kapada

Dr Ismail School. Saya tidak bermaksud bahawa Dr Ismail—Menteri yang bernama Dr Ismail itu sa-bagai simbol atau pun model bagi budak² nakal. Tetapi erti-nya dia sudah membuat satu jasa to reform akhlak² orang² itu, jadi terkenal Dato' Ismail sa-bagai sa-orang reformer—sa-bagaimana juga orang terkenal sekarang ini sekolah² Dale Carnegie, begitu bagini. Jadi ini sa-bagai satu shor saya, supaya negara kita kenal dan ingat nama-nya, sa-kali pun kita sudah mati dan tulang kita sudah reput.

Tuan Pengerusi, dalam Sub-head 13 ini kita nampak agricultural Scheme, ada sekim Tanaman pula di-situ. Jadi ini dapat kita faham bahawa budak² yang di-masokkan ka-dalam sekolah ini, dalam kita chuba hendak membentok akhlak mereka itu, kita memberi beberapa kerja yang boleh-lah kita namakan vocational education di-situ, sebab itu kita masokkan perkara ini. Jadi, Tuan Pengerusi, saya mengshor-kan Kerajaan memindahkan tempat itu, pergi kepada rural area—pergi kepada luar bandar. Sebab-nya, Tuan Pengerusi, apabila tempat yang kita hendak reform budak² ini di-dalam bandar sendiri, di-Kuala Lumpur sendiri, Ibu Kota sendiri,—suasana dalam Kuala Lumpur ini suasana orang yang boleh berfikir yang baik², yang tidak jahat. Jadi dia ada talivishen, ada radio, ada bermacam² kemudahan facilities lagi. Jadi sa-patut-nya budak² yang nakal bagini di-bawa di-satu kawasan yang jauh dan di-situ supaya dia hidup dalam satu 'alam yang dia nampak 'alam itu baharu—baharu-lah dapat kita membentok chara berfikir budak² itu, watak budak² itu, dan begitu juga akhlak budak² itu—jadi di-bentok dalam satu 'alam baharu. Tempat Henry Gurney School ini, boleh-lah kita gunakan di-tempat² yang lain mithal-nya kita bawa pergi ka-Johor, ka-Perak-kah—kita bawa di-satu kawasan luar. Jadi ini lebeh tepat, Tuan Pengerusi, untuk hendak membentok akhlak² budak² itu.

Tuan Pengerusi, berkenaan dengan kem di-Taiping, saya pernah masok di-situ, bukan sa-bagai detainee, tetapi saya sudah masok melihat dahulu barangkali sudah lama dekat 10 tahun.

Jadi kem itu juga, Tuan Pengerusi, apa salah-nya kalau kita bawa pergi ka-luar bandar. Orang² ini di-beri juga vocational. Tanah² atau hutan² kita yang tidak develop, beri orang itu bekerja, dapat-lah dengan sendiri-nya develop daripada kita di-Taiping di-bawa barang² bagi segala kemudahan. Jadi orang jahat kita beri kemudahan² maka banyak-lah orang ini suka hendak masok jail. Kalau sa-kira-nya Menteri kita ini boleh menyediakan satu bilek dan banyak lagi kemudahan² (facilities) bagi orang detainee, boleh bawa isteri, boleh bawa anak dan anak itu boleh keluar belajar, bapa dan emak dudok dalam jail, saya pun hendak meminta satu bilek dalam jail itu (*Ketawa*). Tetapi yang kita maksudkan tahanan orang² ini ia-lah kita, sa-bagai satu balasan kepada akhlak² yang mereka lakukan. Jadi kita bawa ka-satu tempat yang jiwa mereka itu dapat merasa di-atas kesalahan yang dia lakukan. Itu tidak pula saya menafikan apa, kawan saya di-sabelah, meminta bahawa orang² yang di-tahan itu dapat bahan² literature begitu dan bagini. Tetapi yang saya maksudkan dari segi pokok (fundamental) orang² yang kita hendak membetulkan akhlak²-nya itu, tidak boleh hidup dalam satu environment yang sama dengan orang² yang baik. Ini ada-lah satu kesilapan daripada Menteri kita yang datang daripada Taiping, dia tidak ambil tahu langsung masalah di-Taiping sedangkan dia beranak daripada kechil dudok di-Taiping. Jadi ini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, boleh kita bawakan pergi ka-kawasan luar bandar, barangkali Menteri kita dari Taiping tahu, kawasan Tupai itu tempat manusia selalu melawat dan sekarang ini tidak ada, Tupai dan cherita² Tupai itu sudah tidak ada lagi dan kawasan itu sudah di-buat development yang chantek.

Dr Lim Swee Aun: (*Interruption*).

Enche' Abu Bakar bin Hamzah: Ini, Tuan Pengerusi, jadi saya tunjukkan sa-bagai chontoh-nya, erti-nya kem yang sa-macam ini tidak-lah patut memakan space kita di-dalam

Mr Speaker: Jadi Ahli Yang Berhormat tidak mahu hendak menjawab, bagitu!

Enche' Abu Bakar bin Hamzah: Saya pun lupa, Tuan Pengerusi.

Jadi space kita di-dalam bandar itu sa-patut-nya kita menggunakan untuk rumah² sekolah dan rumah² yang lebeh baik dari itu. Ini satu perkara yang merupakan kesedaran bagi negara kita bahawa orang yang sa-macam itu mendapat tempat yang layak untuk kita hendak reform akhlak² mereka itu. Jadi tidak, Tuan Pengerusi, banyak Ahli² daripada Front Socialist, dalam Parti Buroh, dan tiap² kali masok Parlimen dia memintakan kem itu di-elokkan, buat tempat makan baik, doktor banyakkian di-situ, perbesarkan dan beri macham² lagi kemudahan sebab dia tahu orang dia hendak masok ka-dalam supaya di-buatkan tempat² yang elok (*Ketawa*). Jadi ini, Tuan Pengerusi, dia chuba hendak menjadikan kem itu sa-bagai satu tempat training orang² dia di-sana chukup dengan segala kemudahan (*Ketawa*), dengan satu nada dia hendak membela orang²-nya. Jadi saya tidak bersetujulah, Tuan Pengerusi, kalau hendak di-adakan tempat yang elok pun pada satu dua untuk Yang di-Pertua-nya dan kawan²-nya, chukup-lah (*Ketawa*).

Dr Lim Swee Aun: Sir, on a point of clarification—is the Honourable Member regretting that there are very few P.M.I.P. Members inside?

Enche' Abu Bakar bin Hamzah: Tuan Pengerusi, kalau di-tempat² yang baik itu boleh di-beri kapada Parti² yang lain di-tempat² yang begitu juga boleh-lah di-sediakan kapada P.M.I.P. (*Ketawa*). Dan lagi pula kalau di-sediakan begitu, untong, Tuan Pengerusi, apabila Kerajaan Perikatan besok² jatuh, P.M.I.P. pula memerintah—jadi kami memegang—Menteri ini masok dia dapat tempat yang baik pula begitu (*Ketawa*). Persiapan itu persiapan bagi saving clause.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Untuk penjelasan, Tuan Pengerusi, Wakil daripada Bachok sekarang dia memberi amaran kapada Perikatan Pusat.

Enche' Abu Bakar bin Hamzah: Tuan Pengerusi, yang saya maksudkan kalau sa-kira-nya Menteri² kita ini buat salah, kalau tidak buat salah, kita

menggunakan orang² ini sa-bagai pegawai² kita, sebab orang² ini mempunyai pengalaman, kerana kita hendak menchari pengalaman. Jadi, yang saya maksudkan ia-itu nama bagi Henry Gurney School itu di-ubah kapada nama sa-siapa-lah, dan begitu juga, kalau boleh, di-pindahkan pergi kawasan luar bandar dan begitu juga kem di-Taiping dengan menitek beratkan pelajaran vocational kapada orang² itu dan reform akhlak mereka itu.

Dato' Dr Ismail: Mr Chairman, Sir, I would like to reply by saying that I could not agree more with what has been said by the Honourable Member for Tanjong that the amount of money spent on prisons and detention camps is a matter of great concern. In fact, the very fact that the amount is not astronomical is a tribute to the Alliance Government in the manner that it has managed to contain subversion in this country (*Applause*). The fact that we have to spend this amount of money which can be spent on development, I think is a reflection on those Opposition parties who connive at the people who try to subvert this country.

Sir, the Member for Batu said that in a modern society detention camp is an unnecessary evil. I cannot agree more if that modern society consists of people, who take great interest in peace and security of this country. Unfortunately, in our society here, there are people who try to subvert the country, and there are political parties, who for one reason or another, either connive at or they pretend not to know that these subversive elements are in their midst, and in some cases I am tempted to come to the conclusion that these people are trying to make use of the subversive elements to further their political ambitions.

Sir, the Honourable Member for Batu asked that with the amount of money asked for detention camps and prisons whether it was my intention to rope in more detainees. I will not hesitate to answer him, that so long as our security is threatened, so long as there are people who try to subvert this country, I will rope in as many detainees as are consistent with our

policy to preserve peace and good order in this country.

Now Sir, the Honourable Member for Batu drew our attention to one detainee in Singapore, who managed to get through his law examination; and he said that if such facilities were given to our detainees in our detention camps, probably, more of them would qualify, would pass law examinations. Sir, the facilities that we provide here are no different from those provided in Singapore. The fact that some of the detainees do not sit for these law examinations and have not passed any law examination, that cannot be blamed on me, or on the facilities afforded to them. He mentioned that the newspapers especially the ones in Rumi should be supplied to the detainees. I wonder why he should particularise newspapers in Rumi and not in Jawi. There are also very important newspapers in Jawi.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Sir I was merely trying to show that at the moment the non-Malay is literate in Rumi. In years to come maybe when they are literate in Jawi, I will ask for Jawi as well. But let us go step by step.

Dato' Dr Ismail: The fact is that it is not customary to supply newspapers to detainees simply for the reason that it is very expensive, but I would try to be constructive and consult my colleague, the Minister for Broadcasting and Information, whether we cannot supply the news summaries to the detainees.

Now, Sir, he also suggested that when this camp in Kuching is completed, those detainees from Sarawak who are now at Batu Gajah should be transferred there. These detainees who are in Batu Gajah Camp, as I mentioned in a previous statement to the House, are there not because we would like them to be there, but because we want to segregate them, because they are the hard cores: we do not want them to infect the less-hardened detainees in Sarawak and as regards these hard-core detainees in Batu Gajah, their cases are being reviewed periodically and, if we consider that they are safe to be transferred, certainly even if not for

any reason, from the humanitarian angle we would transfer them back to Sarawak.

Now, he suggested that one doctor experienced in orthopaedic surgery in Batu Gajah camp should be allowed to render his professional service free in the hospital nearby. Sir, this doctor is detained because his activities were considered prejudicial to the security of this country. If we allow him to practise orthopaedic surgery, what is to prevent him, for example, if one of the patients happens to be me there, to experiment on me, let me have a taste of what he has suffered?

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Sir, I am surprised that here is a doctor himself casting a slur on a fellow member of his own profession. It is most unworthy of a member of the noble profession of medicine to cast a slur on a colleague.

Dato' Dr Ismail: Sir, I am trying to generalise from the particular. After all, in every profession there are black sheep in the profession. I am not saying that this doctor is a black sheep, but I was just putting a hypothetical case. If he should deduce from my summary that I am casting a slur on the medical profession, of which I am one of the members, then it is a great shame on him—not on me. I never cast that reflection on the profession at all.

The Honourable Enche' Stephen Yong wanted that the facilities in the Detention Camp in Kuching should be similar to those going to be provided in Batu Gajah. When I made my introductory speech I did mention that the facilities that would be provided in the Kuching Detention Camp would be similar to those provided in the new Detention Camp in Batu Gajah. Then he made a very extraordinary observation. He said that people are detained on suspicion. Sir, it is never my habit, nor the habit of responsible police officers to detain people on suspicion. We go into every case very carefully, and each case is being reviewed by the Review Committee, and it has never been said that we have detained people merely on suspicion. We have good grounds when we detain any person.

He also enquired why, when formerly the amount asked for the prison in Kuching was \$2 million, now the amount has gone up. As regards the sum of \$2 million, it was only the estimated sum that was thought possible to be spent in 1965. It did not represent the full sum required.

Finally, I would like to reply in the national language to my Honourable friend the Member for Bachok.

Yang pertama sa-kali, usul²-nya itu semua telah terlintas di-kepala saya dan pegawai² yang bekerja di-bawah saya. Saya pun ada berfikir kadang² patutkah tidak kita hantar orang² di-Detention Camp ka-Kelantan supaya buka hutan² di-sana. Tetapi di-fikirkan ia-itu tidak sesuai dengan keadaan orang² yang kita tahan ini kerana mereka itu ada-lah di-tahan bukan-nya mereka telah kena hukum.

Dan di-atas hendak menukar nama Henry Gurney School dengan alasan nama ini di-beri masa penjajah dahulu. Di-sini saya suka-lah menyatakan ia-itu Sir Henry Gurney ini sa-bagai nama yang di-ketahui oleh Yang Berhormat itu ia-lah High Commissioner di-sini dahulu, dan dia telah meninggal dunia di-sini kerana dia di-serang oleh kominis. Walau pun dia itu pegawai

daripada Kerajaan penjajah tetapi ada juga jasa dia pada menentang kominis yang hendak menawan negeri kita ini. Dan atas shor-nya supaya nama seko-lah itu di-tukarkan kepada nama Dr Ismail School. Pujian² ini sungguh pun tidak selalu Ahli Yang Berhormat itu memuji saya; selalu dia keji saya, saya menguchapkan terima kasih dan saya tidak-lah terima chadangan-nya itu kerana saya tidak hendak mengekalkan nama saya dan saya mengikut ajaran Nabi Muhammad s.a.w. ia-itu saya tidak hendak nama saya itu di-kekalkan bila saya sudah meninggal dunia (*Tepok*).

Question put, and agreed to.

The sum of \$85,535 for Head 112 and the sum of \$5,961,500 for Head 201 agreed to stand part of the Development (Supplementary) (No. 2) Estimates, 1965.

House resumed.

Mr Speaker: Honourable Members, I have to report that the Committee on the Development (Supplementary) (No. 2) Estimates, 1965, has progressed up to Head 201 of the Estimates. The House is now adjourned till 10 a.m. tomorrow.

Adjourned at 8.10 p.m.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND CO-OPERATIVES

Padi Planters and Vegetable Farmers

1. Enche' Lim Kean Siew asks the Minister of Agriculture and Co-operatives how many per cent of the padi planters are Malays and other races and how many per cent of the vegetable farmers are Chinese.

The Minister of Agriculture and Co-operatives (Tuan Haji Mohd. Ghazali bin Haji Jawi): The last occupational census by races was in 1957 where the racial composition was as follows:

(a) *Padi farmers—*

Malays	...	...	96%
Chinese	...	...	2%
Other races	...	...	2%

(b) *Vegetable farmers—*

Chinese	...	...	84%
Malays	...	...	15%
Other races	...	...	1%

Bank Bumiputra—Bank Ra'ayat

2. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Agriculture and Co-operatives when the Bank Ra'ayat will be established or whether this project has been shelved or abolished in favour of the Bank Bumiputra. If this is so, what is the reason for this decision.

Tuan Haji Mohd. Ghazali bin Haji Jawi: The Government envisages the Bank Bumiputra fulfills the same objectives as proposed for Bank Ra'ayat and as such considers Bank Bumiputra and Bank Ra'ayat as one and the same thing.

Fragmentation of Rubber Estates

3. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Agriculture and Co-operatives whether the Government will consider introducing appropriate legislation

to prevent fragmentation of rubber estates.

Tuan Haji Mohd. Ghazali bin Haji Jawi: No legislation is contemplated. However provisions have been made in the National Land Code to empower the State Authority to control subdivision of lands.

Purchase of Estates by MARA or FLDA

4. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Agriculture and Co-operatives whether the Government will introduce legislation to enable MARA FLDA or any other Statutory Authority to buy large estates, particularly from European Concerns that are winding-up their interests here and thus ensuring the continuity of maximum production and at the same time assuring the workers of their employment.

Tuan Haji Mohd. Ghazali bin Haji Jawi: No legislation is contemplated on this matter.

Animal Husbandry

5. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Agriculture and Co-operatives to state:

- (a) the reason all the posts for Animal Husbandry are monopolized by Veterinary Surgeons and that graduates possessing, B. Ag. Sc. (Animal Production) cannot and have not been employed for such post;
- (b) whether he is aware that no progressive country puts animal production nutrition, economies, technologies, solely in the hands of the profession of Veterinary Surgeons, and if so, whether he will open this avenue of employment to the graduates of the Faculty of Agriculture, University of Malaya as well.

Tuan Haji Mohd. Ghazali bin Haji Jawi: In the past emphasis has been on animal health. However, since animal health in this country has now reached a high standard, it is the policy of the

Ministry, in keeping with the Government Agricultural diversification efforts, to give greater emphasis on animal production. In the light of this, it is expected that the Department of Veterinary Services will in future employ officers with qualification in animal husbandry. For the time being it is considered that the veterinary surgeons who have had specialised training in animal husbandry will be able to cope with the present development programme.

Agricultural Graduates from University of Malaya

6. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Agriculture and Co-operatives if he is aware that although the Bachelor of Agricultural Science Degree from the University of Malaya is not recognised for research by the Government, such graduates are being grabbed up by Commercial Firms for SPECIALIST and other RESEARCH purposes and are doing very well indeed; and if so, to state what steps his Ministry proposes to take to remedy this.

Tuan Haji Mohd. Ghazali bin Haji

Jawi: The Minister of Agriculture and Co-operatives is aware that commercial firms are employing graduates of agriculture from the University of Malaya. But it is not known in what capacity they are employed. The Ministry of Agriculture and Co-operatives, since the first batch of agricultural graduates was produced by the University of Malaya, has recruited no less than 7 graduates in the Department of Agriculture, including 2 in agronomic research. For the other research posts the existing schemes of service specify that the minimum requirement would be specialisation in the particular discipline. But as the Faculty of Agriculture now does not provide specialist courses in those disciplines the Ministry is actively considering in what manner the existing scheme of service for research posts can be modified so that graduates of the Faculty of Agriculture of the University of Malaya with specialisa-

tion in the research disciplines may be recruited to these research posts.

Co-operative Societies

7. Enche' Mohd. Daud bin Abdul Samad bertanya kepada Menteri Pertanian dan Sharikat Kerjasama, berapa banyak-kah Sharikat² Kerjasama yang ada di-seluruh Malaysia daripada :

- (a) Sharikat Kerjasama Kampong.
- (b) Sharikat Kerjasama Nelayan.
- (c) Sharikat Kerjasama Kilang Padi.
- (d) Sharikat Kerjasama Kedai.

Tuan Haji Mohd. Ghazali bin Haji

Jawi: Bilangan Sharikat² Kerjasama yang berdaftar seluruh Malaysia pada 31-12-64 ia-lah 3,367. Keterangan bagi bilangan Sharikat² bagi 4 jenis yang di-kehendaki itu ia-lah :

(a) Sharikat Kerjasama Kampong (Rural Credit)	...	1,638
(b) Sharikat Kerjasama Nelayan	...	76
(c) Sharikat Kerjasama Kilang Padi	...	387
(d) Sharikat Kerjasama Kedai	...	274

Co-operative Societies' Accounts

8. Enche' Mohd. Daud bin Abdul Samad bertanya kepada Menteri Pertanian dan Sharikat² Kerjasama, apakah sebab-nya pihak Kementerian Sharikat² Kerjasama tidak mengadakan Juru²-kira Kerajaan bagi memeriksa kira² seluruh Sharikat² Kerjasama di-Malaysia.

Tuan Haji Mohd. Ghazali bin Haji

Jawi: Bahagian Kemajuan Sharikat Kerjasama dalam Kementerian Pertanian dan Sharikat Kerjasama memang telah mengadakan satu chawangan audit khas untuk mengodit kira² semua Sharikat² Kerjasama. Akan tetapi pada masa ini maseh ada beberapa jawatan kerani² audit yang kosong oleh kerana tidak ada chalun² yang layak untuk memenohi-nya. Walau bagaimana pun tindakan sedang di-jalankan untuk memenohi jawatan² itu dengan segera-nya.

9. Enche' Mohd. Daud bin Abdul Samad bertanya kepada Menteri Pertanian dan Sharikat² Kerjasama, daripada sharikat² kerjasama itu, berapa banyak-kah yang dapat membentangkan penyata kira² sharikat dalam Meshuarat Agong Tahunan-nya.

Tuan Haji Mohd. Ghazali bin Haji Jawi: Bilangan Sharikat² yang dapat membentangkan penyata kira² yang telah di-odit ia-lah lebeh kurang 1,000 sa-tahun.

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

Kerosene

10. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Commerce and Industry to state if it is true that the oil companies have decided to divide the kerosene business in Malaysia and Singapore in this way:

Shell	59.5%
Esso	21.0%
Caltex	13.0%
Mobil	11.5%
B.P.	5.0%

If so, whether it is also true that the oil companies have agreed that whichever company that sells more than its agreed quota will have to buy back at market prices the "oversold" quantities from the oil company which sold less than the agreed quota.

If this is the case whether the Minister of Commerce and Industry will appoint a committee to inquire into this evil practice of price fixing by these big oil cartels and introduce anti-Trust Laws in this country.

Dr Lim Swee Aun: From the information available to my Ministry there is no evidence of such practice of price fixing amongst the big oil companies. However, should there be definite proof that the oil companies are dividing up the kerosene business in Malaysia and Singapore as alleged, Government would be prepared to take appropriate action.

Import of Sugar

11. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Commerce and Industry the reasons for the Government's intention to introduce a tender system for the import of sugar, whether he is aware of the protest of the sugar associations in this country, and if so, what action he intends to take regarding this protest.

Dr Lim Swee Aun: I have on more than one occasion explained in this House the peculiarities of the world sugar market in that it is both a free and a "tied" one. In the free market there are violent fluctuations of the price which varied from as high as £110 to as low as £19 per ton.

When quota restriction on the import of sugar was introduced based on past performance it was unforeseen that the free market price of sugar would fall so low. The price differential between sugar imported under quota and that refined locally at Prai gave rise to large profits to a few quota holders who were big importers before. On representations made by the sugar merchants objecting to the allocation based on past performance and after careful consideration Government decided to introduce the tender system in order to even out the benefits which otherwise would go to a few importers.

Since the announcement of the tender system the protests from sugar merchants have come only from those who were previously allotted large quotas based on their past performance.

12. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Commerce and Industry if he is aware that the sugar merchants in Penang, Perak, Selangor and Malacca have accused the Government of competing with them in the import of sugar following its decision to introduce a Tender System, and if so, whether he will state the reasons for introducing the Tender System.

Dr Lim Swee Aun: Yes. I am aware of the criticism by the sugar merchants regarding the Tender System. The

Government does not import sugar therefore does not compete with the traders. The reasons for introducing the Tender System are given in the answer to the Hon'ble Member's oral question.

Rice for Government Stock Pile

13. Raja Rome bin Raja Ma'amor bertanya kepada Menteri Perdagangan dan Perusahaan berapa banyak beras yang telah di-beli oleh Kerajaan untuk Stock Pile dari kilang² beras dalam Persekutuan Tanah Melayu, bagi tiap² tahun 1959, 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963 dan 1964 dan berapa harga yang telah di-bayar pada tiap² tahun tersebut.

Dr Lim Swee Aun: Daripada tahun 1959 hingga 1964, banyak-nya beras yang di-beli menurut Harga Paling Rendah yang di-Jaminkan ia-lah seperti berikut:

Tahun	Jumlah ton di-beli	Berapa di-bayar
1959	68,935.2527	\$28,768,527.66
1960	221,151.2467	91,288,100.05
1961	206,936.0284	86,049,918.92
1962	122,860.4991	50,882,996.15
1963	141,178.5172	58,384,830.98
1964	219,071.6410	95,685,825.17

14. Raja Rome bin Raja Ma'amor bertanya kepada Menteri Perdagangan dan Perusahaan, dalam hal membeli beras untuk Stock Pile, terangkan:

- berapa peratus beras yang di-taksirkan boleh terdapat daripada satu pikul padi;
- apa dia kilang padi yang mengeluarkan peratus beras yang tertinggi sa-kali;
- bagaimana-kah chara-nya Kerajaan menetapkan kadar faedah atas pinjaman² yang di-ambil oleh kilang² padi tersebut dari Bank², dan berapa banyak faedah yang di-kenakan ka-atas satu pikul padi yang di-kisar untuk Stock Pile.

