



PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

DEWAN RA'AYAT (HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES)

OFFICIAL REPORT

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FEDERATION OF MALAYA
DEWAN RA'AYAT
(HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES)

Official Report

Second Session of the First Dewan Ra'ayat

Wednesday, 30th November, 1960

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

PRESENT:

- The Honourable Mr. Speaker, DATO' HAJI MOHAMED NOAH BIN OMAR, S.P.M.J., D.P.M.B., P.I.S., J.P.
- „ the Prime Minister, Y.T.M. TUNKU ABDUL RAHMAN PUTRA AL-HAJ, K.O.M. (Kuala Kedah).
- „ the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Defence, TUN ABDUL RAZAK BIN DATO' HUSSAIN, S.M.N. (Pekan).
- „ the Minister of External Affairs, DATO' DR. ISMAIL BIN DATO' ABDUL RAHMAN, P.M.N. (Johore Timor).
- „ the Minister of Finance, ENCHE' TAN SIEW SIN, J.P. (Malacca Tengah).
- „ the Minister of Works, Posts and Telecommunications, DATO' V. T. SAMBANTHAN, P.M.N. (Sungei Siput).
- „ the Minister of the Interior, DATO' SULEIMAN BIN DATO' ABDUL RAHMAN, P.M.N. (Muar Selatan).
- „ the Minister of Agriculture and Co-operatives, ENCHE' ABDUL AZIZ BIN ISHAK (Kuala Langat).
- „ the Minister of Transport, ENCHE' SARDON BIN HAJI JUBIR (Pontian Utara).
- „ the Minister of Health and Social Welfare, DATO' ONG YOKE LIN, P.M.N. (Ulu Selangor).
- „ the Minister of Commerce and Industry, ENCHE' MOHAMED KHIR BIN JOHARI (Kedah Tengah).
- „ the Minister of Labour, ENCHE' BAHAMAN BIN SAMSUDIN (Kuala Pilah).
- „ TUAN SYED JA'AFAR BIN HASAN ALBAR, J.M.N., Assistant Minister (Johore Tenggara).
- „ ENCHE' ABDUL HAMID KHAN BIN HAJI SAKHAWAT ALI KHAN, J.M.N., J.P., Assistant Minister (Batang Padang).
- „ TUAN HAJI ABDUL KHALID BIN AWANG OSMAN, Assistant Minister (Kota Star Utara).
- „ ENCHE' CHEAH THEAM SWEE, Assistant Minister (Bukit Bintang).
- „ ENCHE' V. MANICKAVASAGAM, J.M.N., P.J.K., Assistant Minister (Klang).

The Honourable ENCHE' MOHAMED ISMAIL BIN MOHAMED YUSOF, Assistant Minister (Jerai).

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

The Honourable ENCHE' LIM JOO KONG (Alor Star).

- „ DR. LIM SWEE AUN, J.P. (Larut Selatan).
- „ ENCHE' LIU YOONG PENG (Rawang).
- „ ENCHE' T. MAHIMA SINGH (Port Dickson).
- „ ENCHE' MOHAMED BIN UJANG (Jelebu-Jempol).
- „ ENCHE' MOHAMED ABBAS BIN AHMAD (Hilir Perak).
- „ ENCHE' MOHAMED ASRI BIN HAJI MUDA (Pasir Puteh).
- „ ENCHE' MOHAMED DAHARI BIN HAJI MOHD. ALI (Kuala Selangor).
- „ ENCHE' MOHAMED NOR BIN MOHD. DAHAN (Ulu Perak).
- „ DATO' MOHAMED HANIFAH BIN HAJI ABDUL GHANI, P.J.K. (Pasir Mas Hulu).
- „ ENCHE' MOHAMED SULONG BIN MOHD. ALI, J.M.N. (Lipis).
- „ ENCHE' MOHAMED YUSOF BIN MAHMUD, A.M.N. (Temerloh).
- „ TUAN HAJI MOKHTAR BIN HAJI ISMAIL (Perlis Selatan).
- „ NIK MAN BIN NIK MOHAMED (Pasir Mas Hilir).
- „ ENCHE' NG ANN TECK (Batu).
- „ DATO' ONN BIN JA'AFAR, D.K., D.P.M.J. (Kuala Trengganu Selatan).
- „ ENCHE' OTHMAN BIN ABDULLAH (Tanah Merah).
- „ ENCHE' OTHMAN BIN ABDULLAH (Perlis Utara).
- „ TUAN HAJI REDZA BIN HAJI MOHD. SAID (Rembau-Tampin).
- „ ENCHE' SEAH TENG NGIAB (Muar Pantai).
- „ ENCHE' D. R. SEENIVASAGAM (Ipoh).
- „ ENCHE' S. P. SEENIVASAGAM (Menglembu).
- „ TUAN SYED ESA BIN ALWEE, S.M.J., P.I.S. (Batu Pahat Dalam).
- „ TUAN SYED HASHIM BIN SYED AJAM, A.M.N., P.J.K. (Sabak Bernam).
- „ ENCHE' TAJUDIN BIN ALI, P.J.K. (Larut Utara).
- „ ENCHE' TAN CHENG BEE, J.P. (Bagan).
- „ ENCHE' TAN KEE GAK (Bandar Malacca).
- „ ENCHE' TAN PHOCK KIN (Tanjong).
- „ ENCHE' TAN TYE CHEK (Kulim-Bandar Bahru).
- „ TENGKU INDRA PETRA IBNI SULTAN IBRAHIM, J.M.N. (Ulu Kelantan).
- „ DATO' TEOH CHZE CHONG, D.P.M.J., J.P. (Segamat Selatan).
- „ ENCHE' V. VEERAPPEN (Seberang Selatan).
- „ WAN SULAIMAN BIN WAN TAM, P.J.K. (Kota Star Selatan).
- „ WAN YAHYA BIN HAJI WAN MOHAMED (Kemaman).
- „ ENCHE' WOO SAIK HONG, P.J.K., J.P. (Telok Anson).
- „ ENCHE' YAHYA BIN HAJI AHMAD (Bagan Datoh).
- „ ENCHE' YEOH TAT BENG (Bruas).
- „ ENCHE' YONG WOO MING (Sitiawan).
- „ PUAN HAJJAH ZAIN BINTI SULAIMAN, J.M.N., P.I.S. (Pontian Selatan).

The Honourable **TUAN HAJI ZAKARIA BIN HAJI MOHD. TAIB** (Langat).

„ **ENCHE' ZULKIFLEE BIN MUHAMMAD** (Bachok).

ABSENT:

The Honourable the Minister of Education, **ENCHE' ABDUL RAHMAN BIN HAJI TALIB** (Kuantan).

„ **ENCHE' CHAN YOON ONN** (Kampar).

„ **ENCHE' GEH CHONG KEAT** (Penang Utara).

„ **ENCHE' HAMZAH BIN ALANG, A.M.N.** (Kapar).

„ **ENCHE' LIM KEAN SIEW** (Dato Kramat).

„ **ENCHE' QUEK KAI DONG** (Seremban Barat).

„ **WAN MUSTAPHA BIN HAJI ALI** (Kelantan Hilir).

IN ATTENDANCE:

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

PRAYERS

(Mr. Speaker *in the Chair*)

ANNOUNCEMENTS BY

MR. SPEAKER

REPLY FROM D.Y.M.M. SULTAN ABDUL AZIZ SHAH IBNI AL- MARHUM SULTAN HISAMUDDIN 'ALAM SHAH, SULTAN OF SELANGOR, TO MESSAGE OF CONDOLENCE

Mr. Speaker: Ahli² Yang Berhormat, saya telah menerima sa-puchok surat daripada Setia-usaha Sulit kepada Duli Yang Maha Mulia Sultan Selangor. Saya bachakan kandungan surat ini:

Warkatul-ikhlas dengan beberapa hormat daripada saya Dato' Ahmad bin Haji Mahmood, Dato' Maha Kurnia Bijaya di-Raja, Setia-usaha Sulit ka-bawah Duli Yang Maha Mulia Sultan Selangor. Mudah-mudahan barang di-sampaikan oleh Tuhan datang ka-majlis Yang Berhormat Dato' Haji Mohd. Noah bin Omar, Yang di-Pertua Dewan Ra'ayat, Persekutuan Tanah Melayu, yang ada beristerihat di-Kuala Lumpur, dengan selamat sejahtera-nya.

Ehwal dengan segala hormat-nya saya ma'alumkan ada-lah warkah Dato' yang di-sembahkan ka-bawah Duli Yang Maha Mulia Sultan Abdul

Aziz Shah ibni Al-marhum Sultan Hisamuddin 'Alam Shah, termaktub pada 17 haribulan September, tahun 1960, berkenaan dengan menyembahkan ucapan ta'ziah serta melafadzkan perasaan sedeh dan dukachita daripada Majlis Dewan Ra'ayat di-atas kemangkatan Seri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agong Al-marhum Sultan Hisamuddin 'Alam Shah ibni Al-marhum Sultan Alaidin Sulaiman Shah itu telah selamat di-terima oleh baginda.

Maka ini-lah saya di-titahkan menjawab-nya, ia-itu ka-bawah Duli Yang Maha Mulia dan bagi pehak Yang Maha Mulia Tengku Ampuan Jema'ah binti Raja Ahmad serta Kerabat di-Raja Selangor menguchapkan ber-banyak² terima kaseh di-atas ingatan dan ucapan ta'ziah Majlis Dewan Ra'ayat dan juga bagi pehak Dato' sendiri itu.

Demikian-lah sahaja saya ma'alumkan, ada-nya.

REPLY FROM HIS MAJESTY THE YANG DI-PERTUAN AGONG TO ADDRESS OF CONGRATULA- TIONS

Mr. Speaker: Ahli² Yang Berhormat, saya telah menerima satu perutusan yang bertarikh 5 haribulan October, 1960, daripada Duli Yang Maha Mulia Seri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agong. Saya bachakan kandungan perutusan itu.

"Warkatul-ikhlas daripada beta Syed Putra ibni Al-marhum Syed Hassan Jamalullail, Yang di-Pertuan Agong Persekutuan Tanah Melayu.

Mudah-mudahan barang di-wasalkan oleh Rabbul 'alamin ka-majlis Yang Berhormat Dato' Haji Mohamed Noah bin Omar, Yang di-Pertua Dewan Ra'ayat, Persekutuan Tanah Melayu.

Wa ba'adah, ehwal beta ma'alumkan bahawa warkah Dato' itu telah selamat-lah beta terima. Beta mengucapkan terima kasih banyak² kepada Dato' dan sakalian Ahli Dewan Ra'ayat kerana sembah tahniah yang ikhlas di-atas perlantekan beta menjadi Yang di-Pertuan Agong Persekutuan Tanah Melayu dan amat-lah sukachita beta di-atas ikrar ta'at setia Dato' dan sakalian Ahli Dewan Ra'ayat kepada beta.

Demikian-lah sahaja beta ma'alumkan, ada-nya.

Termaktub di-Istana Negara,

Pada 5 haribulan October tahun 1960."

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

Mr. Speaker: Honourable Members, I have received a message dated 20th September, 1960, from the President of the Senate relating to certain business submitted by this House for the concurrence of the other House. I will now direct the Clerk to read the message to the House.

(Whereupon the Clerk reads the Message)

"Mr. Speaker,

The Senate has agreed to the following Bills, without amendment:

- (1) A Bill to amend and re-enact the law relating to the possession and production of travel documents by persons entering the Federation, and other matters connected therewith;
- (2) A Bill to consolidate the law relating to the acquisition of land, the assessment of compensation to be made on account of such acquisition,

and other matters incidental thereto;

- (3) A Bill to provide for the local government of the Federal Capital and for matters incidental thereto.

(Sgd.) DATO' ABDUL RAHMAN BIN MOHAMED YASIN,
President."

ASSENT TO BILLS PASSED

Mr. Speaker: Honourable Members, I wish to inform the House also that His Majesty the Yang di-Pertuan Agong on the 7th October, 1960, signified his assent to the following Bills which were passed recently by both Houses of Parliament:

The Passport Bill, 1960

The Land Acquisition Bill, 1960

The Federal Capital Bill, 1960.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Fragmentation of Estates—Report of Committee

1. **Enche' V. Veerappen** asks the Deputy Prime Minister to state whether the Committee set up by Government to consider, assess and report on fragmentation of estates has completed its report. If not, whether the Committee has submitted any preliminary report as required under the terms of reference and whether the Minister will make a statement on the delay.

The Deputy Prime Minister (Tun Abdul Razak): Sir, the Committee has already met seven times and is now in the process of completing its interim report. However, due to the absence overseas of two Members of the Committee, the report will not be finalised until after their return some time in December this year.

Enche' K. Karam Singh: Sir, has the delay in the finalisation of the report got anything to do with the very sad statement made by the Honourable the

Minister of Public Works, Posts and Telecommunications, that because of fragmentation thousands of Malayan workers lost their jobs and, because of Government's neglect, were forced to leave the country? Has the finalisation got anything to do with this very grave fact?

Tun Abdul Razak: Sir, nothing at all. The Committee has been asked to complete its work as soon as possible.

Enche' K. Karam Singh: Is the delay caused by the fear that this fact may come out in the report?

Tun Abdul Razak: Sir, I must repudiate that allegation. I have already assured the House that the Committee has been asked to complete its work as soon as possible.

Enche' Tan Phock Kin: Sir, the reason given is the absence of two Members of the Committee overseas. It was stressed very clearly at the time when the matter was raised that this matter was one of urgency and importance. Even when the Honourable Member raised the motion in this House, the Government saw fit to appoint the Committee before the motion was discussed, and everyone in this country and in this House was of opinion that the matter was urgent and important.

Mr. Speaker: What is your question?

Enche' Tan Phock Kin: I am coming to my question after my explanation.

Mr. Speaker: Do not make a long statement.

Enche' Tan Phock Kin: I would like to ask the Honourable Minister concerned whether these two Committee Members were continuously absent during the meetings of this Committee, or that they were present at some of the meetings of this Committee, as it seems to me that to enable them to express their views again, the whole report was delayed merely to enable them to attend further meetings so that whatever views they may have could be incorporated. This is an important question, and I would like to know

precisely what are the reasons pertaining to these two Members.

Tun Abdul Razak: I have already explained to the House that the Government realises the importance and urgency of the matter. The Government has asked the Committee to complete its work as soon as possible, but in a Committee like this it is necessary to appoint unofficial members, and the Government has no control over the movements of unofficial members. These two men attended most of the meetings, but at present they are absent from the country and the report obviously cannot be finalised until they come back.

Enche' K. Karam Singh: Sir, in the debate on this question of the fragmentation of estates, many Honourable Ministers of the Government had very strongly denied that fragmentation had had an adverse effect on this country. Now, as we have heard, or rather we have been informed by the Minister of Works, Posts and Telecommunications, that there had been serious adverse effects. Would the delay have anything to do with possible embarrassment to the Government if the true facts came out?

Tun Abdul Razak: This is a repetition of what the Honourable Member said the last time. I have already stated that this Committee has nothing to do with the statement made by the Minister of Works, Posts and Telecommunications.

Masaaalah Irian Barat

2. Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad bertanya kepada Perdana Menteri ia-itu apa-kah bentok dan chara penyelesaian yang ada kepada beliau dalam usahanya bagi menjadi orang tengah antara Indonesia dan Belanda dalam masaaalah Irian Barat dan hingga ka-mana-kah usaha itu telah sampai.

The Prime Minister: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, tidak dapat saya hendak cheritakan di-sini chara dan bentok penyelesaian itu, kerana hal ini yang sa-benar-nya ia-lah tidak kena-mengena dengan Persekutuan Tanah Melayu. Jadi, langkah yang saya ambil itu chuma-nya dengan tujuan hendak menyelesaikan satu perkara perselisihan

yang di-dapati telah berlaku sangat-lah lama masa-nya. Jadi, perselisihan itu dapat di-betulkan atau dapat di-adakan chuma-nya dengan dua pihak itu sahaja ia-itu Belanda dengan Indonesia. Jadi, kalau saya mencheritakan apa² chara dan bentuk penyelesaian itu sudah tentu-lah saya akan pechah amanah yang saya telah tanggongkan itu. Sallain daripada apa tuan² telah dengar dalam akhbar, ta' dapat-lah saya sebutkan di-sini.

Dato' Onn bin Ja'afar: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kalau dalam perkara ini tidak kena-mengena dengan Persekutuan Tanah Melayu, mengapa-kah Perdana Menteri champor tangan dalam hal ini. (*Ketawa*).

The Prime Minister: Tentu-lah ada sebab, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kalau saya hendak champor tangan dalam hal orang.

Enche' Ahmad Boestamam (Setapak): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sa-belum Perdana Menteri mengambil tindakan hendak menyelesaikan pertikaian di-antara Belanda dengan Indonesia itu ada-kah beliau mengadakan peninjauan fikiran kapada kedua belah pihak terlebih dahulu, erti-nya mengadakan "feeler" kapada kedua belah pihak dan sudah merasa tindakan itu mungkin di-terima, baharu-lah Perdana Menteri itu bertindak.

The Prime Minister: Ya, ada.

Enche' Othman bin Abdullah (Tanah Merah): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, oleh kerana tadi di-katakan tidak berkait dengan kedudukan kita, tetapi kenapa-kah Yang Amat Berhormat Perdana Menteri kita tidak terlebih dahulu mengunjongi negeri yang berdekatan ia-itu Indonesia, yang telah tegas² mengatakan bahawa dia tidak berganjak daripada tuntutan-nya terhadap Irian Barat walau apa jua pun yang akan terjadi. Jika sakira-nya begitu kedudukan Indonesia itu, apakah Perdana Menteri kita tidak mengambil satu sikap yang tegas terhadap pendirian bangsa Indonesia itu.

The Prime Minister: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, tentu-lah saya ambil tetapi hal itu ta' payah-lah saya sendiri mengunjongi Indonesia. Jadi, kita dengan

ada Duta di-sana dan Duta di-sini dapat di-adakan perhubungan itu dengan chara² berduta². (*Ketawa*). Jadi, ta' akan-lah saya ini pergi membuat kerja dengan tidak di-kehendaki atau di-suroh orang dengan perintah saya sendiri, tentu tidak.

Enche' Othman bin Abdullah: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kalau perkara itu dengan hanya berduta² sahaja, kenapakah Perdana Menteri kita sendiri pergi di-negeri Belanda dengan tidak melalui Duta kita pula?

The Prime Minister: Dia ada Duta-nya di-sini dan kita juga ada Duta di-sana.

Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, soalan tambahan. Saya tidak hendak bertengkar tetapi chuma bahagian kedua daripada soalan ini—progress-nya, saya rasa walau pun rahsia—walau pun tidak ada chara²-nya yang boleh di-keluarkan, tentu-lah dapat Perdana Menteri menjawab soalan ini dengan tegas sampai kamana-kah sekarang kemajuan hal ini. Betul juga dalam surat khabar, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, tetapi terlampau banyak dalam surat khabar. Jadi, sebagai Menteri yang bertanggung jawab perlu-lah saya mendengar daripada dia.

The Prime Minister: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sa-bagaimana saya katakan tadi, ta' dapat-lah saya hendak beritahu lebeh daripada apa yang tuan telah dengar dalam akhbar. Jadi, bagi pihak saya, saya telah menjalankan kewajipan saya sa-bagai orang tengah dan sekarang ini saya telah menyediakan satu Report yang akan di-hantarakan kapada pihak yang berkuasa Indonesia, itu-lah sahaja dapat saya sebutkan di-sini.

Sekolah² Penyiar Ugama Keristian

3. Nik Man bin Nik Muhammad bertanya kapada Menteri Pelajaran ada-kah benar ia-itu menurut peratoran² Kerajaan sekarang guru² dalam Sekolah Penyiar Ugama Keristian yang mendapat bantuan penoh yang mengambil bahagian dalam siasah yang mengganggu tanggungan mereka di-sekolah² itu boleh di-tarek gaji² mereka dan jika demikian, ada-kah peratoran ini di-kenakan juga kapada guru² yang

mengambil bahagian dalam kerja² gereja yang mengganggu kerja² mereka di-sekolah.

The Assistant Minister of Education (Enche' Abdul Hamid Khan bin Haji Sakhawat Ali Khan): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, pada masa ini lazim-nya Kerajaan tidak akan membayar wang bantuan untuk sa-orang guru yang bukan kaki-tangan Kerajaan oleh sebab ia mengambil bahagian yang chergas di-dalam politik atau memegang jawatan di-dalam parti politik dan oleh yang demikian ia tidak dapat menumpukan sepenoh tenaga-nya terhadap tugas-nya sa-bagai sa-orang guru. Saya tidak mengetahui sa-barang peristiwa di-mana kerja bagi kebajikan gereja telah mengganggu tugas² sa-orang guru di-dalam sekolah. Bagaimana pun Kerajaan tentu sa-kali tidak akan membayar wang bantuan kepada guru yang bukan kaki-tangan Kerajaan, jika di-dapati ia-nya tidak dapat menjalankan kerja-nya dengan penoh tanggong jawab.

4. Nik Man bin Nik Muhammad bertanya kepada Menteri Pelajaran ia-itu berapa-kah bilangan sekolah Penziar Ugama yang mendapat bantuan penoh di-Persekutuan Tanah Melayu.

Enche' Abdul Hamid Khan bin Haji Sakhawat Ali Khan: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, bilangan Missionary Sponsored School atau Sekolah² yang di-kekelakan oleh Penziar Ugama Keristian ada-lah sa-banyak 183 buah sekolah.

5. Nik Man bin Nik Muhammad bertanya kepada Menteri Pelajaran ia-itu berapa orang-kah Guru² Besar Sekolah² saperti itu yang bukan ber-ugama Keristian.

Enche' Abdul Hamid Khan bin Haji Sakhawat Ali Khan: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, dukachita di-nyatakan bahawa keterangan tentang hal ini tidak ada. Bagaimana pun baharu² ini dalam lawatan saya ka-Batu Pahat saya dapati Guru Besar Sekolah Convent di-Batu Pahat ada-lah daripada bangsa Melayu.

Enche' V. Veerappen: Mr. Speaker, Sir, would it not be possible for the Ministry to obtain this information?

Enche' Abdul Hamid Khan bin Haji Sakhawat Ali Khan: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sa-kira-nya soalan ini di-hadapkan dengan permintaan terlebih dahulu, Kementerian boleh-lah berusaha menjawab-nya.

Mr. Speaker: The reply is that it is possible.

Enche' V. Veerappen: I am just asking whether it can or cannot be done.

Mr. Speaker: He has already said it is possible. I am replying on his behalf. *(Laughter)*.

Dato' Onn bin Ja'afar: If it is possible, why didn't the Assistant Minister supply this information?

Enche' Abdul Hamid Khan bin Haji Sakhawat Ali Khan: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, pada masa ini belum ada di-sediakan senarai guru² yang mengajar di-dalam sekolah ugama Keristian—ia-itu guru² dalam sekolah² ini daripada satu² bangsa. Jikalau diminta boleh-lah di-siasat dan di-beri jawapan.

Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ma'ana-nya ada-kah di-minta dengan soalan atau dengan di-minta supaya dia adakan sendiri.

Enche' Abdul Hamid Khan bin Haji Sakhawat Ali Khan: Dengan apa jalan pun, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, tetapi oleh kerana penyiasatan itu akan mengambil masa yang panjang, jadi tidak-lah tempoh yang di-berikan itu menchukupi.

Dato' Onn bin Ja'afar: Bukan-kah soalan ini—soalan mulut tempoh-nya 14 hari?

Enche' Abdul Hamid Khan bin Haji Sakhawat Ali Khan: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya suka hendak menarek perhatian Majlis ini pada Standing Orders 24 (4) ia-itu "A question shall not be made the pretext for a debate". Jadi, sa-lain daripada apa yang di-katakan tadi, itu-lah sahaja.

Enche' V. Veerappen: Mr. Speaker, Sir, is it not a fact that the same type of question was asked about six months ago in this House?

Enche' Abdul Hamid Khan: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, soalan yang di-tanya oleh Mr. V. Veerappen dalam bulan April juga ada-lah berkenaan dengan bilangan guru² dalam missionary schools.

Peta Persekutuan Tanah Melayu

6. Enche' Ahmad bin Arshad bertanya kepada Menteri Luar Negeri ia-itu ada-kah Kerajaan sudah memberitahu penerbit² peta² dunia supaya jangan menchetak peta Persekutuan Tanah Melayu dengan warna merah kerana warna merah itu boleh menunjukkan ia-itu Persekutuan Tanah Melayu maseh lagi menjadi sa-buah Tanah Jajahan Inggeris.

The Prime Minister: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, banyak daripada peta² dunia yang menandakan peta Malaya dengan tanda merah itu ia-lah di-chetak dahulu sa-belum negeri ini merdeka. Sa-lepas merdeka ini saya fikir tidak lagi di-chetak dengan warna merah, kerana mereka pun tahu yang negeri kita sudah merdeka dan oleh itu saya tak nampak ada apa² langkah yang patut di-ambil buat sementara ini kerana perkara ini ia-itu peta yang lama itu memang ada lagi dan kalau mereka hendak menarek pun tentu mendatangkan kerugian yang banyak. Tetapi pada fikiran saya bahawa dunia sekarang ini telah pun tahu yang Malaya sudah pun merdeka dan tak payah-lah kita hendak bimbangkan warna merah itu.

Nelayan² di-ganggu oleh Peronda Marin Indonesia

7. Enche' Ahmad bin Arshad bertanya kepada Menteri Luar Negeri ia-itu ada-kah Kerajaan sedar ia-itu nelayan² di-Pantai Timor dan Barat sentiasa di-ganggu oleh Peronda Marin Indonesia dan, jika demikian, apa-kah langkah yang di-ambil oleh Kerajaan bagi menchegegah kejadian saperti ini; dan ada-kah boleh di-buat peratoran dengan Kerajaan Indonesia membolehkan nelayan² itu menangkap ikan di-dalam kawasan perayeran Indonesia.

The Prime Minister: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sa-benar-nya Kerajaan tahu bahawa nelayan² Tanah Melayu ini ada-lah banyak di-ganggu oleh pehak Peronda Marin Indonesia kerana

mereka menudoh yang nelayan² telah melanggar perenggan apabila mereka itu menangkap ikan atau memancing ikan di-lautan mereka, dan bagi pehak Persekutuan Tanah Melayu telah pun mengambil tindakan. Saya berharap pertimbangan belas kasehan dari pehak Indonesia agar membenarkan nelayan² itu m e n g g u n a k a n di-tempat yang mereka biasa dahulu itu.

BILLS PRESENTED

THE IMMIGRATION (AMENDMENT) BILL

Bill to amend the Immigration Ordinance, 1959; presented by the Minister of External Affairs; read the First time; to be read a Second time at a subsequent meeting.

THE SUPPLY (1961) BILL

Bill to apply a sum out of the Consolidated Fund to the service of the year 1961 and to appropriate such sum for certain purposes; presented by the Minister of Finance; read the First time; to be read a Second time at three o'clock this afternoon.

THE CONSOLIDATED FUND (EXPENDITURE ON ACCOUNT) BILL

Bill to apply a sum out of the Consolidated Fund to the service of the year ending on the thirty-first day of December, 1961; presented by the Minister of Finance; read the First time; to be read a Second time at a subsequent meeting.

THE NOTARIES PUBLIC (AMENDMENT) BILL

Bill to amend the Notaries Public Ordinance, 1959; presented by the Minister of the Interior; read the First time; to be read a Second time at a subsequent meeting.

THE EMPLOYEES PROVIDENT FUND (AMENDMENT) (No. 2) BILL

Bill to amend the Employees Provident Fund Ordinance, 1951; presented by the Minister of Finance;

read the First time; to be read a Second time at a subsequent meeting.

