



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

Third Session of the First Dewan Ra'ayat

Monday, 7th August, 1961

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

PRESENT:

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

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

- „ ENCHE' ABDUL RAUF BIN A. RAHMAN (Krian Laut).
- „ 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 HAJI YUSOF, P.J.K. (Krian Darat).
- „ TUAN HAJI AZAHARI BIN HAJI IBRAHIM, P.J.K. (Kubang Pasu Barat).
- „ ENCHE' AZIZ BIN ISHAK (Muar Dalam).
- „ DR. BURHANUDDIN BIN MOHD. NOOR (Besut).
- „ ENCHE' CHAN CHONG WEN, A.M.N. (Kluang Selatan).
- „ ENCHE' CHAN SIANG SUN (Bentong).
- „ ENCHE' CHAN SWEE HO (Ulu Kinta).
- „ ENCHE' CHAN YOON ONN (Kampar).
- „ ENCHE' CHIN SEE YIN (Seremban Timor).
- „ ENCHE' V. DAVID (Bungsar).
- „ DATIN FATIMAH BINTI HAJI HASHIM, P.M.N. (Jitra-Padang Terap).
- „ ENCHE' GEH CHONG KEAT (Penang Utara).
- „ ENCHE' HAMZAH BIN ALANG, A.M.N. (Kapar).
- „ ENCHE' HANAFI BIN MOHD. YUNUS, A.M.N. (Kulim Utara).
- „ ENCHE' HARUN BIN ABDULLAH, A.M.N. (Baling).
- „ ENCHE' HARUN BIN PILUS (Trengganu Tengah).
- „ TUAN HAJI HASAN ADLI BIN HAJI ARSHAD (Kuala Trengganu Utara).
- „ TUAN HAJI HASSAN BIN HAJI AHMAD (Tumpat).
- „ ENCHE' HASSAN BIN MANSOR (Melaka Selatan).
- „ ENCHE' HUSSEIN BIN TO' MUDA HASSAN (Raub).
- „ ENCHE' HUSSEIN BIN MOHD. NOORDIN, A.M.N., P.J.K. (Parit).
- „ TUAN HAJI HUSSAIN RAHIMI BIN HAJI SAMAN (Kota Bharu Hulu).
- „ ENCHE' IBRAHIM BIN ABDUL RAHMAN (Seberang Tengah).
- „ ENCHE' ISMAIL BIN IDRIS (Penang Selatan).
- „ ENCHE' KANG KOCK SENG (Batu Pahat).
- „ ENCHE' K. KARAM SINGH (Damansara).
- „ CHE' 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, A.M.N. (Sepang).

- The Honourable ENCHE' LIM JOO KONG (Alor Star).
- „ ENCHE' LIM KEAN SIEW (Dato Kramat).
- „ DR. LIM SWEE AUN, J.P. (Larut Selatan).
- „ ENCHE' LIU YOONG PENG (Rawang).
- „ ENCHE' T. MAHIMA SINGH, J.P. (Port Dickson).
- „ ENCHE' MOHAMED BIN UJANG (Jelebu-Jempol).
- „ ENCHE' MOHAMED ABBAS BIN AHMAD (Hilir Perak).
- „ ENCHE' MOHAMED ASRI BIN HAJI MUDA (Pasir Puteh).
- „ ENCHE' MOHAMED 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).
- „ ENCHE' OTHMAN BIN ABDULLAH (Tanah Merah).
- „ ENCHE' OTHMAN BIN ABDULLAH, A.M.N. (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, J.M.N., S.M.J., P.I.S. (Batu Pahat Dalam).
- „ TUAN SYED HASHIM BIN SYED AJAM, A.M.N., P.J.K. (Sabak Bernam).
- „ 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 BESAR INDERA RAJA IBNI AL-MARHUM SULTAN IBRAHIM, D.K., P.M.N. (Ulu Kelantan).
- „ DATO' TEOH CHZE CHONG, D.P.M.J., J.P. (Segamat Selatan).
- „ ENCHE' TOO JOON HING (Telok Anson).
- „ ENCHE' V. VEERAPPEN (Seberang Selatan).
- „ WAN SULAIMAN BIN WAN TAM, P.J.K. (Kota Star Selatan).
- „ WAN YAHYA BIN HAJI WAN MOHAMED (Kemaman).
- „ ENCHE' YAHYA BIN HAJI AHMAD (Bagan Datoh).
- „ ENCHE' YEOH TAT BENG (Bruas).
- „ ENCHE' YONG WOO MING (Sitiawan).
- „ PUAN HIJAH ZAIN BINTI SULAIMAN, J.M.N., P.I.S. (Pontian Selatan).
- „ ENCHE' ZULKIFLEE BIN MUHAMMAD (Bachok).