Dr Lim Swee Aun:

- Hetong panjang dari 60 hingga 65 peratus beras di-perolehi daripada sa-pikul padi, bergantung kepada jenis padi yang di-kisar.

- (b) Tidak ada perangkaan berkenaan dengan pertanyaan ini.

- (c) Berkenaan dengan kadar bunga, pengilang² padi berkira dengan Bank yang berkenaan.

15. Raja Rome bin Raja Ma'amor bertanya kepada Menteri Perdagangan dan Perusahaan berapa peratus beras (tidak termasuk beras hanchor) terdapat daripada satu pikul padi yang di-kisar oleh kilang² Kerajaan di-Anak Bukit, Arau dan Telok Anson.

Dr Lim Swee Aun: Hetong panjang lebih kurang 62 hingga 65 peratus beras di-perolehi daripada sa-pikul padi, bergantung kepada jenis padi yang di-kisar:

Beras di-perolehi

- (i) Anak Bukit ... 60-65 peratus
- (ii) Arau ... 60-65 peratus
- (iii) Telok Anson ... 62-65 peratus

Agency Houses

16. Enche' Ahmad bin Arshad bertanya kepada Menteri Perdagangan dan Perusahaan ada-kah Kerajaan sedar bahawa 90% daripada ekonomi negeri kita maseh di-kuasai oleh Ajensi² Eropah; jika ya, apa-kah langkah² pengawasan yang di-kenakan ka-atas Badan² Ajensi ini oleh Kerajaan supaya mereka sa-jalan dengan dasar Kerajaan hendak memberi peluang kepada bumiputra dalam bidang impot dan ekseptot.

Dr Lim Swee Aun: Malaysia mengamalkan kebebasan dalam dasar perniagaan-nya dan oleh kerana itu Kerajaan tidak champor tangan dengan perniagaan² yang sah, sama-ada perniagaan² itu di-mileki oleh ajensi² tempatan atau ajensi² Eropah. Kerajaan hanya boleh merayu kepada sharikat² asing ini supaya memberi lebih banyak lagi peluang bekerja dan berlateh kepada ra'ayat bumiputra.

Walau bagaimana pun, semenjak tahun 1962, Kerajaan telah menjalankan langkah² yang berikut:

- (a) Sharikat² asing hanya di-benarkan berniaga dengan negara² lain jika di-tubuhkan dalam negeri ini dengan penyertaan modal² tempatan.

- (b) Sharikat² asing yang di-tubuhkan dalam negeri ini mesti-lah menjemput penyertaan modal dari dalam negeri dan kadar modal itu hendak-lah 51% asing dan 49% tempatan.
- (c) Sharikat² asing tidak di-benarkan mengambil bahagian dalam perniagaan ronchit.

National Productivity Centre

17. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Commerce and Industry to state (a) what efforts have been made to train Malaysian to eventually take over the running of the National Productivity Centre, (b) whether he is aware that most of the local officers seconded to this Centre have left it, and (c) whether it is true that the Director of the Centre, Mr S. A. Abishegam himself is so disillusioned that he is thinking of leaving the Centre. If so, whether he will take immediate steps to remedy this sorry state of affairs.

Dr Lim Swee Aun: (a) Five local officers had been recruited to under-study the five I.L.O. experts assigned to the National Productivity Centre. In addition to being trained locally by the I.L.O. experts two of these local officers or counterparts have also been sent overseas for advanced fellowship training. (b) and (c) It is not correct that most of the local officers seconded to this Centre have left it. Of the 3 local officers seconded to this Centre, only one Mr S. A. Abishegam, the Director of the Centre has left to accept an attractive offer of employment in an industrial firm. It is the policy of the Government not to stand in the way of its officers who wish to leave Government service for better prospects elsewhere.

Local Production and Import Quota Restrictions

18. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Commerce and Industry if he is aware that Tun H. S. Lee, the first Finance Minister for Malaya, speaking at the recent annual conference of the Federation of Kwang Tung Associations, called for the abolishment

of quota restrictions on imports; that a quota system based on 1963 imports is unrealistic as most manufacturers were only beginning to produce their goods in 1963 and some started production even later, and that owing to this quota restriction these manufacturers had to reduce production and retrench staff. If so, whether he will reassure the House that the policy on quota restriction will be reviewed once again in the light of changing circumstances.

Dr Lim Swee Aun: I am aware of the statement made by Tun H. S. Lee at the recent annual conference of the Federation of Kwang Tung Association but I am not aware of local manufacturers of the items under quotas having to reduce production and retrench staff as a result of the imposition of the quotas. In fact the effect of the quotas is to control imports so as to enable manufacturers to increase production to supply the local market in place of imports.

I can assure the Hon'ble Member that the quota restriction is used as a temporary measure and many have been removed.

Tourist Information Office

19. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Commerce and Industry if he is aware of the complaint of one Mr Nick Mason that appeared in the *Sunday Times* of 3rd October, 1965, of the inadequacies of the Government Tourist Information Office in Kuala Lumpur, and if so, what steps he proposes to take to iron out these inadequacies.

Dr Lim Swee Aun: I am aware of the complaint referred to by the Hon'ble Member for Batu.

The inadequacy of the present site of the Government Tourist Information Office is known and efforts are being made to obtain a more convenient location. Several suitable sites have been applied for but they are not available.

Regarding tour itineraries and schedules, the Tourism Division has been liaising with tour operators and travel

agents to keep the Division supplied with such information and those which have been supplied by tour operators can be obtained at the Information Centre upon request. Tour itineraries and schedules offered by tour operators do provide for internal air travel where such travel is possible.

The Government welcomes constructive suggestions such as those made by Mr Mason for improving tourist service. They will be given serious consideration.

APs (Approved Permits)

20. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Commerce and Industry whether he is aware of the complaint by a member of the Johore Chinese Chamber of Commerce, Mr Lee Chin Yap that businessmen in Johore had to go all the way to Kuala Lumpur to personally see Government Officers who acted as "middlemen" so that the businessmen could get their APs (approved permits) cleared, and if so, whether he has investigated this allegation and, if it is true, what action he has taken against the officers concerned.

Dr Lim Swee Aun: I am aware of the complaint referred to by the Hon'ble Member and have investigated the complaint and found no evidence to substantiate the allegation.

MINISTRY OF CULTURE, YOUTHS AND SPORTS

Social and Cultural Programmes and Agreements

21. Enche' Ahmad bin Arshad bertanya kepada Menteri Muda Kebudayaan, Belia dan Sokan supaya menyatakan:

- (a) berapa buah negeri yang telah mengikat perjanjian Kemasharakatan dan Kebudayaan dengan Kerajaan Malaysia;
- (b) apa ranchangan² kebudayaan yang telah di-buat setakat ini dengan negeri² yang berkenaan; dan
- (c) sama ada Kerajaan sedang membuat ranchangan besar tukar

menukar kebudayaan dengan negeri berkenaan.

Menteri Kebudayaan, Belia dan Sokan (Engku Muhsein bin Abdul Kadir):

- (a) Kerajaan Malaysia sa-hingga ini baharu mengikat satu perjanjian kebudayaan sahaja, ia-itu dengan Kerajaan Republic Korea. Di-antara perkara² yang telah di-persetujui di-dalam perjanjian ini ia-lah pertukaran penerbitan², filem², ranchangan² radio dan talivishen, karya² seni, penuntut², guru², ahli² sains, ahli² technology dan doktor², dan lawatan² wartawan², penulis², pelukis², ahli² musik, penari² dan pasokan² olah raga dan sukan. Perjanjian ini telah di-initialkan pada 28hb April, 1965, di-Seoul, bersempena dengan kunjungan Y.T.M. Tunku Perdana Menteri ka-Negeri itu. Duta Besar Malaysia di-Seoul telah mewakili Kerajaan Malaysia, manakala Naib Menteri Luar Korea telah mewakili Kerajaan Korea di-majlis yang tersebut. Pada 30hb September, 1965, perjanjian ini telah pun di-tanda tangani oleh Tuan Yang Terutama Duta Besar Korea di-Malaysia bagi pihak Kerajaan Korea dan Yang Berhormat Menteri Pelajaran bagi pihak Kerajaan Malaysia dan telah di-saksikan oleh Perdana Menteri dari kedua² Negeri yang berkenaan.
- (b) Perjanjian ini belum lagi di-luluskan dan di-ratifikasi oleh Parliamnt dan sa-hingga belum mendapat kelulusan dan ratifai Parliamnt belum-lah boleh lagi di-jalankan apa² ranchangan di-dalam perjanjian ini. Itu pun chuma boleh di-jalankan selepas sa-bulan daripada tarikh apabila semua kehendak undang² negeri ini telah di-penuhi mengenai-nya.
- (c) Kerajaan akan berusaha dengan sedaya upaya bagi menggalakan pertukaran² yang terkandung di-dalam perjanjian itu supaya dapat di-laksanakan.

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

British Soldiers

22. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Defence if he is aware that four British soldiers serving with the 1st Bn. Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders were found guilty by a general Court Martial of having conspired to murder a village headman, Annggu Anak Otoh on 25th May, 1965, at Biawak, Sarawak, and if so, what steps he has taken or proposes to take to prevent a recurrence of such high-handed action on the part of the British soldiers serving in Sarawak and Sabah.

The Minister of Defence (Tun Haji Abdul Razak): Yes. Appropriate action has been taken against the soldiers concerned in accordance with Military Law. As the Hon'ble Member is aware all soldiers are always under strict disciplinary control.

Welfare Work by members of the Armed Forces

23. Enche' Ahmad bin Arshad bertanya kepada Menteri Pertahanan sama ada pasokan keselamatan kita, sa-lain daripada mempertahankan negara kita di-Timor Malaysia, membuat apa² kebajikan terhadap orang² luar bandar di-situ; dan sama ada mereka akan terima sa-barang sagu hati sa-chara eluan atas khidmat mereka yang che-merlang itu.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Pasokan tentera kita ada membuat berbagai² kebajikan terhadap orang² luar bandar di-Timor Malaysia seperti memberi perubatan dengan perchuma, membena sekolah dan mengajar, membena masjid dan lain² lagi dan mereka sememang di-galakkan berbuat sedemikian. Peruntukan wang sa-chara elaun ada di-beri kepada pasokan tentera yang berkhidmatan di-sana.

Promotion in the Army

24. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Defence the length of time

it usually takes for an army officer to be promoted from:

2nd Lieutenant	to Lieutenant
Lieutenant	to Captain
Captain	to Major
Lieutenant-Colonel	to Colonel
Colonel	to Brigadier
Brigadier	to Major-General
Major-General	to Lieutenant-General.

What are the salary scales for each of those categories of officers.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: The length of time it usually takes for an army officer to be promoted is shown below:

Second Lieutenant to Lieutenant—

Completion of four years satisfactory service as an officer cadet/officer dating from the day of commencing officers training at the Federation Military College or other recognised training establishments or in the case of short service commissioned officers from the date of commissioning.

Lieutenant to Captain—

Completion of four years satisfactory service as a lieutenant but an officer having completed two years service as a lieutenant will be eligible for selection for accelerated promotion to captain.

Captain to Major—

An officer having completed 5 years satisfactory service in the rank of captain will be eligible for selection for promotion to the rank of major. However, an officer who has passed the promotion examination may be considered for accelerated promotion before the completion of 5 years in the substantive rank of captain.

Major to Lieutenant-Colonel—

An officer having completed 6 years satisfactory service in the rank of major will be eligible for selection for promotion to the rank of lieutenant-colonel. However, an officer may be considered for accelerated promotion before the completion of 6 years in the substantive rank of major.

Lieutenant-Colonel to Colonel—

An officer having completed two years in the rank of lieutenant-colonel will be eligible for promotion to the rank of colonel. However, an officer may be considered for accelerated promotion before the completion of two years in the substantive rank of lieutenant-colonel.

No period is laid in the Regulations for promotion to the rank of Brigadier and above and this must necessarily depend on merits and availability of posts.

In the present stage of the expansion of the Armed Forces, however, calculated risks are being taken and most officers are promoted by way of accelerated promotion. The period they stay in the various ranks vary and it is, therefore, not possible to give a generalised answer.

The salary scales for each of these categories of officers are quoted below:

<i>Substantive Ranks</i>	<i>Pay per month</i>		<i>Marriage allowance per month</i>	
	<i>Pay</i>	<i>COLA</i>	<i>No children</i>	<i>Marriage or widower with children</i>
2/Lieutenant	300	60	247	247
Lieutenant (on appointment)	335	65	252	252
Lieutenant (after two years' service as such)..	370	70	256	256
Lieutenant (after three years' service as such)..	405	80	260	260
Captain (on appointment)	455	90	285	285
Captain (after two years' service as such).. ..	485	85	295	295
Captain (after four years' service as such).. ..	515	75	303	303
Captain (after six years' service as such).. ..	545	65	310	310
Captain (after eight years' service as such).. ..	575	60	318	318
Captain (after ten years' service as such).. ..	605	55	325	325
Major (on appointment)	650	50	325	325
Major (after two years' service as such).. ..	680	45	333	333
Major (after four years' service as such).. ..	710	40	340	340
Major (after six years' service as such).. ..	740	35	348	348
Major (after eight years' service as such).. ..	766	34	355	355
Major (after ten years' service as such).. ..	794	31	363	363
Lt.-Colonel (on appointment or after 17 years' service)	840	30	380	400

<i>Substantive Ranks</i>	<i>Pay per month</i>		<i>Marriage allowance per month</i>	
	<i>Pay</i>	<i>COLA</i>	<i>No children</i>	<i>Marriage or widower with children</i>
Lt.-Colonel (after two years' service as such)..	880	25	380	410
Lt.-Colonel (after four years' service as such)..	920	20	380	420
Lt.-Colonel (after six years' service as such)..	960	15	380	420
Lt.-Colonel (after eight years' service as such)..	1,000	10	380	420
Colonel (on appointment)	1,125	—	380	420
Colonel (after two years' service as such).. ..	1,185	—	380	420
Colonel (after four years' service as such).. ..	1,245	—	380	420
Colonel (after six years' service as such).. ..	1,305	—	380	420
Brigadier	1,350	—	380	420
Major-General	1,650	—	380	420
Lt.-General	1,900	—	380	420

By Appointment

Brigadier (when Deputy General Officer Commanding)	1,560	—	380	420
Major-General (when General Officer Commanding and Chief of Staff)	1,875	—	380	420

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION**D.T.C. Trained Teachers**

25. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Education the reasons why D.T.C. trained teachers are not wanted for service in Sabah and Sarawak.

The Minister of Education (Enche' Mohd. Khir Johari): Sabah and Sarawak have so far requested only for the services of teachers in secondary schools and not in primary schools in which D.T.C. trained teachers are normally employed. Should there be a request for the services of the latter category of teachers, steps will be taken by the Ministry to work out the necessary secondment terms and to approach them for service there.

Compulsory Primary Education

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

(a) when his Ministry intends to introduce free compulsory primary education;

- (b) what action, if any, his Ministry has taken before implementing this proposal; and
- (c) whether all conditions relevant to this proposal, e.g. extra teachers, classrooms, etc., have been considered yet by his Ministry.

Enche' Mohd. Khir Johari: I have appointed a Committee of Ministry officials to make a preliminary study of the problems affecting the introduction of free and compulsory primary education. This Committee has since reported to me its findings.

It is my earnest intention to introduce free compulsory primary education at the earliest possible opportunity but, as will be appreciated by the Hon'ble Member, this will necessarily have to be subject to the financial circumstances of the country and other conditions, including material facilities and ancillary services, for its successful implementation.

The above details are now being examined further and I hope to be able to say more on this subject early next year.

Sabah Education Policy

27. Pengiran Tahir Petra bertanya kepada Menteri Pelajaran ada-kah Kerajaan berchadang hendak meminda Dasar Pelajaran Sabah supaya sama dengan Dasar Pelajaran Kerajaan Pusat. Jika ada apa-kah langkah² yang akan di-jalankan dan bila-kah hendak di-laksanakan.

Enche' Mohd. Khir Johari: Dasar Pelajaran Kebangsaan di-Negeri² Tanah Melayu ada di-nyatakan di-dalam mukadimmat Undang² Pelajaran, tahun 1961, yang berbunyi:

"Whereas the educational policy of the Federation, originally declared in the Education Ordinance, 1957, is to establish a national system of education which will satisfy the needs of the nation and promote its cultural, social, economic and political development:

And whereas it is considered desirable that regard shall be had, so far as is compatible with that policy, with the provision of efficient instruction and with the avoidance of unreasonable public expenditure,

to the general principle that pupils are to be educated in accordance with the wishes of their parents:

And whereas further provision is required for securing the effective execution of the said policy, including in particular provision for the progressive development of an educational system in which the national language is the main medium of instruction."

Ada-lah menjadi tujuan dan hasrat Kerajaan Persekutuan bahawa dasar pelajaran ini akan meliputi Negeri² Borneo akhir-nya bagi mengembangkan perpaduan kebangsaan di-Malaysia. Tetapi hendak-lah di-ambil ingatan bahawa sunggoh pun, menurut Perlembagaan, pelajaran di-Negeri² Borneo ada-lah tanggung-jawab Persekutuan, tetapi, Penyata Jawatan-kuasa Antara Kerajaan Malaysia, tahun 1962 telah menetapkan di-dalam cheraian 17 bahawa dasar dan sistem pentadbiran pelajaran di-Negeri² Borneo (termasuk Undang² yang telah ada) pada Hari Malaysia, tidak boleh di-ganggu dan hendak-lah tetap tinggal di-bawah jagaan Kerajaan kedua buah Negeri itu sa-hingga Negeri² itu bersetuju sabalek-nya. Bagi pertama kali kedua buah Negeri Borneo itu akan mendapat faedah pelajaran rendah perchuma mulai daripada tahun 1966 hasil daripada menjadi sa-bahagian daripada Malaysia, dan ada-lah menjadi harapan Kerajaan Persekutuan yang sesungguhnya²nya supaya kedua buah Negeri ini, dengan persetujuan Kerajaan masing², tidak lama lagi akan menerima dan menurut dasar pelajaran kebangsaan demi kepentingan negara Malaysia seluroh-nya.

Language Institute, Kuala Lumpur

28. Pengiran Tahir Petra bertanya kepada Menteri Pelajaran:

- (a) apa-kah pelajaran² yang utama di-berikan kepada guru² dari Sabah yang berlateh di-Maktab Perguruan Bahasa di-Kuala Lumpur, dan dalam bahasa apa-kah pelajaran² itu di-berikan;
- (b) ada-kah Kerajaan berchadang hendak menerima lebih ramai lagi guru² dari Sabah untuk berlateh di-Maktab tersebut;

- (c) apa-kah kelayakan guru² yang diterima berlateh di-Maktab itu; dan
- (d) apa-kah tugas dan di-sekolah jenis apa-kah di-tempatkan guru² tersebut apabila mereka tamat latehan dan balek ka-Sabah nanti.

Enche' Mohd. Khir Johari:

- (a) mata pelajaran utama yang diajarkan kepada penuntut² Sabah di-Maktab Perguruan Persekutuan, Kuala Lumpur, ada-lah seperti berikut:

- (i) Pengajaran bahasa Melayu dan Kesusasteraan;
 - (ii) Pengajaran bahasa Melayu sa-bagai bahasa pertama dan kedua;
 - (iii) Kaedah Mengajar—Tawarikh, Ilmu Alam, Sains, Ilmu Hisab kepada Kelas² Sekolah Rendah Atas dan Menengah Rendah;
 - (iv) Latehan Mengajar—Kelas² Sekolah Rendah Atas dan Menengah Rendah.
- (b) sa-banyak 15 tempat ada-lah di-khaskan bagi Sabah pada tahun 1966 seperti pada tahun 1965;
 - (c) kelayakan yang di-chadangkan itu ada-lah S.C./F.M.C./M.C.E./S.P.M. dengan pujian dalam bahasa Melayu dan 2 lagi mata pelajaran;
 - (d) guru² ini akan di-tempatkan mengajar ka-Sekolah² Rendah Kerajaan dari mana mereka datang dahulu atau ka-lain² Sekolah Rendah Kerajaan menurut arahan Pegawai Pelajaran Daerah.

Bahasa pengantar di-sekolah² ini ia-lah bahasa Melayu. Tugas² mereka ia-lah mengelolakan pengajaran bahasa Melayu di-sekolah dan/atau membantu ranchangan mengajar bahasa kebangsaan di-sekolah² yang menggunakan bahasa Inggeris dan China.

Lower Secondary School, Bukit Gambir

29. Enche' Ahmad bin Arshad bertanya kepada Menteri Pelajaran adakah Kerajaan sedar bahawa murid² Sekolah Menengah Kebangsaan, Bukit

Gambir, sekarang ini menghadapi kesulitan hendak belajar di-Sekolah Rendah di-situ dan jika sedar, ada-kah pembenaan sa-buah Sekolah Menengah Rendah di-Bukit Gambir sedang di-ranchangkan dan bila-kah ranchangan itu di-laksanakan.

Enche' Mohd. Khir Johari: Saya sedar tentang masaalah yang di-sebut oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat, dan saya telah pun mengarahkan supaya dibena bangunan baharu untuk Sekolah Menengah Rendah di-Bukit Gambir. Bangunan itu ada-lah di-jangka siap dalam tahun 1966.

School Girls' Delinquency

30. Enche' Ahmad bin Arshad bertanya kepada Menteri Pelajaran supaya menyatakan hasil penyiasatan Kementerian-nya mengenai tuduhan sa-orang ahli Bebas Majlis Bandar Kuala Kangsar bahawa penuntut² perempuan di-situ melachorkan diri mereka dan jika tuduhan itu tidak benar, apa tindakan Kementerian-nya berchadang hendak ambil terhadap ahli yang berkenaan.

Enche' Mohd. Khir Johari: Tuduhan itu di-dapati tidak benar dan laporan di-atas perkara ini akan di-kemukakan kepada Peguam Negara bagi satu² tindakan yang di-fikir mustahak.

Scholarships for Agriculture

31. Dr Tan Chee Khoo asks the Minister of Education the number of scholarships awarded to students studying:

- (a) in the Faculty of Agriculture, University of Malaya; and
- (b) abroad, for the years 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963 and 1964, and also to state why so few scholarships have been given to students studying agriculture in the University of Malaya and whether this is because there is no agricultural representation on the Government Scholarship Allocation Committee, if so, whether he will give an assurance that more scholarships will be given to deserving students studying agriculture in the University of Malaya.

Enche' Mohd. Khir Johari: The number of scholarships awarded to students studying agriculture is as follows:

Year	University of Malaya	Overseas
1960	... 1	... 5
1961	... 4	... 3
1962	... 2	... 1
1963	... 12	... 1
1964	... 8	... 7
1965	... 13	... 10
	—	—
Total	... 40	27
	—	—

For the information of the Hon'ble Member there is no such Committee as the Government Scholarship Allocation Committee. All selections for the award of Federal Scholarships are made by the Public Services Commission and the number of scholarships awarded for a particular subject depends on the requirement of the Ministry concerned and the availability of suitably qualified candidates.

32. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Education if he is aware that if more scholarships are given for studying in the Faculty of Agriculture, University of Malaya, then scholarships from aid agencies, e.g. Fullbright, Ford Foundation, Colombo Plan, etc., can be used to send students abroad for courses that are not available at the University of Malaya. If so, what steps does he propose to implement this suggestion.

Enche' Mohd. Khir Johari: I am aware of the fact that if more scholarships are given for courses of study in the Faculty of Agriculture, University of Malaya, then scholarships from aid agencies can be used to send students for other courses. At the same time it should be borne in mind that he has no control over applicants who may apply for scholarships in any subject they like from aid agencies. So far as it is known these agencies have been offering scholarships for subjects not available in the University of Malaya.