THE IMPORTATION OF YEN ORDINANCE (REPEAL) BILL

Bill to repeal the importation of Yen Ordinance; presented by the Minister of Finance; read the First time; to be read a Second time at a subsequent meeting.

THE CONTROL OF SUPPLIES BILL

Bill to provide for the control and rationing of supplies; presented by the Assistant Minister of Commerce and Industry; read the First time; to be read a Second time at a subsequent meeting.

BILLS

THE PINEAPPLE INDUSTRY (AMENDMENT) BILL

Second Reading

The Assistant Minister of Commerce and Industry (Enche' Cheah Theam Swee): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that a Bill intituled "an Act to amend the Pineapple Industry Ordinance, 1957" be read a second time.

Sir, the purpose of this Bill is to give effect to the Government's declared intention to reconstitute the Board so that it will be a more workable body.

The proposed amendments deal with the reorganisation of the Malayan Pineapple Industry Board, the revision of its functions and the abolition of the post of Chief Executive Officer.

At present, Sir, the Board comprises a Chairman, appointed jointly by the Yang di-Pertuan Agong and the Yang di-Pertuan Negara, one representative of the Government of Singapore, three representatives of the Federation Government, two representatives of the State Governments and ten representatives of the canning, exporting and growing sections of the industry. As the Government has stated, Sir, experience has proved that the Board with a total of 17 members is too unwieldy to work effectively. Accordingly, it has been decided to

reconstitute the Board to comprise of the following:

- (a) a Chairman, to be appointed jointly by the Yang di-Pertuan Agong and the Yang di-Pertuan Negara of the State of Singapore;
- (b) two members to represent the Government of the Federation to be appointed by the Minister;
- (c) one member to represent, and be appointed by, the Government of the State of Singapore;
- (d) one member to represent registered canners to be appointed by the representative association of the canning branch of the pineapple industry;
- (e) one member to represent small-growers to be appointed by the Minister; and
- (f) the State Agricultural Officer, Johore.

Sir, as regards the functions of the Board, the main effect of the proposed amendments would be to add to the existing functions the collection of statistics relating to the industry.

The third amendment seeks to delete the reference to the office of the Chief Executive Officer, and to indicate instead that the Board may employ such staff as it considers necessary.

The other amendments are purely consequential and involve no matters of substance or principle. It is the intention that when the Board is set up it should examine the existing legislation and the regulations made thereunder and consider whether further amendments are necessary or desirable in order to reorganize the industry on the lines indicated by the Government.

Sir, I beg to move.

The Minister of Agriculture and Co-operatives (Enche' Abdul Aziz): Sir, I beg to second the motion.

Enche' Tan Phock Kin (Tanjong): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am rather disappointed with the speech of the Honourable the Assistant Minister in introducing this amendment. He merely gives us information which we can find by reading the Bill and the

existing Ordinance. What this House is interested in is not so much of the past composition of the Board and the present proposed changes, but more the reasons as to why certain changes were made and also the reasons as to why certain people, who were in the Board previously, were left out. It is very well to say that it will be cumbersome to have a big membership and that it should be reduced in size, but I think we should know exactly the reasons as to why certain people are excluded. Some of us may have different ideas as to the importance of role played by certain categories of members, and I feel it should be the duty of the Minister to enlighten us on this particular point.

It will be seen here that paragraph 3 of the Bill sets out the position of amendments to Section 3, sub-section 2, of the principal Ordinance, and we would see here that in the Ordinance, there was no provision for representatives of trade unions or for workers' representatives in such a Board. One would expect that in the new amendment there should be some provision of this sort, because if one looks at the functions of the Board one will see that the Board has very wide functions; and on page 2 of the Bill we see here that one of the functions concerns any matters affecting the industry; and also we have here the administration of quality control and health regulations. I take it that the Board should not only be concerned with health in the industry such as cleanliness but should also be concerned with the health of the people working in the industry. So, as such, I feel that the working people also should have a representative in such a Board and that the Board should not only confine its membership to people in the industry if the functions of the Board are going to be as wide as this. Also, under the new constitution, it is rather vague: it merely says two members represent the Government, whereas we see that the role of, and the very active emphasis on, officials of the Co-operative Department is being stressed in the old Ordinance. We thought that that department will play an important role as far as the

pineapple industry is concerned and we would like to know as to why they are excluded from the present Bill.

So, these are briefly my comments on this Bill, because I feel that, when any amendment is made to an existing Ordinance, efforts should be made to make a thorough study of the existing Ordinance and to bring forward all desirable improvements to the Ordinance as such, and I shall be very grateful if the Honourable the Minister concerned can enlighten this House on all the points I have raised with regard to the amendment.

Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Abdullah (Kota Bharu Hilir): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, mengikut Bill yang di-hadapan kita ini di-paragraph 3. (1) Sub-section (2) Lembaga ini mengandungi: (a), (b), (c), (d) sampai (e) kata-nya:

"One member to represent small growers to be appointed by the Minister . . . ;"

Nampak-nya Lembaga ini mengandungi dua wakil; wakil Kerajaan dan wakil penanam. Wakil ini walau pun datang-nya daripada penanam sendiri, tetapi wakil itu di-lantek oleh Kerajaan sendiri. Oleh sebab wakil penanam nanas itu di-lantek oleh Menteri sendiri, maka di-sini ada-lah satu perkara yang kita boleh fahamkan bahawa wakil ini tidak dapat membutirkan apa² buah fikiran atau pun kesusahan penanam nanas ini dengan kemerdekaan yang penoh, kerana ia sa-bagai sa-orang yang di-lantek oleh Kerajaan sendiri. Walhal kita tahu ada-lah kerja Lembaga ini sangat mustahak. Hidup dan berjaya-nya penanam nanas ini semua-nya bergantung di-atas pekerjaan Lembaga yang di-bentangkan di-hadapan kita pada hari ini.

Oleh sebab yang demikian pada pandangan saya bahawa wakil penanam nanas itu hendak-lah di-lantek oleh penanam nanas sendiri, dan wakil ini apabila di-terima oleh Kerajaan, wakil ini akan dapat mengemukakan sakalian buah fikiran yang bersangkutan dengan menanam nanas dan yang bersangkutan-paut dengan penanam nanas.

Ini ia-lah kenyataan saya buat sementara di-atas Bill ini.

Enche' Cheah Theam Swee: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I myself would be most disappointed if the Honourable Member for Tanjong was not disappointed! Perhaps the House will know that if we begin to see eye to eye in certain matters, then it will be a very sad day. However, I do appreciate a few observations made by the Honourable Member for Tanjong. He stressed on the point that perhaps members of the Board could be representatives of Trade Unions and of the Co-operative Movement. Sir, as we can see from sub-para. (b) of sub-section (2) of section 3 of the proposed Amendment Bill, the Federation Government will be represented by two persons appointed by the Minister. Sir, perhaps I can give a word of assurance that, when making these appointments, we will consider the observations made by the Honourable Member for Tanjong.

Sir, I think, besides the other remarks he passed, there is nothing very substantial that I need to comment on except, perhaps, to inform the House that this Bill has had the agreement of the Singapore Government. This is a pan-Malayan matter, and the Singapore Government has agreed to the nature of this Bill and, in fact, they are bringing in a parallel legislation in Singapore.

Now, let me pass on to the Honourable Member from the P.M.I.P. Sir, the procedure in which the appointment of a member representing a section of an industry or a section of a community is usually made by, say, in this case, the Minister asking a recognised body to submit names or nominate names for appointment; and in this case, Sir, the procedure which we have adopted, and which we will continue to adopt, is to ask the Small Growers Association to submit names for our consideration in appointing them to the Board.

Sir, I think besides that, there is nothing much that the Honourable Member has dealt on, and I think I have replied substantially to the remarks.

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.

Clause 9—

Enche' Cheah Theam Swee: Sir, I beg to move that after the word "Subsection" in sub-clause (1), line 1, insert the figure and brackets "(3)" and the words "of section". This is to correct a printing error or error in drafting. The sub-clause will then read, "Sub-section (3) of section 24 . . ."

Question put, and agreed to.

Clause 9, as amended, ordered to stand part of the Bill.

Clauses 10 to 12 inclusive ordered to stand part of the Bill.

Schedule ordered to stand part of the Bill.

Bill reported with amendment; read the third time and passed.

THE PUBLIC AUTHORITIES (CONTROL OF BORROWING POWERS) BILL

Second Reading

The Minister of Finance (Enche' Tan Siew Sin): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that the Public Authorities (Control of Borrowing Powers) Bill, 1960 be read a second time.

The purpose of this Bill is to enable the Federal Government to control the use of their borrowing powers by Public Authorities subject to the agreement of the State Government concerned in the case of authorities exercising powers vested in them by State law.

Article 111 of the Constitution restricted the borrowing powers of the States in recognition of the need to establish a central co-ordinating authority over borrowing by public authorities in the Federation. It is anomalous therefore that certain

financially autonomous public authorities, such as Municipalities and Local Councils can exercise their borrowing powers without reference to the Federal Government. It is considered essential that the Federal Government should be in a position to control and co-ordinate borrowing by all public authorities in the Federation and therefore this Bill has been introduced.

Initially the provisions of the Bill will apply only to those authorities named in the Schedule but under Clause 5 of the Bill additional authorities may be included in the Schedule from time to time.

It may be considered that the Bill encroaches upon the executive powers of the States but it should be recorded that the Bill has been agreed to by the National Finance Council and Clause 4 of the Bill ensures that the State Governments concerned will be consulted by the Treasury before it exercises its powers.

Sir, I beg to move.

The Minister of the Interior (Dato' Suleiman): Sir, I beg to second the motion.

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 5 inclusive ordered to stand part of the Bill.

Schedule ordered to stand part of the Bill.

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

MOTIONS

THE CUSTOMS DUTIES (AMENDMENT No. 2) ORDER, 1960

Enche' Tan Siew Sin: 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. 2) Order, 1960, which has been laid before the House as Statutory Paper No. 50 of 1960, be confirmed.

This Order under the Customs Ordinance has been made. It is now presented to the House, as the Ordinance requires, for confirmation.

At present, in addition to the normal export duty, a research cess of $\frac{1}{4}$ cent on every pound of rubber exported is being collected by the Customs Department under the Third Section of Appendix "A" to the Customs Duties Order, 1959. The cess collected is paid direct into the Malayan Rubber Fund and is applied for the purpose of research on the production and uses of rubber.

As Hon'ble Members are aware, the Malayan Rubber Fund (Research and Development) Ordinance, 1958, which provided for the establishment and administration of the Malayan Rubber Fund for the purpose of financing research and development on the production and uses of rubber provides also for the imposition of a cess, the proceeds of which would constitute the revenue of the Fund. It is inappropriate therefore that the income of the Malayan Rubber Fund should continue to be collected by means of a cess under the Customs Ordinance and it is accordingly desired, now that the necessary powers are available, to regularise the position and to authorise the collection of the cess under the Malayan Rubber Fund (Research and Development) Ordinance, 1958, cancelling at the same time that Section of the Customs Order under which the cess used for research purposes was previously collected, namely the Third Section of Appendix "A" to the Customs Duties Order, 1959. The Customs Duties (Amendment No. 2) Order, 1960, which has been laid before the House as Statute Paper No. 50 cancels with effect from 1st January, 1961, the Customs Order to which I have just referred. With effect from the same date, the cess will be collected under the authority of the Malayan Rubber Fund (Research and Development) Order, 1960, which is tabled at this meeting of the House by

my Hon'ble colleague, the Minister of Commerce and Industry.

Finally, I should like to explain that the rate of cess remains the same, that is, at $\frac{1}{2}$ cent per pound of rubber exported. The Order before the House merely changes the Ordinance under which the cess is collected.

Sir, I beg to move.

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Enche' Mohamed Khir bin Johari): 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. 2) Order, 1960, which has been laid before the House as Statutory Paper No. 50 of 1960, be confirmed.

Sitting suspended at 10.55 a.m.

Sitting resumed at 11.25 a.m.

(Mr. Speaker in the Chair)

SALE OF SOCIAL AND WELFARE SERVICES BOARD LOTTERIES

Enche' Chin See Yin (Seremban Timor): Mr. Speaker, Sir, this motion tabled in my name is a very simple one and I do not think it is going to occupy the House for a very long time. The facts relating to it are very simple, because if you read the motion, you will find that it refers to the question of commission. It has no doubt been suggested that direct purchase from the Board by the public can be made but now what is before us is a question of commission. This Lottery I am referring to is admittedly a public lottery and it is being done under an Enactment known as the Social and Welfare Services Lotteries Board Ordinance, 1950. Since the inception of this Lottery the agency for the sales of tickets has been given to a selected few, and through a selected few. But then came a time, Sir, I understand, when, in order to improve the sale, an amendment was necessary to the Ordinance; and I found that an amendment

was made in 1951 which reads as follows:

"The Social and Welfare Services Lotteries Board established under the Ordinance No. 9 of 1950 conducted its first Lottery from 10th May to June 20th and by the end of the year had completed three lotteries."

Then it went on to say:

"In order to improve the sale, at the end of the year an amending Ordinance No. 63 of 1951 was passed to enable the Board's Lotteries to be sold in more places other than the Post Offices—other than the Post Offices—as provided in the original Ordinance. It is hoped by this Ordinance to enable the Board to sell all tickets for each lottery by means of the improved channel of sale."

Sir, from that amendment you will see that the original sale of this lottery was made in Post Offices only in the Federation and that it was found necessary, in order to improve the sale, to amend the law and allow the public to sell it. Now the point rests on this, Sir: they amended the law to improve the channel of sale, and they brought in the public to sell it. Now my point in issue is why the responsibility to sell the tickets be restricted to a limited few? But before I come to that question, I have a lottery ticket in my pocket to be drawn today.

An Honourable Member: Good luck!

Enche' Chin See Yin: Thank you very much. I hope to get it. Let us see what are the objects under the Ordinance: to help the handicapped and underprivileged, the blind, the tuberculous people, the distressed, and to provide for education, religious matters, playing fields and kampong development. But, Sir, if we were to limit this only to a handful it is not anywhere stated in this that these eleven people should also be given that charity. Now, referring to the point, instead of helping thousands of other people who are unemployed, we are only limiting it to a few. From the sales of the ticket you are allowed a 5 per cent discount. That means that for every thousand tickets you buy you only pay \$950, and if you should be fortunate enough, after enjoying the \$50 commission which is a discount, with the grace of God the ticket you sold may touch the first prize and you may get another

10 per cent, which is nearly \$37,500. Sir, there are so many unemployed persons in this country, and if an unemployed person can sell 2,000 tickets in one draw it would mean that he would make a hundred dollars. That hundred dollars can help him to look after his wife and children, and that is one of the acts that is intended by this lottery. But why is that not being done?

Now, I come to this question of employing agents, which is left to the Board. The Board is responsible for their appointment. The Board says that it has 11 agents, but are there really 11 agents, one for each State? I beg to point out that this is not so. I beg to point out that there are, in fact, only a limited number of agents for the States—for the States of Negri Sembilan, Selangor, Malacca and so on; in the Government's statement you will find that the reason for appointing one man to take charge of a greater portion of Perak, the whole of Penang, Kedah and Perlis is that he has done a very good job. I am sure that no man is indispensable in this world—when one is gone another can take his place. But why only that one man to take charge of the greater portion of Perak, the whole of Penang, Perlis and Kedah? If you say that the matter is not fishy, it smells fishy any way. (*Laughter*).

Then, Sir, if you study the *Gazette* in which publications of statements of accounts are made, you will see the exorbitant sum of money spent which is most terrifying to consider, because this money could have been used to employ many more people in the office when more agents are appointed, or when the public is permitted to buy direct from the Board—say, if a person is allowed to buy a thousand tickets and on this figure he is allowed five per cent and ten per cent commission, I am sure you need increased staff. But look at the colossal sum of money—thrown into the drain, and I am sure one gets terribly frightened. For publicity alone, Sir,—I have not seen anything in my town—there is one item put in every month of \$29,000, \$25,000, \$27,000, \$29,000, \$26,000, \$28,000, \$24,000, \$45,000, \$52,000, \$39,000. Why should

such colossal sums be spent on publicity? I do not see any posters in my town or anything big written up by the Lotteries Board.

Then you have travelling expenses varying from \$7,000 to \$9,000 every month. Who travelled? Only a handful of those working for the Board and yet it costs \$7,000 and one item went up to something like \$9,000. Then for every draw the Secretary, according to this statement in the *Gazette*, gets \$5,500 in addition to travelling allowance and other allowances.

Coming to the kiosks, the answer given now is to spread over the amount \$10,000, \$11,000, \$12,000 every month for these kiosks, but the item set down in the report that is published in the *Gazette* is "Repair and Maintenance". The answer is different because somebody has asked why is there expenditure for repair every month. It is stated that in fact the amount is spread out to make things easier. It is a very nice way of answering, no doubt.

Coming to stationery, a few thousand dollars every month is spent. I am sure there must be a very large staff to spend so much money on stationery to write letters and so on. But why cannot we make use of these men to sell tickets direct to the public and give commission to the people? If the turf clubs can do it, I do not see why this Board cannot do it. Here somebody will come around to defend the Board, its integrity and what-not. In fact, Sir, I have got a newspaper here where the Minister concerned said, "After all the old agents have put in the spade work, taken all the risks and suffered losses for eight years, as soon as the sales begin to go with a swing, he proposes that others should take their places."

Sir, we have got independence for Malaya—I must admit through the Alliance Party—but the Alliance Party is not going to sit in this House all by itself. We had parliamentary elections and the Peoples' Progressive Party came in, the Socialist Front came in, the Independents came in, and everybody is enjoying the independence, everybody has a say. So,

I do not see why this Lotteries Board should keep everything to themselves. If you will look up the old statement that was given, you will see that it was said, "We have got so many fellows and if one fellow dies another fellow is put in"—but from the same group—"to take over the place of the one who is dead." It appears to me that this is going to be a family business for a handful of people for the next five years.

I know of a medicine seller, who is today a multi-millionaire through the selling of lottery tickets and getting a commission of five per cent on the sale of tickets and ten per cent commission on winning tickets. I know also of an ex-postal clerk who today has got a few hundred acres of rubber land. He is doing better than anybody else because he got the tickets at \$95 per hundred tickets and giving it to the people at \$98 cash. At the month's end he goes collecting and gives out money on loan and getting 10 per cent on the money advanced—though this is illegal as he is not a licensed moneylender.

The process goes on and from all this money, instead of helping the poor people, we are helping a handful of people.

Now, I have another newspaper cutting which is very interesting, and if you will lend me your ears, it will not take two minutes—it is from the *Straits Times* editorial; it says:

"It would have been better had less time been spent on aimless discussion and more on the question of selling agents."

and that is why I am cutting short the time in addressing you, Sir—and then it goes on:

"Dato' Ong Yoke Lin's indignant defence of 11 agents who get \$12 million commission each year does not alter the fact that a bad circle has developed; now that the reward has reached such proportion, it is time for the circle to be widened. If no curb is to be placed on the earning power of the agents, at least the Lotteries Board could compel them to pay more than 2½ per cent which Mr. Chin See Yin alleges is the normal commission given to the sub-agents, the people who actually sell the tickets. Charity after all does not begin in the agent's home."

That is very true, Sir, because the agents . . .

Mr. Speaker: I think you quote that because your name is mentioned there!

Enche' Chin See Yin: No, Sir. I am quoting the editorial as an argument to ask this House to give it the necessary consideration in respect of my motion. I am not attacking anybody, I am telling the truth. If I were attacking anybody, I could attack a lot of people who started as a pauper and became millionaires. I am not attacking anybody, but the fact is this: we are out in this country to live and there are many unemployed persons, and I feel that if this lottery is intended to do welfare work, let us do welfare work even to the unemployed persons. Why should we not give them an opportunity to earn an honest living? If he is out of a job in his previous employment he might have little to say. Let him use his savings to help his wife and children. Let us have a country with people who are law-abiding. It is no use making laws when people go hungry—they must steal. When wolves go prowling, it is just because the wolves are hungry. If we feed the dog well, the dog will stay in the house and will not go away. That is the principle behind any Government. The object of the lottery is defeated if we allow a handful of people to become multi-millionaires. I am not suggesting that some people work hand-in-glove together. I am referring to the commission and I am confining myself to this. People may say that the mover of this motion wants to sell these lottery tickets to earn a few dollars. If may be true, it may not be true. If it is, there is nothing wrong with that—it is not stealing. It is an honest way to earn a living, and this applies to anyone who wants to buy a thousand tickets and above to sell in order to help his family who needs that money every month.

I am sure that the Government cannot provide employment for everybody and here is the Board, here is the opportunity, and the Board should consider the question of letting the public sell lottery tickets, and not say so much about integrity. Let us all give assistance to the unemployed persons. We should give everybody a chance in this world to live a happy and peaceful life in this world.

Sir, today is the opening of this lottery and there are people who are going to become very rich; but how many of these people will really take out some money to give to charity? It is by means of the profits from these tickets which they have bought that they can do so much to help all those objects that have been defined by the Board. But what about those who are less fortunate, who may not enjoy a share from these profits? Let them enjoy it in another way; after all, we are here to help everybody. Let this House have an open mind. It is not because the policy of one man who should think otherwise that all the others should follow. Let us today here, we who are elected by the people, consider the needs of the people. Let us help them. Let us not simply say "because I am on that Board I must go along with the others". I think in a democratic country, Sir, no one should consider to give a different opinion when he knows that that opinion is not good for the people. To give an opinion which is not good for the people but just to please somebody is not justice; it is not democratic. We are claiming ourselves to be democratic, Sir, but we are tying ourselves down. I am asking this House to give my motion due consideration because the success or failure to help thousands of unemployed people, who are looking forward today for a decision whether or not they can enjoy \$100 profit to feed their wives and children, will depend on the decision given on this motion. Sir, that is all I have to say and I ask Honourable Members to give it an open mind.

Mr. Speaker: You have not moved your motion yet; you haven't read it.

Enche' Chin See Yin: Yes, Sir, I shall do so now. My motion reads—

That this House is of the opinion that the existing law be amended forthwith to enable the Social and Welfare Services Lotteries Board to make direct sales of the lottery tickets to the public with the same discount and commissions as are offered to the present so-called "appointed agents".

This is my motion before the House and I ask that it be given due consideration. **Mr. Speaker,** Sir, the decision to help so many who are in urgent need

of money, and which will help them to earn an honest living, rests with this motion.

Enche' Tan Kee Gak (Bandar Malacca): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to second the motion.

The Minister of Health and Social Welfare (Dato' Ong Yoke Lin): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to oppose the motion. Sir, this motion seeks to strike at the very roots of a lottery which has been doing so much good to the handicapped and under-privileged, to the blind and the deaf, to the relief and rehabilitation of sufferers of tuberculosis and leprosy, to the relief of the distressed and destitutes, to provide for rural kampong amenities and public playing fields, and to the fostering of approved non-political youth movements. To date, the amount already distributed by the Lotteries Board towards such worthy causes has amounted to over \$35 million. At the same time the rate of payment of tax from the lotteries to the Government is of the order of about \$3 million per annum. Besides outright grants to various organisations for purposes which I have mentioned, the present recurrent commitments of the Board amount to about \$2 million per year, the principal ones being:

	Per year
Malayan Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis	\$700,000
Central Welfare Council	750,000
Malayan Leprosy Relief Association	300,000

The policy of the Board has been for some time now to give preference to the rural areas.

Sir, members of the public who wish to buy a few tickets for themselves have no difficulty in obtaining them either direct from the Secretaries through the post or from the numerous post offices and postal agencies, kiosks, sub-agents, or from the many shops throughout the country. Obviously the Board cannot be expected to sell tickets direct to the public as this would make the Board a retailer. It would necessitate having large suitable premises all over the country and a host of

supervisors, accountants, cashiers, sellers, clerks and so on. This will be a function which the Board cannot be expected to undertake. In the same way it might be said it is equally true that a large firm of importers—say people who import thousands of tons of sugar—cannot be expected to make retail sales direct to customers who want to buy a katty of sugar or two; nor would it be reasonable to ask, for example, a match factory to sell boxes of matches from its factory. The Board at the moment has a comparatively small office in Kuala Lumpur from which it runs this very big lottery.

Sir, the outstanding success in the operation of this lottery is principally due to the attractive prizes, now amounting to over \$1½ million in each monthly draw which the Board guarantees to pay to the public. The Board can only give this guarantee because its appointed agents guarantee, by providing adequate security to the Board, the sale of all tickets in each monthly draw. The minimum number of tickets thus guaranteed by the agents now amounts to over 2½ million tickets, or 2½ million dollars worth of tickets, in each and every month.

Sir, let me just give a very brief history of the existing system adopted by the Board from 1952. The Board started as the Honourable mover pointed out by selling its tickets exclusively through the Post Offices. Of course, at that time there was no guarantee of specific prizes or the sum of prizes. It all depended on the number of tickets sold, in the same way that the Turf Clubs depend on the number of tickets sold for certain percentage of their sales to be set off as prizes. There was no guarantee. Well, Sir, this system was not successful in bringing in the revenue for the Board to enable it to carry out its objects. Again, Sir, in early 1952 a number of agents were appointed to sell the tickets, in addition to the Post Offices. These agents were then given 7 per cent commission on sales. The amount of prizes was not guaranteed to the public. Well, despite this reorganization the sales were still disappointing. In fact, one draw on

the 13th of December, 1952, resulted in a loss of \$56,000 to the Board.

Sir, the Board has been changed many times and there have been four Chairmen, and all members have been changed from time to time—they served for one year, two years or three years, and there have been several Boards—if I may put it that way—during the course of these 8 years. Now, the Board then decided for the first time to offer to the public guaranteed sums and guaranteed number of prizes. This brought success. As we now can see, the Board could only do this by getting its appointed agents to guarantee the sale of these tickets on adequate security. The agents were then given 10 per cent on the prizes from the tickets sold by them. That was as an incentive. At the same time the sales commission was reduced to 5 per cent from 7 per cent. Even then several of the agents appointed originally had dropped out. The remaining agents appointed in 1952, with the exception of one who died, have remained with the Board until this day.

Sir, throughout the period, especially in the early stages, the agents had suffered losses through inability to sell all the tickets they guaranteed to sell on a no-return basis, and through bad debts from some of their numerous sub-agents. The Board on the other hand had always been adequately protected against such losses. The Board's profits are used for charitable purposes and the profits have always been assured—it has always been assured by this system. These agents have served the Board loyally over many years, stuck with the Board through thick and thin and kept their part of the agreement scrupulously. Another important point, Sir, is that the agents carried out their operations efficiently, through having built up a large and efficient organization of sub-agents and sub-sub-agents throughout the whole country.

Now, Sir, the Honourable mover was pleading on behalf of the unemployed people, saying that why not let them sell these tickets to make some commission. Sir, there must be thousands

of people who have been sub-agents or sub-sub-agents of these agents who have been with them for many years and who have been earning commission too, and if we adopt the Honourable mover's proposal, then there will be the case of getting a lot of people who have not done this job before or have not served the agents or the Board in and displacing those who have been engaged in this work.

The Board has now not only been running a very successful lottery which enjoys complete public confidence but the efficiency and economy of operation of the Board under this system is second to none as far as similar lotteries throughout the world are concerned.