ABSENT:

- The Honourable DATO' SULEIMAN BIN DATO' HAJI ABDUL RAHMAN, P.M.N.
(Minister without Portfolio) (Muar Selatan) (*on leave*).
- „ the Assistant Minister of Information and Broadcasting,
TUAN SYED JA'AFAR ALBAR BIN HASAN ALBAR, J.M.N.
(Johore Tenggara).
- „ the Assistant Minister of Commerce and Industry, ENCHE'
CHEAH THEAM SWEE (Bukit Bintang).
- „ ENCHE' ABDUL GHANI BIN ISHAK, A.M.N. (Melaka Utara).
- „ ENCHE' ABDUL SAMAD BIN OSMAN (Sungai Patani).
- „ ENCHE' AHMAD BIN MOHAMED SHAH, S.M.J. (Johore Bahru
Barat).
- „ TUAN HAJI AHMAD BIN SAAID (Seberang Utara).
- „ DATO' ONN BIN JA'AFAR, D.K., D.P.M.J. (Kuala Trengganu
Selatan).
- „ ENCHE' QUEK KAI DONG (Seremban Barat).
- „ ENCHE' TAJUDIN BIN ALI, P.J.K. (Larut Utara).
- „ WAN MUSTAPHA BIN HAJI ALI (Kelantan Hilir).
- „ TUAN HAJI ZAKARIA BIN HAJI MOHD. TAIB (Langat).

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

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

Mr. Speaker: Ahli² Yang Berhormat, saya telah menerima satu perutusan bertarikh 27hb June, 1961, daripada Yang di-Pertua Dewan Negara berkenaan dengan perkara² yang di-hantar oleh Majlis Dewan Ra'ayat ini bagi persetujuan Majlis Dewan Negara.

Sekarang saya jemput Setia-Usaha Majlis ini membachakan perutusan itu kepada Majlis.

(*The Clerk reads the Message*)

“Mr. Speaker,

The Senate has agreed to the following Bills without amendment:

- (1) Bill to amend the Federation Light Dues Ordinance, 1953,
- (2) Bill to amend the Rubber Industry (Replanting) Fund Ordinance, 1952,

- (3) Bill to amend the Treasury Bills (Local) Ordinance, 1946, and the Treasury Deposit Receipts Ordinance, 1952,
- (4) Bill to amend and consolidate the law providing for the remuneration of the Judges of the Supreme Court,
- (5) Bill to amend the Licensed Land Surveyors Ordinance, 1958,
- (6) Bill to amend the Treasury Bills (London) (Repeal) Ordinance, 1949,
- (7) Bill to amend the Town Boards Enactment of the Federated Malay States and of the State of Johore,
- (8) Bill to apply sums out of the Consolidated Fund for additional expenditure for the service of the years 1960 and 1961, to appropriate such sums for certain purposes and to provide for the replacement of amounts advanced from the Contingencies Fund.

(Sd.) DATO' HAJI ABDUL RAHMAN
BIN MOHAMED YASIN,
President”.

ASSENT TO BILLS PASSED

Mr. Speaker: Honourable Members, I wish to inform the House that His Majesty the Yang di-Pertuan Agong on the 19th July, 1961, has signified his assent to the following Bills which were passed recently by both Houses of Parliament:

- (1) The Federation Light Dues (Amendment) Bill
- (2) The Rubber Industry (Replanting) Fund (Amendment) Bill
- (3) The Treasury Bills and Deposit Receipts (Amendment) Bill
- (4) The Remuneration of Judges Bill
- (5) The Licensed Surveyors (Amendment) Bill
- (6) The Treasury Bills (London) (Repeal) Bill
- (7) The Town Boards (Amendment) Bill
- (8) The Supplementary Supply Bill.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

Mr. Speaker: Honourable Members, I wish also to inform this House that I have received a message dated the 27th June, 1961, from the President of the Senate informing me that the Senate has passed a certain Bill and transmits it to this House for its concurrence. I shall now direct the Clerk to read the message.