Expulsion of the National Union of Teachers from the National Joint Council of Teachers

33. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Education if he is aware that the expulsion of the N.U.T. from the N.J.C.T. is *ultra vires*, and if so, what steps he has taken to put things right.

Enche' Mohd. Khir Johari: The power to terminate the appointment of a member of N.J.C.T. lies with the Minister of Education. I am personally investigating into this matter.

Teachers and Mahjong

34. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Education to state if he has any basis for his accusation of teachers in the East Coast indulging in mahjong and the like outside their school hours and whether he is aware that this accusation of all the teachers has tarnished the good name of the teaching profession and has caused grave concern amongst them. If so, what steps he proposes to take to repair this damage.

Enche' Mohd. Khir Johari: Yes, I have my basis for such accusation. I would, however, like to make it clear that the accusation was meant NOT for all teachers as the Hon'ble Member has wrongly imputed but for those few teachers who indulge in such activities detrimental to the education of our children and the progress of education in the country as a whole as well as to their profession.

The majority of the members of the teaching profession should not worry themselves unduly since I am fully aware of the good work they do and I have every respect and reason to be appreciative for their sense of dedication to service and duty. Like them, my only concern is to ensure a high standard of education in our schools. For this purpose, it is incumbent upon me to make such observation, as I did, in order to make every teacher realise the importance of giving their best to education a pre-requisite amongst which is exemplary conduct on the part of the teacher himself both in and outside the school.

L.C.E. Examination, 1965

35. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Education to state the number of pupils who took the 1965 L.C.E. Examination and the amount of revenue paid up as Examination fee; how much of this will go towards paying the Chief Invigilators and Assistants, to Chief Examiners and Assistant Examiners, and what is the cost of printing question papers and the cost of stationery.

Enche' Mohd. Khir Johari: 108,265 pupils entered for the L.C.E. Examination this year and the total revenue from examination fee is \$1,433,040.50. It is not possible at this stage to give expenditure figures for invigilation work, marking, printing of question papers and supply of stationery as the payment for all these bills and claims can only be finalised at the beginning of 1966.

Islamic Religious Instruction

36. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Education when the Government proposes to legislate for a uniform system of religious (Islam) instruction in this country, whether he is aware that the Muslim religious teachers, as a professional group, are the worst exploited class in this country, and if so, whether the proposed legislation will also put an end to this form of exploitation and give a fairer deal to the Muslim religious teachers.

Enche' Mohd. Khir Johari: In consultation with the State Governments consideration is still being given with a view to unifying the system of Islamic Religious Instruction in this country. Since the majority of the Islamic religious teachers do not come under the jurisdiction of my Ministry and are at present in existence eleven Schemes of Service governing their employment, it will be too presumptuous for me to comment on the status of these teachers as has been done by the Honourable Member.

But one thing I can assure the Hon'ble Member and that is—it is one of the aims of the unification exercise

to streamline the professional requirements of Islamic Religious Teachers for the country as a whole. Such changes, as have been all changes introduced by this Government until now, will certainly be for the better.

Half-pay Study Leave for Teachers

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

- (a) the reason why about 16 Trusted/Benham Scheme teachers most of whom are Government servants are given half-pay study leave this year;
- (b) the grounds on which the remaining 5 were refused half-pay leave since they were accepted by the University and had offered at least one or more teaching subject;
- (c) why half-pay leave was denied to U.T.S. teachers who suffer more than the other categories of teachers since the maximum of the School Certificate trained teacher has been reduced by over \$3,000 during the last 20 years and in addition they are deprived of Medical and Housing facilities.

Enche' Mohd. Khir Johari:

- (a) The 16 Trusted/Benham Scheme teachers, most of whom are Government servants, were granted half-pay study leave under the relevant terms of General Orders on the academic merits of each case, which was assessed with the assistance of the University authorities, and also the importance of the relevant subjects taken by the applicants at the University.
- (b) The remaining 5 teachers were not granted half-pay study leave because their academic achievements did not merit the payment of half-pay, and also because the relevant subjects chosen for study at the University did not reflect the more urgent needs in our Upper Secondary and Sixth Form Classes.

- (c) There is no provision at present on half-pay study leave for teachers under the Unified Teaching Service.

Housing Allowance to Teachers

38. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Education if he is aware that teachers in Trusted/Benham Scheme are eligible for housing allowance provided they were teaching in former aided schools, and if so, whether it is fair to deny housing allowance to teachers in the same Scheme merely on the grounds that they are teaching in newly conforming Chinese secondary schools.

Enche' Mohd. Khir Johari: Teachers in the Trusted/Benham Scheme in the former aided schools are eligible for housing allowance in accordance with their conditions of service negotiated between the aided school authorities concerned and the Government. The question of payment of housing allowance to all categories of teachers, including those who are teaching in the newly conforming secondary schools is the subject of negotiation in the National Joint Council for Teachers..

National Secondary Schools

39. Enche' Mohd. Daud bin Abdul Samad bertanya kepada Menteri Pelajaran, berapa banyak-kah Sekolah² Menengah Kebangsaan yang ada di-seluruh Malaysia.

Enche' Mohd. Khir Johari: 330.

Secondary English Schools

40. Enche' Mohd. Daud bin Abdul Samad bertanya kepada Menteri Pelajaran, berapa banyak-kah Sekolah Menengah Inggeris yang ada di-seluruh Malaysia.

Enche' Mohd. Khir Johari: Sekolah Menengah Jenis Kebangsaan (Inggeris) (Bantuan Kerajaan)=499. Sekolah Menengah Jenis Kebangsaan (Inggeris) (Tidak di-bantu)=172.

Enrolment in National Secondary Schools

41. Enche' Mohd. Daud bin Abdul Samad bertanya kepada Menteri

Pelajaran, berapa banyak-kah murid² di-Sekolah Menengah Kebangsaan di-seluruh Malaysia.

Enche' Mohd. Khir Johari: 67,276.

Enrolment in Secondary English Schools

42. Enche' Mohd. Daud bin Abdul Samad bertanya kepada Menteri Pelajaran, berapa banyak-kah murid² di-Sekolah Menengah Inggeris di-seluruh Malaysia.

Enche' Mohd. Khir Johari: Sekolah Menengah Jenis Kebangsaan (Inggeris) (Bantuan Kerajaan)=230,264. Sekolah Menengah Jenis Kebangsaan (Inggeris) (Tidak di-bantu)=47,865.

Scholarships for Higher Studies Overseas

43. Enche' Lim Kean Siew asks the Minister of Education to state:

- (a) the number of scholarships given to H.S.C. students for higher studies overseas by the State and Federal Governments, with a breakdown of the number of scholarships given to Malays, Chinese, etc.; and
- (b) whether or not students of other races have applied for such scholarships, if so, can we know the figures.

Enche' Mohd. Khir Johari:

- (a) The Federal Government is only awarding Federal Government scholarships for higher studies overseas. I regret that it is not the policy of the Government to give a breakdown figure of the number of scholarships given by race.
- (b) Students of all races, who are Federal citizens, have applied and are eligible for Federal scholarships.

MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

Singapore's Admission to the United Nations

44. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of External Affairs if he is aware that Enche' S. Murugesu,

Selangor State Assemblyman and a member of Malaysia's delegation to this year's United Nations General Assembly was reported to have stated that Malaysia would not sponsor Singapore's admission to the United Nations but would instead give the privilege to an African country. If so, whether this represents the views of the Government, and if so, what steps the Government intends to take to prevent such irresponsible statements by equally irresponsible Alliance Party politicians in future.

The Prime Minister: Mr S. Murugesu was reported by the press on 18th September, 1965, to have stated at an airport interview the previous day before leaving for New York that Malaysia will not sponsor Singapore's admission to the United Nations but will instead give that privilege to an African country.

This reported statement did not, of course, represent the stand of the Government as announced by Prime Minister. Malaysia sponsored Singapore's admission to the world body not only in the Security Council but also in the General Assembly.

The Government has made a full investigation of this matter the result of which is as follows:

According to Mr Murugesu he did not say Malaysia would not sponsor Singapore's admission. One of the questions asked by the press suggested that Singapore preferred other Afro-Asian states to sponsor its admission. Mr Murugesu answered that if that was Singapore's wish then Malaysia would naturally respect it and leave it to other Afro-Asian countries to sponsor its admission. He added however that Malaysia would certainly support the admission.

It would appear therefore that from that answer to a specific question suggesting Singapore's preference it was erroneously assumed and reported by the press that Mr Murugesu had stated that Malaysia would not sponsor Singapore's admission.

Freedom of Speech

45. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of External Affairs whether he is aware that some Malaysian Colombo Plan Students in Australia have been told by an Australian External Affairs official that free speech was a right of Australians and it did not apply to Asian students studying in Australia under the Colombo Plan. If so, whether he has investigated this matter and taken any action on it.

The Prime Minister: The Hon'ble member is presumably referring to the incident when a special writer of the "Perth Daily News" approached a number of Asian students at the University of Western Australia for their comments on the deletion of the words "White Australia" from the platform of the Australian Labour Party. In the interview the students expressed views on the Australian Immigration policy and the treatment of Australian aborigines. The results of the interview were published on 9th August, 1965. Among the students interviewed were 2 Colombo Plan scholars one of whom is a Malaysian.

An Australian External Affairs official stationed in Perth who was responsible for assistance to overseas students subsequently drew the attention of these students to their undertaking under the Colombo Plan Scholarship to refrain from engaging in political activities in the host country.

The Government has fully investigated the incident and is satisfied that the Australian External Affairs official concerned did not deny the right of free speech in its general sense to Asian students in Australia but that he merely drew the attention of the students to their undertaking under the Colombo Plan Scholarship, to refrain from engaging in Australian political activities.

When accepting the scholarship Colombo Plan students sign an undertaking among other things to refrain from engaging in political activities. This is a standard provision of the

nomination form for Colombo Plan trainees issued by the Colombo Plan Council for technical co-operation. The Malaysian Government like all other Governments participating in the Colombo Plan subscribe to this condition. Indeed in the Government's memorandum of statement of terms and conditions of Colombo Plan Scholarship tenable, in this particular case, in Australia is a clause relating to conduct, supervision and discipline which stipulates that: "Every scholar undergoing a course of study in Australia is subject to the control, supervision, and discipline of the Colombo Plan Authority. Whilst on the scholarship course he will be expected to conduct himself in a manner which is not inconsistent with his obligations to the Government of Malaysia. In the event of his engaging in activities or making statements or publications which are not consistent with this simple rule he may run the risk of having the award withdrawn and being recalled to Malaysia"

The government is satisfied that the Malaysian scholar in this incident did not deliberately try to interfere in the domestic affairs of the host government but was merely, in the way of students and in answer to questions, expressing his opinion without realising he had committed a breach of a Colombo Plan Scholarship provision.

Friendly Relationship with Communist Countries

46. Enche' Ahmad bin Arshad bertanya kepada Menteri Hal Ehwal Luar Negeri ada-kah Kerajaan akan mengubah dasar luar Malaysia dengan berusaha berbaik² dan berdamping dengan Negara² Blok Kominis, dan terangkan juga, dengan negeri kominis yang mana telah di-adakan perhubungan itu dalam bidang perniagaan, perdagangan dan kebudayaan.

Perdana Menteri: Dasar luar Negeri sa-sabuah negara tidak sa-harus-nya tinggal tetap begitu sahaja bagi satu² tempoh. Ia-nya mesti berubah dan berkembang mengikut aliran perubahan peristiwa² politik di-dunia.

Salah satu daripada prinsip² politik Malaysia yang utama, ia-lah berusaha

mengadakan hubungan baik dengan negeri² yang benar² inginkan hubungan demikian. Ini berkehendakkan saling faham dan berbalas-balasan dalam ikhtiar membuat hubungan itu. Jika Negara² Blok Kominis melahirkan tujuan yang jujur dan berbaik² terhadap Malaysia, maka mengikut kemampuannya mengadakan pegawai² dan wang, Malaysia harus bersedia membalas hasrat baik itu terutama sa-kali jika penubohan ikatan persahabatan dengan negara² itu akan menguntungkan Malaysia.

Sa-panjang yang ada kaitan-nya dengan perdagangan dan perusahaan, negara² blok Kominis telah pun berniaga dengan Malaysia dalam masa yang agak panjang jua. Mithal-nya, pengimbangan kira² perniagaan sangat tinggi ka-pehak negeri China. Perhubungan perniagaan rasmi akan ditimbang mengikut sumbangan-nya terhadap kepentingan negara, politik dan ekonomi.

47. Enche' Ahmad bin Arshad bertanya kepada Menteri Hal Ehwal Luar Negeri ada-kah Kerajaan bersedia mengatasi pengaruh Kerajaan Kominis China dengan mengadakan perhubungan diplomatik dengan negara² Kominis Barat, seperti Russia, Yugoslavia, Rumania dan Albania.

Menteri Hal Ehwal Luar Negeri: Kerajaan Malaysia sedar akan berat-nya anchaman pengaruh Kominis China di-Tenggara Asia, yang sa-tahu kita mungkin boleh mengancham keselamatan dan perpaduan negara Malaysia. Wujud-nya Malaysia berasas kepada prinsip² yang sah di-sisi Undang² dan prinsip² berdemokratik itu dengan sendiri-nya menjadi batu penggalang kepada kemajuan² dasar China untuk maju terus, menerusi revolusi yang tidak boleh tidak, ini-lah sebab ada-nya dasar Peking hendak menghanchorkan kita. Kita semua tentu mengetahui benar² akan bahaya² yang di-hadapi oleh suatu demokrasi penoh seperti yang kita punya, daripada faham Kominis. Oleh itu, kita telah mendirikan benteng pertahanan yang kukuh untuk menghadapi kekacauan Kominis

dan pengalaman kita sa-lama 12 tahun dalam menghapuskan keganasan Komunis ada-lah bokti-nya.

Malaysia tiada memperchayai faham Komunis sama ada faham Komunis yang sudah di-ulangkaji (revisionist) atau faham Marx yang terbiasa itu (traditional Marxist), tetapi Malaysia akan menimbang berhubung dengan negara² yang chondong kepada apa² sahaja dorongan faham politik asalkan negara² tersebut melahirkan perasaan persahabatan yang tulus-ikhlas terhadap kita, dan dengan berasaskan kepada fahaman ini, akan menimbang menghantar dan menerima wakil² diplomatik kepada atau daripada negara² Komunis Eropah Timor seperti Russia dan Yugoslavia, sa-kira-nya di-pandang berfaedah kepada negara seluroh-nya. Khusus-nya, kita akan menyokong apa² langkah tindak-balas pengaruh China Komunis di-Tenggara Asia, kerana kita mengetahui akan ranchangan² yang di-ranchangkan dalam bahagian benua ini.

Australian Immigration Regulations

48. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of External Affairs to state if he is aware that Mr Siva Kuru the newly elected President of the Overseas Students' Association of New South Wales made the allegation that Asian Students in Australia were "being treated like a bunch of criminals" by the Australian Immigration Department, and if so, whether our High Commissioner in Canberra has investigated this allegation and what is the result of his investigation.

The Prime Minister: The quotation comes from a speech made by Mr Sivakumar of Seremban who is President of the Overseas Students Council from New South Wales. The Overseas Students Council represents thirteen overseas student bodies in New South Wales and have a total of two thousand five hundred to three thousand members. The speech was made at a Student Council Dinner.

Mr Sivakumar made this allegation in reference to certain resolutions adopted at the Overseas Students Service Conference held in Adelaide from

15th to 17th August which Mr Sivakumar, as President of the Overseas Students Council of New South Wales, attended. One of the points contained in the resolutions is the manner in which the Australian Immigration Regulations are applied to overseas students which often contributes to the problems confronting non-European students in Australia and the welfare of overseas students being adversely affected by restrictions imposed by the Immigration authorities.

Whatever may be the feeling of the students Malaysia would expect them to resist from attacking the host country. Any genuine grievances could be brought up with Malaysian High Commission in Australia who is constantly in touch with Malaysian students there. The Malaysian High Commission enjoys good relations with the Department of Immigration and all Malaysian student problems taken up by the High Commission have been satisfactorily dealt with.

Afro-Asian Conference

49. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of External Affairs if it is true that he stated that it was "IMMATERIAL" whether Malaysia was invited or not to the Algiers Conference of Afro-Asia Nations, and if so, whether this indicates that Malaysia is veering away from Afro-Asia instead of getting into the mainstream of Afro-Asia.

The Prime Minister: The Hon'ble the Prime Minister did not exactly say that it was "immaterial" whether Malaysia was invited or not to the Algiers Conference. Taken in the context of his speech during this occasion, and at other times, what the Prime Minister meant was just that Malaysia would be very happy to attend the Conference, if invited, but that she will not go on her bended knees to beg for admission. Malaysia's attendance, it must be pointed out, is a matter of right, and not of privilege. Attendance at the Afro-Asian Conference, it must be stressed, is based on geographical grounds: i.e. all sovereign and independent countries within the geographical region of Asia and Africa.

MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING

Mrs Chin Sai Khen

50. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Information and Broadcasting to state:

- (a) the reason why Mrs Chin Sai Khen failed to get a plane flight to Kuching to be by the bedside of her husband before he passed away;
- (b) whether he realizes that no amount of condolence rewards, etc., will wash away the negligence on the part of those concerned for their failure to get Mrs Chin a plane flight to Kuching on Saturday, 28th August, 1965; and
- (c) whether he is aware that on that day at 5.30 p.m. a Malaysian Airways Comet left Singapore for Kuching with 18 vacant seats. If so, why Mrs Chin was not put on that flight.

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Enche' Senu bin Abdul Rahman): The Information Department here was informed of the incident at 10 a.m. on Saturday.

As Mrs Chin had no telephone at her house in Seremban the Information Office there was immediately told to convey the news to her and to make all necessary arrangements to bring her to Kuala Lumpur to catch the 1.15 p.m. flight to Singapore to embark on that evening's Comet to Kuching.

The department here also made immediate arrangements for her immigration and passport clearances. Unfortunately, Mrs Chin arrived here after 1.15 p.m. and the plane had already taken off.

At this time a cable was received from Kuching that Mr Chin would be flown to Singapore for treatment. Because of this, the Information Department sought clarification from Kuching by telephone but owing to poor reception it was not possible to know for sure whether Mr Chin had left for Singapore. In view of this,

sending Mrs Chin over that evening might be a wild goose chase, when in all probability Mr Chin was on his way to Singapore, as stated in the cablegram. However, subsequent message indicated that his condition was improving and that he would remain in Kuching.

A seat was therefore booked for Mrs Chin on the Monday morning flight to Kuching. To ensure that she would be on time for the flight at 7 a.m. arrangements were made for her to stay in Kuala Lumpur. But when news of her husband's death was received in the early hours of Monday morning and broken to her, she called off the trip to return to Seremban to make necessary arrangements.

Press Coverage of Prime Minister's Visit to Sarawak

51. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Information and Broadcasting to state the reasons for the inadequate arrangements for press coverage of the Prime Minister's visit to Sarawak on 22nd August, 1965, whether he is aware that there has been a complaint by the *Straits Times* that its reporter had been excluded from a reception at Kuching, and if so, whether he will assure the House that the Department of Information will co-operate fully with the press at all times.

Enche' Senu bin Abdul Rahman: The Honourable Member seems to be under a misapprehension on this subject probably because he has taken note only of the complaint made by the *Straits Times* Reporter as published in that paper. If the Honourable Member had followed the issue he would have found out the true position both from the letter to the Editor of the *Straits Times* from the Director of Information Services and a few days later from the statement by the Honourable Chief Minister of Sarawak himself.

As stated by the Honourable Chief Minister, the invitations to the reception in Kuching were issued by his office to certain members of the press in their individual capacity only and not as journalists since no invitation

was issued to the press as such. However, the speeches made at the reception were duly released to all the newspapers and other mass media through the Department of Information the same night.

In the circumstances, it is difficult to blame the Department for the *Straits Times* Reporter not getting an invitation and the Department had fully co-operated with the press in respect of professional needs as evident from the release of speeches at the said reception the very same night.

Duty Officer at Press Room

52. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Information and Broadcasting if there is an officer on 24 hours duty, at the press room in the Department of Information and if not, why not; whether he is aware that this important facility must be available to the press so that information of an urgent nature will be disseminated to the press at all times of the day and night.

Enche' Senu bin Abdul Rahman: The important facility which the Honourable Member has expressed to be made available to the Press by the Press Division of the Department of Information has been adequately provided by existing arrangements which have been specifically made to meet the needs of the Press and their publication deadlines.

Thus the Press Room is open from 0830 to 2200 hours on week-days, 0830 to 2100 hours on Saturdays, and from 1500 to 2200 hours on Sundays and public holidays. During those hours when the Press Room is not open a stand-by is on duty to receive any urgent message for transmission to or contact officers of the Department. Press Division Officers and other senior officers of the Department are on call duty at any time of the day or night.

To facilitate mutual contact with pressmen and other connected with mass communications media, the Press Division produces and issues a "Press Guide" containing the names, addresses,

telephone numbers, both office and house, of persons connected with:

- (i) the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting and the Departments under its charge—Information, Radio, Television, Film Unit;
- (ii) Newspapers;
- (iii) News magazines and other journals;
- (iv) foreign news agencies, correspondents and representatives;
- (v) High Commissions and Embassies (Press Attaches, Information Officers);
- (vi) Commercial and Industrial Organizations (Public Relations Officers, Information Officers);
- (vii) Mass media communications organizations (Rediffusion).

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

Loans Floated

53. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Finance the amount of loans that were floated in 1965 (a) abroad, (b) locally, and their rates of interest.

The Minister of Finance (Enche' Tan Siew Sin):

- (a) Up to 25th October, 1965, the Government had raised two loans abroad during the year. Firstly, agreement has been reached with the United States Government for the supply, on credit, of military equipment to the extent of US\$4 million (M\$12.2 million) at 3% per annum interest. Secondly, a public issue of US\$25 million (M\$76.4 million) was made in New York at 5½% per annum interest.
- (b) Up to 25th October, 1965, the Government had raised four loans in Malaysia during the year, totalling \$168 million, at interest rates ranging from 5% to 5¾% per annum. In addition, National Defence Bonds were issued this year at interest rates ranging from 5% to 5¾% per

annum, depending on the dates of maturity. Subscriptions to these Bonds are still being received, and \$7,173,550 have been subscribed up to 25th October, 1965.

54. Dr Lim Chong Eu asks the Minister of Finance to state what loans the Government has incurred from local and from foreign sources in the years 1962, 1963 and 1964, giving details of total sums of money borrowed in each case and calculated total amount of interest to be repaid at the rate of interest set for each loan when the loan is finally repaid.

Enche' Tan Siew Sin: In 1962, the Government raised five domestic loans totalling \$195 million. The rates of interest for these loans ranged from 4½% per annum to 5½% per annum. Interest payable up to maturity, that is, to 1980, will be \$147 million. In 1963, the Government raised seven domestic loans amounting to \$223 million at interest rates ranging from 4½% to 5½%. The interest payable up to maturity, in this case, 1983, will be \$169 million. In 1964, the Government raised five domestic loans totalling \$171 million at interest rates ranging from 4½% to 6%. The interest payable up to maturity, in this case, 1984, will be \$164 million.

The amounts of interest mentioned above are gross figures which include interest paid on advance deposits for each of the loans in question.

In 1962, the Government did not raise any foreign loans. In 1963, the Government raised two foreign loans. Firstly, a loan of £5 million (M\$42 million) at an interest rate of 6½%. The gross interest payable to the time of maturity in 1973 will be \$27 million. This is a gross figure which has not been set off against interest receivable by the Sinking Fund on stock which has been purchased in the market. Secondly, a loan of D.M. 21 million (M\$16 million) was raised from the Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau (Reconstruction Loan Corporation) of the Federal Republic of Germany for the Deepwater Wharves Project in Butterworth at 3% interest p.a. The total

amount of interest payable by 1980 will be \$5 million. In 1964, the Government did not raise any foreign loans.