Sir, I will give Honourable Members the breakdown cost of running this lottery, based on an average total sale of 2.6 million dollars worth of tickets in each month. The total administrative expenses including commissions on sales and prizes, printing and distribution of tickets, advertising, secretarial and audit fees, salaries and rent, etc., the Board's complete administrative expenses inclusive of all this, is 14.1 per cent, the Government tax 10 per cent, the prizes guaranteed to the buyers of the tickets is 52.7 per cent and the surplus to the Board is 23.2 per cent. Now, for example, the Irish Sweep—I am sure Honourable Members would know of the Irish Sweep—pays a commission of nearly 17 per cent on sales alone whereas the whole administrative expenses including commissions of our lottery is only 14.1 per cent and that is inclusive of all the publicity and everything that the Honourable mover has mentioned. As regards the Turf Clubs, it would be interesting to see the percentage of administrative expenses—they do not pay any commission to anybody and they do not guarantee prizes, and their sales are nowhere near those of the Lotteries Board.

Sir, I would like to say that during my last trip to East Africa, I passed through certain countries and I picked up some lottery tickets. Here is one, Sir—the Ceylon National Hospital Sweep. That is also the responsibility

of the Minister of Health in Ceylon who is a personal friend of mine. I bought this ticket and I got the results sent to me. The total amount of prize money paid out on this State Lottery in Ceylon, which has a bigger population than Malaya, is distributed as follows:

First prize ... Rs. 72,750 (which works out at about M\$46,000)

Second prize ... Rs. 36,000

Third prize ... Rs. 18,000

There are also 25 other prizes. I worked it out and the total sum paid out as prizes is Rs. 145,000, that is, M\$93,000. That is the Hospital Sweep of Ceylon—M\$93,000; we pay out \$1½ million every month—I do not think it is every month there either. I have also got another ticket—the Welfare Trust of East Africa. It is five shillings (sterling) per ticket, which works out over M\$2. At the back of this tickets the prizes are stated to be based on collection of £20,000—based on collection of £20,000—are as follows:

First prize ... £5,000; seller of the ticket gets £300.

Second prize ... £1,500; seller of the ticket gets £150.

Enche' Chin See Yin: All those tickets they don't have unlimited agents?

Mr. Speaker: Is it on a point of explanation?

Enche' Chin See Yin: It is on a point of clarification, Sir.

Dato' Ong Yoke Lin: I am not giving way, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: (to Enche' Chin See Yin) if you want to rise on a point of explanation you must wait to see whether the Honourable Member speaking gives way or not. In this case, the speaker does not give way.

Enche' Chin See Yin: But he has been referring to two tickets . . .

Dato' Ong Yoke Lin: May I say that the Honourable Mover has got a chance to reply?

Mr. Speaker: On a point of explanation he has a right to say something provided you give way.

Dato' Ong Yoke Lin: I give way, Sir, unless he makes a speech!

Enche' Chin See Yin: I am giving him a fair chance, and when I have the final say I do not want to take undue advantage of it. He has been referring to Ceylon tickets and other tickets, but in those references made by him he has said nothing about the agents, whereas my motion concerns the sales to the public, commissions and discounts. So in the case of these two tickets referred to by him, I am sure they do not have appointed agents who are privileged people limited to a few, but everybody can buy tickets. That is the difference.

Dato' Ong Yoke Lin: I was trying to justify the system and the criticism by the Honourable Mover of the exorbitant expenses incurred by the Board. I was trying to justify this system and these are the examples which I thought Honourable Members might be interested to know. Sir, I do not like the innuendo of the Honourable Mover, because he is trying to say not wanting to attack anybody yet he mentioned about people becoming millionaires by being lottery agents. Sir, instead of innuendoes, I do wish the Honourable Member, if he has any facts to support any allegations, he has ample opportunity inside and outside this House to make these charges or allegations and support them by facts. It is very gallant of him to say that he won't take advantage of the privileges of this House to attack anybody, but I submit, Sir, that is a very unfair way of putting an innuendo.

Sir, about all these expenses, I have given at great length the explanation of the various sums queried by the Honourable Mover. They are all tabled, they are all there and there is nothing to hide. All these accounts are gazetted, all these accounts are drawn up by the Secretaries—a firm of Chartered Accountants. Now, they have drawn up in this case, by the very nature of the running of the lotteries, from one lottery to another; it is unlike other

businesses, because all the profits are spent on charitable purposes; and so these accounts rightly or wrongly are drawn up on a cash basis for each lottery and all bills are charged to the current lottery accounts as and when received and paid. So they do not keep ledgers for sundry debtors and sundry creditors. That is why there may be some apparent differences in the various monthly accounts under various heads. The accounts of each lottery are audited by a firm of Chartered Accountants in Kuala Lumpur and are published in the *Gazette*.

Therefore, Sir, I would not like anyone to say that, because in one month the advertisements are more and the next month less, there is something "fishy". I do not see what is wrong if a pauper becomes a millionaire; and I will prove here later on by the figures that it is not as remunerative to be a chief agent or appointed agent as the Honourable Mover tries to make it out to be. Sir, we know the existing rates of commissions paid to the principal agents: 5 per cent on sales of tickets and 10 per cent if he is lucky to sell a winning ticket. Now, it is not possible for the principal agents to earn all the money themselves. They have to appoint special agents whom they can rely on, whom they can deal with, who will pay up in cash before the end of the month or as they take tickets, or put a security for taking the tickets; and there are thousands of sub-agents and sellers. Now, the commission paid by the chief agent or principal agent to the others are as follows. For 10,000 tickets and above, 3 per cent is given away out of 5 per cent to the next man on sales and 8 per cent if there is winning ticket. In other words, the principal agent gets 2 per cent and, if he is lucky, an additional 2 per cent, and for that he has to put additional security and to take on all the responsibility of turning all these tickets into cash within the space of four weeks and paying that cash back to the Board. In this instance, I may say that there has not been a single case of the Board suffering any loss through default. So the Board is fully secured.

Now, for people, sub-agents, who take between 1,000 and 10,000 tickets approximately, two per cent commission on sale and eight per cent on winning tickets are given; for those who take 1,000 downwards say to 100 tickets, I think it is two per cent on sale and six per cent on the winning tickets.

Sir, the Honourable Mover wants everyone to be able to go in and buy a few tickets, or a thousand tickets, or ten thousand tickets—newcomers—and to be able to get a percentage. If this commission that is to be paid to the agents, or even a lesser sum or a lesser percentage, were to be paid to everyone of the public who buys direct from the Board, the effect would be as follows: many of the sub-agents would buy direct from the Board and not from the principal agents, and this will result in the disruption of the existing principal agent's organisation and will also result in the agents not being able to guarantee the sale of the present enormous number of tickets. As I have said, the key to the whole success of these lotteries is that the Board can guarantee the prizes and the agents guarantee the sale—and that, Sir, has been going on successfully for many years.

Then, if you have others, who have never been agents or sub-agents, enter the field, there is no guarantee that these newcomers would be buying any guaranteed number of tickets from month to month as the agents now are doing. They may come in to buy 1,000 tickets this month and the next month and then after that they do not come—or will they continue to do so? Now, it would be extremely difficult for the Board to make an estimate of how many tickets it should reserve for these newcomers. Further, there is the very important time factor in the disposal of these tickets. The Post Offices can only sell about 120,000 tickets per draw, per lottery. There is every likelihood that a large number of newcomers, who enter the field, would find it not so lucrative and easy to operate as they now thought and even would pull out. They would not be able to dispose of their tickets themselves, if they buy in large numbers.

Coming back to the case of principal agents, the principal agents would have to appoint their own sub-agents and sub-sub-agents to help them dispose of these tickets for which they would still have to give commission. It is not the Alliance Government's policy to deprive anyone of his rights or interests, or his established business, merely to give them to another person who has no justifiable claim to them.

Reverting back to the reasons for not giving commission, I would like to add that even if the newcomers were to guarantee sales and provide the necessary securities, there would be nothing to prevent them from ceasing to take their allotments after a time and then withdrawing their deposits. We have people, who have been with the Board over the years, and who have served the Board loyally. Now, in the meanwhile, what happens? The existing principal agents, the large and efficient organisation, which has been going on smoothly all the years, would be disrupted. We all know that the operation of a lottery of this magnitude, once a month, is rather an exacting and a delicate operation. Any disruption of the existing system of its distribution would throw it out of gear and bring about its collapse. Moreover, if we discard the proven agents, and in the event of the new arrangement failing, it would be extremely difficult to expect the old agents to return to the Board, or to restore that confidence and goodwill between them and the Board built up over many years.

However, Sir, I have asked the Board to consider appointing additional agents on the old basis, on the same basis, in the event of the Board deciding to increase the number of tickets in the lottery. I am confident that the Board will agree to do this.

Sir, the key to the success of the lottery lies in the ability of the Board to guarantee attractive prizes as it is doing now. This is only possible if the agents in turn guarantee sale with adequate securities to the Board and they can be trusted to carry on through thick and thin. Under this system, as I have proved by the figures, the lottery by the Social and Welfare Lotteries

Board is run with efficiency and economy second to none in the world. (*Applause*). As it is now operated the lottery enjoys absolute public confidence—even the confidence of my Honourable friend the Mover. (*Applause*). So it will be seen that the introduction of the payment of commission direct to the general public will have repercussions on this system and which will jeopardise the operation of the lottery and eventually cause its collapse, which will deprive the people of a valuable agency in the social welfare field.

Sir, it must be remembered that the Social and Welfare Lotteries Board is a statutory body charged under the Ordinance with responsibility in this worthy and important function. None of its members, not even the Chairman, receives any remuneration whatsoever. Their responsibility such as disposing of about 2.8 million tickets a month, to see that all the cash amounting to this vast sum is collected, to guarantee payment of about \$1½ million worth of prizes to the public every month, to maintain public confidence in the lotteries, to consider and deal with the thousands of applications for aid and generally to administer the lotteries, is, I am sure Honourable Members will appreciate, a gigantic task which involves each and every one of the members in many many hours of hard, solid work. I would like to take this opportunity once again to pay a warm tribute to the Chairman and members of the Board for their sacrifice and public spirit, and to the staff and the agents for their good work. (*Applause*).

Enche' D. R. Seenivasagam (Ipoh): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the motion before us confines itself solely to the question of agency for selling these lottery tickets. Now, there is a short history to this motion which has come up in this House today. Quite frankly, I expected the Honourable mover to make a specific statement in reply to an allegation made against him in the Upper House, where an Honourable Member of that House did not insinuate—though he went to the small extent of setting up an innuendo—but said point blank that the Honourable mover applied to be an agent and was rejected. I hope

the Honourable mover will be able to give us a specific reply to that allegation, which was made in his absence when he had no chance to reply. We hope to get a specific reply to that.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, agencies are necessary in a vast organisation such as the Social Welfare Lotteries Board and in this instance I would like to say that the Honourable Minister of Health has given a formidable reply to the proposal that agencies should be completely done away with. In my view the complete doing away with agencies will not work due to the many reasons—which I support—which have been given by the Honourable Minister. But I would say that it is strange that there should be so few agents in the States which are so big—there are only 11 agents for this country. I say it could conveniently and without any bad effect to the sale of welfare lotteries be extended, so that more people can benefit by being agents. It is appreciated that these agents, who came in at the time when the welfare lotteries started in this country should receive some appreciation, but that appreciation of course must have its limit. I do not think any Government or anybody in this House would say that that special privilege need go on and on without an end. Therefore, the most that can be done is to consider the whole point by appointing more agents than one in all the States in this country—perhaps that would be the proper solution.

The Honourable mover in fact gave one reason, and one reason only, for bringing in this motion. He said the poor could make some money and they could become rich. Immediately there is a contradiction in terms. He said a medicine seller is today a millionaire through these lotteries. What is the complaint about it? The poor man has become a rich man—that is the object of the Honourable mover. Perhaps what he means is that more people should have a chance to get rich. It is a matter of regret that people who are not in this House, by that clear innuendo, should be attacked, and this innuendo is so clear that nobody can be under any misapprehension as to whom the Honourable mover means. But I do not think that, in connection with

becoming agents for welfare lotteries, whether you are a medicine seller or a road sweeper makes any difference whatsoever. Everybody has the opportunity and the chance not only of becoming a welfare lottery ticket seller but anything which this country offers, and I deprecate and deplore very much that statement. If the Honourable mover had said that that person was the President or the Chairman of the M.C.A., that might have been relevant, but certainly for being a medicine seller is quite irrelevant.

Enche' Yong Woo Ming (Sitiawan): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to oppose the motion moved by the Honourable Member for Seremban Timor to make direct sales of the lottery tickets to the public.

Sir, not long ago, we have had the same controversial issue before us, and I do personally believe that we had already come to an agreeable understanding; so to repeat this matter again is redundant and is a mere waste of time. I strongly believe that this House had already been well informed on this matter and the many arguments put forward during the previous meeting had, I believe, clarified the whole issue.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I must remind Honourable Members that the success of the sale of the Social Welfare tickets was largely due to the efforts of the agents. Everyone here will agree with me that a few years back the Social Welfare tickets were not as popular as they are now. The reason behind this is very simple—the extensive advertisements and the unfailing willingness on the part of the agents have resulted in a great demand for these tickets. So I ask Honourable Members whether it is justifiable in human conscience to deny the agents of the fruits of their hard work.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, if the Board is to make direct sales to the public many difficulties will surely arise, namely, the increase of staff to tackle this problem, and the uncertainty of the number of tickets sold. It can be seen that the increase of expenditure coupled with the uncertainty of sale would

make this proposal impracticable. Thus, why then should the Board be placed in such an awkward position with such an impracticable motion? Thank you.

Enche' K. Karam Singh (Daman-sara): Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is not the first time that the question of lotteries has come up. We have stated our stand that we are opposed to lotteries and from that stand we do not deviate; we do not waver. Fundamentally, we are opposed to lotteries and we remain so today. Mr. Speaker, Sir, my contention and our contention is that lotteries are an evil.

Mr. Speaker: Are you speaking on the motion before the House?

Enche' K. Karam Singh: I am, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. Speaker: Or on the principle?

Enche' K. Karam Singh: I have to make a short preamble (*Laughter*).

Mr. Speaker: Don't make it too long, because I will stop it if you do that.

Enche' K. Karam Singh: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do not want it to be mistaken that I support the motion. I am here to give my views, and we can see the extent to which this evil has persisted from today's *Berita Harian*. The *Berita Harian* on the first page says—*Lottery boleh naik haji*. It shows to what extent this evil has eaten into vitals even of a religion which opposes lottery.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, what prompted me to speak today is the fallacious arguments of the Minister concerned when he opposed this motion. He said that this motion strikes at the roots of the lottery. If it struck at the roots of the lottery and if it would make the lottery collapse—if it would destroy the lottery—we would support it. But unfortunately, it does not do that. The Minister went on to say that from the proceeds of this lottery so much is done for the destitute, so much is done for the sick, so much is done for those who suffer from T.B., and so much is given to those who suffer from leprosy. He even went to the extent to enlist and canvass the support of our

simple kampong folks by saying that lotteries even assist in rural development. Mr. Speaker, Sir, this reminds us of an oft repeated technique and tactic of the Alliance. Last time when my Honourable friend and colleague from Bungsar raised the question of irregularities in the E.P.F., the Deputy Prime Minister went on to answer that the E.P.F. does this good, that it gives so much capital to the country, and so on. Mr. Speaker, Sir, that is apart from the question. The evil is there, and we want that evil to be looked into, and no amount of deviation by going on to elaborate that such and such advantage comes from it will justify the evil.

Dato' Ong Yoke Lin: On a point of order. I do not think the Honourable Member is relevant to the motion, with due respect.

Mr. Speaker: I think he is still on the preamble (*Laughter*).

Enche' K. Karam Singh: Mr. Speaker, Sir, what has happened in this evil, in the evil of the lottery?

Mr. Speaker: I told you not to make too long of your preamble.

Enche' K. Karam Singh: If I may be permitted . . .

Mr. Speaker: Will you confine to the subject under discussion—that is the motion?

Enche' K. Karam Singh: I am speaking on the motion now.

Mr. Speaker: When I talk, you listen; you have to sit down when I speak.

Enche' K. Karam Singh: Yes, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: Will you confine your discussion to the motion before the House?

Enche' K. Karam Singh: The Honourable mover has said that there is a close ring of people who control the sale of these tickets. Mr. Speaker, I would term it as a racket which has got a grip upon the sale of these tickets. It has become a vested interest for a

few people, and that is what the Honourable mover aims to destroy. Sir, we take this opportunity to point out the nature of this vested interest in this so called social welfare lottery of a few people. We do not quarrel with the means to sell it. Sell it wholesale, or sell it by retail: we are opposed fundamentally to any sale whatever. The Minister concerned went on to quote the example of lotteries being sold in Ceylon. Mr. Speaker, Sir, our reply to that is that an evil does not cease to be an evil if it is an international evil. That is all, Mr. Speaker, Sir.

Enche' V. David (Bungsar): I have nothing much to add to what the Honourable Member from Damansara has said. Fundamentally and basically we are opposed to the social evil of lotteries. But regarding the administration of the lottery as it is, I have had numerous complaints from various people that the Lotteries Fund is not generally used for welfare purposes as stated by the Honourable Minister. Those organisations and public bodies which are really the backbone of the Alliance and which support the Alliance or the Ministers individually are always given grants. I think the time has come when either the lottery should be banned or proper investigation should be instituted into the racket which is being operated in connection with the running of the lottery.

Mr. Speaker: Mr. David, you are not speaking on the motion before the House. We are not discussing the principle of the lottery at all. I warned your friend just now and you are repeating it again.

Enche' V. David: Sir, we cannot support anything that we are basically opposed to, but we can only make general observations. Regarding the rural development and social improvements for which the Minister stated that the money is being used, the money derived from a social evil should not be utilised for such purposes. I think social services should come from the national income and a big slice of the national income should be spent for social upliftment of the country and for

the advancement of the general public. But lottery to be used, as stated by the Minister, for social improvements, I think it does not hold any water, and I do not see any country which spends money from lotteries for social improvements. That means the Minister is advocating that any country which must advance socially should operate a lottery.

Mr. Speaker: This has nothing to do with the motion before the House at all. I have warned you several times. If you read carefully the motion, it has nothing to do with that at all; it is only on the system of distribution.

Enche' V. David: The trouble is that the Minister spoke on the matter and we are trying to clarify our stand. If the Minister had not spoken about that, then I would have remained silent. However, as far as my Party is concerned, we are totally against the running of any lottery, and at the same time we must add that the present form of running the lottery is a big racket and needs investigation. Thank you.

Dato' Onn bin Ja'afar (Kuala Trengganu Selatan): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I hate to oppose the Honourable mover of this motion because he has been a very gentle, plausible and persuasive gentleman. But unfortunately in his address he only stressed on one aspect of the motion, and that is that by a change of the system of distribution one would be giving employment to the unemployed, but he did not say in what way an unemployed who is penniless would be in a position to put up the initial finance to buy the lottery tickets.

Enche' Chin See Yin: From his savings! (*Laughter*).

Mr. Speaker: Order! Order!

Dato' Onn bin Ja'afar: The present system of distribution is a very efficient one, as has been stressed by the Honourable Minister of Health and Social Welfare, and I fail to see in what way distribution by the central office of the Social Welfare Lotteries Board will increase the sale of these lotteries other than by the system already existing whereby we can not only get tickets but the tickets are put on us whether we

sit in the coffee shop, walk in the streets or are in the trains. I therefore feel that the Honourable mover has given no good or sound reasons as to why there should be a change, and I, therefore, oppose the motion (*Applause*).

Enche' S. P. Seenivasagam (Menglembu): Mr. Speaker, Sir, when I read this motion, I thought that the intention of the Honourable mover was to save some money for people, for example, like me, who instead of buying one hundred tickets for one hundred dollars could send \$95 to the Lotteries Board and get one hundred tickets. But, obviously, the intention of the Honourable mover goes much further than that. What in effect he says is, scrap all agents and let every man in the street become an agent if he wishes to do so. That, of course, is impracticable for the reasons already stated. If his main concern is to provide means of livelihood for people who have no means of livelihood, it is utterly fantastic for the reasons just mentioned by the Honourable Gentleman who spoke before me. A pauper, of course, cannot get \$1,000 to obtain 1,000 tickets and there is nobody who would sign a guarantee for him.

Sir, let us look at the last part of the motion which reads:

"... direct sales of the lottery tickets to the public with the same discount and commissions as are offered to the present so-called 'appointed agents'."

Now, assuming I buy a hundred tickets, does the Honourable mover mean that, if I am fortunate enough to get the first prize of \$350,000, I myself, in addition, be paid another \$35,000 by way of 10 per cent commission? If it is so, again, I feel no logic in that. I join with the Honourable Member for Ipoh in condemning reference to people who have become wealthy. I think on the contrary we should congratulate them on their enterprise, and they should be an example to others and should not be the cause of jealousy.

Sir, in spite of the eloquence of my Honourable and learned friend from Damansara, I still am of the opinion that the speech made by the Honourable the Minister of Health is one of the most logical speeches that we have

heard in this House, and we cannot find an answer to what he has said. (Applause).

Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Saaid (Seberang Utara): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya bangun membangkang chadangan yang telah di-kemukakan oleh Yang Berhormat dari Seremban Timor. Dalam ucapan dan ulasan pada masa beliau mengemukakan chadangan ini, pada pendapat saya, tidak ada pun satu jaminan sa-bagaimana jaminan yang ada pada masa sekarang ini seperti yang telah di-terangkan oleh Yang Berhormat Menteri yang berkenaan, ia-itu jaminan menjual ka-semua-nya teket² itu sa-banyak \$2,800,000 tiap² bulan, dan jaminan memberi hadiah wang sa-banyak \$1½ juta. Dan yang kedua, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kata Yang Berhormat tadi bahawa kalau chadangan-nya ini di-luluskan banyak di-antara orang² yang tidak ada kerja boleh dapat menchari kerja atau boleh dapat untong dengan chara membeli teket loteri terus daripada Pengarah pejabat ini dan mendapat commission daripada-nya. Jikalau-lah chadangan ini di-luluskan: apa-kah akan terjadi kapada—beberapa ribu orang yang ada sekarang ini sa-bagaimana yang telah di-terangkan oleh Yang Berhormat Menteri tadi, agent², sub²-agent dan penjual² teket itu di-segala pelusok Persekutuan Tanah Melayu ini? Mereka ini pada masa sekarang, sa-tengah-nya berharap dengan mendapat bantuan commission daripada hasil penjualan teket² loteri ini. Tidak-kah dengan chara ini kita menghapuskan satu daripada mata pencharian pada beribu² orang yang maseh meng-harapkan dengan chara yang ada sekarang ini?

Sa-perkara lagi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, dengan ada-nya hadiah sa-banyak \$1½ juta ini yang di-beri kapada lebeh kurang 3,500 orang, jadi tiap² bulan sa-ramai 3,500 orang yang mendapat hadiah daripada No. 1 sa-banyak \$375,000 sebesar²-nya sa-hingga \$100.00 sekecil²-nya; ini ia-lah me-rupakan sa-bagai satu bantuan tiap² bulan kapada sa-ramai 3,500 orang itu.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, alasan² yang di-beri oleh Yang Berhormat tadi

sangat-lah tipis dan sangat-lah tidak tepat. Dan jikalau-lah kita bersetuju dengan chadangan ini, loteri kebajikan masharakat ini akan jahanam dan runtoh, dan harapan orang² yang berkehendakkan pertolongan dan bantuan daripada segi ini tentu-lah akan hampa, kerana mereka itu tidak dapat di-beri bantuan dengan chara saloran pindaan ini.

Enche' Abdul Rauf bin Abdul Rahman (Krian Laut): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya bangun membangkang usul yang di-kemukakan oleh Yang Berhormat wakil Bebas dari Seremban Timor. Usul-nya ia-lah:

"Bahawa Majlis ini berpendapat ia-itu Undang² yang ada sekarang ini hendak-lah di-pinda dengan serta-merta supaya membolehkan Lembaga Perkhidmatan Loteri Kebajikan Masharakat menjual teket² loteri terus kapada orang ramai dengan mengeluarkan potongan dan dalal sa-rupa sa-bagaimana yang di-beri kapada apa yang di-kata 'Wakil² di-Lantek' yang ada pada masa sekarang."

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, pada pendapat saya, ada-lah chara² yang di-buat oleh Lembaga Loteri Kebajikan Masharakat ini berkenaan dengan menjual teket melalui wakil² itu adalah satu jalan yang menasabah, kerana sa-bagaimana yang di-terangkan oleh Yang Berhormat Menteri yang berkenaan tadi ia-itu loteri kebajikan ini sa-chara yang di-buat oleh "Turf Club" ia-itu mengikut pendapatan teket yang di-jual. Tetapi, loteri kebajikan ini ia-lah di-beri jaminan sa-bagaimana yang di-tetapkan daripada No. 1, 2, 3 dan beberapa yang lain.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, mengikut keterangan² dan alasan² yang di-beri oleh Yang Berhormat wakil Bebas dari Seremban Timor yang men-chadangkan supaya Undang² ini di-ubah guna orang² yang tidak bekerja itu boleh menjual teket ini dan mendapat faedah commission daripada jualan teket itu.

Dato' Yang di-Pertua, saya fikir sa-bagaimana alasan yang di-berikan oleh Yang Berhormat tadi, mengatak-an di-jual atau di-beri kapada orang yang menjual tiket itu yang tidak ada mempunyai pekerjaan, ada-kah pada fikiran orang yang membawa usul tadi mahu mengatakan Kerajaan memberi

sa-orang itu 2,000 tiket dan orang itu tidak ada mempunyai pekerjaan, adakah duit \$2,000 itu dapat jaminan daripada orang yang tidak ada pekerjaan tadi. Umpama-nya Yang Berhormat yang membawa usul ini membeli 5,000 tiket daripada Loteri Kebajikan, kemudian di-bagikan kepada 10 orang yang tidak ada mempunyai pekerjaan, adakah Yang Berhormat itu perchaya yang duit-nya \$5,000 itu dapat dikembalikan. Jadi, di-sini saya hanya memberi fikiran saya berkenaan dengan perkara itu, jika sakira-nya Undang² atau pun peratoran² yang sedang di-jalankan sekarang ini diubah sa-bagaimana di-kehendaki oleh Yang Berhormat yang membawa usul, saya perchaya, harus² Loteri Kebajikan Masharakat yang akan datang ini duit-nya yang di-jamin oleh Kerajaan kepada pemenang² itu tidak akan dapat di-sempurnakan sa-bagaimana yang di-sempurnakan oleh Kerajaan pada masa yang sudah² itu.

Enche' Chin See Yin: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Honourable Member for Ipoh has suggested that it is discreditable to mention about a medicine man who sells these tickets being now a millionaire. The point in fact is this: If one medicine man can become rich by being in a privileged field, if this privilege is given to everybody, there is a chance for an unemployed person with savings to go on feeding his wife and children with the help of the sale of these tickets—that is a fact, and we must give everybody a fair chance. It appears to me that he, in fact, agrees that this privilege should continue, but in my humble opinion I think that it is wrong to allow such privilege to be enjoyed by a limited few. It must be thrown open to the public.

I do not propose, Sir, to suggest whether it is the case of "the grapes are sour", or whether it is a matter of jealousy. But here, Sir, is the case where we are asking everybody to be given the same privilege. One very interesting and happy fact is that the Honourable the Minister of Health and Social Welfare has said that it is the intention of the Board to have more agents appointed in the future. That is very good news, and I think that

everybody is happy, because it appears now that the privilege is going to be widened and not limited to a certain few, and that the time will soon come. If that is the case, we are going to look forward to it.

Sir, it has been admitted by the Honourable Minister concerned that with the exception of one, the rest of the agents have carried on since the inception—and that is why I say that this motion is intended to ask the Board to open its door to everybody; it is not a question of getting the door open so that I can get in; it is for the benefit of everybody. And if we are here for that purpose, then I think everybody should appreciate this motion.