Loans from Employees Provident Fund

55. Dr Lim Chong Eu asks the Minister of Finance to state the total amount of money which the Government has borrowed from the Employees Provident Fund, and also what sums of money have been borrowed from the E.P.F. by other organisations, which are quasi-government bodies or other non-government bodies, and the rate of interest on which these loans have been made.

Enche' Tan Siew Sin: The total amount of money borrowed by the Federation Government from the Employees Provident Fund as at 30th September, 1965, was approximately \$1.1 billion. Sums of money borrowed from the Employees Provident Fund by other organisations which are quasi-Government bodies or other non-Government bodies as at 30th September, 1965, and the rates of interest on which these loans were made are as follows:

<i>Description</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Average rate of interest</i>
(a) Quasi-Government bodies	\$59,957,050	4.42%
(b) Non-Government bodies	49,650,178	6.46%

Customs Examination Hall Subang Airport

56. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Finance if he is aware that customs officers and passengers too feel embarrassed when the examination of the luggage of passengers takes place under the eyes of onlookers in the public gallery above at the Subang Airport. If so, what steps does he intend to take to prevent the "clearance hall looking like a public museum" as has been remarked upon by the Minister of Transport.

Enche' Tan Siew Sin: I am aware of this problem and I will examine the possibility of blocking the Customs examination hall from the view of those in the public gallery at the Airport.

Prosecutions under Customs Ordinance and Excise Act

57. Enche' Kam Woon Wah asks the Minister of Finance to state the number of cases under the Customs Ordinance, 1952 and Excise Act, 1961 which have been brought to and dealt with by the courts in the State of Selangor within the last three years and the percentage of these cases where admissions of guilt by the accused were made to the Customs and Excise Officers.

Enche' Tan Siew Sin: In the State of Selangor over the last three years, 28 cases were brought before the courts under the Customs Ordinance, and 186 cases under the Excise Act. Of these, 78% were cases where admissions of guilt had earlier been made.

Aid from World Bank

58. Enche' Ahmad bin Arshad bertanya kepada Menteri Kewangan samaada Malaysia telah menjadi Ahli "Kelab Bantuan kepada Malaysia" Bank Dunia yang di-anjorkan oleh negeri² yang maju, dan jika ya, apakah langkah permulaan Bank tersebut dalam ranchangan-nya membantu kita.

Enche' Tan Siew Sin: Menteri Kewangan telah berucap dalam suatu meshuarat yang di-anjorkan oleh Bank Dunia, di-Washington pada 4hb Oktober, 1965 mengenai apa yang diperlukan bagi pembangunan Malaysia, dengan berasaskan projek² yang termasuk dalam Ranchangan Pembangunan Lima Tahun Malaysia Yang Pertama (1966-70). Meshuarat ini telah di-hadhiri oleh wakil² dari dua belas negara yang terdiri daripada Australia, Belgium, Canada, France, Jerman, Jepun, Belanda, Norway, New Zealand, Switzerland, United Kingdom dan Amerika Sharikat. Menteri Kewangan berjaya dalam tujuan utama membuat ucapan itu, oleh kerana meshuarat pada 'am-nya telah melahirkan persetujuan terhadap chara yang di-jalankan oleh Kerajaan Malaysia dalam tugas memajukan ekonomi dan ber-setuju pada dasar-nya bahawa suatu Badan Perundingan bagi melaraskan bantuan² luar kepada Malaysia, perlu di-adakan. Badan Perundingan ini, seterusnya, bersetuju bersidang lagi dari

masa ka-samasa untuk mengatorkan chara² yang patut bagi melaraskan bantuan² seperti itu kepada Malaysia. Ini telah di-jelaskan dalam kenyataan akhbar yang di-keluarkan oleh Bank Dunia sa-lepas meshuarat tersebut. Tidak lama sa-lepas di-adakan meshuarat yang pertama Badan Perundingan itu, beberapa buah negara yang di-wakili dalam meshuarat itu, sa-sunggohnya telah berunding dengan Bank Dunia berkenaan dengan tempat hendak mengadakan meshuarat akan datang, yang mereka rasai patut di-adakan di-Eropah. Ini menunjukkan bahawa sambutan awal dari negara² yang sa-harus-nya menyumbang, adalah menggalakkan. Badan Perundingan ini boleh bersidang lagi hanya sa-lepas Ranchangan Pembangunan Lima Tahun Malaysia Yang Pertama, di-luluskan oleh Parlimen, dan kemudian daripada itu baharu-lah dapat dimulakan ranchangan bantuan yang sa-benar-nya.

59. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Finance to state how successful has been his mission to raise the \$2,000 million from abroad for the 1st Malaysian Five-Year Plan, and whether he could enumerate the countries who have agreed to help us in raising this amount of money.

Enche' Tan Siew Sin: The Minister of Finance addressed a meeting sponsored by the World Bank in Washington on 4th October, 1965, on the development needs of Malaysia based on the projects included in the First Malaysian Five-Year Development Plan (1966-70). This meeting was attended by representatives of twelve countries, viz., Australia, Belgium, Canada, France, Germany, Japan, the Netherlands, Norway, New Zealand, Switzerland, the United Kingdom and the United States. The Minister of Finance was successful in the immediate object of the exercise in that the meeting expressed general agreement with the Malaysian Government's approach to the task of economic development and agreed in principle that a Consultative Group for co-ordinating external assistance to Malaysia was desirable. This Consultative Group has further agreed to

meet again from time to time to devise appropriate ways of co-ordinating such aid to Malaysia. This was made clear in the press statement issued by the World Bank after the meeting. The very fact that soon after the first meeting of this Consultative Group, a number of countries represented thereat had actually discussed with the World Bank the venue for the next meeting, which they felt should be held in Europe, is an indication that the initial response from potential donor countries is encouraging. This Consultative Group can only meet again after the First Malaysian Five-Year Development Plan has been approved by Parliament, after which it should be possible to get down to the actual aid programme.

MINISTRY OF HEALTH

Sungei Buloh Leprosarium "Open Day"

60. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Health if he is aware that the Sungei Buloh Settlement Council has been asked to renovate and repaint the Community Hall for the "Open Day" of the Leprosarium to be held in October, 1965; that this renovation and repainting has cost the Sungei Buloh Settlement Council about \$2,240, and if so, whether he will take steps to reimburse the Sungei Buloh Settlement Council for work undertaken at the request of the Ministry of Health.

The Minister of Health (Enche' Bahaman bin Samsudin): It is not true to say that the Sungei Buloh Settlement Council was asked by the Ministry to renovate and repaint the Community Hall for the "Open Day" of the Leprosarium held in October, 1965. This building belongs to the Sungei Buloh Settlement Council and is maintained by it. I do not therefore see any reason why the Government should reimburse the Council

Pay Cut from Hospitalized Workers

61. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Health if he is aware that workers in the Leprosarium when they are hospitalized have 70% of their pay cut, that this is contrary to the promise

he made in the Dewan Ra'ayat in reply to an adjournment speech by me that he will take steps to remove this cut from the pay of workers who are hospitalized, and whether he will take action to correct the situation.

Enche' Bahaman bin Samsudin: What I said in reply to the Honourable Member's adjournment speech on 5th March, 1965, was that I would look into this matter more closely with a view to improving the position especially in regard to those who are absent on account of illness. The question is still being studied by my Ministry.

Leaks in Roofs

62. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Health if he is aware that the roofs of some of the houses in the labour lines at the Sungei Buloh Leprosarium leak during a heavy rain, and if so, whether he will take steps to see that this is remedied as early as possible.

Enche' Bahaman bin Samsudin: I am not aware that the roofs of the houses in the labour lines of the Sungei Buloh Leprosarium are leaking. If they are, it is the responsibility of the occupants to report to the Medical Superintendent.

Roads

63. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Health if he is aware that some of the roads to the workers' quarters are in a bad state of disrepair and that they have not been repaired for the last eight years, and if so, whether he will take immediate steps to repair these badly kept roads.

Enche' Bahaman bin Samsudin: No, I am not. The approach road to the workers' quarters is being improved every year and except for the last section which is about four chains, the whole road has been tarred. By 1966 the last section of the road will be tarred.

Cloth Rations

64. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Health if he is aware that the cloth rations issued to the female

patients for Sungei Buloh Leprosarium is in respect of the cloth rations for the year 1964, and if so, to state (a) why have the cloth rations for the female patients for the year 1965 not been issued to them yet, and (b) whether he will issue instructions that the two rations for the year 1965 be issued without further delay.

Enche' Bahaman bin Samsudin: Due to the delay in getting the cloth in 1964 that year's ration was given at the beginning of 1965. The ration for 1965 has already been issued to the patients in October, 1965.

65. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Health if he is aware that the cloth rations for male patients have been reduced from $4\frac{1}{2}$ yards to $3\frac{1}{2}$ yards per patient, and if so, to state what are the reasons for such a cut. If it is on the promise that the quality of the cloth will be improved, whether he is aware that this has not been so.

Enche' Bahaman bin Samsudin: I am recently aware that cloth ration for male patients at the Sungei Buloh Leprosarium has been reduced from $4\frac{1}{2}$ yards to $3\frac{1}{2}$ yards. I am looking into this matter.

Patients Overstaying Their Leave

66. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Health if he is aware that recently some of the patients of the Sungei Buloh Leprosarium overstaying their leave have been discharged from the Leprosarium, and thus causing great hardship to the discharged patient, and if so, whether he will take steps to put a stop to such practice.

Enche' Bahaman bin Samsudin: The patients who overstay their leave are usually warned or fined, but are not discharged on this account.

Eye Bank

67. Enche' Kam Woon Wah asks the Minister of Health to state in view of the urgent necessity of an eye bank and in particular of recent visits to this country of eminent eye surgeons who have recommended the setting up of

an eye bank, whether he would consider introducing legislation for the setting up of an eye bank in this country. If so, whether he would consider utilizing the services of the Malayan Association for the Blind. If not, why not.

Enche' Bahaman bin Samsudin: I am quite aware of the need for an eye bank and for this reason a bill on corneal grafting has been drafted. It is now nearing its final stage for consideration by the Government.

My Ministry will welcome any help from voluntary organisations including the Association for the Blind to bring in donors.

Che' Tom binti Limon

68. Enche' Ahmad bin Arshad bertanya kepada Menteri Kesihatan (a) kenapa sa-orang yang bernama Che' Tom binti Limon dari Singkang, Bukit Gambir, Muar, yang hendak bersalin telah di-kejarkan ka-Rumah Sakit Besar, Melaka pada 12hb Ogos, 1965 tetapi tidak ka-Rumah Sakit, Muar, (b) apa rawatan yang di-berikan kepada-nya apabila dia di-masokkan ka-Rumah Sakit Besar, Melaka, dan (c) berapa lama kemudian daripada itu dia meninggal dunia.

Enche' Bahaman bin Samsudin: Pertanyaan ini agak-nya mengenai Che' Tunjiah binti Asmor dari Singkang, Muar, oleh sebab tidak ada orang dengan nama Che' Tom binti Limon yang di-masokkan ka-Rumah Sakit Umum, Melaka, untok bersalin pada 12hb Ogos, 1965.

Che' Tunjiah binti Asmor mula²-nya di-bawa ka-Rumah Sakit, Muar dan telah di-pereksa oleh Pegawai Perubatan siapa telah memberi rawatan chemas oleh sebab di-dapati perempuan itu tidak dapat bersalin dengan senang. Kemudian ia-nya di-pindah kepada Rumah Sakit Umum, Melaka, dengan ambulan oleh sebab di-Rumah Sakit, Muar, tidak ada Tabib Sakitpuan. Rawatan dan perubatan yang mustahak telah di-beri kepada Che' Tunjiah binti Asmor di-Rumah Sakit Umum, Melaka, akan tetapi malang-nya ia meninggal dunia lepas 10 jam 15 minit.

69. Enche' Ahmad bin Arshad bertanya kepada Menteri Kesihatan supaya menyatakan punca² yang bertanggungjawab atas kelambatan memberitahu kematian Che' Tom di-Rumah Sakit Besar, Melaka, yang menyebabkan jenazah perempuan itu di-kebumikan empat hari sa-lepas kematian-nya dan ada-kah tindakan telah di-ambil terhadap mereka yang terlibat dalam perkara itu.

Enche' Bahaman bin Samsudin: Tidak-lah benar di-katakan ada kelambatan bagi melaporkan kematian Che' Tunjiah. Suami si-mati itu telah di-beri tahu melalui Polis dengan sa-berapa segera lepas kematian akan tetapi suami itu tidak datang sa-hingga dua hari kemudian. Tatkala ia sampai ia tidak mengambil mayat itu pulang. Ia datang pula ka-esokkan hari-nya dan meminta mayat itu di-kebumikan oleh pihak Rumah Sakit. Sa-telah itu pihak Rumah Sakit pun kebumikan mayat itu dengan tidak berlengah lagi.

Overtime to Hospital Assistants

70. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Health if his Ministry had agreed in principle to pay overtime allowances to Hospital Assistants. If so, why has this not been implemented; if not, whether his Ministry will start negotiations with the Hospitals Assistants as early as possible before they go on strike.

Enche' Bahaman bin Samsudin: The question of paying overtime to Hospital Assistants is still being studied by the Government and it is hoped that a decision will be made soon.

Dr Ramamritham

71. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Health to state the reason for the resignation of Dr Ramamritham, the eye specialist at Malacca Hospital and whether there has been shabby treatment of Dr Ramamritham as alleged. If so, whether the Minister does not realize that such action on the part of the senior officers in his Ministry will lead to further resignations.

Enche' Bahaman bin Samsudin: Dr Ramamritham resigned from the Government Service of his own accord. I am not aware of the shabby treatment as alleged by the Honourable Member.

Antibiotics in Chinese Medicine Shops

72. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Health if he is aware of the illegal sale of antibiotics in Chinese Medicine Shops, and that this constitutes a menace to the health of the buyers, if so, what steps has his Ministry taken to stamp out this practice.

Enche' Bahaman bin Samsudin: The Ministry of Health is aware of such illegal sale of antibiotics in Chinese Medicine shops. 5 cases have already been brought to court. Action has also been taken by the Ministry of Health to intensify efforts to bring offenders to book.

73. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Health whether he is aware of the need to recruit more pharmacists to eradicate this illegal sale and that there were pharmacists in this country who cannot get jobs in the Government service. If so, to state the reason for not recruiting them.

Enche' Bahaman bin Samsudin: I am aware of the need for more Pharmaceutical Chemists to meet the requirements of the country. It is not true to say there were qualified Pharmacists in this country who could not get job in the Government Service. The recent advertisement to fill 13 vacancies brought in only eight candidates.

Hospital Assistants

74. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Health whether he is aware of the acute shortage of the old style Hospital Assistants, and if so, whether his Ministry has instituted a crash programme to meet this critical shortage of Hospital Assistants.

Enche' Bahaman bin Samsudin: I am very much aware of the shortage. Action has already been taken by my

Ministry to embark on a revised programme for training of more and more Hospital Assistants to meet the shortage.

Mr P. Visuvanathan

75. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Health if he is aware of the allegations by Mr P. Visuvanathan of Pokok Assam New Village, Taiping, that his son died at the Taiping Hospital for lack of medical attention in July this year, whether he has investigated this matter, and if so, what are the findings of the investigation and the action that has been taken; whether, if there has been negligence on the part of any officer, the Minister will assure the House that he would impress on all officers working in all hospitals that they should not be negligent in their duties as such negligence may well result in death as has happened in this case.

Enche' Bahaman bin Samsudin: The case has been thoroughly investigated by my Ministry. I am satisfied that there was no undue delay in examining the child as soon as he was brought to the hospital. No blame can therefore be placed on the hospital staff.

Hospital Services

76. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Health if he is aware that there has been allegations of lack of courtesy and of negligence regarding hospital services, that this is mainly due to shortage of staff of all categories, and if so, what steps he has taken to remedy such shortage of staff.

Enche' Bahaman bin Samsudin: I am aware that there have been allegations of lack of courtesy and of negligence regarding hospital services. This is due to various factors. Among these are shortage of staff, as stated by the Honourable Member, resulting in extra load being thrown on them and misunderstanding which frequently arises between the staff and the public. Increasing awareness on the part of public to get more and more medical treatment and the lack of full appreciation and understanding on their part of our limited services at this stage of

the country's progress are also contributing factors.

The Ministry has already embarked on training programmes for the various categories of staff to meet the shortage.

Goodwill Committees

77. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Health what progress has been made in the formation of Goodwill Committees and whether they have served any useful purpose so far.

Enche' Bahaman bin Samsudin: There are not less than 65 Government hospitals and institutions in the States of Malaya. Over the last two months not less than 50% of these hospitals and institutions have goodwill committees. So far they have served a very useful purpose.

Salary Structure of Medical Officers

78. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Health to state how far he has been successful in persuading his ministerial colleagues that the doctors in this country deserve a better deal, whether he is aware that not only are the number of superscale posts for doctors not adequate but the highest that a specialist can aspire to is Superscale F which carries a salary of \$1,490, and if so, what steps he has taken to meet these two needs of serving doctors.

Enche' Bahaman bin Samsudin: The allowances for housemen have been increased and the commencing salaries of Medical Officers and Dental Officers have also been increased recently.

I am aware of the need to improve the Superscale structure of not only the specialists but also of the administrative Medical Officers. A special committee has been appointed to go into this subject.

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

Political Detainees

79. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Home Affairs if there are any political prisoners, who, having

served the sentences meted out to them by the British, are still being kept in detention by the present Government. If so, to state how many of these political detainees are there, and of these how many are Malays.

The Minister of Home Affairs (Dato' Dr Ismail bin Dato' Haji Abdul Rahman): There are no political prisoners originally arrested by the British in the States of Malaya and the Colony of British North Borneo, who are still being kept in detention by the Alliance Government. There are, however, still under detention in Sarawak 90 political detainees who were arrested during the period of the Brunei Rebellion in December, 1962, and the early days of Indonesian Militant Confrontation. Two of these detainees are Malays. They are being detained because, after full consideration of each case, I consider that if they were released they would present a threat to security.

Police Investigations

80. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Home Affairs if he is aware of the statement by Mr Justice Ali bin Hassan in the High Court at Ipoh on 7th September, 1965, that he was stunned by the low standard of investigations by the police in this country in certain criminal cases, and if so, what steps does he propose to improve the efficiency of the police in this respect.

Dato' Dr Ismail: I am aware of the statement made by Mr Justice Ali bin Hassan in the High Court at Ipoh on 7th September, 1965. The learned Judge did not say that he was stunned at the low standard of investigations by the Police. His statement was merely on the facts that the accused in the particular case should not have been brought before the Court and that the clothes worn by the complainant were not produced as exhibits.

The Preliminary Enquiry was ordered at the instance of the Deputy Public Prosecutor and the Magistrate who heard the Enquiry had already considered that there were sufficient grounds for committing the accused for

trial on a charge of rape. The complainant's clothes were not produced because they had been washed by the complainant and the Chemist found no incriminating evidence and the Deputy Public Prosecutor decided not to produce them as exhibits.

I am generally satisfied with the standard of police investigations. I am also satisfied that every effort is being made by the Police to attain the highest possible standards by sending officers on training courses both at the Police College, Kuala Kubu Bharu, and overseas.

81. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Home Affairs if he is aware that on 25th September, 1965, a magistrate, Tuan Abdul Rani bin Haji Hussein, told a police officer, Inspector Inder Singh "you are not fit to be a police officer. You have been an interested party not an impartial one as an investigating officer". If so, whether he has investigated this case and taken appropriate action so that all police officers shall at all times act impartially in the course of their duties.

Dato' Dr Ismail: I am aware that on 25th September, 1965, the Kuala Lumpur Magistrate, Enche' Abdul Rani bin Haji Hussein, severely criticised Inspector Inder Singh in open court. The Investigation Paper which resulted in the prosecution of one Surjan Singh for making a false report had been perused by the Deputy Public Prosecutor, who directed the prosecution of Sarjan Singh and issued a sanction. A study of the Investigation Paper has shown that Inspector Inder Singh had carried out a fair investigation and without any indication of being biased in favour of either party.

Training to Police Officers

82. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Home Affairs if he is aware of the obvious shortcomings of newly appointed Inspectors in the Police Force, and if so, whether he will consider establishing a Police College for the purpose of giving adequate training to police officers.

Dato' Dr Ismail: Candidates for appointment to the Inspectorate must be educationally and otherwise qualified as specified in the Police (Scheme of Service for Inspectors) Regulations, 1959. The minimum educational qualification is the Oversea School Certificate or the Federation of Malaya Certificate of Education. Successful candidates are required to serve a probationary period of three years during which time they undergo theoretical and practical training for 18 months; before becoming eligible for confirmation as Inspectors they must pass prescribed examinations in law, regulations and the Malay language and must obtain satisfactory reports on their work and conduct from their Commanding Officers. I am not sure what the questioner means by the expressions "obvious shortcomings of newly appointed Inspectors in the Police Force". They are all qualified on appointment as probationers and must further qualify themselves before becoming eligible for confirmation as Inspectors. As regards the establishment of a Police College, there has been a Police College in existence at Kuala Kubu Bharu ever since 1952 where courses of higher training are continuously held for Inspectors and for other police officers.

Police Interference in Trade Union Disputes

83. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Home Affairs if he is aware of the accusation by the Transport Worker's Union of the police interfering in trade union disputes, that on 7th October, 1965, a police officer threatened to arrest the leaders of the strikers of the Chip Seng on strike at the Light Industrial Area, Setapak, Kuala Lumpur, under the Emergency Regulations and to demolish their tents. If so, whether this does not constitute interference in a trade union dispute and should be stopped as the police should be neutral in any trade union dispute.

Dato' Dr Ismail: On 7th October, 1965, about 35 strikers of the Chip Seng Printing Press obstructed the entrances to the office and store. The management made a complaint to the

Police to the effect that their lorries were unable to enter or leave the premises. Acting on the report, a party of Police under a senior police officer proceeded to the Chip Seng Press. On his arrival there, he found male and female strikers seated across the entrances. He explained to those causing the obstruction that they were committing an offence and warned them that if they refused to clear the entrances, he would be forced to act in accordance with the law. After his warning, those causing the obstruction cleared the entrances and the Police party withdrew. At no time did the senior police officer or any other police officer present make any threats to any of the strikers.

84. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Home Affairs to inquire into and explain, and if necessary, set up a Commission of Inquiry to investigate into the behaviour of the police in breaking the strike of the Pahang Mail Transport Workers at Chan Sow Lin Road, Kuala Lumpur, on the 16th February when at about 12 noon 3 lorry loads of police interfered with the strike and apparently with the help of P.W.D. drivers, removed the lorries from the area.

Dato' Dr Ismail: I have caused enquiries to be made into the allegations against the police, of breaking the strike in connection with the Pahang Mail Transport Workers strike at Chan Sow Lin Road. I am satisfied that the police went to the scene as a result of information received and that their presence there was purely to ensure that there would be no breach of the peace. I am to say emphatically that the police had nothing whatsoever to do with providing the drivers employed to remove the lorries, the arrangements for which were made by the management.

Tun Lim Yew Hock

85. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Home Affairs to state under what provision of the Constitution of Malaysia has Tun Lim Yew Hock been made a Malaysian citizen and whether he has fulfilled the residential qualification for naturalization.

Dato' Dr Ismail: Tun Lim Yew Hock was granted a certificate of naturalisation under Article 19 (2) of the Federal Constitution after he had satisfied the Government that he had the residential qualifications stipulated in the said Article.

Victims Killed or Injured by Gangsters

86. Enche' Kam Woon Wah asks the Minister of Home Affairs to state:

- (a) the number of criminal cases within the last three years where innocent persons were killed or injured by thugs or gangsters in this country; and
- (b) whether the Honourable Minister would consider legislation for compensation or financial assistance to the families of the victims.

Dato' Dr Ismail:

- (a) The number of persons believed to be innocent who were killed or injured by secret society or thug gang members over the past three years is as follows:

- (i) Killed 9
- (ii) Injured 58

It should be stated that some of these victims might themselves be members of rival secret society or thug gangs but whose activities had not come to Police notice and as such were not traced from Police secret society records.