Question put, and negatived.

WITHDRAWAL OF RECOGNITION OF THE STATE OF ISRAEL

Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad (Bachok): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, . . .

Mr. Speaker: Lebih dahulu Yang Berhormat memulakan, Yang Berhormat boleh habiskan dalam suku jam—15 minit? Pendek-kah?

Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad: Tidak dapat, Tuan Yang di-Pertua.

Mr. Speaker: Jadi, saya sendiri tidak boleh tempohkan Majlis ini, melainkan pukul 1.00. Masa Yang Berhormat buat sekarang chuma sekerat sahaja terpaksa-lah berbalek semula membahathkan motion ini.

Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad: Itu terpulang kepada Tuan Yang di-Pertua.

Mr. Speaker: Kalau boleh habiskan sampai pukul 1.00 betul, saya boleh tempohkan sampai di-situ dan kalau sudah ada orang second the motion baharu-lah di-tempohkan Majlis ini. Sebab di-sebelah petang ini ada pekerjaan yang lain, ini yang hendak saya chakapkan sadikit.

Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad: Kalau boleh saya hendak bertanya, menurut Notice yang ada pada kita di-sini, sa-sudah Minister of Finance memberikan ucapan-nya petang ini . .

Mr. Speaker: Tidak ada lagi. Petang ini hanya satu sahaja.

Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad: Tetapi discussion tentang itu lalu di-belakang.

Mr. Speaker: Besok lusa pun ada lagi motion kita ini.

Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad: Jadi, biar-lah saya

Mr. Speaker: Dalam Standing Orders ada mengatakan yang saya boleh menempohkan Majlis ini pada pukul 1.00. Saya ta' boleh menempohkan lebih dahulu daripada pukul 1.00; ini yang susah.

Saya belum tempohkan lagi Majlis ini. Majlis ini akan di-tangguhkan hingga pukul 3.00 petang ini. Apabila persidangan di-mulakan semula pada pukul 3.00 petang ini hanya-lah satu perkara sahaja yang akan di-jalankan oleh Majlis ini ia-itu perbahathan yang kedua Rang Undang² Estimate bagi tahun 1961. Yang demikian sa-lepas daripada Yang Berhormat Menteri Kewangan memberikan laporan-nya bagi bahathan yang kedua Rang Undang² Estimate dan kemudian daripada di-sokong oleh siapa² ahli, maka Majlis ini akan di-tangguhkan hingga hari besok.

Honourable Members the sitting will stand suspended until three o'clock this afternoon. When the House resumes it will have before it only one item of business and that is the Second Reading of the Supply (1961) Bill. Accordingly, after the Honourable the Minister of Finance has completed his Budget Address in moving the Second Reading of the Supply (1961) Bill and after his motion has been seconded, the House will be adjourned till tomorrow.

Sitting suspended at 12.50 p.m.

Sitting resumed at 3.00 p.m.

(Mr. Speaker in the Chair)

EXEMPTED BUSINESS

(Motion)

Enche' Tan Siew Sin: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move,

That the proceedings on the motion for the second reading of the Supply (1961) Bill

this day shall be exempted from the provisions of Standing Order 12 (1).

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

Question put, and agreed to.

Resolved,

That the proceedings on the motion for the second reading of the Supply (1961) Bill this day shall be exempted from the provisions of Standing Order 12 (1).

BILL

THE SUPPLY BILL, 1961

Second Reading

Enche' Tan Siew Sin: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that a Bill intituled "An Act to apply a sum out of the Consolidated Fund to the service of the year 1961 and to appropriate such sum for certain purposes" be read a second time.

As I explained last year, the reason for beginning my Budget speech at this late hour in the day is a technical one—to prevent those who might have managed, by some means or other, to obtain advance information in regard to changes in customs duties, from profiting thereby. It is not to catch Honourable Members in a soporific after-lunch mood when their minds may be expected to be relaxed and more receptive of any changes proposed.

It is my task today to present the main Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure on current account provisional Capital Estimates to the House. There is a sound reason why the Capital Estimates are provisional only. The new Five Year Plan has not yet been debated by Honourable Members, indeed not even seen, and it would appear to be wrong to ask the House to consider estimates implementing the first year of the Plan before the Plan itself is known. I shall, therefore, present to the House at this meeting only provisional Development Estimates consisting of continuation and urgent projects. Most of those in the latter category relate to the rural areas, particularly those that cannot without harm be postponed for consideration to a later meeting.

As Honourable Members will deduce from paragraph 2 of Treasury Memorandum No. 57 of 1960, the form of

the Estimates has been altered in several respects from that in use previously and, although this may at first seem a trifle confusing, it will, I believe, be appreciated after some time that the new form makes the Estimates much more interesting and comprehensible. Honourable Members will note that all charged expenditure is now shown in a separate part of the Estimates under Heads which are prefixed "C". Notes are inserted alongside the sub-heads concerned and the method of showing the changes in the establishment should be more easily understood. The new form of the Estimates also designates the officer responsible for the correct disbursement and accounting of expenditure.

This new system applies both to the Ordinary Estimates of Expenditure and to the Development Estimates which we shall be discussing towards the end of this meeting. The matter has been mentioned briefly in paragraph 2 (e) of the Treasury Memorandum to which I have already referred, but I should like to elaborate further the precise differences between the fields of responsibility of these Controlling Officers—who are all officials—and the executive responsibility of the Ministers in whose portfolios the respective Heads of Expenditure lie.

Ministers are, of course, responsible for the policies followed by the Departments under their control. Where these policies are of major importance they are discussed with their colleagues in the Cabinet and agreed policies of this nature thus become the collective responsibility of His Majesty's Ministers in the Cabinet. Ministers are also responsible to Parliament for the general administrative efficiency of the Departments within their portfolio but they have no direct executive responsibility for the day-to-day running of such Departments except insofar as such responsibility is given to them by law. For instance, although Ministers are responsible for policies which require disbursement of funds, Ministers themselves are not responsible for the signing of vouchers or for ensuring that correct accounting procedures are followed; nor are they responsible for the immediate control of the votes

under their Heads of Expenditure in the Estimates. These responsibilities lie directly with civil servants.

It is clear that the ultimate responsibility of civil servants for this type of control cannot be shared between several officers. One officer alone must ultimately be responsible for the efficient organisation of vote control, and the many activities of accounting officers at all levels. It is this officer who is designated by office in the Estimates of Expenditure. In the case of the Development Estimates, it will be seen that the Controlling Officer for the disbursement of all loans is the Secretary to the Treasury. This does not mean that the Secretary to the Treasury is responsible for the policy of the subject matter covered by the loan nor is he responsible for the proper disbursement of the loan money by the borrower concerned. He is, however, responsible to Government for ensuring that loan agreements are drawn up with the appropriate authorities in correct legal terms and that drawings on such loans are made in accordance with the drawing schedules of the loans in question. Attention is also drawn to the Annexure to the Treasury Memorandum which, for the first time, gives a clear picture of the changes in the Estimates as compared with the previous year. It is hoped that tables in this form will be provided annually in future as they show at a glance the main features of the Estimates.

Sir, the year which is now drawing to its close has been a remarkable one in many respects. It has been saddened by the untimely death of two of our Sovereigns within the short space of five months and has cast gloom upon our people, but despite these cruel blows, the year has seen our nation growing up with ever increasing vigour and performing a more and more important role on the world stage. The Federation has not hesitated to respond to the call of the United Nations to send abroad a contingent of our troops to assist in the Congo. The eventual cost of this is still not known, but there is some reason to hope that the United Nations itself will bear part of the cost. Expenses have already been incurred, mainly upon equipment, and it is not

known how much of this will be recovered.

The year has also seen the celebration of the official end of the Emergency which lasted from July, 1948 to July, 1960, and took such a toll in lives and money and caused such widespread misery. We can rejoice that this menace, which drained so much of our resources, has at last been overcome. Even so, expenditure on this account has not ceased, though it is much reduced. I will deal with this in more detail at a later stage.

An important development has been the new Currency Agreement which was negotiated early in the year with Singapore, Brunei, Sarawak and North Borneo, and will come into effect from 1st January next year. Under this Agreement a portion of the assets of the Currency Fund may be invested in securities of or guaranteed by the Governments who are parties to the Agreement. There is provision, too, for a Government to withdraw in an orderly fashion from the Agreement. Whatever is done in regard to this, however, it will always remain my principal object and concern to maintain the strength and stability of the Malayan dollar.

Further evidence of the Federation's growing stature was provided by the number of international conferences held in Kuala Lumpur. Of great importance to the future economy of the country was the meeting of the International Rubber Study Group and the Natural Rubber Research Conference. In June a five-man team from the World Bank came in response to a request from the Federation Government for the Bank's assistance in drawing up the Second Five Year Development Plan. The team spent some weeks in Malaya and their report was ready in draft form by the end of September. Work had begun on the Federation's Plan late in 1959 and, independently of this, a Rural Development Plan had been drawn up as a result of the Government's determination to raise living standards in the rural areas. The task, then, was to combine the recommendations made in these three reports into a composite

whole up to an accepted level of expenditure. This mammoth task has, I am glad to say, been resolutely tackled and the results should be available for study by Honourable Members early in the New Year.

The World Bank team stated that 1960 was proving to be a boom year for Malaya because of the continuing high demand for rubber and tin. From the Treasury standpoint, I am naturally averse to the use of the word "boom" which implies sudden abnormal gains followed, perhaps, by a rapid rise in expenditure. I forecast last year that the expansionary phase of the trade cycle in the economies of the industrialised countries would continue until the latter part of this year, and that is how it has turned out.

The Singapore price for No. 1 R.S.S. remained high, averaging some 120 cents for the first six months of the year and 103 cents for the next three months. Thereafter the price has fallen to significantly lower levels but it is expected that an average of about 109 cents for the year might be attained, assuming a price of around 88 cents for the rest of the year, as compared with 101 cents last year. In the past few days, however, the price has dropped even lower than 88 cents. This has occurred in spite of the disposal of large quantities of rubber from the United States and United Kingdom stock-piles. Nevertheless, it would be folly to budget on the expectation that this price level can be continuously maintained in ensuing years. I might quote a recent example to indicate how unpredictable the price of rubber can be. When I spoke in London as recently as 20th September last on the occasion of the annual meeting of the Commonwealth Economic Consultative Council, I gave it as my opinion that the price would not fall below 100 cents in the second half of the year. These, in fact, were my actual words, and yet less than 6 weeks later the price had fallen to below 90 cents per pound. At that time I regarded that estimate as a cautious one, and yet I was proved wrong in a matter of weeks—and Honourable Members will probably agree that I do not tend to be unduly optimistic in matters of finance.

The theme of my proposals last year was that good years must help to balance the bad and we should for the purpose of balancing our budget work on what are judged to be mean prices operative over a considerable period. The high prices for rubber ruling this year, particularly at the beginning, must, in this light, be regarded as a windfall, bringing revenue over and above what might reasonably have been expected.

The demand for tin has remained strong throughout the year. The average spot price in Singapore for the first 9 months was \$393 a picul and the price has remained above that level ever since, being about \$396 in recent weeks. In August export controls for the quarter beginning October, 1960, were lifted altogether and mines can now dispose of their entire production without restriction. At the same time, an increasing number of mines have come into operation. From 471 in January, these increased to 600 in September.

A feature of the year under review has been the increased production of iron ore. Production over the first 9 months was 4,286,000 tons, as compared with 3,761,000 tons for the whole of 1959. This is a welcome contrast to a figure of just under 2,800,000 tons which was the total amount produced by us in 1958, only 2 short years ago. Revenue from iron ore is, however, allocated to the States and does not benefit the Federal Treasury. I propose, in due course, to present legislation to the House under Article 110 of the Constitution whereby the assignment of this revenue to States, which has been in force since pre-Merdeka days, can be made with proper authority.

The balance of trade has this year continued to run strongly in the Federation's favour. During the first 10 months of 1960, the value of exports amounted to \$2,453 million, as compared with imports of \$1,769 million. The balance of trade for that period, therefore, amounted to \$684 million, as compared with \$595 million for the same period of 1959. Our economy is, and will be for some time to come, export dominated, and exports from a

large proportion of our Gross National Product. We can, therefore, view these results with satisfaction, particularly when they have been achieved with the minimum of inflation. The cost of living which is now based on data from the 1957 Household Budget Survey, has tended to decline throughout the year, and the effects of the new import duties, introduced at the time of last year's Budget, were soon absorbed.

With the drop in the price of rubber after the mid-year point, some fall might have been expected in the amount of money in circulation. In fact, the amount remained stable at \$1,166 million for the greater part of the year but again rose to \$1,183 million at the end of October. Bank deposits reached their peak at the end of August and declined in September, but they rose again in October and thereafter have been at lower levels. At the end of that month, total deposits excluding funds held by the Bank Negara were \$955 million, 18.6 per cent more than a year earlier. Bank advances at the end of October were \$522 million as compared with \$527 million at the end of September. This is 36.9 per cent more than advances at the end of October, 1959, that is, a year ago.

In the field of industrial development there has been marked progress. Since the beginning of 1959, 208 applications have been received under the Pioneer Industries (Relief from Income Tax) Ordinance. 49 Industries and 238 products have been declared pioneer. 54 Pioneer certificates have been granted and another 12 applications have been approved in principle. A number of proposals or applications have been received in respect of a brewery, sugar refineries, petroleum refineries, an aluminium rolling mill, a paper mill, a fertiliser works, flour mills and the iron and steel industry. Products already manufactured or about to be manufactured by pioneer firms include batteries, bolts and nuts, canned food-stuffs, cement asbestos products, chemicals, condensed milk, cotton wool, medical dressings, electric cables, insulating and acoustic materials lawn mowers, metal containers, metal

windows, nails, paints, pharmaceuticals, textiles, toilet preparations, toothpaste and others. The nominal capital of the companies granted pioneer status is \$150,620,000, of which \$26,527,261 has been called up. The companies whose applications have been approved in principle have a nominal capital of over \$191 million of which just over \$21 million has been called up.

It can hardly be expected that the outcome for 1961 will be as favourable financially as that for 1960. The indications are that many of the industrialised countries are experiencing a minor downward adjustment of their economies and that there will be a levelling off in production in such countries thereafter, resulting in a lessening of the demand for our rubber and other products. He is a bold man who will venture to forecast the future price of rubber over a long period, but it is likely that the price next year will be lower than the average level attained this year.

Two factors will play their part in this—firstly, general world conditions, and secondly, the competition from synthetic rubber whose quality and performance, thanks to intensive and lavishly financed research, are improving with every year that passes. The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development assumes that the price of rubber by the mid-sixties will be Malayan 80 cents and might decline still more by the end of the decade. We must, therefore, prepare ourselves for the possibility that as time goes on, revenue from rubber will decline even though there will be progressive increases in production as a result of replanted and new planted areas reaching maturity.

What then is likely to be the financial position of the Federation at the end of the year? For the year 1959, the final audited figures show that on current account there was a surplus of \$53 million (*Applause*) against the estimated deficit of \$114 million for which provision was originally made in the Estimates. Expenditure was \$838 million as against a revenue of \$891 million. Development expenditure was \$142 million and the overall deficit was,

therefore, some \$89 million. \$20 million of this, however, represented capital supplied for the setting up of the Bank Negara and other sums represented loans to States and statutory authorities. Moreover, a sum of \$18 million was transferred to the Development Fund through the Ordinary Estimates which again reduces the overall deficit to \$71 million.

Hon'ble Members may ask why there was a substantial surplus on current account instead of the expected deficit. The answer is to be found in the unexpectedly high yield of export duty on rubber for the year, which was \$108 million more than the estimate. Moreover, expenditure was some \$36 million less than that originally provided for, though including all supplementary estimates to date, provision was made for \$917 million; fortunately there were considerable savings on this.

Now, at the time of the last Budget, though it was my aim to achieve at least a balanced budget on current account, eventually a deficit of \$14 million was accepted as the possible outcome for the year in the printed Estimates. Again, fortune has smiled on us as far as the prices of our main export commodities are concerned and revenue is far in excess of the estimates. The revised estimate of revenue, based on the latest figures available, is \$1,043 million, and incidentally, this will be the first time in the history of this country that Federal revenue has reached the \$1,000 million mark, (*Applause*) as compared with an estimate of \$874 million when the Budget was drawn up.

Again, a large proportion of this excess is due to receipts on First Schedule rubber export duty. At the end of October this was \$89 million above the estimate and the total for the year from this source is now estimated to be \$190 million, against an estimate of \$97.5 million. In this connection it will be remembered that the Revenue Estimates last year were based, insofar as rubber export duty proceeds were concerned, on an average price of 80 cents, although it was generally expected that the actual levels likely to be attained might be considerably higher.

This was done deliberately as a matter of policy, which was to base expectations on a price which was more likely to prevail in the long run than one which was as fortuitous, though welcome, as it was likely to be shortlived.

Export duties on tin have also produced more than those estimated and may yield as much as \$57 million, compared with an estimate of \$45 million. In fact, most of the main items of our import duties, viz., sugar, petrol and tobacco, are, to a greater or lesser degree, in excess of the estimates.

Income tax, too, is now expected to produce more than the sum of \$156 million which was expected. Collections up to 12th November totalled \$170 million and the outturn for the year is now expected to be \$185 million. This happy result is mainly to be explained by the prosperous conditions that prevailed in 1959 when the average price of rubber was 101 cents against 80 cents for the previous year. The reduction in allowances, which brought in more than 30,000 new tax-payers, had some effect, as had the changes in the rates payable. It cannot be claimed, however, that 83,347 taxpayers—which is the number of live accounts—out of a total population of nearly seven million people is excessive.

In presenting my proposals last year, I stated that I was resolved to tackle the problem of tax evasion. Preliminary steps towards this have been taken with the passing of the Income Tax (Amendment) Act, 1960, and the building up of an investigation unit in the Income Tax Department. As a result of the offer of rewards, information has been forthcoming in considerable quantity regarding evasion. Lack of staff has, it must be admitted, prevented the maximum results being achieved in this field.

I am naturally gratified by this greatly increased revenue from income tax as I believe that, provided that such a tax can be fairly administered, it is, though unpopular, the fairest form of tax, basing itself as it does, on profits and earnings and is thus directly related to the ability to pay. I hope that it will in time, particularly as industrialisation

grows, play an ever increasing part in our taxation structure.

As against a revised estimate of revenue of \$1,043 million, it is now thought that expenditure on current account will total \$875 million. I referred in my speech last year to the possibility that a closer estimate than that usually made might be possible. Honourable Members may have noticed that in the Abstract of Expenditure for the year 1961, which appears at the beginning of the volume, there is no column—as there was in previous years—for revised estimates for the previous year. It has been found from experience that this revised estimate has been far from correct over a number of years and it might seem odd to Honourable Members that, even so late in the year, the Treasury cannot put up a more accurate estimate of the outturn.

The reason for the apparent miscalculations of the past was that such revised estimates were prepared by Ministries or Departments in the middle of the year and were submitted with their Estimates for the following year. In some cases this led to an inflated revised estimate being given as it was thought that a realistic, i.e., reduced, estimate might give the Treasury a handle with which to reduce the following year's allocation. The revised estimate that I have just given to the House is based, not on the aggregate of revised estimates submitted, but on projections made in the Treasury itself, and based on results known to date. Time will show whether this method is more satisfactory. The proposal has been discussed with the States in the National Finance Council and was unanimously agreed to.

It has been my intention in order that the necessary funds might be found for meeting our development expenditure to ensure as far as possible that the Government received value for the money that it disbursed and that there was no unwarranted expenditure. Various measures have been taken to implement this aim. A Cabinet Committee under my chairmanship has been set up to make recommendations in regard to this matter in general. A

Commission of Enquiry to examine the tenders system and the procurement of supplies has already begun its deliberations. It is also hoped to set up another Committee of Enquiry in the near future to investigate P.W.D. standards and costs. Many ideas have been discussed, but it is still too early to expect any spectacular results.

However this may be, I am sure that Members of this House will agree that the expected outcome for the year is highly satisfactory and is a guarantee that the ship of state will be able to make steady progress for the coming year without the need to worry over a cash crisis. (*Applause*). If the estimates that I have given prove to be correct, the surplus on current account would be \$168 million. (*Applause*). This is more than enough to cover the cost of development expenditure as well, so that for the first time since 1956 there will be a surplus on overall account too. (*Applause*). There has been a tendency in recent years to examine the figures on current account only without regard to capital expenditure. This attitude, in my view, is misleading and, as I said last year, capital expenditure must be added to ordinary expenditure if a true and complete picture is to be obtained.

It is clear, therefore, that we shall begin the year 1961 in a stronger position than in 1960 and better able to meet the calls made upon us by the Development Plan despite the expected drop in the price of rubber. This may be illustrated from the statements of Assets and Liabilities on the first pages of the draft 1961 Ordinary Expenditure Estimates, which Honourable Members should have before them. Excluding balances held against short term borrowings, the reserves of the Federation on 31st December, 1958, were about \$208 million. At the end of 1959, the equivalent figure was \$424 million, and by the end of this year it is expected that the figure will be \$652 million. In quoting these figures, I must, of course, add that these sums are not all available for expenditure, even if we so wished. About \$100 million represent the balances on various Trust Accounts in the form of stocks and working balances which could not be liquidated

without bringing the day-to-day business of Government to a standstill. Despite this qualification, it is clear that our long-term reserve position has improved by over \$200 million in each of the years 1959 and 1960.

I come now to the proposals for 1961. Ordinary expenditure for 1961, as you will see from the cover page of the Estimates, is expected to be \$958 million, while Revenue is put at \$971 million, a surplus of \$13 million on current account only.

The estimates of expenditure were drawn up in accordance with a policy determined by the Government and notified to all Ministries. This was to the effect that economy in expenditure and restraint in seeking increases were to be exercised. Increased resources would be expended, firstly, on the services necessary to implement the development programme, in particular, that affecting rural development, and, secondly, the social services, with particular reference to education and health. In considering the bids for funds from Ministries and Departments, we have borne this policy constantly in mind and have given priority treatment to increases that came within the framework of this policy.

It must be remembered that the country is about to embark on a new Five-Year Plan involving expenditure far in excess of anything that has been attempted before. The implementation of such a plan requires a machine, equipped both on the administrative and technical sides, which can tackle effectively the many tasks that will present themselves. To plan, co-ordinate and control the working of the Five-Year Plan, it is intended in due course to reorganise and strengthen the Economic Secretariat and to set up an Economic Planning Organisation in the Prime Minister's Department with four main divisions. The final size of this organisation has not yet been determined. Apart from this comprehensive control, extra posts will be required in many Ministries and Departments. Plans are in hand to examine the possibility of utilising consulting engineers and consulting architects to a greater extent, farming out contracts and, perhaps, making Government

equipment available to contractors to carry out projects on payment of a hiring charge. It will be seen that expansion and development and economy in operating costs go ill together and it is for this reason that the estimates of expenditure are larger than they would otherwise have been.

At \$958 million the draft Estimates show an increase of about \$69 million, or 7.8 per cent, over the 1960 printed Estimates. Moreover, this increase has come at a time when expenditure on the Emergency is decreasing. Emergency expenditure was listed as Appendix "B" in the 1960 Estimates and totalled \$56 million. This year, with the official ending of the Emergency, no expenditure is shown specifically as Emergency expenditure, but border operations continue and it is estimated that between \$25 and \$30 million is attributable to the Emergency or its aftermath.

The true increase in annually recurrent expenditure is, therefore, over 11 per cent and, while an increase of this size may be justified now owing to our present financial position and the need to prepare for the Second Five-Year Plan, it is clear that, in view of the future revenue outlook, such an increase cannot be regarded with equanimity or sustained in future years without further taxation. It is interesting to note that the forward projections of revenue and expenditure made by experts from the World Bank approximate very closely to those made by the Treasury, and if these projections are anywhere near correct—and we have no evidence to the contrary—it is clear that very strict control of ordinary, and, indeed, all expenditure will have to be exercised if we are to attain the targets of the next Five-Year Plan.

The cost of implementing the 1960 Education Review Committee Report in particular must be a matter of concern; and I would like to reiterate my statement made in this House previously that the extent of implementation must be governed by the availability of finance, subject again to the overall needs of the country as a whole. Expenditure of this nature once embarked upon, cannot be cut back

without grave social consequences and there is therefore an extra need for caution. Moreover, this country has clearly demonstrated that while it wants more and better social services, it is extremely reluctant to pay for them in the form of increased taxation, hoping that somehow or other, the additional funds required will drop like manna from Heaven. I have sat in this House for 12 continuous years since the day when the first Legislative Council of the Federation of Malaya came into being in February, 1948. During that time I have listened to many pleas for this and for that, but the very people who make these pleas are horrified at the suggestion that they have to be paid for. Whenever any new taxation is proposed or introduced, all those affected are against it, but hardly anyone ever suggests ways and means of raising the extra finance required for new projects and services.

Coming back to education, Sir, Honourable Members will have seen from Appendix No. 2 to the Review Committee's Report that the net recurrent costs in 1962 are estimated at \$232 million, an increase of \$58 million over the 1960 estimates, and in 1967 at \$357 million, an increase of 104 per cent over the 1960 estimate. These are staggering figures and even though they may be pruned by the committees set up to examine them from year to year, more drastic pruning by the Treasury will clearly be necessary to keep expenditure within the bounds of reality.

Honourable Members will note that among the items of expenditure is \$24 million provided from our own resources towards the cost of the Capital Budget. I stated at this time last year that we should be prepared to make substantial contributions from revenue towards development costs. In recent years we have not been making such contributions, such payments as have been made having come from outside sources. It is my view that non-economic expenditure even of a capital nature should, except in very special circumstances, be met from income. The promotion of culture, improvement of education and health facilities do not directly increase the income of the

community by leading to the collection of more revenue, whereas if the money is applied to the construction of a hydro-electric plant or to rubber replanting, increased income flows as a result of such expenditure. The latter are economic propositions, the former are not, and the continued financing of non-economic or non-productive projects out of loan money cannot but lead to an intolerable situation, especially if the loans are not covered by full sinking funds.

We have not yet reached the stage when we can say with a reasonable degree of certainty what will be the effect of our development expenditure on revenue, and we hope that a close study will be made of this in future. I feel sure, however, that we should make a start now on making contributions from revenue towards the cost of non-economic or non-productive capital expenditure.

The total funded debt of the Federation which stood at \$1,010 million at the end of last year, will stand at \$1,127 million by the end of this year—an increase of \$117 million, or 11.5 per cent—and a similar increase in 1961 is probable. This steady increase in the quantum of the public debt is naturally reflected in the rising cost of charges on account of the public debt. In 1959 the cost of this item came to nearly \$67 million; this year the cost has risen to nearly \$90 million, including the \$10 million paid to Singapore in part repayment of the \$30 million loan. Next year's figure will come to \$109 million, an increase of \$19 million over the 1960 figure—an increase of 21 per cent. It will be seen, therefore, that progressive increases of this nature on account of the public debt and the charges required to service it should serve to emphasize once again the great importance of ensuring that loan funds are almost exclusively used to finance projects which will increase the income of the country.

The principal increases and reductions in expenditure are referred to in the Treasury Memorandum, tabled as Command Paper No. 57 of 1960. I referred in my speech last year to the fact that the cost of Personal Emoluments in 1960 would be 215 per cent

of the 1950 figure. Or, to put it in another way, the cost of this item would have risen by 117 per cent during the decade in question. In next year's Estimates, there has been a further jump of 5.7 per cent. This is due, partly, to the normal increments received by a service in which youth predominates, and partly to the need to build up a machine capable of dealing effectively with a greatly enlarged Development Plan. There are other incidental reasons as explained in the Notes in the Treasury Memorandum.

Honourable Members will now be aware that in considering the revenue proposals for next year, I have been swayed not so much by the immediate prospects in regard to the finances of the country as by the long-term outlook which is one of continually rising expenditure owing to an incredibly rapid growth of population and a declining revenue from rubber arising from an expected fall in price. Annually recurrent expenditure will amount to \$958 million, but even the provisional Capital Estimates which do not provide for the whole year for certain major items and omit altogether some items which are almost certain to be included in the main Estimates, amount to \$196 million. Total expenditure allowing for items common to both Estimates is estimated at \$1,109 million against a revenue of \$971 million, an overall deficit of \$138 million. The problem facing me was to decide how to raise revenue in times of prosperity without causing hardship when the prices of our major export commodities are low. The existing tax structure was adequate for present requirements and might even afford the opportunity of making certain adjustments to improve living standards.

The first thing to determine was the price of rubber on which the assessment should be based. This I have taken at 80 cents for reasons which have been explained. This was the price on which last year's revenue estimates were based and at the present time the immediate outlook cannot be said to be as favourable as it was last year. I said then that the estimate was a conservative one, and so it has turned out to be. This year it must be regarded as

less conservative and prices in the eighty cent range have actually prevailed in recent weeks. The total export figure for next year is easier to forecast, and for this a figure of 730,000 tons has been taken. This would produce a revenue of \$100 million.

The outlook for tin is, fortunately, more favourable than it was at this time last year. The International Tin Agreement, 1953, will expire in June, 1961, but the International Tin Council held in June of this year unanimously agreed to recommend that a new Agreement be entered upon which in the main is similar to the present Agreement but with certain improvements in regard to membership coverage and the effectiveness of the Buffer Stock. The revenue from the export duty on tin for next year has been estimated at \$58 million, which is based on a price of \$395 per picul and an export figure of 1,250,000 piculs of tin concentrates.

It is my firm belief, however, that Government must, in view of its future commitments, ensure that when the prices of rubber and tin are high, the Government should be able to utilise more of the proceeds for its own purposes. Honourable Members might be aware that the present Schedule I duties on rubber were introduced as a result of the report of a Fact Finding Mission under the chairmanship of Sir Francis Mudie. The Government then accepted the argument that "with a price of 60 cents a lb. a low yielding estate cannot both pay export duty and set aside an adequate amount for replanting". The Government also accepted the argument in favour of a higher rate of export duty, mainly as an anti-inflationary measure, when prices are high. The Government did not, however, accept the precise proposals put forward by the Mudie Mission. It proposed that above 80 cents a lb. export duty should be raised but much less steeply than was proposed in the Mudie Report and additionally proposed that at price levels above \$1 a lb. a substantial portion of the higher rate of duty should be levied not as Government revenue but as an anti-inflationary

cess which would be set aside and returned to the rubber industry at times of lower prices. These proposals were accepted and have been in force since 1955.

It is abundantly clear, however, that under present conditions a well run rubber estate can make reasonable profits even with rubber at 80 cents. I myself am well aware of this from the estates with which I used to be associated before joining the Government. I have proposed therefore that there should be a slight adjustment of the rate of First Schedule export duty so that rising from one-eighth of a cent at just above 80 cents, there should be an increase of about 2 cents at \$1. I am also proposing that the provision that the anti-inflationary cess should not be regarded as Government revenue should be abolished.

This means in effect that Second Schedule anti-inflationary cess will in future be combined with First Schedule cess as export duty. With rubber at the price which has been estimated for the purpose of this Budget, this increase in export duty will not bring in additional revenue. Whenever the industry is moderately prosperous, however, the Government would receive a slightly higher revenue from the adjustments between 80 cents and \$1 and a greater return when the price exceeds the one dollar mark.

Sir, I would like to assure the industry that this additional imposition has been decided upon only after careful and considerable thought on the part of the Government which is well aware that this proposal involves a radical change in the export duty structure. It must always be borne in mind that taxation should be so framed that the quantum of tax should be directly related to the ability to pay, and it cannot be seriously disputed that when the price of rubber is over \$1 per pound, and this will be the level from which the new increases will begin to be felt, all rubber estates, including those which are not regarded as efficient, reap a rich harvest. The very fact that this levy is called an anti-inflationary cess implies that the extra

profit represented by this cess could have adverse repercussions not only on the industry, but on the entire economy if it were not syphoned off in times of unprecedented prosperity. No other industry, occupation, or profession in Malaya is in such an enviable position, and neither can it be denied that it is only the rubber industry which by itself can generate either a boom or a slump in Malaya, owing to its strategic and commanding position, accounting as it does, for something like $\frac{3}{4}$ of our total export income and for over 25 per cent of total national income.

Under such circumstances, it was considered that it would not be unfair for the Government to ask for a bigger share of profits when profits are in fact excessive, bearing in mind that such profits are purely gratuitous, arising as they do, from world conditions of supply and demand and not as a result of any increased effort on the part of the industry itself. In other words, it is clear that this additional levy will in fact not hamper the industry at all, but it would be of great help to the Government and to the people of this country in their endeavour to uplift the living standards of that section of the population which is not so fortunately placed. (*Applause*). I therefore appeal to the industry and to its leaders to accept this new structure in that spirit and for the sake of the common good. (*Applause*).

I also propose to increase the export duty on tin. The increases begin to come into effect at \$388.50 and are equivalent to an additional 5 per cent at \$400 a picul and above. The yield from the increased levy itself should amount to \$1.7 million out of a total yield of \$58 million.

The reasons which I have given to justify the additional export duties on rubber, similarly apply, though in somewhat lesser degree, to the proposed additional levy on tin. It will be observed that this extra imposition is only put on when prices are remunerative, so that no question of hardship will arise. The effect of this increase would therefore be confined to asking

the tin industry to pay a little more when profits are high.

These are the main changes that I propose to make in this Budget, though they will not be implemented until 1st January, 1961. The necessary Orders will be presented to the House later.

An examination has been made, however, of the Customs Tariff as a whole with a view to effecting such adjustments as might be thought desirable, in particular with a view to protecting our local industries where these are thought to be producing a product of good quality in adequate quantity. The Customs Duties Order implementing these further changes takes effect from 4.00 p.m. today and copies of it have, I hope, already been placed before Hon'ble Members. I shall be speaking further on the changes when I move that the House confirm the Order. I propose now, however, to give a brief outline of them. I shall deal with imports first and exports later, first dealing with increases and then reductions. I will follow as far as possible the order in which they appear in the Tariff.

A duty of \$80 a ton will be put on sulphuric acid, equivalent to approximately 35 per cent *ad valorem*. I am informed that the factory which we have can satisfy our domestic requirements, but it has not been able to do so owing to unfair competition from artificially priced imports. It is in fact contended that but for this protection the plant might eventually have to close down.

A duty is proposed for artificial sweetening substances other than saccharine of \$5 per lb. which is also the rate for saccharine.

Gluten and glutamic acid will now be subject to a duty of 20 per cent *ad valorem*.

Pesticides and pest repellants will now become subject to duty so that all types of non-liquid insecticides and pesticides will be dutiable at \$15 per cwt. So will all types of disinfectant in packings of less than 5 lbs., the rate being 25 per cent *ad valorem*.

A duty of 10 per cent *ad valorem* will be levied on cotton wool, absorbent lint, etc.

Motor car, truck and cycle tyres and tubes will attract 10 per cent more duty than in the past.

The 10 per cent duty on asbestos cement sheets is being extended to cover asbestos cement ridges as well as sheets, so rectifying an anomaly.

Wire netting will incur a duty of \$130 per ton, equivalent to about 15 per cent *ad valorem*.

Wire fencing, including barbed wire, will attract \$100 per ton, equivalent to 15 per cent *ad valorem*.

Wire mesh and wire nails will be liable to duty at the rate of \$70 per ton, equivalent to 15 per cent *ad valorem*.

I should explain, Sir, that wire netting, wire fencing, wire mesh and wire nails now come in duty free but again, as a result of artificially priced imports, the products of our own industries have had to be sold at uneconomic prices. It is not thought that the imposition of these duties will increase costs significantly in industries using these articles. I am informed by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry that the quality of the products from our own industries is as good as that of those imported.

The duty on aluminium household utensils will rise from 10 per cent to 20 per cent *ad valorem*.

It is hoped that with this additional protection our home industry will expand to the extent required to enable it to absorb the entire production of the proposed aluminium rolling mill for which pioneer status has already been granted.

Perambulators and children's cycles will now attract a duty of \$3 per unit, equivalent to about 10 per cent *ad valorem*.

Here again domestic manufacturers have found it difficult to compete with low-priced imports which hitherto have not been subject to duty. This duty in fact has been recommended by the Tariff Advisory Committee.

Parts of brass, bronze or copper for lamps will also incur duties of 10 per cent and 20 per cent *ad valorem* at preferential and full rates respectively.

Hard soap will incur a duty of 9 cents per lb. which is equivalent to 45 per cent *ad valorem*. The existing rate is 20 per cent *ad valorem*, equivalent to 4 cents per lb. As Honourable Members may be aware, the Singapore Government recently imposed a similar duty on imports into Singapore. Previous to this there was a two-way trade in this particular type of soap. Last year the Federation exported about 25,000 cwt. to Singapore and imported about 64,000 cwt. from Singapore. The recent action of the Singapore Government has, however, not only priced our soap out of the Singapore market, it has even enabled Singapore manufacturers to make heavy inroads into our own market at the expense of our own domestic industry. It is hoped that this levy will restore the former position. It is certainly not meant to be a retaliatory move nor the beginning of a tariff war between the two territories.

On the other side of the picture, the duties on caustic soda and soda ash, at present taxed at \$5 and \$3.50 per cwt. respectively, will be removed.

I am also making one change in excise duties, reducing the duty on green leaf tobacco for manufacture of daun rokok from 4 cents to 2 cents a pound (*Applause*) in conformity with the reduction of the parallel duty on other local leaf tobacco from 50 cents to 25 cents per pound which was made last year.

Heavy fuel and diesel oils were taxed for the first time last year and to relieve the burden of the duties as originally proposed, partial exemption from tax on fuel oil was approved for certain organisations and partial exemption on gas and diesel oils imported by the oil companies was also granted. It is now proposed to reduce the rates generally so that the rates applicable when the partial exemptions were granted should apply

generally. The effect of this will be to reduce the estimate for heavy and diesel oils by \$1½ million.

As regards export duties, there are a number of duties which were imposed so long ago that the reason for their levy is not known today. They can never have brought in much revenue and it is possible that they were first introduced to discourage export of articles needed for local consumption before prohibition of exports by Order had been devised. Many of these exports come from small-holdings and relief from export duty may help in some measure our rural economy. The articles involved are numerous and include items of fish and other seafoods, blachan, arecanuts, tapioca pearl and tapioca flour, hides and skins of various kinds, china clay, sulphur, bones, horns and the like, tallow, leather and fur. This would involve a sacrifice of about \$617,000, if these duties are removed as proposed.

For nearly a year the Government has been able to assess the effects of the income tax changes introduced at the last Budget. It will be recalled that in the main the base of what might be called the tax pyramid was broadened by the device of reducing the allowance for a single individual by \$1,000 and for a married individual by another \$1,000, apart from reducing the maximum relief for dependent children from 9 to 5. This had the effect not only of bringing over 30,000 more taxpayers into the tax net, it also increased the yield from existing taxpayers substantially. Since then there have been pleas that these allowances should be restored to their former levels or alternatively, that relief should be granted to those taxpayers supporting dependent parents.

The Government is satisfied that the changes introduced last year are basically equitable, if we are ever to make this form of taxation a major source of revenue, as in fact it is in more advanced countries. With regard to the suggestion that relief should be given to those supporting aged parents,

the Government is satisfied that this relief would not in practice operate fairly in the sense that it would be open to considerable abuse as it would be extremely difficult for the Department of Inland Revenue, understaffed as it is, to find out whether many of those claiming such relief, were in fact entitled to it.

At the same time, the Government is desirous that those in the lower income brackets should not only not be made to pay more than is reasonable, having regard to the contributions made by their more fortunate fellow residents, it is also the Government's abiding aim to raise living standards if such were possible.

In pursuance of this aim I propose to introduce a new feature into our income tax structure by granting relief on earned income. (*Applause*). Under Section 35 of the Income Tax Ordinance, an individual resident in the Federation is granted a personal allowance of two thousand dollars. Under an amendment to the Ordinance which it is proposed to introduce at this meeting of the House, an allowance additional to that already mentioned will be made in respect of income which is derived from personal exertion. (*Laughter*).

For income tax purposes income falls broadly into two classes—income which is earned by the individual's personal exertion in a trade, business, profession or employment and income, such as dividends, interest, rents, and so on which arise with little or no personal exertion on the part of the recipient. In many countries this difference is recognised by an additional allowance which is given for income tax purposes and which is calculated as a fraction of the earned income. This is the principle which has been followed in the Bill which Honourable Members have before them, I hope, and which proposes an allowance of one-tenth of the earned income subject to a maximum allowance of \$1,000. Earned income is defined in the Bill as income from any trade, business, profession, vocation or employment in which the individual

is actively engaged, and income from any pension given in respect of an employee's past services. The additional allowance is extended to the income of a Hindu Joint Family which is resident in the Federation.

There is at present an allowance of one-sixth of the assessable income of an individual or four thousand dollars, whichever is the less, for life assurance premia and pension and provident fund contributions. It is proposed now to allow a maximum of three thousand dollars only for this purpose instead of four thousand. At the same time the other limit of one-sixth of assessable income will be done away with. I think it is reasonable to assume that those persons who can afford to pay \$3,000 a year or \$250 a month, in the form of premium on a life insurance policy, do not need the additional allowance of \$1,000—which is over-generous, when it is remembered that personal allowances themselves were reduced last year. These measures will cost the revenue about \$3.75 million.

To sum up, the changes in Customs import and export duties are expected to result in an increase of revenue of \$1.63 million a year, while the amendments to the Income Tax Ordinance will involve a loss of \$3.75 million, leaving a net loss of \$2.12 million.

I have already stated my view that the annual recurrent estimates cannot be taken in isolation and it is now necessary to say something about the capital estimates, although those presented are provisional only. The total expenditure envisaged in these proposals is \$196 million, of which \$169 million is in respect of continuation projects and \$27 million in respect of new projects. The large sum allocated to continuation projects is due to a high proportion of under-expenditure in 1960. The total approved for this year was \$282 million. My colleagues and I have been conscious of the need to see that development should progress rapidly, but we could not agree to the money being spent recklessly or wastefully. Moreover, the negotiation of loan

agreements, the acquisition of sites, the process of drawing up plans, and calling for tenders, have all consumed time. Of the \$282 million \$192 million were for continuation projects and \$90 million for new projects.

It is to avoid such delays that the Estimates before the House provide in most cases for the full amount required in 1961, and not only for the first few months. Where contracts have to be signed, it would have been most inconvenient if provision had not been made for the entire amount required to carry out the contract. It should be noted, however, that some large items have been cut for which it will be necessary to make large amounts of money available in the main estimates. The new projects entered are those which are considered to be urgent. Only interim provision has in some cases been made to save the Government from being committed to definite figures.

The financing of these provisional Estimates will present little difficulty. As will be seen from paragraph 8 of Treasury Memorandum No. 61 of 1960, it is expected that the sum remaining in the Development Fund at the beginning of 1961 together with payments that will be made into the Fund during the year will exceed the whole of this expenditure by \$50 million. There will be available, moreover, the proceeds of the loans to be raised next year.

I have indicated earlier that the main Development Estimates will be presented to the House at a future meeting after the Second Five-Year Plan, 1961-1965, has been considered by the House. It is already clear that this Plan will necessitate a considerable rise in the level of public investment if its aims are to be attained. Each year during the operation of the Plan we shall strive to attain new targets. Each year more money will be required for development purposes as the Plan gathers momentum. All available resources will have to be mobilised for the purpose.

They will include not only the resources of the Federal and State Governments, local authorities and statutory bodies, we shall need to draw on the savings of the public through thrift societies, the Post Office Savings Bank and Government loans. We shall raise loans from the Employees Provident Fund, banks and insurance companies. We shall utilise money becoming available from the Currency Fund. We shall borrow from foreign sources and, if necessary, draw upon our own external reserves. This money will be raised with difficulty and will need to be spent wisely. It will leave us with an increased burden of public debt and a growing annually recurrent expenditure. Nevertheless, the effort must be made to ensure an adequate rate of economic growth to meet the ever increasing demand for employment opportunities from our predominantly youthful and rapidly increasing population.

From what I have said already, it will be clear that 1960 has been a good year and 1959 has turned out to be a better year than was expected even this time last year. This sense of satisfaction must, however, be tempered by the sobering thought that these results have been achieved by accident, that is, they are in the main due to highly remunerative prices for our premier product, namely rubber, and, to a lesser extent, the steady recovery in the world price of tin, which between them account for 85 per cent of total export income and 40 per cent of the gross national product. The prices of these two commodities are in turn largely dependent upon the terms of world trade.

It should also give us food for thought that in the post-war years the trade of the primary producing countries, of which Malaya is one, has not grown as rapidly as that of the industrialised countries with the result that the terms of trade have tended to favour the latter more and more. This means that while the industrialised countries are growing richer, and richer, the underdeveloped

countries, which are largely primary producers, are growing poorer and poorer, comparatively speaking.

Further, natural rubber today faces a formidable competitor. When I was in Akron recently, in which is sited practically the entire rubber industry of the United States of America, I was shown a sample of their new synthetic product which, when rolled into a ball, has a better bounce than any product made of natural rubber. This does not imply the end of the natural rubber industry, but it does mean that the synthetic industry has made remarkable progress in the last 20 years and will continue to make similar, if not better, progress in the coming years.

For 1961 it may be said that the outlook is fair though there are one or two ominous, though as yet indistinct, clouds on the horizon, particularly in the United States. At home we are faced with a population which is not only growing too rapidly, it is growing even faster now than it did 10 years ago and that was fast enough. For the 1947-57 decade the rate of increase was 2.5 per cent per annum. It is 3.3 per cent today, and this country probably has the dubious distinction of having one of the highest, if not the highest, rate of natural increase anywhere in the world. (*Laughter*). On the other hand, our rate of economic growth in terms of physical volume of output during the decade was somewhere between 2.5 per cent and 3 per cent annually on the average. This means that population growth is outstripping the growth in production and this trend, if continued, must inevitably entail a lowering of living standards. It is, in fact, the tragedy of Asia that production gains in the post-war years have not been able to keep pace with population increases, so that nations find it difficult even to maintain existing living standards, let alone improve them.

We are trying to reverse this process through an accelerated rate of development, but as I said last year, we cannot develop without land. In this connection the Federal Government

is doing everything it can to simplify alienation procedures, but little progress is possible without the active co-operation and support of the State Governments and it is to be hoped that such co-operation and support will be readily granted in the immense task that lies ahead.

Even if land were freely available, that would only be the beginning of our problem. Our problem really is to persuade the entire populations to work harder. Let us remember that a development plan is a plan on paper only unless and until it is translated into new factories, new plantations, new acres of cultivation, new roads, new electricity supplies and so on. The gap between a paper plan and its consummation into reality must be bridged by toil and sweat. If the promise of the future is to be fulfilled, it must mean that we and our children must toil and sweat in the way that our forefathers, who transformed a forest-clad and unknown land into one of the most prosperous states in Asia within the short space of 60 years, toiled and sweated. These are the ingredients of success, these are the main ingredients of prosperity and there is no short cut to it. If we remember this, our future is not only full of promise, it is assured. If we do

not, our dreams of tomorrow will fade into nothingness. I have, however, every confidence that given the right leadership and told the truth the people of this country will respond to the call for harder work, if that call is made not only at ministerial level, but at all levels down to kampong and new village level, so that they will know that you have to work hard today in order that you may have a better life tomorrow. (*Applause*).

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

Mr. Speaker: Ahli² Yang Berhormat, mengikut peratoran Majlis Dewan Ra'ayat ini Fasal 66 (2), perbahathan atas usul nama Yang Berhormat Menteri Kewangan supaya di-bachakan kali yang kedua Rang Undang² Estimate tahun 1961 di-tanggohkan sa-lama dua hari sa-hingga hari Sabtu 3 December, 1960.

Honourable Members, in accordance with the provisions of Standing Order 66 (2), the debate on the motion for the Second Reading of the Supply Bill will be adjourned for two days till Saturday, 3rd December. The House will now adjourn till ten o'clock tomorrow.

Adjourned at 4.20 p.m.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND CO-OPERATIVES

Consumers' Co-operative Societies

1. Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Abdullah bertanya kepada Menteri Pertanian dan Sharikat Bekerjasama ia-itu berapa-kah bilangan Sharikat² Kerjasama Consumer dalam tahun 1958, 1959 dan 1960, dan bilangan yang di-miliki oleh

Melayu, China dan India dan modal² mereka.

Menteri Pertanian dan Sharikat Bekerjasama (Enche' Abdul Aziz bin Ishak): Perangkaan yang jelas-nya berkenaan dengan bilangan Sharikat² Kerjasama Consumer dalam tahun 1958, 1959 dan 1960, mengikut bangsa² yang mempunyai-nya serta bilangan ahli dan modal masing² ada-lah seperti jadual di-bawah ini. Angka² bagi tahun 1960 ada-lah angka² yang di-anggarkan sahaja oleh kerana keterangan² bagi tahun ini belum di-terima lagi.

Sharikat² Consumer

Tahun	Melayu		China		Indian		Champur		Jumlah	
	Bilangan sharikat	Modal	Bilangan sharikat	Modal	Bilangan sharikat	Modal	Bilangan sharikat	Modal	Bilangan sharikat	Modal
		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$
1958 ..	106	541,000	.. 52	372,000	.. 26	118,000	.. 63	552,000	.. 247	1,583,000
1959 ..	104	554,000	.. 49	343,000	.. 26	115,000	.. 52	515,000	.. 231	1,527,000
1960 ..	113	571,000*	.. 39	289,000*	.. 24	110,000	.. 48	491,000*	.. 224	1,461,000*

* Estimated figures.

COFFEE INDUSTRY

Local Production and Consumption of Coffee Beans

2. Enche' Ng Ann Teck asks the Minister of Agriculture and Co-operatives to state what is the annual production of coffee beans in the Federation of Malaya for the year 1959 and from January to August, 1960.

Enche' Abdul Aziz: The production for 1959 is estimated at 3,592 tons. From January to August, 1960, the estimated production is 2,300 tons.

The estimated 1959 production is based as follows:

- (a) Approximately 4,770 acres under sole crop at 6 piculs per acre per year 28,620 pkls.
 - (b) Approximately 10,576 acres of coffee under mixed crops, i.e. coffee plus coconuts and fruit, etc., at 3 piculs per acre per year ... 31,728 pkls.
 - Total ... 60,348 pkls.
- (approximately 3,592 tons)

3. Enche' Ng Ann Teck asks the Minister of Agriculture and Co-operatives to state what is the annual consumption figure of coffee beans in the Federation of Malaya.

Enche' Abdul Aziz: The annual consumption is estimated at 6,390 tons. This is calculated on the basis of production (3,592 tons), plus imports (5,871 tons) and minus export (3,073 tons). *Per capita* consumption figures are not available.

Imports of Coffee Beans

4. Enche' Ng Ann Teck asks the Minister of Agriculture and Co-operatives to state how much coffee beans were imported into the Federation of Malaya during 1959, and from January to August, 1960.

Enche' Abdul Aziz: Import for 1959 was 5,871 tons.

For the first quarter of 1960, 1,780½ tons were imported.

Figures up to August, 1960, are not available yet.

Aid to Coffee Growers

5. Enche' Ng Ann Teck asks the Minister of Agriculture and Co-operatives to state what aid the Government has rendered to the Coffee Growers and what further aid is planned for them.

Enche' Abdul Aziz:

- (a) No direct Government financial aid in the form of cash or subsidies is at present given. But in all the coffee growing areas in the Federation of Malaya, the field staffs of the Department of Agriculture visit the growers and advise them on the correct techniques of planting, pruning, harvesting, manufacture and pest and disease control. These services are provided free by the extension staff of the department. In addition, the Department of Agriculture also helps the growers in supplying them with planting materials.
- (b) Demonstration plots are also laid down showing the benefits of using improved husbandry techniques to the farmers, manuring, etc.
- (c) In the Kuala Langat district of Selangor, a recent outbreak of the clear-winged hawk moth (*Cephanodes hylas*) was successfully controlled. Some 535 acres were affected and the Department of Agriculture issued on loan, spraying equipments and supplied the necessary insecticides free of charge to the farmers in the affected areas.
- (d) At the present time, the formation of Farmers' Associations is being actively pursued by the department throughout the Federation. In the coffee-growing areas these associations are being encouraged to form group processing centres. By forming such a centre, the growers can process their own berries into prepared beans. In this way they should receive a higher net income per acre.

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY**Foreign Capital Investments**

6. Enche' Tan Kee Gak asks the Minister of Commerce and Industry to state:

- (a) the amount of foreign capital invested in Malaya from England in 1959 and 1960;
- (b) the amount of foreign capital invested in Malaya from U.S.A. in 1959 and 1960;
- (c) the amount of foreign capital invested in Malaya from Japan in 1959 and 1960;
- (d) the amount of foreign capital invested in Malaya from any other country in 1959 and 1960.

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

No figures of foreign capital invested in Malaya, whether from U.K., U.S.A. or Japan are available; adequate statistics regarding the investment of foreign capital in all types of Malayan trade and industry are not kept.

Firms granted and refused Pioneer Status

7. Enche' Tan Kee Gak asks the Minister of Commerce and Industry to state the names, addresses and nature of business of the following categories of firms in 1960:

- (a) those which have been granted certificates for pioneer status by Government;
- (b) those whose applications for pioneer status certificates are still under consideration;
- (c) those whose applications for pioneer status have been rejected by the Government and the reasons for such rejection.

Enche' Mohd. Khir Johari:

- (a) The following companies have been granted pioneer status in 1960:

Colgate-Palmolive (Far East) Ltd.

Seng Chong Metal Works Ltd.

Food Specialities Malaya Ltd.

The Lion Dentifrice (Malaya) Ltd.

General Milk Company
(Malaya) Ltd.

Malayan Marine Industries
Ltd.

Malayan Consumer Industries
(Federation) Ltd.

Johnson & Johnson Malaya
Ltd.

Malayan Veneer Ltd.

Malayan Breweries (Malaya)
Ltd.

Carrier International (Malaya)
Ltd.

Malayan N.S.D. Ltd.

"Naarden" (Malaya) (Pty)
Ltd.

Federal Plastics Industries Ltd.

Malaya Ceramic Industries
Ltd.

Malayan United Industrial Co.
Ltd.

Federal Metal Printing Fac-
tory Ltd.

Federal Chemical Industries
Ltd.

Alcan Malayan Aluminium
Co. Ltd.

Colgate-Palmolive (Asia) Ltd.

Far East Metal Works Ltd.

H. Van Gimborn Malaya Ltd.

Zuelling Feedmills (Malaya)
Ltd.

Asia Chemical Corporation
Ltd.

Under Section 10 of the Pioneer Industries (Relief from Income Tax) Ordinance, 1958, the addresses of Pioneer Companies and the nature of their businesses cannot be made available except at the instance of the Companies concerned.

(b) Such information cannot be made available by reasons of the provisions of the Pioneer Industries (Relief from Income Tax) Ordinance, 1958.

(c) The names and addresses of those firms whose applications have been refused cannot be made available by reasons of the provisions of the Pioneer Industries (Relief from Income Tax) Ordinance, 1958, but the total number of applications refused so far is 24.