- (b) No, as this not regarded as being a Government liability.

Citizens, Foreigners and Indigenous People

87. Enche' Ahmad bin Arshad bertanya kepada Menteri Hal Ehwal Dalam Negeri:

- (a) berapa bilangan orang² asing yang menjadi warganegara negeri ini sejak Merdeka hingga sekarang;
- (b) bilangan orang² asing dalam negeri ini, dan
- (c) berapa bilangan ra'ayat bumi-putra dalam negeri ini.

Dato' Dr Ismail:

- (a) 1,740,244 orang (sa-hingga 30hb September, 1965);
- (b) Lebih kurang 1,970,000 orang;
- (c) Lebih kurang 4,850,000 orang. (Perkataan "negeri" itu di-beri ma'ana Malaysia).

Police Barrack in Tangkak

88. Enche' Ahmad bin Arshad bertanya kepada Menteri Hal Ehwal Dalam Negeri ada-kah Kementerian itu akan mendirikan Barrack Polis di-bandar Tangkak, dan jika ya, bila.

Dato' Dr Ismail: Kementerian Hal Ehwal Dalam Negeri sedang membuat pertimbangan untuk mendirikan sebuah balai polis di-Tangkak serta dengan 34 buah kelas "G" quarters untuk pegawai² rendah yang telah kahwin. Penting di-ingatkan bahawa ranchangan ini akan menerima perhatian yang sama seperti ranchangan² bangunan Polis yang lain. Dengan itu tarikh bagi ranchangan bangunan di-Tangkak di-mulakan ada-lah bergantung kepada wang perbelanjaan yang akan di-beri pada masa hadapan untuk ranchangan bangunan² polis.

District Police Office at Tangkak

89. Enche' Ahmad bin Arshad bertanya kepada Menteri Hal Ehwal Dalam Negeri ada-kah pihak Kementerian sedar akan beberapa kesulitan² yang di-alami oleh 70,000 orang penduduk² di-Tangkak sejak di-bubarkan Pejabat Polis Daerah di-situ. Jika ia, ada-kah Kementerian itu berchadang mengadakan balek Pejabat Polis Daerah di-Tangkak.

Dato' Dr Ismail: Kawasan Tangkak pada masa ini ia-lah di-bawah kawalan 4 balai polis, ia-itu Tangkak, Sungei Tami, Bukit Gambir dan Sagil. Ka-empat² balai polis ini mempunyai kekuatan sa-orang Merinyu, sa-orang Merinyu Rendah dan 58 orang pegawai² rendah. Segala pengeluaran lesen² daripada pihak polis ada-lah terdapat di-Balai Polis Tangkak, kechuali pengeluaran lesen senjata-api. Lesen ini boleh di-dapati di-Ibu Pejabat Polis Daerah, Muar, ia-itu 17

batu daripada Tangkak. Memandangkan kapada rendah-nya bilangan² jenayah di-kawasan ini kawalan polis pada masa ini ada-lah di-anggap menchukupi. Tidak ada sebab² yang nyata untuk memberi dorongan bagi kawasan ini di-tubuhkan sa-buah Pejabat Daerah Polis.

Sarawak United Peoples' Party

90. Enche' Ahmad bin Arshad bertanya kapada Menteri Hal Ehwal Dalam Negeri berapa buah chawangan² Parti Ra'ayat Bersatu Sarawak (SUPP) yang telah di-haramkan sa-takat ini, sebab²-nya di-ambil tindakan demikian dan bilangan ahli²-nya yang di-tahan.

Dato' Dr Ismail: Sa-banyak dua chawangan dan tiga chawangan kecil Parti Ra'ayat Bersatu Sarawak telah di-haramkan. Mereka ia-lah Chawangan LUNDU dan SARIKEI dan chawangan kecil SEMPADI, Batu 24 Jalan Serian dan JAKAR. Sebab² mereka itu telah di-haramkan telah pun di-umumkan pada tempoh hari yang lalu. Segala chawangan² ini adalah di-bawah pengaruh komunis dan mereka telah di-gunakan untuk menjalankan perbuatan² pengkhianat ka-atas negara. Tidak ada chatetan² rekod yang di-simpan mengenai perhubungan politik orang² tahanan ini ia-lah sebab mereka di-tahan dan di-tangkap atas kenyataan² dan perbuatan² subversif mereka ka-atas negara.

Penangkapan dan tahanan mereka bukan di-buat atas dasar bahawa mereka telah termasuk dalam sa-suatu parti politik, dengan itu tidak-lah dapat di-katakan dengan tepat berapa-kah orang² tahanan ini yang terdiri daripada ahli² Parti Ra'ayat Bersatu Sarawak (SUPP).

Illicit Arms Manufacturing Unit in Kedah

91. Enche' Ahmad bin Arshad bertanya kapada Menteri Hal Ehwal Dalam Negeri berkaitan dengan kilang membuat senjata, baharu² ini di-jumpai dan di-binasakan dalam hutan dekat Alor Star, Kedah;

(a) berapa jumlah senapang², pistol² dan peluru² yang di-keluarkan daripada kilang itu dan dapat di-rampas oleh pehak polis;

(b) berapa bilangan pengusaha² kilang tersebut, dan ada-kah mereka itu ra'ayat Malaysia, dan

(c) dapat-kah pehak polis menentukan yang mereka itu menerima arahan dan latehan daripada pengganas² komunis di-sempadan Siam, yang bertujuan hendak membekalkan senjata² api tersebut terutama sa-kali kapada mereka² yang bersimpati dengan perjuangan mereka, dan

(d) berapa lama-kah kilang senjata tersebut telah di-dirikan dan ada-kah senjata² tersebut untuk pasaran atau untuk tujuan yang lain.

Dato' Dr Ismail:

(a) Jumlah senjata api yang telah di-keluarkan dari kilang itu ia-lah 5 pistol dan sa-puchok senapang patah buatan sendiri. Tidak ada peluru yang di-keluarkan, tetapi 4 butir peluru senapang patah laras 2 telah di-dapati. Tidak ada senapang atau rifles yang di-buat dari kilang itu;

(b) Chuma sa-orang sahaja yang telah di-dapati bertanggung-jawab menjayakan kilang itu. Ini adalah sebab kilang itu boleh-lah di-katakan sa-buah pondok kecil yang terpenchil di-dalam hutan. Orang yang bertanggung-jawab menjalankan kilang itu ia-lah sa-orang warganegara Malaysia dan ia sa-orang Melayu tempatan.

(c) Orang yang bertanggung-jawab itu tidak menerima sesuatu arahan atau latehan daripada pengganas² komunis, ia mendapat pedoman-nya dalam membuat senjata² api perbuatan sendiri waktu pengalaman-nya di-Bangkok. Tidak ada senjata yang di-keluarkan oleh-nya kapada pengganas² komunis atau mereka² yang bersimpati dengan perjuangan² komunis. Ia nampak-nya tidak mempunyai maksud² yang tertentu dalam membuat senjata itu.

(d) Orang yang bertanggung-jawab itu mula bekerja sambilan lebeh kurang dalam bulan Mei, 1965. Ia telah di-tangkap pada 9hb

Julai, 1965. Senjata² yang telah di-buat oleh-nya itu telah di-jual dengan sulit kepada sa-orang nelayan, sa-orang penanam padi dan 3 orang jenayah yang terkenal. Penyelidikan telah menjunjukkan bahawa ia chuma sempat membuat senjata² yang telah diterangkan dalam jawapan (a) sebelum ia di-tangkap. Ketiga² orang jenayah yang di-katakan itu telah pun di-berkas.

Enche' Ahmad Boestamam

92. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Home Affairs if he is aware that Enche' Boestamam is in bad health in that he had been admitted to Batu Gajah Hospital twice lately and that he has had haematemesis and malaena as well, and if so, whether he will see that Enche' Boestamam gets adequate medical attention and a diet that will not aggravate his ailment.

Dato' Dr Ismail: I am informed that Enche' Boestamam has not been admitted to the Batu Gajah Hospital for treatment lately. This is confirmed by Enche' Boestamam himself in a letter to the *Utusan Zaman* published on 30th October, 1965, when he said that since his detention he has never been admitted into hospital for treatment.

2. All detainees are visited by Government Medical Officers at least once or twice a week to ensure that they are in good health, and if any detainee is seriously ill or in need of special treatment he would be immediately transferred to another hospital outside the detention camp for further treatment.

3. Sick detainees who require special diets are so provided on the advice of the Medical Officer.

"Bulan Jujor"

93. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Home Affairs if he is aware that the Selangor State Government will be launching a "Bulan Jujor" in February 1966 to stamp out corruption among civil servants and to instil in them the need to be polite, alert and

efficient in their dealings with the public, and if so, to state what the Anti-Corruption Bureau has done in this direction and whether it will launch a similar Bulan Jujor for the whole of Malaysia at a later date.

Dato' Dr Ismail: I am aware that the Selangor State Government will be launching a "Bulan Jujor" in February 1966 to stamp out corruption among civil servants and to instil in them the need to be polite, alert and efficient in their dealings with the public.

2. One of the main tasks of the Anti-Corruption Bureau is to inculcate upon members of the public an awareness of the evils of corruption and to instil into the minds of Government servants the need to be prompt, courteous and efficient in their dealings with the public. To this end, the Director of the Anti-Corruption Bureau and his Assistant have been touring the country giving talks on this subject not only to members of the public attending civic courses but also to Government servants.

3. It has always been in the mind of the Federal Government to launch such a campaign throughout the country but in view of the present heavy emergency commitments shouldered by the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, this will have to be shelved for the present.

Uniform for Immigration Officers

94. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Home Affairs if he is aware that members of the Immigration Service of Malaya are dissatisfied with the uniform issued to 117 subordinate Immigration Officers, and if so, what steps he has taken or proposes to take to meet the wishes of the said officers, or whether he proposes to wait until the said union take industrial action before he bestirs himself.

Dato' Dr Ismail: I have received the recommendations of the Controller-General of Immigration, Malaysia, on the new style of uniform to be adopted as a common uniform for Immigration Officers in Malaya, Sabah and Sarawak

to replace the existing ones. These recommendations are being actively considered by my Ministry in conjunction with the Treasury and the Federation Establishment Office. A decision on this matter will be made shortly.

Official History of the Emergency

95. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Home Affairs to state:

- (a) how much has been spent so far on the "official" history of the 12 year Emergency by the Mr Anthony Short;
- (b) how much time has been already spent on this project; and
- (c) how much longer will it take before the project will be completed.

Dato' Dr Ismail:

- (a) The total amount spent up to end of October, 1965, is \$38,244.82.
- (b) Since June 1961.
- (c) The work is expected to be completed by the end of 1966.

Work Permits for Singaporeans

96. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Home Affairs if the Government intends to introduce work permits for Singaporeans and if so, to state how he proposes to impose this restriction.

Dato' Dr Ismail: The Government has no intention, for the time being, of introducing work permits (Employment Passes) for Singaporeans.

MINISTRY OF JUSTICE

Tan Bak Lay

97. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Justice if he is aware that on 19th August, 1965 in Penang, Mr Justice H. S. Ong criticised the framing of charges against a 70-year old man, Tan Bak Lay accused of an act of which "there is not one jot of evidence". If so, whether he will assure this House that the Court officials up and down the country will be more careful in their work so that innocent people will not be charged in Court and thus bring our system of justice into disrepute.

The Minister of Justice (Dato' Dr Ismail bin Dato' Haji Abdul Rahman):

I was aware of the remark made by Mr Justice H. S. Ong when he called for a revision of the case P.P. vs. TAN BAK LAY where the accused had pleaded guilty to a charge of knowingly retaining stolen property but the President, Sessions Court, did not accept his plea of guilt and discharged the accused after he had given an explanation of how he came into possession of the property. The Learned Judge did remark that the President was wrong in discharging the accused, and that he should have rejected the plea of guilt and proceeded with the trial. This is the case where on 4th August, 1965, a person in Penang Town lost in his house a steel trunk containing \$50 cash and his clothings. At 8.30 a.m. the next morning an old Chinese man named TAN BAK LAY was seen opening a steel trunk at a back-lane and when approached by a person he ran away but was chased and arrested. It is clear, therefore, that there is ample evidence to charge the accused for retaining stolen property. The duty to put up the charge is either done by the Police or the Deputy Public Prosecutor and in this particular case it was done by the Police. The Judge is free to make his comments or remarks but that does not mean that all his remarks should be taken for granted as correct. I can assure the House that Court officials and the Police prosecuting officers always try their best to be careful in their work in the administration of justice but this does not mean that they do not make mistakes once in a way.

Shortage of Magistrates

98. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Justice if he is aware of the acute shortage of Magistrates in the lower courts in Kuala Lumpur, so much so that often one Magistrate had to cover three courts to ensure that there was no delay in the administration of justice. If so, whether he will take immediate steps to remedy this deficiency.

Dato' Dr Ismail: I am aware that there is no acute shortage of Magistrates in the lower courts in Kuala

Lumpur, which has particularly necessitated one Magistrate to cover three courts to obviate delay in the administration of justice.

An answer to the second part of this question therefore does not arise.

99. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Justice what is the reason for the chronic shortage of Magistrates in most of the Courts in Malaya whether it is because there is a shortage of legally qualified personnel in this country, also whether he is aware that there is an abundance of lawyers trained both locally and abroad who can be recruited as Magistrates and will he take steps to recruit more Magistrates to meet this shortage.

Dato' Dr Ismail: The establishment of Magistrates in the Judicial Department is made up of qualified Legal Officers and State Clerical Service Officers on secondment. The shortage of Magistrates is due to the resignations of Legal Officers who enter into private practice after gaining experience, transfers of Judicial Officers to the Legal Department and the award of Judicial Scholarships to serving Magistrates.

The Legal Department and the Judicial Department are staffed by Legal Officers in the Federation Legal Service. It is true that there is an abundance of Non-Malay Lawyers trained both locally and abroad who can be recruited as Magistrates, but because of the shortage of Malay personnel with legal qualifications it is not possible to recruit Legal Officers to fill existing vacancies of Magistrates on the basis of the Malay : Non-Malay ratio. However, it would be possible to recruit Malay officers without legal qualifications on a temporary basis to fill existing vacancies of Magistrates in the Judicial Department but this cannot be done for the Legal Department which accepts only qualified officers.

Circuit Magistrate

100. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Justice if he is aware that owing to the absence of a Circuit Magistrate, Nibong Tebal, Butterworth and Bukit Mertajam have been without

a Magistrate since April, 1965, and that more than 100 cases have not been heard in these three courts. If so, whether he will expedite the posting of an adequate number of Magistrates to the three courts concerned so that there shall be no delay in the administration of justice in these three courts.

Dato' Dr Ismail: I am aware that owing to the ill-health of the Circuit Magistrate, the Magistrates Courts at Butterworth, Nibong Tebal and Bukit Mertajam had been without a Magistrate since April, 1965, and that despite the fact that a Circuit Magistrate from Parit Buntar was detailed to cover these courts in addition to his duties, there was a number of outstanding cases. A new Circuit Magistrate has been posted to these Courts with effect from 1st October, 1965, and it is hoped that the backlog of cases will be cleared soon.

Divorce amongst Muslims

101. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Justice whether he is aware that the divorce rate amongst Muslims in this country is still very high and that Muslim women and their children are the ones who suffer most; if so, whether the Government proposes to introduce legislation to provide uniform Muslim marriage and divorce laws throughout the country and to make efforts to urge the people of this country not to practice polygamy.

Dato' Dr Ismail: As provided under the Constitution, divorce under the Muslim Law is a State matter and not a Federal matter and it is, therefore, outside the responsibility of my Ministry. Although the Constitution provides that Parliament may make laws with respect to any matter enumerated in the State List for the purpose of promoting uniformity in the laws of two or more States (Article 76 (i) (b)), this Government at present does not propose to introduce legislation to provide uniform Muslim marriage and divorce laws throughout the country unless there is a request by the States to put up such legislation. The States will not make such a request unless the Rulers of the States, who in each State is the

Head of the Muslim Religion (except Penang and Malacca), have given their approval. It is to be noted that at present the Muslim Laws in each State are almost uniform.

MINISTRY OF LABOUR

Medical Cards of Employees

102. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Labour if he is aware that some employers insist on their employees, prior to taking up an employment, agreeing in writing that their medical cards can be at the disposal of, and be read by the management, that this is an unethical practice, and that the Malayan Medical Association and workers have protested against this coercion by the employers, and if so, whether he will take steps to persuade MECA to stop this unethical practice.

The Minister of Labour (Enche' V. Manickavasagam): I understand that the Malayan Medical Association has already taken the matter up with the MECA and that MECA has agreed to advise its members to stop this practice.

Medical Certificates issued by Doctors

103. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Labour if he is aware that some employers refuse to recognize the sick certificates issued by general practitioners to their employees, that this has caused a great deal of difficulties between the doctors and their patients, and if so, whether he will use his good offices with MECA to persuade employers to accept the sick certificates issued by private practitioners.

Enche' V. Manickavasagam: Agreements with trade unions or factory rules themselves normally provide for medical certification by doctors who have been retained by the respective companies. It is understood, however, that in most cases emergency certification by other registered medical practitioners are acceptable to companies.

Estate Hospitals

104. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Labour whether his Ministry has worked out the details of the take over of all estate hospitals. If so, whether they will be made public and the NUPW and the MMA will be consulted on this matter before action is taken.

Enche' V. Manickavasagam: My Ministry is now examining the possibility of extending the services available in the estate hospitals to persons who are not employees of such estates and also the extent to which Government assistance could be provided to such hospitals.

105. Enche' Ahmad bin Arshad bertanya kepada Menteri Buroh ada-kah benar bahawa Kerajaan sedang mengkaji tentang kemungkinan ia mengawal Rumah² Sakit Ladang, dan jika benar, sa-jauh mana-kah kajian itu telah di-jalankan dan berapa-kah jumlah besar Rumah² Sakit Ladang diseluruh Malaysia.

Enche' V. Manickavasagam: Saya sedang mengkaji kemungkinan meluaskan perkhidmatan² Rumah² Sakit Ladang kepada orang² yang bukan pekerja² ladang tersebut dan sa-takat mana bantuan Kerajaan boleh di-beri kepada rumah² sakit ladang. Ada 98 buah rumah² sakit ladang dalam Negeri² Malaya. Angka² bagi negeri Sabah dan Sarawak tidak ada.

Sickness Insurance Scheme

106. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Labour when will Mr J. R. Ford complete the study for a sickness insurance scheme and when does the Government intend to introduce this scheme.

Enche' V. Manickavasagam: A preliminary actuarial examination has been effected and the implications of this are presently under study. I am unable to say when this will be completed.

Social Security Scheme

107. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Labour when will Mr A. M. Ambo complete the study of a

Social Security Scheme and when the Government intends to introduce this scheme.

Enche' V. Manickavasagam: Mr A. M. Ambo arrived in Malaysia on 4th October, 1965, and is now examining the possibility of introducing an Invalidity Pension Scheme. It is not possible to state when he will complete his work but every effort is being made to expedite this matter.

Overlapping of work done by Mr Ford and Mr Ambo

108. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Labour to state (a) if there are any other experts in this country drawing up a sickness insurance scheme and a social security scheme, (b) whether the work of Mr Ford and Mr Ambo will overlap, and if so, whether too many cooks will not spoil the soup.

Enche' V. Manickavasagam:

(a) No.

(b) No.

Unemployment Statistics

109. Enche' Lim Kean Siew asks the Minister of Labour for statistics on unemployment in Malaya for the years 1963, 1964 and 1965.

Enche' V. Manickavasagam: The statistics on unemployment are not available for this period. However, the following are the figures of registrants at the Employment Exchanges in Malaya:

1963	79,979
1964	90,798
1965 (as at 30th Sept., 1965)	91,334

It should be noted that not all registrants at the Employment Exchanges are unemployed persons. Some of them register to seek a change of employment whilst some on the register might have already found employment subsequent to their registration.

110. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Labour to state the figures of unemployment State by State up to the end of September, 1965.

Enche' V. Manickavasagam: The figures of unemployment are not available for this period but the following are figures in respect of job-seekers registered with the various Employment Exchanges in Malaysia. It should be noted that not all registrants are unemployed. Some register to seek a change of employment, while some on the register might have already found employment:

No. of Job-seekers registered at Employment Exchanges as at 30th September, 1965

Kedah/Perlis	9,366
Penang/Province Wellesley	13,964
Perak	20,274
Selangor	17,953
Negri Sembilan	3,802
Johore	11,178
Pahang	2,907
Kelantan	4,300
Trengganu	2,143
Malacca	5,447
Total	91,334

Racial Composition of Estate and Rubber Plantation Workers

111. Enche' Lim Kean Siew asks the Minister of Labour what are the racial proportions of the various estate workers and rubber plantation workers.

Enche' V. Manickavasagam: No records of the racial composition of estate and plantation workers are kept.

Employment of Young Persons in Machinery Work

112. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Labour if he is aware that the Chip Seng & Co., Setapak, Kuala Lumpur, is employing young persons between the ages of 16 to 18 years to do work on machinery. If so, would he state (a) how many of them are there and (b) since when has Chip Seng & Co. started employing such young persons.

Enche' V. Manickavasagam: I am aware that the Chip Seng & Co., Setapak, Kuala Lumpur, employs

persons between the ages of 16 and 18 to work on machinery. On 27th September, 1965, there were 11 such persons, employed since the following dates:

1-5-61; 13-8-62; 16-11-62; 16-1-63;
9-9-63; 1-5-64; 1-8-64; 1-10-64;
1-3-65; 1-6-65 and 27-9-65.

Employment and Trade Union Ordinances

113. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Labour whether he would consider setting up a Special Committee to revise the Employment Ordinance and the Trade Union Ordinance in view of protests made by numerous trade unions in this country.

Enche' V. Manickavasagam: My Ministry is now reviewing all labour legislations and a Special Committee of officials has in fact already held two meetings in this respect.

South Indian Labour Fund

114. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Labour to state the amount of assets held by the South Indian Labour Fund Board, what is the annual revenue derived from these assets and for the purposes this revenue is spent.

Enche' V. Manickavasagam: Full details on these matters are contained in the Annual Report of the South Indian Labour Fund Board for the year 1964, tabled as Statute Paper No. ST. 99/65.

Protection for Contract and Casual Workers

115. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Labour to state whether legislation will be introduced as early as possible to protect workers engaged on contract and casual systems of employment so that employers will not evade the necessity of paying workmen's compensation and hospitalisation benefits, etc., of giving them holidays and security of employment, and from having to work excessively long hours.

Enche' V. Manickavasagam: Legislation already exists in respect of Workmen's Compensation and Hours of Work covering all workers, whether

casually employed or on contract. The provision of hospitalisation benefits, holidays, etc., would depend very much on the contract of service and the nature of the employment. I am not, therefore, at this stage contemplating legislation in this regard.

I.L.O. Convention 87

116. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Labour to state when the Government will recognise Convention 87 of the I.L.O.—Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise.

Enche' V. Manickavasagam: Convention 87 has been examined in the National Joint Labour Advisory Council which advised the Minister of Labour that it would be not possible for Malaysia to ratify it. However, many of the principles enunciated in this Convention have been recognised in Malaysia.

Trade Union for Workers of Beatrice Food Products

117. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Labour if he is aware that the Registrar of Trade Unions refuses to give or is reluctant to give even application forms to workers to form Trade Unions thus because of this the workers of Beatrice Food Products have found it difficult to get application forms to form a trade union. If so, whether he will take steps to expedite matters for the workers.

Enche' V. Manickavasagam: The Registrar of Trade Unions has not refused nor has he been reluctant to give forms of application for the registration of trade unions. I am not aware that the workers of Beatrice Food Products have requested for such forms of application.

118. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Labour the reasons why the Registrar of Trade Unions refused to allow the thirty-odd employees of Beatrice Food Products who are engaged in canning condensed milk, most of which is used in making coffee, to join the National Union of Drink Manufacturing Products Workers.

Enche' V. Manickavasagam: The Registrar of Trade Unions considered that the employees of Beatrice Food Products are not engaged in a trade, occupation or industry similar to the trades, occupations or industries catered for by the National Union of Drink Manufacturing Industry Workers.

Rubber Millers and Latex Processing Workers' Union

119. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Labour to state why the Registrar of Trade Unions has to date not taken any action to register the Rubber Mill and Latex Workers' Union which submitted its Constitution and application on the 26th April, 1965, and for which, though it has repeatedly (at least six letters had been sent) asked for replies, it has not received any acknowledgement let alone replies.

Enche' V. Manickavasagam: The Registrar of Trade Unions has in fact taken action on the application submitted by the Rubber Millers and Latex Processing Workers' Union but all correspondence addressed to the Union, under Registered Cover, has been returned to him as there was no such addressee.

Dismissal of Workers for Trade Union Activities

120. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Labour what protection, judicial or administrative recourses there are for workers who are victimised by employers and dismissed for trade union activities in spite of section 8 of the Employment Ordinance, and whether he is aware that this Ordinance itself gives the employers the right to dismiss workers by giving them one month's notice.

Enche' V. Manickavasagam: I am aware of the provisions in the Employment Ordinance relating to the termination of employment. I am also aware of allegations of dismissal of workers for trade union activities. Disputes over such matters have normally been dealt with by the workers' trade unions and, where necessary, the Officers of the Ministry of Labour have offered

their services to assist in the settlement of such disputes.

Section 17 of the Employment Ordinance

121. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Labour whether he is aware that Section 17 of the Employment Ordinance states that where a contract of service between the labourer and his employer terminates, the spouse is also automatically dismissed from service hence not necessitating any separate notice being given to the spouse, and that this particular section has been arbitrarily used in the large estates resulting in great hardship to families, e.g., the PARAMASIVAM case that occurred in Malacca. If so, whether he will take steps to repeal this provision.

Enche' V. Manickavasagam: Section 17 of the Employment Ordinance provides that the spouse of a labourer whose services have been terminated by an employer may within 48 hours of such termination notify the employer that he or she desires to continue in employment with that employer. No action is contemplated to repeal this section of the law.

Workers in Local Mining Companies

122. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Labour if he is aware that his Parliamentary Secretary, Enche' Lee San Choon at the 3rd Biennial Conference of the National Mining Workers Union held recently criticized local mining companies with local management for their lack of progressiveness, and if so, to state what steps his Ministry is taking to see that the mining workers in local mining companies have a fair share of the fruits of their labour.

Enche' V. Manickavasagam: The Parliamentary Secretary was, in fact, referring to the lack of unionisation among workers of the local mining companies and the need for the union to extend its membership to these companies.

Strike by National Union of Securicor Workers

123. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Labour the reason for the

threatened strike by the 140-strong National Union of Securicor Workers. How long this dispute has dragged on, and what action his Ministry has taken to settle this dispute.

Enche' V. Manickavasagam: The strike commenced on 25th October, 1965 allegedly over the question of non-recognition of the Union and the dismissal of a number of workers by the employer. The services of the Ministry have, in the usual way, been made available to both sides to reach a settlement.

MINISTRY OF LANDS AND MINES

Tin-ore Produced in Selangor

124. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Lands and Mines the production figures of tin-ore for the State of Selangor from the year 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963 and 1964.

The Minister of Lands and Mines (Enche' Abdul-Rahman bin Ya'kub):

PRODUCTION OF TIN CONCENTRATES STATE OF SELANGOR

		<i>Tin concentrates Pikuls</i>		<i>Tin-in- concentrates Tons</i>
1960	...	385,874	...	17,382
1961	...	412,046	...	18,542
1962	...	405,355	...	18,210
1963	...	424,048	...	19,044
1964	...	411,347	...	18,463

Behaviour of Officials

125. Enche' Ahmad bin Arshad bertanya kepada Menteri Tanah dan Galian ada-kah dia sedar bahawa ada sa-tengah² pegawai Negeri dan Persekutuan di-bawah Kementerian-nya bersikap sa-olah² mereka maseh berada dalam zaman penjajahan dengan membuang masa, tenaga, kertas Kerajaan dan dengan membalek²kan fail. Jika sedar, apa tindakan dia berchadang hendak ambil untuk menyegerakan tindakan ka-atas sungutan² ra'ayat luar bandar.

Enche' Abdul-Rahman bin Ya'kub: So'alan yang di-kemukakan oleh Yang Berhormat itu sangat umum. Sa-panjang yang saya ketahu² Pegawai² di-bawah Kementerian saya menjalankan pekerjaan dengan memuaskan, malah Pegawai² itu benar² mengetahui dan insaf tentang kesan² burok peme- rentahan penjajah kapada Negeri ini. Tidak ada Pegawai² Negeri di-bawah jaga'an Kementerian saya.

Jika benar ada Pegawai² Persekutuan di-bawah jaga'an Kementerian saya yang bersikap saperti yang di-tudoh, di-minta-lah Yang Berhormat itu menyebut dengan tepat, dan saya akan mengambil tindakan yang sa-patut-nya.

Petroleum Companies

126. Enche' Ahmad bin Arshad bertanya kapada Menteri Tanah dan Galian nyatakan:

- bilangan sharikat² minyak petrol yang telah memohon kebenaran untuk mengeluarkan minyak petrol di-Malaysia;
- berapa bilangan permohonan² saperti itu yang telah di-terima; dan
- negeri² di-Malaysia yang mempunyai sumbar² pengeluaran minyak, sama-ada di-darat atau di-laut.

Enche' Abdul-Rahman bin Ya'kub:

- Tiga sharikat² minyak petrol.
- Dua permohonan telah di-luluskan.
- Negeri Sarawak sahaja.

MINISTRY FOR LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND HOUSING

Assessment due to Municipalities by Federal Government

127. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister for Local Government and Housing (a) how much assessment the Federal Government owes the Municipalities of Kuala Lumpur, Penang, Ipoh and Malacca giving the figures for each town up to the end of 1964; (b) whether the Minister is aware that the Federal Government is setting a very

bad example to the exemplary rate-payers of these towns by not paying up their dues to these Municipalities, and if so, what steps the Minister has taken to prod the Federal Government to pay up its dues as early as possible.

The Minister for Local Government and Housing (Enche' Khaw Kai-Boh):

- (a) Under Article 156 of the Malaysian Constitution the Federal Government is not liable to pay rates but shall in aid of those rates make such contribution in respect thereof. Up to the end of 1964 the approximate assessment payable to the Municipalities is:

Kuala Lumpur	\$6,804,193.00
Ipoh	1,850,237.00
Penang	1,848,896.00
Malacca	194,990.00

The Federal Government has however been making yearly payments on account to all the Municipalities pending a final agreement with the Municipalities.

For the period ending 1964 the Federal Government has made payments on account as follows:

Municipality,	
Kuala Lumpur	\$5,768,775.00
Municipality,	
Ipoh	1,892,690.00
City Council,	
Penang	1,671,831.00
Municipality,	
Malacca	301,000.00

- (b) From the payments made on account it is evident that the Federal Government is not setting a bad example by not paying its dues as alleged by the Hon'ble Member. Action is being taken by the Valuation Division of the Treasury with the Municipalities to determine the contribution payable with a view to final settlement.

Jalan Haji Taib, Kuala Lumpur

128. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister for Local Government and Housing if he is aware that Jalan Haji Taib, Kuala Lumpur, has not yet been repaired although more than a year ago in reply to an adjournment speech of mine in the Dewan Ra'ayat he said that it would be repaired soon, what is the cause of the delay, and when will the road be finally repaired.

Enche' Khaw Kai-Boh: As has been previously explained in reply to adjournment speech by the Hon'ble Member, Jalan Haji Taib is a Private Street and, as such, the Commissioner of the Federal Capital is not empowered to spend Municipal funds on its maintenance and repair. The road must first be made up to his satisfaction under Section 103 of the Municipal Ordinance at the expense of the frontagers and declared a Public Street before the Commissioner can expend such funds on its maintenance.

However, emergency repairs have already been carried out for which funds were provided by the frontagers. No additional works can be done unless further funds are provided by the frontagers.

The present width of Jalan Haji Taib is less than 30 ft whereas it is planned as a 40 ft street which means that a strip of 10 ft or more along the whole of the north side must first be surrendered by the owner of the land or acquired at the expense of the frontagers. In my reply to the Hon'ble Member's adjournment speech, I stressed that the difficulty lies in the expense of land acquisition, and this is still true. Action to acquire this land was initiated but it was found that the cost of acquisition was prohibitive as it would result in the frontagers having to meet an expenditure of approximately \$127 per foot in respect of acquisition and \$60 per foot in respect of cost of making up the road, thus making a total of \$187 per foot. Until this question of land acquisition is resolved and the street made up to the satisfaction of the Commissioner by the frontagers, no

major maintenance and repair can be carried out by the Commissioner of the Federal Capital.

Low Cost Housing Schemes

129. Raja Rome bin Raja Ma'amor bertanya kepada Menteri Kerajaan Tempatan dan Perumahan :

- (a) ada-kah benar bahawa ranchangan² rumah murah ada-lah khas sa-mata² untuk penduduk² kawasan bandar, dan jika ya, terangkan apa-kah ranchangan² untuk mengatasi soal perumahan penduduk² di-kawasan luar bandar termasuk pegawai² rendah dalam perkhidmatan Kerajaan;
- (b) ada-kah Kerajaan akan melaksanakan ranchangan rumah murah di-Kuala Selangor dan Tanjong Karang, di-janjikan dalam tahun 1957, dan jika ya, bila-kah projek tersebut akan di-laksanakan.

Enche' Khaw Kai-Boh:

- (a) Tidak-lah benar bahawa ranchangan² rumah murah di-adakan sa-mata² untuk penduduk² bandar. Mithal-nya, dalam tahun 1965 Kementerian ini meluluskan projek² perumahan yang berikut di-kawasan² yang boleh di-anggap sa-bagai kawasan² luar bandar kerana projek² itu sa-tengah²-nya boleh memberi faedah kepada penduduk² luar bandar:

No.	Kawasan	Jumlah Yunit Rumah	Harga
1.	Pulau Subang, Melaka ..	50	\$175,000
2.	Sitiawan, Perak	50	175,000
3.	Lenggong, Perak	50	175,000
4.	Bidor, Perak	50	175,000
5.	Batu Gajah, Perak	50	175,000
6.	Selama, Perak	50	175,000
7.	Kampong Besut, Trengganu ..	78	195,000
8.	Bukit Kechil, Trengganu ..	100	200,000
9.	Wakaf Mek Zainab, Kelantan	187	748,000
10.	Lembah Jasar, Pahang ..	30	120,000
11.	Ranchangan perkampungan bagi Nelayan di-Kuala Pahang	113	90,000
12.	Rawang, Selangor	129	352,000
13.	Ulu Bernam, Selangor	20	40,000
14.	Kalumpang, Selangor	40	90,000

No.	Kawasan	Jumlah Yunit Rumah	Harga
15.	Kuala Kubu Bharu, Selangor ..	30	\$ 60,000
16.	Batang Kali, Selangor	50	120,000
17.	Perkampungan Baharu Pandamaran, Klang	56	112,000
18.	Telok Gadong Klang (Peringkat II)	123	230,000
19.	Ranchangan menempatkan sa-mula nelayan ² Mersing, Johor ..	100	120,000
20.	Rengam, Johor	30	105,000
21.	Pagoh, Muar, Johor	50	175,000
22.	Bukit Kepong, Muar, Johor ..	25	87,500
23.	Kota Tinggi, Johor	38	133,000
24.	Kampong Seberang Tok Pi, Perlis	100	250,000
25.	Ranchangan untuk Nelayan, Kuala Kedah	220	385,000

Ahli Yang Berhormat itu tentu-lah mengetahui bahawa sungguhpun beberapa buah daripada ranchangan ini ada-lah di-dalam kawasan² pehak berkuasa tempatan, namun demikian kawasan² itu bersifat luar bandar. Mengenai soal memasokkan pegawai² Kerajaan dalam Bahagian² rendah supaya mendapat faedah ranchangan rumah murah ini, kedudukan-nya ia-lah asalkan sa-sorang kakitangan Kerajaan itu pendapatan-nya sa-keluarga berjumlah tidak lebeh daripada \$300 sa-bulan, dia boleh bermohon minta sa-buah rumah berharga murah. Ahli Yang Berhormat itu hendak-lah juga sedar bahawa Lembaga Kemajuan Tanah Persekutuan membena rumah² di-dalam ranchangan² kemajuan tanah yang kesemua-nya di-kawasan² luar bandar.

- (b) Kementerian Kerajaan Tempatan dan Perumahan belum lagi menerima apa² permohonan daripada Kerajaan Negeri Selangor untuk meminjam wang bagi projek² rumah berharga murah di-Kuala Selangor dan Tanjong Karang. Oleh hal yang demikian, tidak-lah di-ketahui bila projek² ini akan di-lancarkan.

Civil Defence Corps

130. Enche' Ahmad bin Arshad bertanya kepada Menteri Kerajaan Tempatan dan Perumahan berapa jumlah

Ahli² Pasokan Pertahanan 'Awam di-seluruh Malaysia menurut perkara² di-bawah ini:

- (a) Laki²;
- (b) Perempuan; dan
- (c) kemudahan yang di-berikan.

Enche' Khaw Kai-Boh: Jumlah kekuatan tenaga Pasokan² Pertahanan 'Awam dalam Malaysia ada-lah seperti berikut:

(a) Lelaki	...	...	16,302
(b) Perempuan	...	...	657
			<hr/> 16,959 <hr/>

(c) Kemudahan² yang di-sediakan ia-lah:

- (i) Semua ahli² Pasokan Pertahanan 'Awam di-lengkapkan dengan kelengkapan peribadi yang termasuk uniform², topi² beret, wisel², chapras² (shoulder badges), sepatu² (boots) dan pembalut betis (anklets).
- (ii) Semua ahli² Pasokan Pertahanan 'Awam di-bayar elaun² latehan (yang boleh turun naik sa-bagaimana yang di-sharatkan dalam Undang², dan bergantung kepada pangkat² yang di-sandang oleh ahli² dalam Pasokan² itu). Sa-lain daripada itu, tiap² ahli di-bayar elaun kenderaan daripada tempat tinggal-nya ka-tempat dia di-lateh, mengikut kadar bayaran Kerajaan.
- (iii) Semua ahli² juga di-beri latehan daripada latehan dalam pertolongan-chemas, memadam api-kebakaran, tugas² pengawas, menyelamatkan hingga ka-tugas² kebajikan dan tugas² di-ibu pejabat. Alat² latehan sentiasa di-sediakan untuk mereka berlateh.

Replacement of Local Councils by Rural Councils

131. Enche' Ahmad bin Arshad bertanya kepada Menteri Kerajaan

Tempatan dan Perumahan bahawa memandang kepada kemerosotan dan kesulitan² yang di-alami oleh Majlis Tempatan, di-Malaya, sama ada Kementerian tersebut akan mengambil alih Majlis Tempatan itu, dengan persetujuan Kerajaan² Negeri, dan digantikan dengan Majlis Luar Bandar, sa-bagaimana yang di-laksanakan di-Melaka dan Pulau Pinang.

Enche' Khaw Kai-Boh: Sangkaan umum Ahli Yang Berhormat bahawa semua Majlis Tempatan sekarang menghadapi kesulitan² dan sedang merosot, tidak-lah benar. Oleh kerana Surohanjaya di-Raja, yang di-lantek untuk memeriksa kerja² Majlis Tempatan, telah mula menjalankan tugas-nya, maka ada-lah di-rasai bahawa apa² langkah 'am untuk mengubah taraf Majlis² Tempatan, patut-lah menunggu shor² Surohanjaya tersebut.

Bridges across Klang River

132. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister for Local Government and Housing to state:

- (a) whether it is true that the developers of Malaysian and Selangor Mansions, off Batu Lane, Kuala Lumpur, had undertaken or promised to build two bridges across the Klang River in that area, and if so, why they have not been built yet; if not, why they had been allowed to develop that area where the entry and exit facilities are so poor that it is virtually a fire trap;
- (b) whether he will require the developers to construct the bridges as early as possible.

Enche' Khaw Kai-Boh:

- (a) The developers of Malaysian and Selangor Mansions did not undertake or promise to build two bridges across the Klang River in this area at the time of approval to their development. The approval was given in early 1961 by the then Municipal Council for the development and they considered that the 20 ft wide access (now known as Jalan

Masjid India) from Jalan Melayu would be sufficient until the new bridges proposed by the Commissioner of the Federal Capital were constructed over the Klang River, together with the road along the line of the Sungei Bunus between Jalan Ampang and Jalan Campbell.

- (b) As the Commissioner has been unable to allocate sufficient funds for the construction of the bridges and road, and the traffic consultants have recommended that this is unnecessary from a general traffic point of view until 1970-1975, the developers have offered to construct one of the bridges at their own expense. A contract is at present being drawn up for this purpose.

Shortage of Parking Space along Jalan Tuanku Abdul Rahman, Kuala Lumpur

133. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister for Local Government and Housing if he is aware that there is a great shortage of parking space along Jalan Tuanku Abdul Rahman, Kuala Lumpur, that the space between Nos. 335 and 337 Jalan Tuanku Abdul Rahman, Kuala Lumpur, can be converted into a car park; if so, whether he will take steps to do this as early as possible so as to ease partly the parking problem along that road.

Enche' Khaw Kai-Boh: The Minister for Local Government and Housing is aware that there is a shortage of parking space along Jalan Tuanku Abdul Rahman, Kuala Lumpur, but the space between Nos. 335 and 337, Jalan Tuanku Abdul Rahman is a street reserve and is a private street. As such the Commissioner is unable to make it up as a car park although it is quite extensively used for the purpose.

Low-Cost Flats at Johore Bahru and Kuantan

134. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister for Local Government and Housing if he is aware that the Low-Cost Housing Flats at Johore Bahru and Kuantan upon which construction

has completed, have been lying unoccupied for more than half a year; if so, what are the reasons, and whether it is not a waste of tax-payer's money to leave these flats unoccupied; and would he assure this House that there will be no such delays over the occupancy of housing schemes financed by his Ministry in future.

Enche' Khaw Kai-Boh: The Low-Cost Flats at Jalan Lumba Kuda, Johore Bahru, were built with State funds and not Federal loan funds and as such the allocation of these flats is a matter entirely for the State Government. The Minister for Local Government and Housing is not aware of any low-cost flats built in Kuantan but if the Hon'ble Member is referring to the low-cost housing project in Tanah Puteh, Kuantan, it is true that there has been delay in the allocation. The delay has been largely due to the State Government's inability to accept the allocation policy laid down by the Federal Government and even to this date no reply has been received from the State Government asking that our allocation policy be observed. It is understood that the houses are now tenanted. As for wasting the tax-payer's money, in so far as the Federal Government is concerned the State Government must repay the loan to the Federal Government in accordance with the terms of the loan agreement regardless of whether the houses are occupied or not. No loss is incurred by the Federal Government and any loss resulting from non-occupation must be borne by the State Government. Allocation of low-cost houses and flats outside the Federal Capital are the responsibility of the State Governments and Municipalities but the Ministry of Local Government and Housing is represented on State/Municipal Allocation Committee to offer advice and to see that Federal Government policy is observed. The Ministry has already addressed State Governments/Municipalities on the need to allocate low-cost houses before they are completed, so that they can be tenanted immediately after completion. State Governments/Municipalities will be reminded of this from time to time. In so far as the Federal Capital is

concerned the Minister gives the assurance that there will not be any unnecessary delay in tenanting low-cost houses/flats.

Central Bus Station

135. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister for Local Government and Housing when will the CENTRAL BUS STATION for Kuala Lumpur be built, and whether he is aware there is a desperate need for the station and that the sooner it is built the better.

Enche' Khaw Kai-Boh: The Minister for Local Government and Housing is aware of the need for a Central Bus Station but does not agree that this need is desperate. The proposal for the Central Bus Station was included in the First Malaysia Plan, 1966 to 1970 but in view of the current financial stringency, this proposal has been accorded low priority and has been deferred. However, the bus station will be erected as soon as funds are made available. Work will commence next year on the construction of another bus station at Jalan Skola.

By-pass Roads for Kuala Lumpur

136. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister for Local Government and Housing if he is aware that the provision of by-pass roads for Kuala Lumpur together with an efficient system of internal transport will go a long way towards solving Kuala Lumpur's chronic chaotic traffic ailment, and if so, whether he will take steps to implement this suggestion.

Enche' Khaw Kai-Boh: A traffic study has been undertaken for Kuala Lumpur and certain by-pass roads have been recommended in the report. Land is at present being reserved for these and they will be constructed as and when they become necessary and funds are available. It is intended that certain of those recommended in the traffic survey as required during the period 1965-1970 should be constructed during this period. Many improvements to junctions within the town area have already been completed and a number of minor improvements to the busy main roads will be carried out during the next five years.

Fire Services

137. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister for Local Government and Housing if he is aware that the 1,000-member National Union of Fire Fighting Services of Malaya wants the Central Government to take over all fire fighting units in the country instead of their now being controlled by either State Government or Local Authorities. If so, what action has been taken over this request for centralization.

Enche' Khaw Kai-Boh: Yes. Fire Services under the 9th Schedule of the Federal Constitution is a State subject, and any step towards centralization will involve consultation with the State Governments and amendments to the Constitution. The request for centralization has been considered and it has decided that except in time of war, there is no valid reason why fire services should be a Central Government responsibility because throughout the world the common practice is that fire services are the responsibility of Local Authorities, viz., Municipalities, County Councils and authorities of like nature.

Training Facilities for Fire Services

138. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister for Local Government and Housing to state, since he has admitted that there is a lack of training facilities for fire services, what steps he has taken to remedy this deficiency.

Enche' Khaw Kai-Boh: It is not correct to say that there is a lack of training facilities for fire services. A Central Fire Training School has been in existence since 1958 at which instruction in fire fighting and fire prevention is being given to all ranks of fire service personnel up to Station Officer level. Training in industrial fire protection is also given at this Training School. With the rapid pace of industrialization and other developments in the country, the Ministry of Local Government and Housing has recognized the need to improve training facilities and for this purpose, a new Central Fire Training School will be built under the 1st Malaysia Development Plan.

Developers of Housing Estates

139. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister for Local Government and Housing if he is aware of the exploitation by some developers of housing estates, and if so, when he will introduce legislation to curb such exploitation.

Enche' Khaw Kai-Boh: The Minister for Local Government and Housing is aware of the exploitation by some developers of housing estates. Action was taken to draft legislation to curb such exploitation and since "Housing and provision for housing accommodation" is a subject in the State List of the 9th Schedule of the Federal Constitution, the draft Bill was sent to all the State Governments in the States of Malaya on 9th April, 1965, for their comments and views. All State Governments but one have sent their views and comments which are now being processed. The Minister for Local Government and Housing hopes to introduce this legislation at the first sitting of Parliament in 1966.

Low-Cost Housing Units in Malaya

140. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister for Local Government and Housing to state:

- (a) the number of low-cost housing units that have been built by the Government in Malaya for the years 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963 and 1964;
- (b) what is the generally accepted requirement of housing in relation to the population; and
- (c) whether the low-cost housing provided by the Government fulfils that requirement.