The principal grounds for refusing these applications are as follows:

- (i) applications were withdrawn before they could be considered;
- (ii) applications were refused on the grounds that the productive capacity of companies already granted pioneer status would supply the local market;
- (iii) applicant companies did not qualify for retrospective granting of pioneer status;
- (iv) applications not considered expedient in the public interest because applicants applied for pioneer status in respect of a product already being made on a substantial scale in the country;
- (v) application refused on grounds of security;
- (vi) objections were received, to applicant company's product being gazetted as pioneer, and were upheld;
- (vii) applications not considered expedient in the public interest on the grounds that raw materials for manufacture were to be imported when complementary and entirely suitable local raw materials were available.

Consumption of Electricity

8. Enche' Tan Kee Gak asks the Minister of Commerce and Industry to state—

(i) How many units of electricity have approximately been sold by the Central Electricity Board for period 1st January to September, 1960, for:

- (a) Domestic use;
- (b) mining industry;
- (c) other industries;
- (d) cinema business;
- (e) new villages.

(ii) How many tons of fuel oil has been used by the Central Electricity Board for the period 1st January to September, 1960, in the Federation of Malaya.

(iii) What was the amount paid by the Central Electricity Board for fuel oil in 1960, and what discount was given by the suppliers.

Enche' Mohd. Khir Johari:

(i) *Sales of Electricity to C.E.B. Consumers, 1st January to 30th September, 1960, are as under—*

Domestic ...	67,828,520 units
Commercial ...	124,083,343 ..
Mining ...	125,575,133 ..
Other Industrial	73,157,311 ..
Armed Forces and Street Lighting ...	30,311,205 ..
Total ...	420,955,512 ..

(Note.—Sales to cinemas are not separately classified and are included under Commercial).

Sales of Electricity in New Villages by C.E.B. on behalf of Government—

For all purposes
(estimated) ... 4,000,000 units

(Note.—C.E.B. does not itself sell energy in New Villages but does so on behalf of the Federation Government to whom the revenue is credited. Energy sold is not metered but charged for at a monthly flat rate. The figures given above are only approximate).

(ii) *Fuel Oil Purchased—*

Boiler Fuel 116,738 tons.

Diesel Fuel 3,450,682 gallons.

(Note.—It is not possible to state the amount of fuel oil that has been used as this would involve the checking of stocks of oil in the various C.E.B. stores all over the country).

(iii) The amounts paid by the C.E.B. for fuel oil in 1960 are as under—

Boiler Fuel (including duty) ...	\$ 7,551,071
Diesel Fuel (including duty) ...	2,537,077
Total ...	\$10,088,148

The Board's suppliers of fuel oils do not give discounts. For Boiler Fuel the price tendered is based on an international index of the price of such oil at Ras Tanura (Persian Gulf) plus freight and insurance to Malayan Ports. For Diesel Fuel a net price is tendered for delivery to each of the Board's many diesel engine station.

Financial Assistance to Rubber Smallholders

9. Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Abdullah bertanya kepada Menteri Perdagangan dan Perusahaan ia-itu berapa-kah bilangan pekebun² kecil telah di-beri pertolongan wang seksen² 19 (1) dan (2) dalam Undang² Perusahaan Getah (Menanam Sa-mula) 1952, dan Rancangan Pindaan Bil. (3) untuk pentadbiran tabong wang "B" 1960. Sa-bagaimana yang di-bentangkan dalam tambahan Undang² Bil. 31 bertarikh July, 1960.

Enche' Mohd. Khir Johari: Pertanyaan ini tidak terang. Yang Berhormat itu ada menyatakan berkenaan dengan Seksyen 19 (1) dan (2) dalam Rancangan 3 bagi Mentadbirkan Kumpulan Wang B, maka oleh itu ada-lah di-fahamkan ia-itu beliau hendak tahu berkenaan dengan bantuan wang yang di-beri menurut syarat dalam Rancangan itu, kepada pekebun² kecil yang mempunyai tidak lebih daripada 5 ekar tanah getah pada 1 January, 1957, untuk di-tanam sa-mula. Syarat ini dulu-nya terkandung dalam Rancangan No. 2 bagi Mentadbirkan Kumpulan Wang B, yang telah di-batalkan mulai 1 January, 1960 dan di-gantikan dengan Rancangan 3. Pada masa ini sa-jumlah 600 orang pekebun² kecil telah mengambil peluang menanam sa-mula getah sa-banyak 1,745½ ekar, menurut syarat ini.

Government Rice Mills

10. Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Abdullah bertanya kepada Menteri Perdagangan dan Perusahaan ia-itu berapa-kah bilangan kilang² padi Kerajaan dalam Persekutuan Tanah Melayu, dan adakah semua kilang² itu sedang berjalan dan jika tidak, mengapa, dan adakah Kerajaan berchadang hendak mengusahakan sa-mula kilang² ini.

Enche' Mohd. Khir Johari: Semuanya ada 6 buah kilang² beras Kerajaan dalam Persekutuan Tanah Melayu, 2 buah di-kawal oleh Kerajaan Persekutuan, 3 buah oleh Kerajaan Negeri Perak dan sa-buah oleh Kerajaan Selangor.

Dua buah kilang Persekutuan dan sa-buah kilang Kerajaan Perak sedang berjalan di-bawah kawalan Kerajaan dan kilang Kerajaan Selangor itu dipajakkan kepada sa-buah Sharikat Bekerjasama.

Pada masa ini 2 buah kilang beras Kerajaan Perak tidak di-usahakan tetapi apa akan terjadi kepada kilang² itu di-masa depan sedang di-bincangkan di-antara Kerajaan Persekutuan dengan Kerajaan Negeri Perak.

Assistance to Coffee Growers

11. Enche' Ng Ann Teck asks the Minister of Commerce and Industry to state what action the Government is planning to relieve local Coffee Growers of the crisis they are now facing as per their petitions to the Minister dated 15th September, 1960 and 31st October, 1960.

Enche' Mohd. Khir Johari: The whole matter is now receiving very active consideration of the Government and it is hoped that a satisfactory solution could soon be found.

12. Enche' Ng Ann Teck asks the Minister of Commerce and Industry to state, in view of the Government policy to help diversify the economy of Malaya, what steps the Government is taking to stop Coffee Growers from destroying their plants because of the acute difficulties they are now facing.

Enche' Mohd. Khir Johari: The answer to Question No. 11 applies.

13. Enche' Ng Ann Teck asks the Minister of Commerce and Industry to

state, since the drastic fall in the price of coffee beans is due to the free importation of coffee beans from Indonesia and since the Government policy is to encourage local industries in the face of competition from foreign industries, whether the Government will impose quotas and/or high import duties on coffee beans imported into the Federation of Malaya.

Enche' Mohd. Khir Johari: The answer to Question No. 11 applies.

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

Anglo-Malayan Defence Treaty

14. Enche' V. David asks the Minister of Defence whether the Federation Government intends to review the Anglo-Malayan Defence Treaty in the near future.

The Minister of Defence (Tun Abdul Razak): Not at present.

Use of RMAF aircraft for private purpose

15. Enche' V. David asks the Minister of Defence on how many occasions have Malayan Air Force planes been used for private purposes after the time when Tun Cheng Lock Tan was brought to Kuala Lumpur to attend the M.C.A. meeting.

Tun Abdul Razak: Since the 10th July, 1959, aircraft of the Royal Malayan Air Force have been hired for private purposes on six occasions.

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

Secondary Schools Examinations

16. Enche' Tan Kee Gak asks the Minister of Education to state:

- (a) The number of candidates who sat for the Standard Six qualifying examination held in 1959, the number who passed and the number who were promoted to Form I.
- (b) The number of candidates who sat for and the number who passed the Lower School Certificate Examination in 1959, and the number who were promoted to Form IV.
- (c) The number of candidates who sat for and the number who

passed the Overseas School Certificate Examination held in 1959, and the number who were promoted to Form VI.

- (d) The number of candidates who sat for the Malayan School Certificate in 1959, and the number who passed.

The Minister of Education (Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Haji Talib):

The answers to (a) as in Table I below.

The answers to (b) as in Table II below.

The answers to (c) as in Table III below.

The answers to (d) as in Table IV below.

TABLE I

MALAYAN SECONDARY SCHOOLS ENTRANCE EXAMINATION

(a) No. sat—

Year	Total
1959	75,705

(b) Analysis of Results—

Year	A	B	C	D	Total
1959	7,492	12,223	32,618	23,372	75,705

Note: A & B—clear pass; C—borderline; D—failures.

(c) No. promoted to Form I and other first-year classes in Assisted Schools—

No. promoted in Year	Total
1960	36,083

TABLE II

LOWER CERTIFICATE OF EDUCATION

(a) No. sat—

Year	Total
1959	22,436

(b) Analysis of Results—

Year	P	C	X	Total
1959	7,967	5,472	8,997	22,436

Note: P—promoted; C—awarded certificates; X—failures.

(c) No. promoted to Form IV in Assisted Schools—

Year	Total
1960	7,967

TABLE III

OVERSEAS SCHOOL CERTIFICATE

(a) No. sat—

Year	Total
1959	10,964 of whom 4,820 also sat the Federation of Malaya Certificate of Education.

- (b) No. passed—

Year	Total
1959	5,401 of whom 1,298 also passed the Federation of Malaya Certificate of Education.

- (c) No. promoted to Form VI in Assisted Schools—

Year	Total
1960	944

TABLE IV

FEDERATION OF MALAYA CERTIFICATE OF EDUCATION

- (a) No. sat—

Year	Total
1959	5,000 of whom 4,820 also sat the Overseas School Certificate.

- (b) No. passed—

Year	Total
1959	1,884 of whom 1,298 also passed Overseas School Certificate.

Recognition by Government of Muslim College Certificates

17. Tuan Haji Hassan Adli bin Haji Arshad bertanya kepada Menteri Pelajaran ia-itu harap terangkan butir² yang penoh dan lengkap tentang sharat² yang telah di-tetapkan dengan mu'tamad oleh Kerajaan berkait dengan peng-i'tirafan-nya terhadap Sijil College Islam Malaya, dan juga harap terangkan tingkatan gaji yang di-aku'i oleh Kerajaan sa-bagai menasabah dengan kelayakkan penuntut² yang lulus daripada College itu.

Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Haji Talib: Ada pun sharat sa-chara mana Sijil Maktab Islam itu akan di-aku'i dan tingkatan² gaji yang di-chadangkan bagi pemegang² Sijil² tersebut, ada-lah sekarang ini dalam timbangan Kerajaan pada perengkat yang akhir. Ada-lah di-harap bahawa butir² berkenaan dengan-nya akan di-istiharkan dalam masa yang tidak berapa lama lagi.

Grants to non-Government Religious Schools

18. Tuan Haji Hassan Adli bin Haji Arshad bertanya kepada Menteri Pelajaran terangkan nama² dan alamat Sekolah² Ugama Ra'ayat yang telah mendapat bantuan Kerajaan Persekutuan pada tahun 1959, tetapi tiada lagi di-berikan bantuan pada tahun 1960 ini atau telah di-potong bantuan

kapada-nya di-dalam beberapa penggal yang akhir di-dalam tahun 1960 ini. Terangkan butir² yang penoh tentang sebab² mengapa bantuan² Kerajaan Persekutuan kapada sekolah² yang tersebut telah di-potong.

Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Haji Talib: Nama² dan alamat² Sekolah² U gama yang bukan Kerajaan itu, sekolah² yang di-berhentikan menerima bantuan pada tahun 1960 itu, ia-lah saperti berikut:

NAMA² DAN ALAMAT SEKOLAH² UGAMA RA'AYAT YANG TELAH DI-BERI BANTUAN WANG PADA TAHUN 1959 DAN TIDAK DI-BERI PADA TAHUN 1960

Bil.	Nama ² Sekolah	Alamat-nya
1.	Madrasah Khairiah	Pg. Tambak, Telok Anson
2.	Madrasah Maryamiah	Kota Lama Kiri, Kuala Kangsar
3.	Madrasah Tarbiah Murdziah	Panchor Kemumin, Kota Bharu, Kelantan
4.	Madrasah Al-Ma'arif Al-Wataniah	Tanah Merah, Guar Kepayang Pendang, Alor Star
5.	Madrasah Ehya' Al-Ulum	Batu 11, Tg. Pauh, Jitra, Kedah
6.	Madrasah Wataniah	Batu 3½ Koplu, Kodiang, Kedah
7.	Madrasah Ittifakiah	Charok Puteh, Mukim Siong, Baling, Kedah
8.	Ma'had Al-Ilmi	Kg. Penyarom, Mk. Tubir, Alor Star
9.	Madrasah Nazzamiah	Permatang Duyong, Melaka Tengah
10.	Madrasah Nahjul Falah	Kg. Kuantan, Pasangan, Kuala Selangor
11.	Taman Pendidikan Islam	Jalan Nakhoda Yusof, Kuala Lumpur
12.	Madrasah Ittifak-Al-Watan	Kalong Ulu, Ulu Yam Bharu
13.	Klas Pelajaran U gama dan Bahasa Arab	Kg. Bahagia, Batu 6, Jalan Puchong, Kuala Lumpur
14.	Madrasah Islahiah	Sg. Petai, Kuala Brang, Trengganu
15.	Madrasah Arabiah Khairiah	Kg. Tengah, Mersing, Johore
16.	Ma'had Al-Abrar	Permatang Bongor, Seberang Prai
17.	Madrasah Mahazah Al-Islah	Kubang Semang, Seberang Prai
18.	Madrasah 'Manba' Al-Ulum, Bahagian Iaki ²	Penanti, Bukit Mertajam
19.	Madrasah Tarbiah Islamiah	Sg. Burong, Balik Pulau, P. Pinang
20.	Madrasah Al-Nahadzah	Batu 12, Bukit Besar, Mukim Sala Besar, Yen, Kedah
21.	Tahzib Al-Akhlah (Madrasah)	Bandar Jitra, Kedah
22.	Al-Sa'adah (madrasah)	Titi Besi, Kepala Batas, Alor Star
23.	Madrasah Salahiah	Keriang Menora, Tualang, Alor Star
24.	Madrasah Ittifakiah	Gelong Rambai, Mukim Jeram, Kubang Pasu, Kedah
25.	Madrasah Tarbiah Khairiah	Kg. Bendang Dalam, Bedong, Kedah
26.	Madrasah Al-Sa'adah Al-Ijtimaiyah	Tg. Bedil, Sg. Baru, Mukim Gunong, Alor Star
27.	Madrasah Mukaddimah Al-Sibyan	Tg. Bidara, Masjid Tanah, Melaka
28.	Madrasah Narul Kamaliah	Pekan, Kati, Kuala Kangsar
29.	Madrasah Rashdiah	Kg. Jelai, Batu Kurau, Perak
30.	Sekolah U gama Ra'ayat	Bukit Tembakau, Umbai, Melaka
31.	Madrasah Ak-Hawari	Kg. Sebatu Bukit, Merlimau
32.	Sekolah U gama Ra'ayat	Solok Bukit Kuda, Sempang Merlimau
33.	Madrasah Sebyaniah	Alor Biak, Korak, Alor Changlih, Kubang Pasu, Kedah
34.	Madrasah Taribiah Al-Ulum	Paya Luas, Temerloh, Pahang
35.	Madrasah Islah Al-Din	Badok Sanggang, Temerloh, Pahang
36.	Madrasah Al-Najah Al-Shuffaniyah	Kuala Kaung, Semantan, Mentakab, Pahang
37.	Madrasah Wataniah	Alor Keladi, Besut, Trengganu

2. Ada pun maka bayaran itu diberhentikan ia-lah kerana salah satu daripada sebab² yang tersebut di-bawah ini:

- (a) Jawatan-Kuasa sekolah itu dengan sendiri-nya menarek diri daripada ranchangan bantuan kewangan itu, kerana Jawatan-Kuasa itu enggan menerima syarat² yang ditetapkan oleh Kementerian ini bagi menerima bantuan itu.
- (b) Sekolah itu tidak dapat lagi menyesuaikan diri pada syarat² yang mesti di-penuhi sa-belum bantuan kewangan itu di-beri.
- (c) Walau pun beberapa puchok surat peringatan telah di-kirim oleh Kementerian saya, dan kerana sebab² yang hanya di-ketahui oleh pihak yang berkuasa sekolah itu, sekolah itu tidak memberi jawapan menyatakan sama-ada ia setuju atau tidak menerima syarat² bagi mendapat bantuan.
- (d) Sekolah itu tidak menurut akan syarat² yang telah di-tetapkan bagi menerima bantu.

TuanKu Abdul Rahman School, Ipoh

19. Enche' Chan Swee Ho asks the Minister of Education to state:

- (a) The total enrolment at the TuanKu Abdul Rahman School, Ipoh, to date.
- (b) How many of the above are Malays.
- (c) How many are of other races.
- (d) Whether children of other races who are not Muslims can be admitted to the school.

Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Haji Talib:

- (a) 516 boys.
- (b) 515.
- (c) One.
- (d) These schools are intended to provide residential secondary education for pupils from Sekolah² Kebangsaan and any pupils from such schools can

be admitted provided they have qualified through the Malayan Secondary School Entrance Examination.

Dancing in Schools and Colleges

20. Tuan Haji Hasan Adli bertanya kepada Menteri Pelajaran ada-kah dasar Kerajaan membenarkan sa-sabuah Dewan dalam sa-sabuah sekolah Kerajaan atau Maktab di-gunakan sabagai dewan latehan dancing.

Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Haji Talib: Pertanyaan ini saperti yang ada itu tidak dapat di-fahamkan dengan jelas-nya kerana tarian itu ada ber-bagai² jenis. Untuk membuat apa² dasar, Kerajaan membezakan antara tarian kerana champoran dan tarian kerana riadzah dengan tarian kebudayaan dan pelajaran. Sunggoh pun bukan-lah jadi dasar Kerajaan membenarkan dewan sa-sabuah sekolah di-jadikan tempat belajar tarian "ball-room", tetapi Kerajaan tidak menegah dewan² itu di-gunakan kerana latehan tarian asli, oleh sebab tarian ini adalah sa-bahagian daripada Sukatan Pelajaran Senaman yang di-luluskan bagi murid² perempuan.

21. Tuan Haji Hasan Adli bertanya kepada Menteri Pelajaran:

- (a) Ada-kah beliau sedar ia-itu Dewan² di-Maktab Perguruan Perempuan Melayu di-Melaka, pada masa ini ada di-gunakan oleh sa-golongan pemuda pemudi yang bukan penuntut Maktab itu bagi latehan dancing, kira-nya benar sejak bila-kah latehan saperti itu telah di-lakukan;
- (b) Ada-kah Pengetua Maktab itu telah membenarkan dengan bersurat akan kegunaan dewan² itu untuk latehan dancing, dan kira-nya benar, terangkan tarikh surat itu dan nombor ingatan surat itu, dan ada-kah kebenaran itu di-beri dengan pengetahuan Menteri Pelajaran atau Ketua Pegawai Pelajaran, Melaka;
- (c) Ada-kah Kerajaan berchadang hendak menjalankan tindakan merentikan perkara² ini.

Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Haji Talib: Ya. Saya sedar ia-itu Dewan Maktab Perguruan Perempuan Melaka ada di-pakai oleh orang luar—ahli² Persatuan Guru² Perempuan Melaka—bagi latihan tarian asli. Biasa-nya Maktab ini tidak meminjamkan dewan-nya kepada orang luar, tetapi sa-kali ini ahli² Persatuan Guru² Perempuan itu telah memakai dewan itu hanya satu petang sahaja ia-itu pada hari Ahad, 6 November, 1960.

(2) Pengetua Sekolah itu, menggunakan hak yang ada pada-nya, telah memberikan kebenaran untuk digunakan dewan itu. Perkara ini tidak perlu di-beritahu kepada saya atau kepada Ketua Pegawai Pelajaran Melaka kerana dewan itu hendak digunakan bagi maksud² yang tidak berlawanan dengan dasar Kementerian Pelajaran.

(3) Tidak tuan.

School Uniforms for Muslim girl-students

22. Tuan Haji Hasan Adli bertanya kepada Menteri Pelajaran ada-kah dasar Kerajaan memerintahkan Guru² Besar di-sekolah Kerajaan di-Persekutuan ini supaya menggalakkan penuntut² perempuan yang beragama Islam memakai pakaian chara Barat pada hari² sekolah dan pada hari² yang tertentu.

Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Haji Talib: Kementerian Pelajaran tidak ada mengeluarkan arahan atau perintah kepada Ketua² Sekolah² berhubung dengan pakaian seragam murid² sekolah. Masalah apa-kah pakaian yang layak di-pakai oleh murid² perempuan, termasuk murid² perempuan Islam, ia-lah perkara yang mesti diputuskan oleh Lembaga Pengurus/Gabnor masing² sekolah. Lembaga ini ada mengadakan wakil waris² atau ibu bapa murid² dan mereka-lah, sesudah di-timbangkan keadaan² dan kehendak² tempatan, yang dapat menentukan apa pakaian yang layak atau tidak elok di-pakai oleh anak² perempuan mereka di-sekolah atau pada masa menghadiri temasha² sekolah.

23. Tuan Haji Hasan Adli bertanya kepada Menteri Pelajaran benar-kah

satu peratoran telah di-adakan di-Sekolah Menengah Tun Fatimah supaya penuntut² perempuan Melayu di-situ mesti memakai pakaian chara Barat pada hari² sekolah dan pada hari² yang tertentu, dan kira-nya benar, ada-kah syarat² ini telah di-keluarkan oleh Kementerian Pelajaran atau Pengetua Sekolah itu, dan kira-nya tidak, ada-kah Pengetua Sekolah itu dan guru² di-situ menggalakkan penuntut² Melayu menggunakan pakaian chara Barat.

Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Haji Talib: Ya, Sekolah Tun Fatimah berkeras hendakkan murid²-nya memakai pakaian seragam dalam waktu sekolah. Pakaian ini serupa dengan pakaian yang di-pakai oleh murid² Sekolah Menengah yang lain dalam negeri ini. Syarat ini tidak di-kenakan oleh Kementerian Pelajaran kerana sebab² yang telah di-terangkan dalam jawapan kepada pertanyaan 3 tadi. Pakaian itu telah di-pilih oleh pihak yang berkuasa Sekolah Tun Fatimah, sa-sudah di-timbangkan dengan teliti apa-kah jenis pakaian yang sesuai supaya murid² dapat bergerak dengan senang lagi bebas, kerana ini mustahak pada waktu menjalankan kerja² sekolah.

Married Women Teachers

24. Enche' V. Veerappen asks the Minister of Education to state:

- (a) Whether those married women teachers, whose salaries are over \$400 per mensem and who do not contribute to Employees Provident Fund are entitled to any pension or gratuity, if they should retire.
- (b) Why some married women teachers are retained in the permanent establishment and why some are asked to resign and then join back after a day's break as temporary women teachers when they marry.
- (c) Why married women teachers are not entitled to any maternity leave other than the usual sick leave.

- (d) When will the Government give parity of treatment to women teachers.

Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Haji Talib:

- (a) Women teachers in Government service who were emplaced on the pensionable establishment before marriage are eligible, if they retire under normal circumstances, for a pension in accordance with the Pensions Ordinance, 1951. In general, women teachers in Government service, who are on the non-pensionable establishment are eligible on completion of 10 years service for an annual allowance in accordance with H.M.G. Service Circular No. 8 of 1959 provided they have attained the age of 45 years or are retrenched.
- (b) A woman teacher who marries prior to her emplacement on the pensionable establishment is required to resign on marriage. Subject to her service being satisfactory, she may be re-employed on temporary terms after a day's break in service. A woman teacher who has been confirmed and emplaced on the establishment will not normally be required to resign unless it is considered that her position as a married woman will interfere with the efficient performance of her duties.
- (c) Married women teachers are eligible for maternity leave up to a maximum of 42 days. Any leave in excess of 42 days requires a grant of sick leave on the certificate of a medical officer.
- (d) The salaries and conditions of service of women teachers are on a same basis as those accorded to the majority of women employees in Government service.

Students in Technical College, Kuala Lumpur

25. Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Abdullah bertanya kepada Menteri Pelajaran

ia-itu berapa-kah bilangan pelajar² mengikut bangsa dalam tiap² tahun pengajian di-Maktab Teknik, Kuala Lumpur.

26. Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Abdullah bertanya kepada Menteri Pelajaran ia-itu berapa-kah bilangan pelajar² mengikut bangsa dalam Maktab Teknik Kuala Lumpur dan bilangan mengikut bangsa², pelajar² yang menerima biasiswa.

Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Haji Talib: Semua-nya ada 25 orang pelajar² yang mengikuti kursus Permulaan di-Maktab Teknik dan dalam kursus Diploma ada 140 orang dalam tahun pertama, 115 orang dalam tahun yang kedua dan 112 orang dalam tahun yang ketiga, dan juga ada 21 orang pelajar dalam tahun satu dalam kursus professional. Jumlah-nya ia-lah 413 orang, dan di-antara mereka itu sa-ramai 306 ada-lah menerima biasiswa² Kerajaan dan 20 orang menerima biasiswa² daripada puncha² yang lain. Angka² yang menunjukkan berapa banyak lagi tiap² bangsa tidak di-dapati.

MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

Immigration of People into Federation

27. Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Abdullah bertanya kepada Menteri Luar berapa-kah bilangan orang yang masuk ka-Persekutuan Tanah Melayu dalam tahun 1958, 1959 dan 1960.

Perdana Menteri: Kawalan terhadap kemasokan orang² luar ka-dalam negeri ini tidak-lah di-dasarkan dengan bangsa², dan oleh yang demikian, tidak dapat-lah di-terangkan berapa-kah angka² yang menunjukkan bilangan mengikut bangsa yang telah di-benarkan tinggal tetap di-Persekutuan.

1958 11,629 Daripada jumlah ini, sa-ramai 6,492 orang telah di-beri kebenaran masuk ka-dalam negeri ini mengikut Undang² Imigresen yang di-pakai pada masa itu, manakala yang lebeh-nya di-benarkan masuk dengan di-beri Surat² Kebenaran. Kebanyakan daripada mereka itu ia-lah ibu bapa² ra'ayat² Persekutuan yang lanjut umur-nya.

1959	10,729	5,289 orang daripada jumlah ini telah dibenarkan mengikut haknya di-dalam Undang ² Imigereshen yang berjalan pada masa itu, sa-lebeh-nya telah dibenarkan masuk atas Surat ² Kebenaran. Kebanyakan daripada mereka itu ia-lah ibu bapa yang lanjut umornya dan anak isteri ra'ayat negeri ini.
1960 (1 Jan.- 31 Oct.)	4,500	820 orang daripada jumlah ini ia-lah ra'ayat Persekutuan, sa-lain-nya berjumlah 3,680 telah di-beri Surat ² Kebenaran. Kebanyakan daripada mereka itu ia-lah isteri ² serta anak ² ra'ayat Persekutuan yang tidak lebeh daripada 6 tahun umornya dan juga ibu bapa-nya lanjut umornya.

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

Widows and Orphans Pensions Scheme

28. Enche' Chan Yoon Onn asks the Minister of Finance to state:

- (a) The total amount of money paid to the Widows and Orphans Pension Fund by contributors under the Widows and Orphans Pension Enactment for the period from 1939 to 1959 who died as bachelors.
- (b) The total number of contributors who died during the aforesaid period leaving no widow or orphan within the meaning of the said Enactment.

The Minister of Finance (Enche' Tan Siew Sin):

- (a) \$112,074.95.
- (b) 44.

MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE

Social Welfare Services Lotteries

29. Enche' Chin See Yin asks the Minister of Health and Social Welfare to state:

- (a) Under what relevant section(s) of the Social and Welfare Services Lotteries Board Ordinance, 1950 the following

privileges or concessions, namely—

- (i) 5% discount on sale of tickets to the appointed agents; and
- (ii) 10% commission on winning tickets to the appointed agents selling the winning tickets

have been accorded to the appointed agents in the country.

- (b) Under what relevant section(s) of the Social and Welfare Services Lotteries Board Ordinance, 1950, the 11 appointed agents were appointed by the Social and Welfare Services Lotteries Board giving them the absolute monopoly in the sales of the Social and Welfare Lottery tickets in the country.
- (c) The reasons why the Social and Welfare Services Lotteries Board appoints only—
 - (i) One appointed agent in each of the following States, namely, Selangor, Negri Sembilan, Johore, Malacca, Trengganu and Kelantan;
 - (ii) One appointed agent for Pahang (East) and one appointed agent for Pahang (West);
 - (iii) One appointed agent for Taiping and one appointed agent for the greater part of Perak and the whole of Penang, Kedah and Perlis.
- (d) The reasons why the Social and Welfare Services Lotteries Board has not published the unclaimed prizes on winning tickets before each draw.
- (e) The total amount of unclaimed prizes on winning tickets declared forfeited by the Social and Welfare Services Lotteries Board since its inception.
- (f) The total number of successful claimants and the amounts

- paid on the winning tickets, which were reported lost or mislaid, up to date.
- (g) The total number of unsuccessful claimants and the amount claimed on the winning tickets, which were reported lost or mislaid, up to date.
 - (h) Under what terms and conditions the Social and Welfare Lotteries Board employed Messrs. Y. C. Kang & Warren and the total amount by way of fees and other expenses paid to them up to date for services rendered to the Board.
 - (i) The total amount paid by way of allowances and other expenses, if any, to the members of the Social and Welfare Services Lotteries Board since its inception up to date.
 - (j) Who are the appointed Engineer(s), Architect(s) and Auditor(s) of the Social and Welfare Services Lotteries Board, giving the terms and conditions on which they are employed and how such are made.
 - (k) Who are the building contractors to whom the Social and Welfare Services Lotteries Board made payments for any constructions financed by the Board, giving against each name the type of construction(s), amount, date of completion, locality and purpose(s).
 - (l) The reasons why the Social and Welfare Services Lotteries Board limits itself to only a few selected building contractors for all constructions financed by the Board in the country.
 - (m) Who are the members of the Tenders Board of the Social and Welfare Services Lotteries Board and what are their powers and responsibilities.
 - (n) How many applications have been received up to date by

the Social and Welfare Services Lotteries Board for loans to put up houses by land owners in the country, showing—

- (i) the successful applicants and against each name state the type of building, locality, amount and nature of security;
- (ii) the unsuccessful applicants and against each name state the type of building to be put up, locality, amount, and the nature of security offered, and reasons for refusal;
- (iii) the procedure adopted by the Board to consider applications for loans to put up houses by land-owners or other persons.

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

- (a) Sections 7 (1) and 12 (2) of the Social and Welfare Services Lotteries Board Ordinance, 1950.
- (b) Section 9 (1) authorises the Chairman of the Board to appoint agents for the distribution and sale of the tickets.
- (c) About a year after the inception of the Lotteries the Board decided it was necessary to guarantee the prizes in order to ensure the success of the lotteries. All these agents were appointed in 1952 and had to guarantee the sales of all the tickets with the exception of a small proportion sold by the Post Offices and to furnish adequate security for these tickets. These agents have carried out their duties and obligations faithfully and have, especially during the initial years, suffered losses through inability to sell all the tickets they had guaranteed to sell or through default

by their sub-agents. It is therefore the considered opinion of the Board that the very successful, efficient and economical operation of the lotteries is due mainly to the adoption of the existing sales arrangements and that it is in the best interests of the Board and the public that this arrangement be continued.

- (d) The Board considers that the publication of unclaimed prizes would encourage fictitious claims. As stated in the conditions printed on the back of each ticket "any prize not claimed within 3 months of the drawing date will be forfeited to the Board. No claim in respect of a missing, lost or stolen ticket will be entertained unless the loss or theft of the ticket is notified to the Board before the draw takes place. Provided that the Board may, in its absolute discretion, consider any claim in respect of a ticket lost or stolen notwithstanding that such loss or theft had not been notified to the Board prior to the draw".
- (e) \$3,569,000 from June, 1951 to March, 1960.
- (f) 36 successful claimants; amount paid \$423,250.
- (g) 23 unsuccessful claimants; amount claimed \$170,300.
- (h) Messrs. Y. C. Kang and Warren, a firm of Chartered Accountants, were appointed under the terms and conditions normally applicable to a firm of chartered accountants to serve as Secretaries. Total fees paid to them from December, 1951 to September, 1960, were \$329,400.
- (i) \$63,041.93 from June, 1951 to September, 1960, for travelling and subsistence allowances in connection with the business of the Board, which consists of 11 members.
- (j) Messrs. Ee Hoong Chwee & Co. and Messrs. Minjoodt &

Thompson were appointed in 1957 at an annual retainer of \$500 to each firm. They were employed under the terms and conditions normally applicable to the appointment of consultants. In addition to the annual retainer, the consultants were paid 1% on the first \$20,000 and $\frac{3}{4}$ % on the balance on grants for buildings paid in respect of plans approved by the Board. However, only plans involving more than \$25,000 were inspected and scrutinized. Since 1958 only the services of Ee Hoong Chwee & Co. have been retained.

- (k) The recipients of grants engaged their own contractors until December, 1959, when the Board invited contractors wishing to undertake work for the Board to register with its consultant architects, Ee Hoong Chwee & Co. Buildings undertaken and completed by these contractors are shown in Appendix A.
- (l) There is no such restriction, but only those contractors who have registered themselves with the consultant architects are asked to tender.
- (m) The members are:
 Dato' Mohd. Seth bin Sa'aid,
 S.P.M.J., P.I.S.
 The Hon'ble Mr. T. H. Tan,
 J.M.N., M.P.
 Mr. Liew Why Hone
 A representative of the Consultant Architects.

The powers and responsibilities of the Board include receiving tenders and opening them, and the acceptance of tenders. The responsibilities of the Board include seeing to it that the maximum benefit is obtained from the expenditure of the Board's funds, and to ensure that the funds are used for the purposes for which they are granted.

- (n) Nil.

APPENDIX "A"

SOCIAL AND WELFARE SERVICES LOTTERIES BOARD

Appl. No.	Name of Contractor	Type of Building	Location	Amount of Contract	Amount Paid	Date of Completion
				\$	\$	
1486	United Furniture Co., Kuantan	Completing the building of Arabic School	Beserah, Kuantan, Pahang	...	9,950	October, 1960
542	Mr. Yom Ahmad, Ipoh	Re-building of School	Rantau Panjang, Lanchang, Mentakab, Pahang	42,000	31,408	December, 1960
1086	Wong You, Trengganu	Building a new School	Kampong Seladang, Temerloh, Pahang	141,700	85,134	January, 1961
1112	Wong You, Trengganu	Building a new School	Kampong Leban Chondang, Rompin			
803	Wong You, Trengganu	Building a School cum Community Hall	Kampong Ubai, Kuantan			
1502	Tan Kay Wang, Kuantan	Building a new School and Hostel	Kuala Kenong, Kuala Lipis	138,000	8,252	Work not Started January, 1961
1501	Tan Kay Wang, Kuantan	Erecting a National School	Kampong Pamah Kulat, Raub			
1240	Chuah Chee Seng, Kota Bharu	Building a Religious School	To'Uban Pasir Mas, Kelantan			
1262	Tong Lam Saw Mill, Kota Bharu	Building a Religious School	Lundang, Kota Bharu, Kelantan...	77,069	28,903	January, 1961
1375	Mr. Yom Ahmad, Ipoh	Repairing a Mosque	Lambor Kanan, Parit, Perak	24,790	15,244	December, 1960
1220	Kuah Sai Yoke Construction Co., 75, Pasar Road, Kuala Lumpur	Building a Madrasah	Kajang	143,840	8,540	February, 1961

30. Enche' Chin See Yin asks the Minister of Health and Social Welfare to state:

- (a) The number of kiosks for the sale of welfare lottery tickets in each State and the cost of construction for one kiosk.
- (b) Whether tenders have been called for the construction and upkeep of these kiosks, if so, how are tenders invited and selected.
- (c) Who are/were the regular printers of the Social and Welfare Services Lotteries Board tickets and whether tenders have ever been invited for the printing of such lottery tickets, if so, through what forms of publicity tenders have been invited.
- (d) The nature or type of publicity and advertisement for each drawing of the lottery tickets costing between \$24,798 and \$52,199 each draw from the 65th draw to the 74th draw.
- (e) The nature or type of repairs to the kiosks, etc., costing between \$10,523 and \$12,541 for each month during the 65th draw and the 74th draw.
- (f) The reasons for charges for 2½ million lottery tickets costing between \$22,662 and \$49,447 for each issue during the 64th draw and the 74th draw.
- (g) On whom and how are the travelling expenses expended costing between \$2,244 and \$8,071 for one draw during the months of July, 1959 and April, 1960.
- (h) The necessity to pay staff salaries, travelling and other allowances apart from the Secretarial fee \$5,500 for each draw of the lotteries amounting to several thousand dollars.
- (i) The reasons for the monthly cost for stationery and printing

amounting to \$1,422 to \$3,662 for the Social and Welfare Services Lotteries Board each month commencing from July, 1959 to April, 1960.

Dato' Ong Yoke Lin:

(a) The number of kiosks in each State is as follows:

Selangor	...	...	...	57
Johore	...	...	...	70
Malacca	...	...	...	35
Negri Sembilan	...	...	...	35
Perak	...	...	...	70
Penang	...	...	...	45
Kedah	...	...	...	24
Perlis	...	...	...	10
Kelantan	...	...	...	16
Trengganu	...	...	...	14
Pahang	...	...	...	26
				402

These kiosks cost \$358 each inclusive of construction, aluminium advertisement sign plates in four languages, transport to and erection on the various sites throughout the country.

(b) The Board in 1959 gave an order to a firm of furniture makers of Kuala Lumpur to supply 409 kiosks at the price as stated above without calling for tenders. The Board's reasons for doing so are as follows. In 1952 when the then Board decided to introduce kiosks for the sale of lottery tickets, it ordered them from this firm. In 1956 the then existing kiosks had come to the end of their useful life and the reconstituted Board decided to call for tenders by advertising in the Press. There were 7 tenderers. The tenders were considered by the Board and the contract was awarded to the same concern. In 1958 the Board again called for tenders by advertisement in the Press. There were 22 tenderers. The Board awarded the contract to another firm. The kiosks supplied by the latter contractor proved to be unsatisfactory in that they

deteriorated rapidly. Consequently the Board in 1959 decided to revert to the practice of obtaining the kiosks from the original supplier whose work had proved satisfactory, as the kiosks they had supplied stood up well to the use to which they were put. By the very nature of their being placed in crowded areas, and unguarded at night, the kiosks are exposed to damage and to the weather.

(c) Messrs. Standard Engravers and Art Printers of Kuala Lumpur have been the regular printers of lottery tickets for the Board since 1952 when they were awarded a contract after tenders were called for by advertisement in the Press. In 1953 the then Board renewed the contract for printing of tickets with the same firm on the same terms by mutual agreement. It was decided then that water-marked security paper should be used. The same agreement was extended from time to time by the various reconstituted Boards until 1956. In 1956 the Board, having been again reconstituted, called for tenders by advertisement in the Press. The tenders called for the printing of tickets with the same type of security paper. Tenders were received from 9 printing firms. The Board awarded the contract again to Messrs. Standard Engravers and Art Printers, although their tender was not the lowest one. Account was taken of the satisfactory work of this firm for the past four years. Again, since then, although there had been many changes in the membership of the Board the agreement with this firm has not been varied. The membership of the Board has undergone many changes throughout the years with different Chairmen and sets of members serving for varying periods. Throughout the years the various Boards have had the fullest confidence in this firm, having regard to the following important factors. Over 2½ million tickets are now printed for every monthly lottery; the long experience and high degree of skill, speed and accuracy and integrity required; the cost at 8 cents for 10 tickets is considered reasonable; there has never been a single hitch in regard to these tickets.

(d) Between the 65th Lottery and the 74th Lottery the publicity was in the form of:

- (i) Press advertisements
- (ii) Posters and leaflets
- (iii) Hoarding Signboards
- (iv) Advertisements in Magazines
- (v) Neon signs
- (vi) Films produced by Malayan Film Unit.

In respect of the sum of \$52,199 charged to the 66th Lottery this sum is made up as follows:

1. Amount written off on Neon Signs, Films, Advertisements re Lucky Prizes, Plastic Signboards and Metal Boxes for Post Offices and Postal Agencies	\$ 2,000.00
2. Posters	11,860.00
3. Repaint Hoarding Signboards	380.00
4. Poster Blocks	480.00
5. Special Leaflets and posters to announce the introduction of new Consolation Prizes	10,590.00
6. Blocks for Press advertisements	488.00
7. Three Advertisement Boards for Johore	540.00
8. Advertisements in magazines	415.00
9. Press advertisements for new Consolation Prizes and Special announcement	11,998.00
10. Charges for Press clippings	68.00
11. Result Sheets, Posters, forwarding, packing and postage charges	13,380.00
	<u>\$52,199.00</u>

In respect of the 68th Lottery the sum of \$24,798 is made up as follows:

1. Amount written off on Neon Signs, Films, Advertisements re Lucky Prizes, Plastic Signboards and Metal Boxes for Post Offices and Postal Agencies	\$ 2,000.00
2. Press Advertisements	8,893.94
3. Advertisements in Magazines	160.00
4. Repaint Hoarding Signboards	100.00
5. Posters	11,860.00
6. Poster Blocks	1,075.00
7. Three Advertisement Boards for Johore Bahru	540.00
8. Charges on Press clippings	68.20
9. Screen Advertisements	100.00
	<u>\$24,797.14</u>

(e) As decided by the Board, a total of 409 kiosks were ordered during the year 1959 for \$146,291.

This sum included construction and also transport to and erection on the various sites throughout the Federation as required. This sum was written off at the rate of \$10,000 per draw from the 65th Draw in July, 1959. All these kiosks were distributed to the Agents to enable them to replace the damaged or dilapidated kiosks from time to time. It has been found to be more economical to order kiosks in bulk. Minor repairs, licence fees and lighting charges were also included.

(f) Lottery tickets of the Social and Welfare Services Lotteries Board are printed on special security paper with special water-mark and the details of the figures of \$22,662 and \$49,447 referred to are made up as follows:

65TH LOTTERY

2,250,000 tickets	...	\$18,000.00	
2 ticket blocks	...	700.00	
			\$18,700.00
Wages for choppers, checkers and packers	...	2,162.50	
Freight charges for distribution	...	1,799.10	
			\$22,661.60

69TH LOTTERY

Posters in 4 different languages	...	\$9,900.00	
Posters for Post Offices and Postal Agencies	...	1,650.00	
Forwarding, packing and postage	...	300.00	
			\$11,850.00*
1 Complete set of Poster Blocks for Post Offices and Postal Agencies	...	480.00*	
2 Complete sets of blocks	...	700.00	
2,500,000 tickets	...	20,000.00	
Leaflets	...	\$11,700.00	
Posters	...	945.00	
Forwarding, packing and postage	...	735.00	
			13,380.00
Sheets of Forms (68th Draw)	...	\$15.00	
Prize filling forms	...	70.00	
Prize books	...	12.00	
			97.00
Distribution	...	295.00	
Checkers, packers and choppers' wages	...	2,645.00	
			\$49,447.00

Note: * These amounts should have been allocated to Publicity and Advertising.

In the 65th Lottery the sum of \$22,662 represents the cost of printing

tickets, chopping, distribution of tickets and making of blocks, but it should have included the cost of printing of Result Sheets, Result Posters, etc., amounting to about \$13,380. This makes a total of \$36,042. The sum of \$13,380 representing the cost of printing of Result Sheets, Result Posters, etc., was inadvertently allocated to the Publicity Account.

As for the 69th Lottery amounting to \$49,447, the sum of \$12,330 has inadvertently been allocated to this account. After the adjustment of the above-mentioned figures, it will be noted that the average cost of printing tickets, chopping and distribution of tickets is about \$36,100 per Draw.

(g) Travelling expenses were paid to the outstation Members of the Board for attending meetings, witnessing the Draws and inspecting projects approved and financed by the Board and to staff and other personnel necessary for the supervision and conduct of the Draws.

The Travelling Expenses of \$8,071 (69th Lottery—November, 1959) and \$2,244.17 (70th Lottery—December, 1959) are made up as follows:

NOVEMBER 1959—69TH LOTTERY

Members—

Board Meetings	...	\$ 457.00
Inspection of Projects	...	751.00
Witnessing of Draw...	...	2,093.08

Travelling and allowances for staff and other personnel necessary for the supervision and conduct of the Draw at Penang ... 4,329.12

Inspection of Agents by Secretaries ... 284.36

Taxi fares in Kuala Lumpur for transport of tickets from the Office to Airport, lorry depôts and Railway Station ... 157.00

\$8,071.56

DECEMBER 1959—70TH LOTTERY

Members—

Board Meeting	...	\$ 138.40
Witnessing of Draw...	...	605.32

Travelling and allowance for staff and other personnel necessary for the supervision and conduct of the Draw at Kuala Kubu ... 1,500.45

\$2,244.17

(h) The secretarial fee of \$5,500 per month included the salaries of staff in the Board paid by the Secretaries. It is necessary for the staff to travel in connection with each draw and to inspect projects. Travelling and subsistence allowances are paid for such extra work.

(i) In respect of the sum of \$1,422 in the 65th Lottery, \$1,025 represents cost of materials such as stamp pads, ink, sealing wax, cotton twine and brown wrapping papers which are used in conjunction with the chopping and despatching of 2,250,000 tickets. The balance is for ordinary office stationery and printing. As regards the sum of \$3,662 in the 70th Lottery, it includes bills in respect of the 68th Lottery \$1,318, 69th Lottery \$1,167 and 70th Lottery \$1,177.

The printing and stationery accounts of the following Lotteries are made up as follows:

68TH LOTTERY—

Materials for chopping and packing lottery tickets—	
Rubber stamps	\$1,318.00

69TH LOTTERY—

Materials for chopping and packing lottery tickets ...	\$1,167.00
--	------------

70TH LOTTERY—

Materials for chopping and packing lottery tickets ...	\$1,177.00
	<u>\$3,662.00</u>

All accounts are drawn up on a cash basis for each lottery and all bills are charged to the current lottery account as and when received and paid. The accounts for each lottery are audited by a firm of Chartered Accountants and published in the *Gazette*.

Malacca Hospital

31. Enche' Tan Kee Gak asks the Minister of Health and Social Welfare to state how many beds there were in the Malacca Hospital (a) in 1956; (b) in 1957; (c) in 1958; (d) in 1959 and (e) in 1960.

Dato' Ong Yoke Lin: The normal number of beds in the Malacca General Hospital is as follows:

(a) 1956 ...	630 beds
(b) 1957 ...	630 ..
(c) 1958 ...	630 ..
(d) 1959 ...	630 ..
(e) 1960 ...	630 ..

32. Enche' Tan Kee Gak asks the Minister of Health and Social Welfare to state:

- the annual number of in-patients and out-patients in the Malacca Hospital since 1955;
- the annual expenditure for drugs for the Malacca Hospital since 1955.

Dato' Ong Yoke Lin:

- The annual number of in-patients and out-patients in the Malacca Hospital since 1955 are—

	In-Patients	Out-Patients
1955	11,763	84,303
1956	11,696	102,223
1957	11,651	110,141
1958	11,824	118,276
1959	12,000	119,020
1960	9,400	106,555

(Up to end of October) (Up to end of October)

- The annual expenditure for drugs for the General Hospital, Malacca, is as follows—

1955	\$130,702
1956	141,764
1957	157,968
1958	168,751
1959	197,169
1960	192,241 (Up to end of October)

33. Enche' Tan Kee Gak asks the Minister of Health and Social Welfare—

- if the Government is aware of the fact that with the growth of population in the State of Malacca, the facilities available in the Malacca District Hospital are inadequate to meet the demand for medical attention, and if so, to state what immediate action does

the Government intend to take to meet the situation, and when the results of such action are likely to become apparent;

- (b) whether as an immediate step to relieve the situation the Government will set up out-patient dispensaries in the kampongs and at other centres in the towns.

Dato' Ong Yoke Lin:

- (a) Other than some shortage of staff, the facilities in the General Hospital, Malacca, are considered adequate with the completion of the polyclinic and the extension to the Maternity Unit.

The General Hospital, Malacca, is comparatively one of the best and most adequate in the whole country. Certain improvements have recently been made to this hospital, especially the Polyclinic which has been completed at a cost of \$163,147, and the extension to the Maternity Unit, the work on which will soon commence, and which will cost about \$130,000.

It is obvious that Malacca is not the only State whose population is increasing, but that the population of the whole country is also growing.

The Alliance Government's policy is to give priority within the limits of the funds and staff available, to the expansion of the Medical and Health Services into the rural areas, staff training programme and improvements to existing hospitals. In deciding priorities, I am sure the Hon'ble Member will agree that the interests of the nation as a whole should be considered, and that in places such as the rural areas where the medical and health services are grossly inadequate, these areas should have priority over those where facilities,

which naturally it is desirable to improve, are already more adequate.

- (b) Besides the District Hospital at Alor Gajah, there are the following medical and health services in the State:

- (1) Alor Gajah Rural Health Centre—operated by a Medical Officer, a Dental Officer, a Health Sister and basic staff giving medical and health services including out-patient dispensary and maternity and child health services.

- (2) Rural Health Sub-Centres with medical and health staff giving out-patient dispensary and maternity and child health services at the following places:

- (a) Jasin
- (b) Masjid Tanah
- (c) Merlimau
- (d) Tanjong Kling.

- (3) Midwives Clinics at:

- (a) Alai
- (b) Nyalas
- (c) Sungei Rambai
- (d) Bukit Bruang
- (e) Paya Rumpot
- (f) Durian Tunggal
- (g) Kuala Sungei Bharu
- (h) Machap Bharu
- (i) Machap Umboo
- (j) Lubok China
- (k) Brisu
- (l) Sepang Bekok
- (m) Tiang Dua
- (n) Selandar
- (o) Padang Sebang

- (4) Travelling dispensaries serve 184 kampongs, viz:

- (a) Alor Gajah District ... 75
- (b) Jasin District 79
- (c) Malacca Central District 30

- (5) In Malacca Municipality there is an out-patient dispensary and maternity and child health clinic at Church Street.

Discharged Lepers

34. Enche' Tan Kee Gak asks the Minister of Health and Social Welfare to state:

- (a) the number of leper patients who have been certified as fit and discharged for the years 1959 and 1960;
- (b) when leprosy patients have been discharged whether any contact with them is maintained by the Ministry and if not why.

Dato' Ong Yoke Lin:

- (a) The total number of leprosy patients who have been certified fit and discharged during 1959 and 1960 are as follows:
1959 ... 286
1960 ... 223 (Up to 15th November, 1960).
- (b) Discharged patients are advised to go to the Government Hospital or dispensary nearest their homes for periodic check-up.

Leprosy patients, while in the various Settlements, are given facilities to learn various trades and to do small cultivation with a view to assisting them towards their rehabilitation.

Public voluntary organisations have been formed to look after the welfare of discharged leprosy patients and the Ministry gives every encouragement to them. In particular, the Malayan Leprosy Relief Association, which I had the honour to inaugurate on 15th April, 1959, has been doing excellent work in assisting the patients. This Association raises part of its funds through voluntary donations. The

Social and Welfare Services Lotteries Board have included in the list of annually recurrent grants an amount of \$300,000 per annum to assist this Association in its work of relief and rehabilitation of these patients.

In addition the Board has already given grants for additional amenities to leprosy patients amounting to \$299,037, and it is hoped that a further grant of \$101,085 will be forthcoming from the Board to build a fully equipped workshop for the training of patients at the Sungei Buloh Settlement.

Provision for Medical Services in the States

35. Enche' Tan Kee Gak asks the Minister of Health and Social Welfare to state the amount of provision made for the Medical and Health Department in each State in the Federation in 1959 and 1960 under the following headings:

- (a) Salary for officers in Divisions I, II, III and IV respectively;
- (b) provision for quarters for officers in Divisions I, II, III and IV respectively;
- (c) provision for (i) Drugs and (ii) Medical Equipment;
- (d) provision for travelling allowance for officers in Divisions I, II, III and IV respectively.

Dato' Ong Yoke Lin:

(a)

SALARY 1959

State	Div. I	Div. II	Div. III	Div. IV
Johore ..	843,791	275,515	1,869,562	1,709,684
Kedah ..	403,833	235,340	1,054,164	913,861
Kelantan ..	289,672	162,615	324,128	578,611
Malacca ..	325,170	207,631	636,411	722,707
N. Sembilan ..	334,421	236,466	852,122	1,049,035
Pahang ..	236,335	200,018	815,910	741,364
Penang ..	667,547	612,284	1,968,147	1,066,384
Perak ..	762,530	576,844	1,813,279	1,718,898
Perlis ..	44,889	17,792	158,488	175,854
Selangor ..	758,807	586,618	1,706,012	1,295,544
Trengganu ..	112,546	72,911	203,704	361,131

SALARY 1960

State	Div. I	Div. II	Div. III	Div. IV
Johore ..	876,236	453,892	2,088,605	1,712,572
Kedah ..	484,963	270,092	1,138,283	975,073
Kelantan ..	316,064	167,150	470,284	569,717
Malacca ..	435,898	240,444	710,325	839,306
N. Sembilan ..	450,272	299,824	932,093	1,145,353
Pahang ..	381,505	192,362	762,802	891,063
Penang ..	733,102	614,906	2,046,971	1,216,488
Perak ..	1,001,280	679,458	2,166,185	1,982,763
Perlis ..	82,404	24,692	124,036	210,641
Selangor ..	1,061,972	648,957	1,617,102	1,362,110
Trengganu ..	225,993	84,348	234,906	391,168

(b)

PROVISION FOR QUARTERS
1959

State	Div. I	Div. II	Div. III	Div. IV
Johore ..	—	—	23,165	108,500
Kedah ..	—	53,200	—	73,971
Kelantan ..	—	—	8,443	—
Malacca ..	—	—	—	16,000
N. Sembilan ..	40,000	—	—	30,000
Pahang ..	—	—	90,000	30,475
Penang ..	—	—	5,485	—
Perak ..	40,000	—	150,000	—
Perlis ..	—	—	—	32,532
Selangor ..	—	—	—	16,000
Trengganu ..	—	55,000	—	51,000

1960

State	Div. I	Div. II	Div. III	Div. IV
Johore ..	—	—	165,000	58,000
Kedah ..	40,000	—	454,500	—
Kelantan ..	—	—	34,000	—
Malacca ..	—	—	50,000	—
N. Sembilan ..	27,000	—	—	—
Pahang ..	—	—	15,000	50,000
Penang ..	—	—	150,000	25,000
Perak ..	52,000	—	420,000	—
Perlis ..	—	—	50,000	—
Selangor ..	70,000	—	420,000	—
Trengganu ..	—	—	—	30,000

(c)

PROVISION FOR DRUGS AND MEDICAL
EQUIPMENT
1959

State	Drugs	Medical Equipment
Johore ..	335,000	5,000
Kedah ..	250,000	48,000
Kelantan ..	138,640	10,000
Malacca ..	260,000	60,000
N. Sembilan ..	232,792	16,759
Pahang ..	106,835	56,150
Penang ..	487,360	125,500
Perak ..	548,000	52,417
Perlis ..	37,500	10,500
Selangor ..	725,295	167,105
Trengganu ..	79,000	27,750

1960

State	Drugs	Medical Equipment
Johore ..	510,000	5,000
Kedah ..	270,000	24,700
Kelantan ..	158,000	12,000
Malacca ..	263,000	131,000
N. Sembilan ..	344,300	17,000
Pahang ..	148,000	119,000
Penang ..	525,000	130,000
Perak ..	725,000	110,000
Perlis ..	56,800	10,100
Selangor ..	700,000	434,000
Trengganu ..	88,000	50,000

(d)

PROVISION FOR TRAVELLING
ALLOWANCE
1959

State	Div. I	Div. II	Div. III	Div. IV
Johore ..	40,737	15,534	56,576	10,227
Kedah ..	36,542	6,954	20,848	5,706
Kelantan ..	16,040	10,750	10,800	7,530
Malacca ..	25,251	6,898	35,359	5,311
N. Sembilan ..	27,322	10,404	35,655	17,485
Pahang ..	53,756	20,679	71,282	24,953
Penang ..	40,000	7,000	30,300	830
Perak ..	56,854	9,618	84,090	16,618
Perlis ..	5,907	235	2,670	1,738
Selangor ..	69,591	6,318	46,045	15,032
Trengganu ..	17,310	3,894	7,461	7,535

1960

State	Div. I	Div. II	Div. III	Div. IV
Johore ..	59,576	8,862	61,632	12,552
Kedah ..	41,269	5,647	26,659	5,594
Kelantan ..	25,451	15,450	14,200	8,699
Malacca ..	17,201	6,581	23,453	5,572
N. Sembilan ..	37,414	11,595	46,550	11,441
Pahang ..	54,159	23,486	70,535	25,820
Penang ..	45,000	9,000	34,000	1,000
Perak ..	67,440	10,480	97,400	19,480
Perlis ..	4,308	340	2,915	4,937
Selangor ..	87,205	8,992	62,472	17,331
Trengganu ..	26,779	2,952	10,536	9,333

MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR

Detention of Nanyang Siang Pau

36. Enche' Chin See Yin asks the Minister of the Interior to state the reasons for the seizure of the Nanyang Siang Pau on or about the 17th October, 1960, made by the Federation officers.