Enche' Khaw Kai-Boh:

(a)

<i>Year</i>	<i>No. of low-cost housing units built</i>		
1960	110
1961	418
1962	815
1963	2,628
1964	2,491

(b) In the absence of a National Housing Survey of the States of Malaya, the Ministry of Local Government and Housing has had to rely on population statistics to work out the housing needs of the country. The population, as at mid-1964, was 7.8 million for the States of Malaya with an annual increase of 3%. This gives an annual increase of 234,000 persons. Of this increase it is estimated that about 20% will be able to purchase their own houses without any difficulty. Of the remaining 187,200 persons it is estimated that about 60% will require low-cost housing while the other 40% will require some form of financial assistance such as loans from Malaya Borneo Building Society, Co-operative Societies, Banks, etc., to purchase houses. This therefore gives a figure of 112,320 persons requiring low-cost housing. The Ministry assumes a standard of 6 persons per dwelling and this therefore equates an annual need of 18,720 low-cost housing units. This does not however take into account the present backlog in urban housing resulting from squatters, overcrowding in shop houses, cubicles and slum clearance. According to the Federal Commissioner for Town and Country Planning it is estimated that in Kuala Lumpur 60% of the total population is inadequately housed and if it is assumed that similar conditions exist in other urban areas, then of the 3.2 million living in urban areas (1962 figure) 1.92 million are inadequately housed. At 6 persons per housing unit this represents a backlog of 320,000 units. No figure is entered for backlog in rural housing since it is not readily available from existing statistics. Acknowledging a 20-year period to work out the present backlog in housing it will be necessary to build 16,000 units per annum which in addition to the 18,720 units required for population increase give a total

of 34,720 units of low cost housing to be built per annum.

(c) Owing to financial stringency arising from Confrontation and the diversion of finance to defence, the low-cost housing provided by Government will not be able to completely fulfil the requirement given in the preceding paragraph. Because of this the Minister is pursuing into every possible avenues of finance for low-cost housing other than Government.

Footbridges at Jalan Tuanku Abdul Rahman and Jalan Bungsar

141. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister for Local Government and Housing whether there is a proposal to build footbridges at Jalan Tuanku Abdul Rahman and Jalan Bungsar, and if so, when will they be built.

Enche' Khaw Kai-Boh: A footbridge is already under construction by the A.I.A. over Jalan Ampang. Consideration is now being given for provision to be entered in the 1966 Budget for a similar footbridge over Jalan Tuanku Abdul Rahman and Jalan Bungsar.

MINISTRY OF NATIONAL AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

F.L.D.A. Schemes

142. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of National and Rural Development the number of F.L.D.A. schemes that have been started since its inception. Kindly give the number and name of schemes in each State year by year and the settlers in each scheme.

The Minister of National and Rural Development (Tun Haji Abdul Razak bin Dato' Hussain): The details requested are as follows:

Year	No.	Name of Scheme	State	No. of Settlers	
				Resident as at 30-9-65	Eventual
1957	1.	Ayer Lanas ..	Kelantan ..	400	400
1958	2.	Kemendore ..	Malacca ..	379	380
	3.	Solok Menggong ..	..	97	97
	4.	Chalok ..	Trengganu ..	372	400
	5.	Batu Lapan ..	Kedah ..	86	86
1959	6.	Endau ..	Johore ..	255	255
	7.	Machap ..	Malacca ..	120	120
	8.	Bilut Valley ..	Pahang ..	581	600
	9.	Sungai Tiang ..	Kedah ..	511	530
	10.	Bukit Tembaga ..	..	152	152
	11.	Guar Napai ..	..	144	144
1960	12.	Kong Kong ..	Johore ..	430	430
	13.	Sungai Tiram ..	..	110	110
	14.	Kulai ..	..	238	400
	15.	Ayer Hitam ..	..	318	325
	16.	Parit Haji Idris ..	..	54	54
	17.	Bukit Serampang ..	..	365	370
	18.	Tenang ..	..	355	361
	19.	Hutan Percha ..	Malacca ..	275	300
	20.	Sendayan ..	N. Sembilan ..	245	497
	21.	Labu Jaya ..	..	237	540
	22.	Gedangsa ..	Selangor ..	229	600
	23.	Ijok ..	Perak ..	232	500
	24.	Kampong Awah ..	Pahang ..	258	400
	25.	Kg. New Zealand ..	..	219	270
1961	26.	Teck Wah Heng ..	Johore ..	181	250
	27.	Lenga ..	..	211	218
	28.	Kemelah ..	..	236	400
	29.	Medoi ..	..	253	260
	30.	Chemplak ..	..	236	400
	31.	Bukit Rokan ..	N. Sembilan ..	147	400
	32.	Sungai Lui ..	..	125	125
1961	33.	Sungai Buaya ..	Selangor ..	147	400
	34.	Sungai Klah ..	Perak ..	111	400
	35.	Bersia ..	..	151	360
	36.	Sungai Tekam ..	Pahang ..	159	400
1962	37.	Pasak ..	Johore ..	Nil	200
	38.	Pasir Raja ..	..	Nil	320
	39.	Bukit Batu ..	..	151	200
	40.	Pasir Besar ..	N. Sembilan ..	Nil	406
	41.	Sungai Dusun ..	Selangor ..	Nil	500
	42.	Lasah ..	Perak ..	96	400
	43.	Klau Valley ..	Pahang ..	91	400
	44.	Ulu Jempol ..	..	Nil	500
	45.	Seberang Taylor ..	Trengganu ..	Nil	200
	46.	Jerangau ..	..	93	400
	47.	Belara ..	..	Nil	220
	48.	Tenang-Besut ..	..	59	250
	49.	Teloi Kanan ..	Kedah ..	93	200
1963	50.	Bukit Besar ..	Johore ..	Nil	340
	51.	Ulu Tebrau ..	..	Nil	400
	52.	Bukit Serampang Utara ..	..	Nil	330
	53.	Bukit Jalor ..	N. Sembilan ..	Nil	421
	54.	Sungai Kelemah ..	..	Nil	426
	55.	Sungai Berang ..	Perak ..	Nil	400
	56.	Kampong Sertik ..	Pahang ..	Nil	400
	57.	Sungai Nerek ..	..	Nil	400
	58.	Bukit Tajau ..	..	Nil	400
	59.	Bukit Bading ..	Trengganu ..	Nil	362
	60.	Lubok Merbau ..	Kedah ..	Nil	400
1964	61.	Sungai Sayong ..	Johore ..	Nil	390
1965	62.	Bukit Ramun ..	..	Nil	300
		Jumlah ..		9,202	21,099

Monetary Assistance to Settlers

143. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of National and Rural Development to state (a) the amount of monetary assistance given to each settler every month; (b) whether it was not originally intended that the assistance should be only for the first two years; (c) whether it is true that this cash aid has not stopped; and (d) if so, what are the reasons for this continued aid.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak:

(a) A settler is paid at the rate of \$2.90 per working day. On the average a settler earns between \$50 to \$75 depending upon the number of days he works.

(b) Yes.

(c) Yes.

(d) The original intention to stop "subsistence allowance" was based on the assumption that it would be possible to develop dusun areas—for short term crops—by the third year. It was found that it is not possible for settlers to undertake simultaneous development of both the main and the subsidiary crops.

144. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of National and Rural Development the amount of monetary assistance given to F.L.D.A. settlers year by year since its inception and whether any of the money spent has been recovered. If not, why.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Payments to settlers for work done are charged not to the individual accounts but to job accounts which will ultimately be pro-rated. Consequently, all cash receipts by settlers are charged to various expenditure items such as establishment and maintenance of agricultural areas, roads, drains, etc., etc. Total direct agricultural developments costs including housing, tools

and implements for F.L.D.A. Schemes, year by year, are given below—

	Year		<i>Amount of Direct Agricultural Development Expenditure</i>
August	1956-June 1957	...	\$ 212,660
July	1957-June 1958	...	258,910
July	1958-June 1959	...	1,311,936
July	1959-June 1960	...	2,782,225
July	1960-June 1961	...	4,220,124
July	1961-June 1962	...	10,639,285
July	1962-June 1963	...	10,156,647
July	1963-June 1964	...	15,771,373
July	1964-June 1965	...	16,450,062
			<hr/>
			\$61,803,222

The settlers start repaying their loans when their rubber or oil palm starts production. Up to date seven schemes have already commenced production and the settlers in these schemes have begun to repay their loans.

145. Pengiran Tahir Petra bertanya kepada Menteri Pembangunan Negara dan Luar Bandar ada-kah dia sedar bahawa sa-bahagian daripada ra'ayat bumiputra Sabah mempunyai tanah yang tiada di-usahakan tetapi kerana mereka tidak ada kemudahan hendak mengusahakan tanah itu ada-kah Kerajaan berchadang membantu mereka mengusahakan tanah mereka, dan jika sedar, apa-kah bantuan itu dan chara ia boleh di-dapati.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Saya sedar ia-itu sa-tengah daripada orang² bumiputra di-Sabah tidak mempunyai kemampuan yang perlu untuk memajukan tanah mereka. Tetapi, keadaan ini sedang di-baiki oleh Kerajaan Negeri dengan memberi bantuan wang kepada kumpulan² pekebun² kecil dalam Rancangan Penempatan Kecil. Bantuan² yang di-beri berupa bahan² tanaman perchuma, baja, perkakas² rumah, dan pemberian wang kerana tanaman.

Rubber Factory in Gersik, Johore

146. Enche' Ahmad bin Arshad bertanya kepada Menteri Pembangunan Negara dan Luar Bandar:

- (a) ada-kah benar bahawa Kerajaan berchadang hendak menutup kilang getah di-Gersik, Johor, dan jika ya, apa sebab-nya; dan
- (b) boleh-kah Kerajaan menyerahkan kilang itu kepada Sharikat Kerjasama Membeli Getah Bumiputra.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak:

- (a) Pada masa ini saya tidak berchadang hendak menutup kilang getah di-Gersik itu. Akan tetapi, ada-lah menjadi dasar Kerajaan menutup kilang² yang tidak mendatangkan keuntungan.
- (b) Kerajaan akan bersedia menyerahkan kilang itu dengan syarat² tertentu jika Sharikat Kerjasama Pasaran Getah Bumiputra itu di-dapati berkebolehan menguruskan-nya.

Bumiputra Congress Resolutions

147. Enche' Mohd. Daud bin Abdul Samad bertanya kepada Menteri Pembangunan Negara dan Luar Bandar, daripada 19 keputusan Konggres Bumiputra, berapa banyak-kah sudah di-laksanakan dan sebutkan perkara²-nya.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Konggres Ekonomi Bumiputra mengambil 69 ketetapan semua-nya. Empat ketetapan yang penting, ia-itu menubuhkan:

- (1) Majlis Amanah Ra'ayat (MARA)
- (2) Bank Bumiputra
- (3) Badan Kebangsaan, dan
- (4) Lembaga Pasaran Pertanian Persekutuan (FAMA),

telah pun di-laksanakan. Ketetapan² yang lain sedang di-jalankan. Kerajaan telah melantek sa-buah Jawatan-kuasa Tetap yang di-pengerusikan oleh Timbalan Perdana Menteri dan Menteri Pembangunan Negara dan Luar Bandar untuk memberi penerangan ringkas sa-bagai mengawasi perlaksanaan ketetapan² ini.

MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT**R.I.M.V. Office, Kuala Lumpur**

148. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Transport if it is true that in the office of the R.I.M.V. in Kuala Lumpur a peon has been asked to do the work of a telephone operator, and if so, what are the reasons for the department cancelling the telephone connections from the Main Switch Board, and is the Minister aware that this practice has caused a great deal of inconvenience to the people who have to ring up the R.I.M.V. in Kuala Lumpur.

The Minister of Transport (Dato' Haji Sardon bin Haji Jubir): There is no telephone switch-board in the Senior Registrar and Inspector of Motor Vehicles's Selangor office and it is therefore not true to say that a peon has been asked to do the work of a telephone operator. There are two telephones in that office, one a direct line to the Senior Registrar and Inspector of Motor Vehicles, No. 89988; the other No. 88899 is in the general office. Originally there was only one line and since the installation of the new line the situation has slightly improved.

Fatal Motor Accidents

149. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Transport if he is aware of the spate of fatal motor vehicle accidents that have taken place in the last two months, and if so, what action has been taken by his Ministry to prevent such fatal accidents.

Dato' Haji Sardon bin Haji Jubir: The Minister of Transport is aware of the spate of fatal accidents during the last two months. A Press Conference was held at this Ministry on 21st August, 1965, in which the Minister appealed to the public to report in writing to any State Registrar of Vehicle any bus, lorry or commercial van violating the speed limit imposed on the vehicle, so that appropriate action can be taken against it. The Minister also stated that his Ministry was considering issuing badges to identify lorry attendants and warned

that action would be taken against those attendants who went to sleep while on duty.

Following the publication of the Minister's statement in *Sunday Times* of 22nd August, 1965, the Kuala Lumpur Traffic Police which is working in close co-operation with the Ministry of Transport launched a special campaign against speeding lorries and vans, and as a result, up to 26th October, 1965, 747 lorry drivers were booked in and action by way of summons were taken against them. In addition to court actions, reports on the offending drivers were sent to the various RIMV's concerned for their information and records.

The Minister of Transport, during his meetings with transport operators as well as transport companies has made off-and-on appeals to the motorists not to exceed the authorised speed limits and warned them of the danger of driving recklessly.

It is hoped that the Road Safety Week to be held in Kuala Lumpur in conjunction with the coming Highway Safety and Traffic Engineering Conference at the end of this month will educate road-users to be safety conscious and to obey the road traffic rules and the Highway Code.

Pilgrimage to Mecca by Land

150. Enche' Ahmad bin Arshad bertanya kepada Menteri Pengangkutan ia-itu berhubung dengan kenyataannya bahawa orang² Islam di-Malaysia sekarang boleh menunaikan Fardhu Haji ka-Mekah dengan mengikuti jalan darat, nyatakan (a) apa-kah rancangan² utama yang telah di-jalankan dan (b) memandang bahawa Malaysia telah menjadi ahli Jawatan-kuasa Kerjasama Jalan Raya sa-Asia, apa-kah peranan yang di-jangka Malaysia akan jalankan di-dalam rancangan tersebut.

Dato' Haji Sardon bin Haji Jubir:

- (a) Sa-masa saya membuat kenyataan itu, saya khusus-nya merujuk kepada Jalan Raya sa-Asia, ya'ani bila Jalan Raya itu siap kelak, boleh-lah orang² Islam di-Malaysia menunaikan Fardhu

Haji ka-Mekah dengan melalui jalan darat. Oleh kerana memandangkan yang Jalan Raya itu akan mengambil masa beberapa tahun lagi untuk menyudahkan-nya dan beberapa perkara lagi, seperti chara² kawalan lalu lintas yang sama dan kemudahan² menyeberangi sempadan dan lain² lagi, yang mesti di-selenggarakan maka setakat ini ada-lah terlalu awal lagi untuk kita membuat apa² rancangan.

- (b) Sekadar negara Malaysia, kita telah pun memainkan peranan kita dengan menyudahkan Jalan Raya Pertama (Route I) daripada Johore di-Selatan dan sampai-lah ka-sempadan Thailand di-Utara yang merupakan sebahagian daripada Jalan Raya sa-Asia. Mutu dan darjat Jalan Raya kita ini ada-lah lebih baik daripada apa yang di-kehendaki untuk Jalan Raya Antara Bangsa yang merupakan Jalan Raya sa-Asia itu.

Cargo Handling Corporation Ltd, Port Swettenham

151. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Transport to state:

- (a) whether it is true that the Port Authority at Port Swettenham owns 98% of its subsidiary, the Cargo Handling Corporation Ltd, if so, to state the reason why the Cargo Handling Corporation Ltd, is not COMPLETELY owned by the Port Authority at Port Swettenham;
- (b) who are the shareholders of the remaining 2% of the Cargo Handling Corporation Ltd, and what is the proportion of the shares that they hold;
- (c) whether Y.B. Dato' Cheong Jin Hoe the Manager of the Cargo Handling Corporation Ltd, is a shareholder; if so, whether this is not undesirable as he is both employer and employee of the Cargo Handling Corporation Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of the Port Authority at Port Swettenham.

Dato' Haji Sardon bin Haji Jubir:

- (a) It is true that the Port Swettenham Authority owns 98% of its subsidiary, the Cargo Handling Corporation Ltd.

The Port Swettenham Authority acquired 98% from the Railway Administration when the Port Authority, was established on 1st July, 1963. The company was originally a running concern owned by one Mr Tan Teck Bee when the Malayan Railway bought the majority shares. Subsequently, the Malayan Railway bought the whole share of Mr Tan Teck Bee and at the same time sold 2% of the shares to two persons at 1% each who became the directors. This was done presumably with the intention of having two persons unconnected with the Railway Administration to participate in the affairs of the company. When these two persons took the shares, there was an undertaking with the Railway Administration not to give up their shares to any other person except to the Railway Administration.

- (b) The shareholders of the remaining 2% of the Cargo Handling Corporation Ltd, are:

- (1) Y.M. Dato' Hamzah
bin Abdullah ... 1%
- (2) Enche' G. Leo, J.M.N. 1%

- (c) Y.B. Dato' Cheong Jin Hoe is the Manager of the Corporation and is not a shareholder.

**Train Service between Kuala Lumpur
and Singapore**

152. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Transport the reason for the proposed cancellation of one of the twice-nightly two way Kuala Lumpur-Singapore mail trains and whether he is aware that R.U.M. is bitterly opposed to this proposed cancellation, and that besides inconveniencing the travelling public, the proposed single mail train per night may endanger the lives of the travelling public. If so,

whether he will request to re-examine this proposal carefully, bearing in mind that it is the safety and convenience of the travelling public that matters most.

Dato' Haji Sardon bin Haji Jubir:

The proposal to combine the two night mail trains running between Kuala Lumpur and Singapore into one stemmed from the Railway Administration's study of the economics of the two trains and consideration of other train services as a whole. The proposal has not been implemented yet as all related practical aspects, including valid objections raised by the Union, are still being investigated before the proposal is finally implemented. The Minister is aware of Union objections, as whatever objections there are, are being administratively dealt with by the Railway Administration. There is not the least intention to reduce passenger comforts and requirements or safety standards set by the Administration for the travelling public on any of its services. In fact, it has been the policy of the Administration to improve the safety, comfort and other requirements of passengers.

Railway Locomotives

153. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Transport the number of railway locomotives:

- (a) Steam.

- (b) diesel that were available in 1955 and at the end of September, 1965, and how many new railway diesel locomotives were bought or presented in this period.

Dato' Haji Sardon bin Haji Jubir:

<i>Number of Locomotives</i>	<i>Avail- able in 1955</i>	<i>Avail- able on 30-9-65</i>
Steam locomotives (main line)	151	112
Steam locomotives (shunting)	13	—
Diesel locomotives (main line)	—	41
Diesel locomotives (shunting)	26	41

Diesel locomotives purchased between 1955 and 30th September, 1965:

Main liners	...	41
Shunters	...	15

Of the 41 main line diesel locomotives available, fifteen were recently acquired from Japan and were undergoing tests before being commissioned into service. No diesel locomotives were presented during the period.

Railway Goods Carriages

154. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Transport the number of railway goods carriages that were available in 1955 and at the end of September, 1965, and how many railway goods carriages were bought or presented in this period.

Dato' Haji Sardon bin Haji Jubir:

Number of wagons (all types)	Available in 1955	Available on 30-9-65
Traffic Wagons	4,938	5,520
Departmental Wagons	878	900

During the period 1955 to 30th September, 1965, 978 new wagons were purchased and 307 wagons built in Sentul Works. None was presented. 45 more wagons have since been purchased, 12 more are on order and tenders have been invited for a further 100 wagons.

Railway Passenger Carriages

155. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Transport the number of railway passenger carriages that were available in 1955 and at the end of September, 1965, and how many railway passenger carriages were bought or presented in this period.

Dato' Haji Sardon bin Haji Jubir:

Number of coaches (all types)	Available in 1955	Available on 30-9-65
Coaches	322	362
Steam railcars	5	—
Diesel railcars	—	12
Railcar trailers	—	12

During the period 1955 to 30th September, 1965, 81 coaches and 12 railcar trailers were constructed in Sentul Works. No coaches/trailers were purchased or presented. Six railcars were purchased from Australia and seven railcars were presented in all, six by the Australian Government and one by the Japanese Government. 15 more diesel railcars are on order from Japan.

Tonnage of Railway Goods Traffic and Revenue Earned

156. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Transport the figures for:

- tonnage of goods carried by the Malayan Railway; and
- the revenue from this source for the years 1955, 1956, 1957, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963 and 1964.

Dato' Haji Sardon bin Haji Jubir:

Goods traffic—

	Tonnage carried	Revenue earned
1955	2,376,121 tons	\$31,347,627
1956	2,611,310 „	36,368,647
1957	2,477,859 „	35,692,830
1958	2,295,725 „	30,015,827
1959	2,933,171 „	32,269,928
1960	3,604,853 „	37,086,098
1961	3,833,303 „	37,144,905
1962	3,496,903 „	34,435,307
1963	3,065,576 „	30,660,924
1964	3,330,252 „	33,170,272

Railway Passenger Traffic and Revenue Derived

157. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Transport for the figures for:

- passengers carried by the Malayan Railways; and
- the revenue from this source for the years 1955, 1956, 1957, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963 and 1964.

Dato' Haji Sardon bin Haji Jubir:**Passenger Train Traffic—**

	<i>No. of Passengers</i>	<i>Passenger Revenue</i>	<i>Parcels and Mails Revenue</i>
1955	7,686,839	\$16,685,356	\$3,592,358
1956	7,508,753	19,622,032	4,428,053
1957	7,643,207	20,526,605	4,325,582
1958	7,134,823	19,514,000	3,976,963
1959	7,314,378	19,548,234	3,861,130
1960	7,743,443	20,137,811	3,997,756
1961	7,531,687	19,991,478	4,076,448
1962	7,239,032	19,680,152	4,025,433
1963	5,335,967	18,181,723	3,650,944
1964	6,046,839	18,692,052	3,873,995

Subang Airport

158. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Transport if he is aware of the leaks, moths, unsuitable furniture, general untidiness and lack of air-conditioning for visitors and passengers in the Subang Airport, and if so, whether he will take immediate steps to rectify these faults before there are serious repercussions from tourists.

Dato' Haji Sardon bin Haji Jubir:

Yes, the Minister is aware that there were leaks in the roof of the terminal building and action has been taken to rectify this. The Minister is also aware of the nuisance created by large numbers of moths attracted by the high intensity lighting of the terminal building and this too has been rectified by the use of insecticides. As regards the unsuitable furniture, action has been taken to place cushioned furniture in the concourse area for those who do not wish to use the original cement chairs. Finally, the Minister is also aware of the complaint regarding the general untidiness and lack of air-conditioning for visitors and passengers using the terminal building and action has also been taken to require the cleaning contractor to increase his staff and to order mechanical equipment for more effective service. The air-conditioned holding area is now made accessible to departing passengers as soon as they have "checked in" and this appears to have overcome the original complaints. In addition, for visitors to the airport there is an air-conditioned restaurant which is open to the public.

**Malayan Railway Administration
Commission of Inquiry**

159. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Transport if he is aware of the call by R.U.M. made on 15th October, 1965 for a public inquiry into the day-to-day administration of the Malayan Railway, and the statement by the general secretary of R.U.M. Mr S. Packrisamy who said "we have gathered enough written evidence to warrant an important public inquiry. The administration is losing thousands of dollars daily in its running of goods trains," and whether in view of these serious allegations he will set up a Commission of Inquiry.

Dato' Haji Sardon bin Haji Jubir:

I am aware of the call made by R.U.M. only as reported in the Press. However, the matter is being investigated into and if it is found there being any reasonable cause for an inquiry, then a Commission for the purpose will certainly be set up.

**MINISTRY FOR WELFARE
SERVICES****Social and Welfare Lotteries Board
Ordinance**

160. Enche' Ahmad bin Arshad bertanya kepada Menteri Kebajikan 'Am sudah-kah di-minta persetujuan meluaskan kuat kuasa Undang² Lembaga Loteri Kebajikan Masyarakat ka-Sarawak dan Sabah daripada Kerajaan Negeri² itu.

Menteri Kebajikan 'Am (Tuan Haji Abdul Hamid Khan): Kerajaan Negeri Sabah dan Sarawak telah di-minta memberi persetujuan supaya kuat kuasa Undang² Lembaga Loteri Kebajikan Masyarakat di-luaskan ka-Sabah dan Sarawak. Oleh kerana ada beberapa mas'alah yang terpaksa di-atasi, maka rundingan sedang berjalan untuk menchapai persetujuan bagi meluaskan kuat kuasa Undang² itu kedua² wilayah yang tersebut.

Women's Welfare Board

161. Enche' Ahmad bin Arshad bertanya kepada Menteri Kebajikan 'Am supaya menyatakan, sa-takat ini, apa

bantuan yang telah di-berikan oleh Kementerian-nya kepada Lembaga Kebajikan Perempuan yang telah di-tubuhkan empat tahun dahulu dan jika belum di-hulorkan bantuan, ada-kah Kementerian-nya berchadang memberikan-nya.

Tuan Haji Abdul Hamid Khan: Kementerian Kebajikan 'Am tidak memberi bantuan kepada Lembaga Kebajikan Perempuan yang di-sebutkan dalam pertanyaan itu, oleh kerana Lembaga itu tidak meminta bantuan dari Kementerian Kebajikan 'Am. Kementerian ini tidak tahu tentang adanya sa-buah Lembaga seperti itu.

Unclaimed Prize Money

162. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister for Welfare Services to state the amount of unclaimed money by Social Welfare ticket holders year by year since the inception of the State Welfare Lotteries Board and what the Government intends to do with this amount of money.

Tuan Haji Abdul Hamid Khan: The unclaimed prizes since 1953 are as follows:

1953	...	...	\$214,000.00
1954	...	...	229,000.00
1955	...	...	313,000.00
1956	...	...	288,000.00
1957	...	...	279,500.00
1958	...	...	404,000.00
1959	...	...	556,600.00
1960	...	...	962,150.00
1961	...	...	773,850.00
1962	...	...	621,450.00
1963	...	...	704,850.00
1964	...	...	988,950.00
1965 up to 11th			
Draw on 11th			
August	...	...	519,650.00

Unclaimed prizes revert to the Board and form part of the Board's total proceeds. Since the passing of the Social and Welfare Lotteries Act, 1962 all unclaimed prizes are credited to the Consolidated Fund.

MINISTRY OF WORKS, POSTS AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS

Labis Dual Carriageway

163. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Works, Posts and Telecommunications if he is aware that the Labis Dual Carriageway has been the scene of an increased number of accidents lately, and if so, whether he will take immediate steps, e.g., better lighting, more luminous traffic signboards, etc., to prevent the number of traffic accidents from increasing along this road.

The Minister of Works, Posts and Telecommunications (Dato' V. T. Sambanthan): This carriageway has a right angled bend to the Southern approach to the Bridge and traffic is limited to 30 miles per hour. Improvements to the road including superelevation has reduced the accidents rate to 2-3 per year. However, action is being taken to further improve this particular stretch.

Bridge at Tanjong Karang

164. Raja Rome bin Raja Ma'amor bertanya kepada Menteri Kerja Raya, Pos dan Talikom, oleh kerana jalan Sabak Bernam ka-Kuala Selangor jadi sa-bahagian daripada Asian Highway, ada-kah Kerajaan akan menyiapkan jambatan yang sudah 7 tahun terbengkalai atau pun membena sa-buah jambatan baharu pula, untuk menggantikan jambatan papan yang ada sekarang ini di-Tanjong Karang, yang sangat merbahaya kepada kenderaan² yang berat.

Dato' V. T. Sambanthan: Jalan Sabak Bernam ka-Kuala Selangor tidak akan menjadi sa-bahagian daripada Asian Highway. Berkenaan dengan jambatan di-Tanjong Karang itu, satu konterek sa-banyak \$149,980 telah diberi untuk pembenaan jambatan itu yang akan siap dalam bulan September, 1966. Jambatan ini akan menggantikan jambatan papan yang ada sekarang.

Bridge at Kuala Selangor

165. Raja Rome bin Raja Ma'amor bertanya kepada Menteri Kerja Raya,

Pos dan Talikom, oleh kerana lalu-lintas di-Kuala Selangor makin bertambah² di-sebabkan jalan raya besar menjadi sa-bahagian daripada Asian Highway, ada-kah Kerajaan berchadang, hendak membena sa-buah jambatan untuk menggantikan peri tersebut atau pun memperbaiki perkhidmatan peri yang ada sekarang dan yang menyulitkan kenderaan² yang berulang alek.

Dato' V. T. Sambanthan: Jalan di-Kuala Selangor itu tidak akan menjadi sa-bahagian daripada Asian Highway. Kementerian saya sedar akan lalu-lintas di-Kuala Selangor makin bertambah² dan sa-buah peri lagi telah pun di-adakan untuk memperbaiki perkhidmatan peri yang ada sekarang.

Post Office, Muar

166. Enche' Ahmad bin Arshad bertanya kepada Menteri Kerja Raya, Pos dan Talikom sama ada Kementerian beliau sedar akan kesulitan² yang dihadapi oleh Pegawai² Jabatan Pos, Muar, berkenaan dengan pejabat-nya, dan jika sedar, bila-kah Kerajaan berchadang hendak membena Bangunan² Kerajaan untuk menempatkan Jabatan itu.

Dato' V. T. Sambanthan: Pejabat Pos, Muar sekarang ini di-tempatkan di-sabua bangunan lama dan tiap² ruangan-nya ada-lah di-gunakan. Ruangan itu ada-lah menchukopi untuk menjalankan urusan² pos sekarang ini. Keadaan ini sentiasa di-dalam perhatian dan langkah² yang sesuai akan di-ambil untuk memenohi kehendak² yang akan datang apabila ada-nya wang.

Telephone Booths

167. Enche' Ahmad bin Arshad bertanya kepada Menteri Kerja Raya, Pos dan Talikom nyatakan bilangan pondok² talipon yang telah di-bena di-kawasan² luar bandar, apa-kah sebab²-nya Kementerian berkenaan tidak merasmikan pembukaan pondok² talipon itu, walau bagaimana kechil sekali pun tetapi berfaedah dan mustahak kepada negara dan ra'ayat saperti juga dengan ranchangan² luar bandar yang lain, yang selalu di-rasmikan pembukaan-nya.

Dato' V. T. Sambanthan: Sa-hingga masa ini pondok² talipon yang telah di-bena di-kawasan² Luar Bandar adalah berjumlah sa-banyak 1,189. Pembukaan² telah di-rasmikan bagi sa-tengah pondok² talipon itu tetapi oleh kerana banyak-nya pondok² itu yang telah di-benakan maka sa-kira-nya pembukaan kesemua-nya di-rasmikan Kerajaan sudah tentu membelanjakan wang yang tidak memerlukan.

Klang Coast Omnibus Company

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

- (a) the arrears, if any, owing by the Klang Coast Omnibus Company to the Telecoms Department for the months of January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August and September of this year;
- (b) if there are arrears of payment why has this been tolerated and whether this is due to negligence on the part of the Telecoms Department; if so, whether he would investigate this matter and take appropriate disciplinary action against the officers concerned.

Dato' V. T. Sambanthan: It is the policy of the Telecommunications Department not to disclose the accounts of a telephone subscriber to a third party, and it is, therefore, regretted that it is not proper for me to give the details of accounts of the Klang Coast Omnibus Company.

Telephone subscribers' lines are disconnected when there is delay in settling outstanding accounts, and in this case there was disconnection.

Telephone Facilities at Subang Airport

169. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Works, Posts and Telecommunications if he is aware of the complaints about poor telephone facilities for the public at the Subang Airport, and if so, whether he will assure the House that these facilities will always be properly and adequately maintained all the times.

Dato' V. T. Sambanthan: There were quite a number of faults on the Subang Airport public telephones when they were first installed but these faults have been cleared and, apart from the usual faults which can occur on all electro-mechanical equipment, the service is now considered satisfactory.

An analysis of the faults made on the six public telephones over the period 28-9-65 to 27-10-65 showed that there was a total of 10 faults. Daily checks are made by technicians and it is hoped that the fault rate will be further reduced.

Working Hours of Telephone Operators

170. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Works, Posts and Telecommunications if he is aware of the discrimination in the weekly working hours of telephone operators, and if so, whether he will standardise the weekly working hours of telephone operators in exchanges throughout the country.

Dato' V. T. Sambanthan: Telephone operators in the large telephone exchanges work less hours per week than those in the smaller telephone exchanges. This is because telephone operators in the larger telephone exchanges have to work at higher pressure than those in the smaller towns as the number of calls made by telephone subscribers in the larger towns is much greater than in the smaller towns.

Traffic Congestion in Jalan Klang

171. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Works, Posts and Telecommunications if he is aware of the congestion in Jalan Klang between the Brickfields Bridge and the roundabout at the start of the Federal Highway, and that the road there is narrow and the absence of bus bays makes matter worse, and if so, whether he will take steps to widen this stretch of the road and provide bus bays so as to ease the traffic congestion there.

Dato' V. T. Sambanthan: The road in question is a Municipal Road and it will not be proper for me to reply to the points raised by the Hon'ble Member.

Istana Arau

172. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Works, Posts and Telecommunications the total cost of the renovation, reconstruction and extension of the Istana Arau.

Dato' V. T. Sambanthan: The renovation, construction and extension of the Istana Arau is a State project undertaken by the State Public Works Department and the figure for the total cost of the work has not been finalised as yet.

Waterworks Department, Kuala Lumpur

173. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Works, Posts and Telecommunications whether he is aware that in the *Straits Times* of 30th August, 1965, there was a letter from one Mr H. H. Chua complaining of the infuriating long row of impatient queuers waiting to pay their water bills at Jalan Tangsi, Kuala Lumpur, and if so, whether he will investigate this complaint and take appropriate action.

Dato' V. T. Sambanthan: This is a State matter.

Penang-Province Wellesley Causeway

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

- (a) if it is true that the Prime Minister agreed to the proposal to build a causeway linking Penang and Province Wellesley;
- (b) whether this is considered the best way of linking Penang to the mainland or there are other ways of doing this, e.g., by tunnel on the sea bed;
- (c) whether the Government has decided in favour of a causeway, and if so, whether this has been incorporated in the First Malaysia Five-Year Plan;
- (d) whether the Government has decided on this because of the possibility of Singapore closing its port facilities against us, and if so, whether this is not contrary to the protestations of co-operation between the two Governments.

Dato' V. T. Sambanthan:

- (a) The possibility of building a causeway linking Penang and Province Wellesley has been mentioned by the Honourable the Prime Minister.
- (b) This is a matter for investigation.
- (c) This depends on the findings of (b). No provision has been made in the 2nd Five-Year Plan.
- (d) This proposal was made by the Prime Minister over a year ago when Singapore was still part of Malaysia.

PRIME MINISTER'S DEPARTMENT

Parliamentary Secretaries

175. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Prime Minister if a Parliamentary Secretary is an officer of the Crown. If he is, whether he is allowed to carry on his private work *pari passu* with his work as a Parliamentary Secretary as, for example, whether a Parliamentary Secretary who is a lawyer is allowed to carry on his law practice *pari passu* with his duties as a Parliamentary Secretary. If the answer is in the negative, whether he would ask all Parliamentary Secretaries to sever all connections with their previous work and devote all their attention to their duties as Parliamentary Secretaries.

The Prime Minister: A Parliamentary Secretary is not a member of the Public Service nor an officer of the Crown. He is like a Minister or Assistant Minister, a "Member of the Administration". As a member of the Administration he is not allowed to carry out his private professional work *pari passu* with his work as Parliamentary Secretary. I am not aware of any Parliamentary Secretary doing his private work, however, I will give notice to all Parliamentary Secretaries to cease carrying on with their private business.

Utusan Melayu

176. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Prime Minister if he is aware that

during the past few months the *Utusan Melayu* has been mounting a series of attacks against the Christians that it has taken the reading of the sedition laws embodied in the Internal Security Act by the Prime Minister of Singapore to get an assurance that these attacks against the Christians in the *Utusan Melayu* will cease and that such attacks are likely to cause religious discord in Malaysia. If so, would he state what steps the Alliance Government proposes to take to prevent further attacks against the Christians being printed in the *Utusan Melayu*.

The Prime Minister: The Government believes in the freedom of the Press and has no intention of interfering with any publication unless such publication contravenes the law of this country.

2. The Government has no reports to suggest that any article published by *Utusan Melayu* has caused, or is likely to cause, religious discord.

3. In fact, in its editorial of 25th September, 1965, the *Utusan Melayu* had pointed out that there was freedom of religion in Malaysia and had advised the people of this country to adopt a policy of religious tolerance.

Visits of the Prime Ministers of Korea and Vietnam

177. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Prime Minister how much was spent on the State visit of (a) Tun Il Kwong Chung, and (b) Tun Nguyen Cao Ky. How many floodlit arches were built in Kuala Lumpur and how much did they cost.

The Prime Minister: The Government has spent the following amount on the visits of the Prime Ministers of:

(1) Korea—Tun Il Kwong Chung	\$35,000
(2) Vietnam—Tun Nguyen Cao Ky	25,000
Four arches were built at a cost of	12,750

I might inform the Hon'ble Member that Korean Government had been a most generous host to me and so was Vietnam Government when I last

visited that country. Visits of foreign heads of State should not be made a subject of contention in this country.

Allowances to Voluntary Organisations

178. Raja Rome bin Raja Ma'amor bertanya kepada Perdana Menteri oleh kerana sa-tengah² Pasokan² Sukarela, saperti Pasokan Tentera Wataniah, Pasokan Pertahanan 'Awam dan Pasokan Setia Negara ada-lah di-beri elaun apabila mereka menjalani latehan atau bertugas, ada-kah Kerajaan akan menimbang memberi elaun yang sama kepada pasokan² sukarela yang lain, saperti Pasokan Pertolongan Chemas dan Persatuan Palang Merah, jika tidak, apa-kah sebab-nya ada perbezaan² tersebut.

Perdana Menteri: Pasokan Tentera Wataniah, Pasokan Pertahanan 'Awam dan Pasokan Setia Negara ada-lah Pasokan² Sukarela yang di-anjorkan oleh Kerajaan. Akan tetapi Pasokan Pertolongan Chemas (St. John Ambulance Brigade) dan Persatuan Palang Merah ada-lah pertubohan sukarela yang bersendirian. Oleh kerana itu Pasokan Pertolongan Chemas dan Persatuan Palang Merah tidak di-beri elaun latehan oleh Kerajaan sebagaimana yang di-nyatakan itu. Ahli² daripada pertubohan sukarela yang bersendirian, jika mereka itu masok pasokan² sukarela anjoran Kerajaan akan juga di-beri elaun saperti yang di-bayar kepada ahli² Pasokan Tentera Wataniah, Pasokan Pertahanan 'Awam dan lain². Oleh sebab itu perkara perbezaan yang di-sebutkan oleh ahli Yang Berhormat itu tidak-lah timbul.

Expatriates in Malaysia

179. Enche' Ahmad bin Arshad bertanya kepada Perdana Menteri jumlah pegawai² dagang yang berkhidmat di:-

- (a) Malaya
- (b) Sarawak
- (c) Sabah

Bagi (b) dan (c) berapa lama mereka berkhidmat di-situ.

Perdana Menteri: Jumlah pegawai² dagang yang berkhidmat di-Malaya,

Sarawak dan Sabah ada-lah saperti berikut:

(a) Malaya—	<i>Bilangan</i>
(i) Pegawai Tetap ...	31
(ii) Pegawai Konterek	128
(b) Sarawak—	
(i) Pegawai Tetap ...	113
(ii) Pegawai Konterek	206
(c) Sabah—	
(i) Pegawai Tetap ...	98
(ii) Pegawai Konterek	145

Mengikut laporan Jawatan-kuasa Antara Kerajaan, 1962, Pegawai² Tetap di-Negeri Sabah dan Sarawak ada-lah di-beri jaminan bekerja sa-hingga kepada suatu masa dan jaminan masa itu ada-lah saperti berikut:

- (a) Pegawai² Pentadbiran—4 tahun daripada Hari Malaysia.
- (b) Pegawai Technical dan Profesional—6 hingga 8 tahun daripada Hari Malaysia.

Sunggoh pun demikian ada seramai 20 orang pegawai perubatan yang berkhidmat dalam perkhidmatan tetap Pejabat Perubatan Sabah telah di-benar bekerja sa-hingga mereka bersara atau pada bila² masa pun mereka minta berhenti.

Berkenaan dengan pegawai² Konterek pula biasa-nya perkhidmatan mereka ia-lah selama 24 hingga 30 bulan.

Report of the Athi Nahappan Committee on the Rent Control Ordinance

180. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Prime Minister to state whether the nine-man Committee under the Chairmanship of Senator Athi Nahappan to consider whether the Rent Control Ordinance should be revoked or not has completed its work, if so, why the Committee has taken such a long time to complete its work, the reason for the delay in making it public.

The Prime Minister: The nine-man Committee has not yet completed its work. It is not true to say that the Committee has taken such a long time to complete its work considering that the Committee began its work only in

August 1964, has held 17 meetings including a Conference with State Secretaries and representatives of Town Councils and Town Boards, went through answers to questionnaires from State Governments, Municipalities, Town Councils and Town Boards and Volumes of memoranda and written views from numerous organisations and individuals. The Committee also had the exacting task of going through relevant legislation very thoroughly. Being a controversial subject the Committee has had to deal with diverse views and it only stands to reason that the Committee had to spend some considerable time in its deliberations. The Committee has however completed the draft report with recommendations and this should be finalised within the next few days for submission to the Hon'ble Minister for Local Government and Housing.

Employment of Malayanized Expatriates

181. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Prime Minister to state if it is the policy of the Government:

- (a) not to permit any Malayanized Expatriate to work in Malaysia in any form and in any capacity after his retirement;
- (b) that no retired officer is allowed to work anywhere in Malaysia while he is still on leave prior to retirement.

The Prime Minister:

- (a) It is the policy of the Government not to allow expatriate officers who have been Malayanised under the 10th Schedule of Agreement, 1956 to take up employment for gain in this country. However there are exceptions to the rule: for example in the case of an officer who possesses specialist qualifications or experience, and where suitably qualified Malaysian officers are not available, such officer may be employed. Furthermore, if an expatriate officer who has retired from the public service with compensation but who has acquired Federal Citizenship or has

married a Federal Citizen, he is allowed to be gainfully employed, but not until he has applied in writing for permission to do so and his application has been approved by the Government;

- (b) Yes, except in respect of officers who have obtained prior approval from the Government.

Mr Ferguson

182. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Prime Minister whether he is aware that Mr Ferguson, the former Chief Planning and Development Officer of the Ministry of National and Rural Development was Malayanized on 31st July, 1963, and that he started on his more than a year's accumulated leave on 1st August, 1965, but that in spite of his retirement and leave he was allowed by the Government to work as a "Colombo Plan Adviser" in the same Ministry, and if so, to state whether his continued employment does not violate both the principles enunciated in the preceding question. Also whether he is aware that both the M.C.S. Association and S.A.G.O.A. have lodged strong protests against the violation of these principles.

The Prime Minister: Government is aware of Mr Ferguson's retirement and re-employment under the auspices of the Colombo Plan but this was with Government's approval. His re-employment therefore is in conformity with the principles stated above. The Malayan Civil Service Association has submitted a resolution against the re-employment of expatriate officers who have been Malayanised. However, in the case of Mr Ferguson, he is not filling a cadre post and therefore does not jeopardise the promotion prospects of local officers.

Division IV Officers and I.M.G. Employees

183. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Prime Minister to state the reason why the offer of \$10 a month or five per cent increase was made only to about 20,000 Division IV officers and that this offer had not been made to the 50,000 workers in the I.M.G. group of workers

and whether the Government will extend this offer to the I.M.G. group of workers as early as possible so as to forestall any further industrial unrest in this country.

The Prime Minister: The majority of the Division IV officers have had no general revision of salaries since 1956. The claim submitted by the Staff Side of the National Whitley Council for the revision of the salary scales of the Division IV staff was received after 31st December, 1962, and therefore it cannot be considered at this juncture. However in order to alleviate the hardship experienced by these officers the Government has agreed to grant an interim salary increase by way of special allowance at the rate of 5% of basic salary subject to a minimum of \$10 per mensem to the Division IV officers with effect from 1st January, 1965, pending the review of their salary scales by the Salaries Commission. This offer had not been made to the I.M.G. employees because they have had two increases in their salaries since 1956: once in 1960 whereby the lower paid categories were given a slight increase in their wages, and the second occasion was in 1963 when all of them were converted from the daily rates to the monthly rates of pay.

Supplementary Information

1. Prior to 1956, both the daily-rated employees (as the I.M.G. was then known) and the Division IV staff were paid on the basis of 26 times the *same* daily rates of pay.

2. As a result of the two salary increases made subsequently to the I.M.G. employees in 1960 and 1963, the salaries of the I.M.G. employees were generally higher than that of the Division IV staff by an average of \$5 p.m.

3. To restore parity between the salary structures of the I.M.G. employees and the Division IV staff, Government has offered an interim increase of \$5 p.m. to the I.M.G. employees, to be made effective from 1st January, 1965. The offer has been rejected by the Staff Side who have requested for an increase

of \$27. This request will be considered by the Government.

Prestige Projects

184. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Prime Minister to state whether, in view of the financial stringency prevailing in this country, all prestige projects, e.g., Bank Negara buildings in Kuala Lumpur, Penang and the Ministry of External Affairs building, will be shelved for the time being.

The Prime Minister: For the time being it is not foreseen that any prestige project will be included in the next Development Plan period. It should be mentioned that the Bank Negara buildings in Kuala Lumpur and Penang are not Government buildings, though the former is being designed by the P.W.D. The Ministry of External Affairs building is almost completed.

Proscription of Branches of Political Parties

185. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Prime Minister to state whether the Chief Minister of Sarawak has any power to proscribe the branches of any political party in Sarawak. If the answer is in the negative, whether he is aware that the said Chief Minister has banned several branches of the SUPP, and is thereby usurping the powers of the Minister of Home Affairs.

The Prime Minister: The Chief Minister of Sarawak has no power to proscribe the branches of any political party in Sarawak and I am not aware that he has done so. The power to proscribe the branch of any society in Sarawak is conferred on the Local Federal Authority who is the Federal Secretary, Sarawak, by virtue of Regulation 9 (a) of the Preservation of Public Security Regulations, 1963.

Salary Revision of Interpreters and Translators

186. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Prime Minister if he is aware that the President of the Union of Interpreters and Translators at its annual general meeting held recently stated that interpreters and translators are "the most frustrated and unfortunate" workers in

the Government service, that their claims for a revision of salary, submitted to the Government in 1957 and 1959 had been ignored, and if so, whether he is waiting for the said union to take industrial action before he helps the union to settle their claims. If not, what steps he has taken to help the said union to settle their claims.

The Prime Minister: The claims for salary revision submitted by the Union of Interpreters and Translators in 1957 and in 1959 were considered and rejected by Government as there was no case for revision. The Union was notified of the rejections on 29th November, 1957 and 12th January, 1960 respectively. The claims are therefore no longer outstanding.

As the Hon'ble Member is aware Government has appointed a Special Commission on Salaries to review the salaries of the entire public service. The salaries of Interpreters and Translators will be included in the review.

Statistics Department

187. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Prime Minister to state the reason for the threat by 100 women employees in the Statistics Department to demonstrate in front of Federal House, Treasury and their own Department and whether it is usual for Government to wait for such flexing of muscles by workers before it wakes up and makes last minute efforts to settle the just grievances of the workers.

The Prime Minister: The women Machine Operators in the Statistics Department threatened to stage a demonstration because of a slight delay in the implementation of the Service Circular revising their salaries. The Circular was received by the Department on 14th August, 1965, and the Department had to take some time to work out the conversions, to calculate the arrears payable, and to prepare reports of change and payment vouchers. Payment was completed by 18th October, 1965. There was no reason really for the threat.

Stenographers and Dispensers

188. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Prime Minister to state the reason why Stenographers and Dispensers are not included in the latest list of 12 categories of civil servants whose salaries are to be revised in the recommendation of the Review Committee on Salaries and whether the Government will reconsider this decision.

The Prime Minister: The Review Committee was appointed to review the recommendations of the Special Negotiating Team which were not acceptable to the Staff Side. The recommendations of the Team did not include those on claims from the Dispensers and the Stenographers as these claims were not negotiated by the Team with the Staff Side.

These claims are being referred to the Special Commission on Salaries.