The Minister of the Interior (Dato' Suleiman bin Dato' Abdul Rahman): The Singapore newspaper *Nanyang Siang Pao* was detained for a short time on the morning of the 17th October for examination under Section

9 of the Control of Imported Publications Ordinance, 1958.

Benevolent Associations

37. Enche' Chin See Yin asks the Minister of the Interior to state the following:

- (a) The number of Benevolent Associations registered each year commencing from 1954 to the end of October, 1960.
- (b) The general reasons and objects stated in the applications for the registration of the Benevolent Associations.
- (c) The stipulated conditions, if any, imposed on the management of each Benevolent Association with a view to safeguard the fund contributed by its members.
- (d) The nature of guarantee, if any, required from the management of each Benevolent Association with a view to safeguard the fund contributed by its members.
- (e) The qualifications and experience of the registration officer(s) of Benevolent Associations.

Dato' Suleiman bin Dato' Abdul Rahman:

- (a) If by Benevolent Associations are meant Societies which assure the payment of death benefits, the number registered during each of the years 1954 and up to October, 1960, is:

Year		Chinese	Malay	Others	Total
1954	...	35	31	2	68
1955	...	35	24	1	60
1956	...	14	17	2	33
1957	...	7	15	7	29
1958	...	8	40	8	56
1959	...	12	24	6	42
1960	...	6	57	1	64

(as at 31-10-60)

- (b) The objects generally declared in the applications for registration of death benefit societies are, "to provide financial assistance in the event of death of members or of dependants of members."

- (c) Conditions for safeguarding the funds of death benefit societies:

- (i) Not more than 20% of the contributions received from members of a society may be used as administrative expenses for the working of the society.

- (ii) All subscriptions paid by members during the period they are qualifying for benefits (which is normally 9 months) must be paid into a Reserve Fund. All income such as entrance fees, income from investments and all other fees received must be paid into the Reserve Fund. All monies belonging to the Reserve Fund must be paid into a separate bank account and no money may be withdrawn without the consent of the members in general meeting.

- (iii) A periodical statement of the accounts upon which death benefits are calculated should be furnished to the Registrar of Societies. The annual statement of accounts must be audited by a qualified accountant approved by the Registrar and a copy of the statement furnished to the Registrar and to every member of the society.

- (d) No guarantee is required from office-bearers of death benefit societies.

- (e) The power of registering or refusing to register a death benefit society lies with the Registrar of Societies who is a superscale officer of the Legal Service. He is assisted by a Deputy Registrar, 6 Assistant Registrars, and 16

Registration Officers. The qualifications required of a Registration Officer are set out on page 83 of Federation of Malaya Scheme of Service 1956.

ABORIGINES

Assessment on Forest Produce

38. Enche' Chan Yoon Onn asks the Minister of the Interior to state:

- (a) the number of Orang Asli in each State;
- (b) why the assessment on forest produce by the aborigines has been increased in some areas from a nominal sum to \$10 per acre per annum.

Dato' Suleiman bin Dato' Abdul Rahman:

- (a) The number of Orang Asli in each State of the Persekutuan Tanah Melayu is as follows:

Perak	14,600
Kelantan	5,200
Kedah	250
Perlis	—
Trengganu	300
Pahang	15,400
Penang	—
Negri Sembilan	2,200
Malacca	350
Johore	3,250
Selangor	3,500

- (b) The Orang Asli in certain areas originally paid a nominal sum of \$5 per acre as assessment on forest produce. As a result of a gradual rise in their standard of living the Forest Department has slightly increased this assessment; the sum now payable is however still much below that paid by non-Orang Asli.

The Orang Asli at the moment enjoy certain benefits and exemptions which stem from their position as an under-developed community. However, as their standard of living is gradually raised, they will eventually have the same duties, as well as the same rights, as the rest of the national community.

Health Services in Reservations at Kampar and Batang Padang districts

39. Enche' Chan Yoon Onn asks the Minister of the Interior to state what steps are being taken to provide better health services for aborigines in their Reservations in the Kampar and Batang Padang districts.

Dato' Suleiman bin Dato' Abdul Rahman: Three Medical Assistants (one Malay and two Orang Asli) are at present working full time in this area, giving medical treatment and advice to the local Orang Asli.

In addition there are forty trained Orang Asli Medicine Men giving first aid treatment in the ladangs.

Medical posts are planned in the deep jungle at Sungei Gedong and at Ulu Sungkai.

Relaxation of Law for Federal Citizenship for local born Non-Malay children

40. Enche' Chin See Yin asks the Minister of the Interior to state whether he would consider the relaxation of the law to give non-Malay children, who were born, and have lived continuously, in the Federation, but whose parents are either dead or unable to qualify for Federal Citizenship because of their inability to speak the Malay language, an opportunity to apply for Federal Citizenship upon attaining the age of 12 years in order that they may become eligible to apply for the Federal Citizens' National Identity Cards.

Dato' Suleiman bin Dato' Abdul Rahman: Any relaxation of the law would involve variation of the principles upon which the Constitution was framed and consequently amendment to the Constitution. I am aware of only one case of hardship brought to my notice by the Hon'ble Member two months ago for which a solution was found under the existing law and he has been informed accordingly. In the circumstances therefore I cannot agree that any relaxation of the law is required.

41. Tuan Haji Hussein Rahimi bertanya kepada Menteri Dalam Negeri ia itu apa-kah peratoran² dan syarat² bagi memberi kebenaran di-pertunjukkan film² wayang gambar dan sendiwara di-Persekutuan Tanah Melayu.

Dato' Suleiman bin Dato' Abdul Rahman: Semua pilem² yang di-tayangkan dalam Persekutuan Tanah Melayu mesti-lah di-luluskan oleh Lembaga Penapis Pilem bagi menjamin ia-itu pilem² itu ada-lah menurut sharat² yang telah di-tetapkan oleh pehak yang berkuasa. Urusan berkenaan dengan mengeluarkan lesen² bagi pertunjukan atas pentas ia-lah dalam kuasa masing² Kerajaan Negeri.

MINISTRY OF INTERNAL SECURITY

Police Officers dismissed for failure in Malay examination

42. Enche' Khong Kok Yat asks the Minister of Internal Security to state the number of Police officers of the rank of Inspector and above who have been dismissed from the Force during 1959 and 1960 on the ground that they have failed in their Malay language examination.

The Minister of Internal Security (Dato' Dr. Ismail bin Dato' Abdul Rahman): 11 officers of the rank of Inspector and above, one of whom was subsequently reinstated after re-scrutiny by the Chief Examiner in Malay of the officer's answers papers, have been dismissed during the period in question for failure in the Malay language examination.

Illegal Political Organisations

43. Enche' V. Veerappen asks the Minister of Internal Security to state the names of all the illegal political organisations, so that the public may be made aware of them.

Dato' Dr. Ismail: These illegal political organisations have been exposed in the White Paper on the Communist Threat to the Federation of Malaya (Legislative Council Paper No. 23 of 1959) and an explanation has been given of the role that they play in the implementation of the Malayan Communist Party aims. This White Paper has been given wide publicity in the past.

For reasons of their own security a number of these illegal organisations are known to have changed their names. For example, some student members of Selangor National Independence League

and Malayan National Independence League cannot themselves indentify the particular illegal organisation to which they belong. They are given only an abbreviated version of the name of organisation, such as "Independence League". This is done, not only to protect the organisations and their leaders but also to make detection by Government more difficult.

The names of these organisations are by no means constant and may be altered for reasons of security or to suit changing political circumstances. However, as explained in the White Paper, all these illegal political organisations are inspired, directed and controlled by the Communist Party of Malaya.

Proscribed Publications

44. Enche' V. Veerappen asks the Minister of the Interior to state whether the Government will take steps to publicise the names of those banned books, magazines, and etc., which it considers subversive, so that members of the public will take precautions to see that such subversive documents do not come into their possession.

Dato' Dr. Ismail: The names of the publications which have been proscribed, and the names of the publishing houses whose products have been proscribed, are published in the *Gazette*.

Assistance to Special Constables, Home Guards, ex-servicemen and ex-policemen

45. Enche' V. David asks the Minister of Internal Security the total amount of money given as assistance to ex-Special Constables, Home Guards, ex-servicemen and ex-policemen since Merdeka.

Dato' Dr. Ismail: \$40,000,000 approximately.

MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Applicants for Land

46. Enche' V. Veerappen asks the Deputy Prime Minister to state:

- (a) The number of applicants for land under the Federal Land Development Authority since its establishment.

- (b) How many of these have been given lands.
- (c) How many of those who had been given lands have later given up cultivating these lands, so far.
- (d) How many of the applicants were from Penang and how many of the Penang applicants have been given land and where.

Deputy Prime Minister (Tun Abdul Razak):

- (a) Of the fifteen schemes which are financed by the FLDA and which have already taken in settlers, fourteen are State Schemes while one, the Bilut Valley Scheme is a Federal Scheme. The Authority received 8,431 applications to be settlers in the Bilut Valley Scheme. As regards settler applications for the fourteen State Schemes, the Honourable Member is invited to refer to the State Governments concerned. Replies under (b), (c) and (d) given below, are in respect of Bilut Valley Federal Scheme.
- (b) Five hundred applicants have been taken in as settlers and given land in the Federal Bilut Valley Scheme. The number of settlers on State Schemes can be obtained from State Governments.
- (c) About fifty settlers left the scheme soon after moving in and have been replaced by applicants who were on the reserve list.
- (d) There were 124 applicants from Penang State. Details about selection:

Number called for interview ...	75
Number present at interview ...	46
Number selected as settlers ...	36
Number reported to Bilut Valley Scheme	28

Purchase of Estates for redistribution to the landless

47. Enche' V. Veerappen asks the Deputy Prime Minister to state whether he would consider the buying of estates which are offered for sale and redistribute to the landless, at least, in such States as Penang where there is little or no state land available as land for the landless.

Tun Abdul Razak: The policy of the Federation Government is to give out "State land" to the landless and those with uneconomic holdings. It has no intention at the present time to buy estates offered for sale for distribution to those landless. This would not preclude a State Government from doing so if it so wishes.

Newspaper Reporters on land-development Tours

48. Enche' V. David asks the Deputy Prime Minister whether he took newspaper reporters on Government expenses during the "land-development" tours.

Tun Abdul Razak: I have given, and shall continue to give every opportunity to the press to accompany me on my tours whenever transport, "private" or "public", is available. Malaya is a democratic country, and it is my constant hope that

"here the press shall the peoples' rights maintain; unawed by influence and unbribed by gain."

MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT

Taxi Licences issued to Bus Companies

49. Enche' Mohamed bin Ujang bertanya kepada Menteri Pengangkutan ia-itu berapa-kah Licence² Taxi didalam Persekutuan Tanah Melayu ini yang di-miliki oleh Sharikat² Bus mengikut negeri dan, jika dapat, sebutkan nama² Sharikat² itu dan bilangan Licence Taxi yang di-miliki-nya.

Enche' Sardon bin Haji Jubir: Jawapan-nya ia-lah saperti berikut:

Negeri Johor	Nama Sharikat ² Bus	Bilangan Kereta Sewa
1	Tai Hin Bus Co. ...	5
2	Lian Lock Bus Co., Ltd. ...	4
3	Rengam Bus Co. ...	2
4	Ulu Remis Bus Co. ...	2
5	Pontian Bus Co., Ltd. ...	2
Jumlah ...		15

Negeri	Nama Sharikat ² Bus	Bilangan Kereta Sewa	Negeri	Nama Sharikat ² Bus	Bilangan Kereta Sewa
Melaka			Pulau Pinang		
1	Tai Lye Omnibus Co., Ltd. ...	5	1	Hup Seng Bus Co., Ltd. ...	3
2	Lim Cheng Guan Bus Co. ...	1	2	Min Sen Omnibus Co., Ltd. ...	2
	Jumlah ...	6		Jumlah ...	5
Sembilan			Kedah		
1	Eng Giap Public Motor Bus Co., Ltd. ...	7	1	Kubang Pasu Transport Co., Ltd. ...	1
2	Union Omnibus Co., Ltd. ...	8	2	Kuda Kedah Transport Co., Ltd. ...	1
3	Ludhiana Transport Syndicate	6	3	Jalan Langgar Transport Co., Ltd. ...	2
4	Utam Singh Omnibus Co., Ltd. ...	4	4	Langkawi Transport Co., Ltd. ...	2
5	Lin Omnibus Co., Ltd. ...	6	5	Bedong Tanjong Dawai Co., Ltd. ...	2
6	Seremban Omnibus Co., Ltd. ...	8	6	United Transport Co., Ltd. ...	7
7	Seremban Town Service Ltd.	3	7	Yen Transport Co., Ltd. ...	3
8	Foh Hup Bus Co., Ltd. ...	4	8	Lean Hup Huat Transport Co., Ltd. ...	9
9	Sepang Omnibus Co., Ltd. ...	2	9	Kulim Baling Transport Co., Ltd. ...	10
10	Ganasan Bus Co., Ltd. ...	3	10	Lian Hin Kongsi Ltd. ...	1
11	Southern Omnibus Co., Ltd. ...	4	11	Bandar Bharu Transport Co., Ltd. ...	6
12	Chin Wah Omnibus Co., Ltd. ...	10		Jumlah ...	44
	Jumlah ...	65			
Selangor			Perlis		
1	Kuala Lumpur, Klang and Port Swettenham Omnibus Co., Ltd. ...	4	1	Perlis Transport Co., Ltd. ...	6
2	Toong Fong Bus Co., Ltd. ...	18			
3	Sri Jaya Transport Co. (PTM) Ltd. ...	47	Kelantan		
4	Len Chee Omnibus Co., Ltd. ...	2	1	North Eastern Transport Service Ltd. ...	2
5	Len Omnibus Co., Ltd. ...	10			
6	Selangor Omnibus Co., Ltd. ...	8	Trengganu		
7	Lean Giap ...	2	1	Trengganu Bus Co., Ltd. ...	2
8	Kuala Selangor Omnibus Co., Ltd. ...	4			
9	Sharikat Keenderaan dan Pengangkutan Bekerjasama	3	Pahang		
10	Sepang Omnibus Co., Ltd. ...	11	1	Pahang South Union Omnibus Co., Ltd. ...	2
11	Klang and Coast Omnibus Co., Ltd. ...	1	2	Central Pahang Omnibus Co., Ltd. ...	3
14	Foh Hup Omnibus Co., Ltd. ...	8	3	Regal Transport Co., Ltd. ...	2
15	Sam Omnibus Co., Ltd. ...	1	4	Sin Hup Omnibus Co., Ltd. ...	2
	Jumlah ...	119	5	Leng Huat Omnibus Co., Ltd. ...	4
Perak			6	Lin Omnibus Co., Ltd. ...	1
1	Kulim Baling Transport Co., Ltd. ...	2		Jumlah ...	14
2	Lower Perak Motor Service Co., Ltd. ...	3			
3	Blue Ribbon Omnibus Co., Ltd. ...	3			
4	Sitiawan Transport Co., Ltd. ...	3			
5	Green Transport Co., Ltd. ...	3			
6	Lintang Jalong Omnibus Co., Ltd. ...	1			
7	Hup Yik Omnibus Co., Ltd. ...	3			
8	Kampar Omnibus Co., Ltd. ...	5			
9	Mogah Omnibus Co., Ltd. ...	2			
10	Regal Transport Co., Ltd. ...	2			
11	Century Omnibus Co., Ltd. ...	3			
12	Len Omnibus Co., Ltd. ...	1			
	Jumlah ...	31			

Taxi Licences in each State and number issued to Malays

50. Enche' Mohamed bin Ujang bertanya kepada Menteri Pengangkutan ia-itu berapa-kah bilangan Licence² Taxi yang telah dikeluarkan di-tiap² negeri di-dalam Persekutuan Tanah Melayu ini dan daripada yang dikeluarkan itu berapa-kah bilangan yang di-miliki oleh orang² Melayu.

Enche' Sardon bin Haji Jubir:
Jawapan-nya ia-lah seperti berikut:

Negeri	Jumlah Lesen Taxi yang di- keluarkan kapada orang Melayu	Jumlah dalam tiap negeri
1. Johore ...	415 ...	963
2. Malacca ...	211 ...	357
3. N. Sembilan	125 ...	292
4. Selangor ...	164 ...	636
5. Perak ...	245 ...	617
6. Penang ...	66 ...	208
7. Kedah ...	159 ...	276
8. Perlis ...	40 ...	60
9. Kelantan ...	150 ...	183
10. Trengganu ...	69 ...	89
11. Pahang ...	47 ...	98
Jumlah besar	1,691 ...	3,779

**Taxi Licences issued to Malays in
Negri Sembilan**

51. Enche' Mohamed bin Ujang bertanya kepada Menteri Pengangkutan ia-itu nama² orang² Melayu di-dalam Negeri Sembilan yang mempunyai Licence mengikut Daerah.

Enche' Sardon bin Haji Jubir: Bilangan Lesen Kereta Sewa yang telah di-keluarkan kapada orang² Melayu di-Negeri Sembilan hingga masa ini ia-lah 125 buah. Untuk mendapatkan nama² tuan punya lesen itu, Ahli Yang Berhorimat itu ada-lah di-nasehatkan meminta kapada Pendaftar dan Peme-reksa Kereta Motor, Negeri Sembilan menurut Peratoran 26 dalam Peratoran (Pendaftaran dan Mengeluarkan Lesen) Kereta Motor, 1959.

**MINISTRY OF WORKS, POSTS
AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS**

Public Telephone Booth at Kuala Berang

52. Enche' Harun bin Pilus bertanya kapada Menteri Kerjaraya Pos dan Talikom ia-itu ada-kah Kerajaan tahu yang di-Kuala Berang, Bandar bagi Jajahan Ulu Trengganu tiada peti Talipon untuk orang ramai dan bila-kah patut di-adakan.

The Minister for Works, Posts and Telecommunications (Dato' V. T. Sambanthan): Di-Kuala Berang dalam Daerah Ulu Trengganu tidak ada

Pondok Talipon Am. Tindakan sedang di-ambil untuk mengadakan sa-buah Pondok Talipon Am di-Kuala Berang dan perkhidmatan-nya akan di-mulakan dalam permulaan tahun 1961.

**THE PRIME MINISTER'S
DEPARTMENT**

**Employment of Persons with criminal
conviction**

53. Enche' V. David asks the Prime Minister whether it is the policy of the Government to employ persons with criminal convictions against them.

The Prime Minister: It is not generally the policy of Government to employ persons with criminal convictions. However, in order to help discharged convicted persons to find their places in society again, a few of them are employed by Government depending on the nature of the criminal offences for which they were convicted. In such cases they are only employed in posts where it is considered to be safe to do so.

Visit to India and Pakistan

54. Enche' V. David asks the Prime Minister whether he intends to visit India and Pakistan in the near future.

The Prime Minister: It is my intention to visit India and Pakistan when circumstances permit me to do so.

55. Tuan Haji Hasan Adli bertanya kapada Perdana Menteri akan nama² badan² Kebudayaan yang telah menerima bantuan Kerajaan dalam tahun 1960, dan apa-kah jenis bantuan dan apa-kah syarat-nya maka di-beri bantuan itu.

Perdana Menteri: Pertubohan² Kebudayaan itu ia-lah:

Dewan Seni-Gambar Negara
Majlis Kesenian (Arts Council)
Persatuan Tawarikh Tanah Melayu
Badan Kesenian Melayu, Kuala Lumpur
Dewan Kebudayaan Negara
Angkatan Pelukis² Semenanjung.

Bantuan² yang di-beri itu ia-lah bantuan² yang berupa wang dan kapada Dewan Seni-Gambar Negara di-beri juga kemudahan² bangunan.

Tidak ada sa-barang syarat² yang dikenakan kepada bantuan² ini. Walau demikian, Kerajaan mesti-lah berpuas hati ia-itu bantuan² yang di-kehendakki itu ada-lah di-gunakan bagi memperkembangkan atau memperkayakan Kebudayaan kebangsaan negeri kita.

56. Tuan Haji Hasan Adli bertanya kepada Perdana Menteri ia-itu ada-kah beliau berchadang hendak menerbitkan risalah² untuk mengembang dasar "Melayu sa-bagai teras kebudayaan Kebangsaan" yang telah di-terima oleh Kerajaan, dan jika ada, bila.

Perdana Menteri: Pada masa ini Kerajaan tidak berchadang hendak berbuat demikian.

57. Tuan Haji Hasan Adli bertanya kepada Perdana Menteri jika Kerajaan berchadang hendak mendirikan sa-buah "Jawatan Kuasa Kebudayaan Kebangsaan" dan jika ada, apa-kah yang jadi pokok panduan-nya.

Perdana Menteri: Pada masa sekarang tidak ada chadangan yang demikian.

58. Tuan Haji Hasan Adli bertanya kepada Perdana Menteri apa-kah undang² yang ada sekarang yang boleh di-gunakan untuk menahan perkembangan Kebudayaan Kuning.

Perdana Menteri: Apa-kah yang di-maksudkan dengan "kebudayaan" kuning itu tidak dapat di-fahamkan, tetapi jika di-maksudkan sa-bagai kebudayaan yang tidak di-ingini yang terkandung di-dalam buku² kesusasteraan dan pilem², Kerajaan ada chukop kuasa untuk mengawal penerbitan² atau membawa masuk kesusasteraan² demikian menurut Undang² Sharikat² Penchetak 1948 dan Undang² Kawalan Membawa Masok Penerbitan² 1958, dan dalam hal pilem² menurut Undang² Pilem Gambar Gerak, 1952.

59. Dato' Mohamed Hanifah bertanya kepada Perdana Menteri berapa orang Malay Writer dan Malay Clerk di-dalam tiap² negeri di-dalam Persekutuan ini yang berpangkat Special Grade.

Perdana Menteri: Penulis² Melayu dan Kerani² Melayu ia-lah Pegawai² Kerajaan Negeri oleh yang demikian

bilangan² mereka tidak di-ketahui oleh Kerajaan Persekutuan.

60. Dato' Mohamed Hanifah bertanya kepada Perdana Menteri berapa orang-kah Supernumerary Clerical Service Clerk (Lower Division) di-dalam tiap² negeri di-dalam Persekutuan yang berpangkat Special Grade.

Perdana Menteri: Bilangan Kerani² dalam perkhidmatan Kerani Tambah Sementara (Bahagian Rendah) dalam masing² Negeri ia-lah saperti di-bawah ini:

Selangor	...	...	90
Perak	...	...	27
Negeri Sembilan	...	...	14
Pahang	...	...	12
Pulau Pinang	...	...	7
Kedah	...	...	3
Johor	...	...	1
Seberang Perai	...	...	1
Kelantan	...	...	2

61. Dato' Mohamed Hanifah bertanya kepada Perdana Menteri berapa lama-kah Malay Writer dan Malay Clerk baharu mendapat pangkat Special Grade.

Perdana Menteri: Perkara ini juga ia-lah perkara Negeri dan oleh yang demikian Kerajaan Persekutuan tidak dapat menjawab-nya.

62. Dato' Mohamed Hanifah bertanya kepada Perdana Menteri berapa lama-kah Supernumerary Clerical Service Clerk (Lower Division) baharu mendapat pangkat Special Grade.

Perdana Menteri: Tempoh yang di-kehendaki bagi sa-saorang kerani dalam perkhidmatan Kerani Tambah Sementara (Bahagian Rendah) itu berkhidmat sa-belum di-pertingkatkan untuk naik pangkat Perengkat Khas ia-lah 21 tahun bagi mereka yang lulus Form IV, atau 26 tahun bagi mereka yang lulus Form II atau Form III.

63. Dato' Mohamed Hanifah bertanya kepada Perdana Menteri kenapakah C.S. 5046/52/6 bertarikh 3 hari-bulan May, 1954, daripada Federation Establishment Officer, Kuala Lumpur hanya bagi Supernumerary Clerical Service Clerk (Lower Division) sahaja

dan tidak termasuk Malay Writer dan Malay Clerk wal-hal mereka di-kawal oleh satu scheme juga.

Perdana Menteri: Surat Keliling C.S. 5046/52/6 bertarikh 3 haribulan May, 1954, telah di-keluarkan untuk menerangkan kedudukan pegawai² yang masuk dalam perkhidmatan Kerani Tambah Sementara (Bahagian Rendah) dan yang belum mendapat peluang masuk peperiksaan Rendah bagi Kerani² pada masa itu, ia-itu peperiksaan yang mereka di-kehendaki lulus untuk mendapat kenaikan gaji. Oleh kerana syarat² bagi perkhidmatan Kerani Tambah Sementara (Bahagian Rendah) tidak termasuk Penulis² Melayu dan

Kerani² Melayu, sunggoh pun tangga gaji mereka itu sama, maka Surat Keliling itu tidak termasuk Penulis² Melayu dan Kerani² Melayu. Salinan Surat Keliling itu telah di-hantar kepada semua Pejabat² Setia-Usaha Negeri masing² bagi pengetahuan negeri² itu dan tindakan yang patut diambil.

64. Dato' Mohamed Hanifah bertanya kepada Perdana Menteri bila-kah Unified Scheme bagi kerani² hendak diselenggarakan.

Perdana Menteri: Unified Scheme of Service bagi kerani² pada masa ini tidak ada, tetapi perkara ini sedang diperiksa oleh Kerajaan.