(The Clerk reads the Message)

“Mr. Speaker,

The Senate has passed the Bill—

for the detection and punishment of the offences of abduction, wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement for ransom and other related offences and for matters incidental thereto,

and transmits the same to the House of Representatives for its concurrence.

(Sd.) DATO' HAJI ABDUL RAHMAN
BIN MOHAMED YASIN,
President”.

The Minister of the Interior (Dato' Dr. Ismail): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to give notice that I intend to take the Kidnapping Bill through all its stages at the present meeting of Parliament.

Mr. Speaker: So be it.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

GROUP SETTLEMENT SCHEMES— TRENGGANU

1. Enche' V. Veerappen asks the Prime Minister to state whether it is a fact that he had stated in his speech in Trengganu that Group Settlement Schemes are a failure and, if so, to state the reasons for the failure and the steps being taken to remedy the situation.

The Prime Minister: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I did refer to Group Settlement Schemes, but the type which I had in mind—and I did make it clear at the rally in Trengganu—was the type of Group Settlement that the East Coast States of Kelantan and Trengganu are trying to introduce. I did say that that type of Group Settlement would be a failure, for the simple reason that in all these Group Settlements it requires a lot of technical advice, planning and other help which have to be given to the settlers by States in order to make it a success. We have found this out in the West Coast and in Pahang. So, in order to implement and effect the type of Group Settlement which they had in mind and which they intend to introduce, I suggested that the best plan was to adopt the same scheme as that which had been carried out in the other States, or better still to adopt the Federal Land Development Authority Scheme by which a settler will be given technical aid, expert advice and also financial assistance while he is trying to rehabilitate.

Enche' V. Veerappen: Would the Honourable the Prime Minister say that the Group Settlement Scheme as carried out in Negri Sembilan has been a success?

The Prime Minister: Mr. Speaker, Sir, as I have said, generally we do not encourage Group Settlements and for that reason we are trying to introduce in substitution the scheme which has been carried out so extensively and successfully under the F.L.D.A. Scheme.

THE PRIME MINISTER'S VISIT TO TRENGGANU

2. Enche' V. Veerappen asks the Prime Minister to state whether his recent visit to Trengganu during the Local Government Elections was made in his official capacity as Head of the Government or in his private capacity as Head of his Party.

The Prime Minister: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I was in fact invited by the Government of Trengganu, but unfortunately the Mentri Besar, Trengganu, did not see eye-to-eye with the Government of Trengganu and so he alone boycotted my visit. However, on the whole all the other Members of the State Assembly had given me a very warm welcome. I think I know that the Honourable Member has in mind, and to save him from putting forward supplementary questions, I would say that naturally as a Leader of the Alliance I also played my part as Leader of the Alliance.

EVICTON OF SQUATTERS

(Sungei Besi Road Area, Kuala Lumpur)

3. Enche' S. P. Seenivasagam asks the Minister of Internal Security to state why male Police constables laid their hands on or dragged defenceless Chinese women at the squatter area at Sungei Besi Road (behind the Pudu Fire Brigade), Kuala Lumpur, on Monday, the 3rd July, 1961, at about 11 a.m.

Dato' Dr. Ismail: Mr. Speaker, Sir, a Land Office representative, accompanied by a demolition squad, had to carry out, on the 3rd July, 1961, an eviction of twelve squatters in accordance with the terms of a Magistrate's order. Some of the squatters refused to leave their houses which were to be demolished and some also tried to return to the houses which were in the

process of demolition. Police constables therefore used the minimum force necessary to restrain some semi-hysterical squatter women from remaining in or returning to their homes in circumstances which would have exposed them to danger from falling debris.

Enche' S. P. Seenivasagam: Sir, is the Honourable the Minister aware that no houses were in fact demolished on that day?

Dato' Dr. Ismail: I have said, Sir, that the houses were in the process of being demolished.

4. Enche' S. P. Seenivasagam asks the Minister of Internal Security to state why no women constables were employed in the operation at the above place on the 3rd July, 1961.

Dato' Dr. Ismail: Mr. Speaker, Sir, women constables were not used initially because it was not expected that the occupants of the premises would behave as they did. Women Police were, however, employed on this duty later on the same day when the official party with its Police escort returned to complete eviction.

Enche' S. P. Seenivasagam: Sir, it is obvious that the Honourable the Minister has not obtained proper information, because I can definitely state that no houses were demolished on that day. Does the Honourable the Minister appreciate the importance of giving correct and truthful information to this house?

5. Enche' S. P. Seenivasagam asks the Minister of Internal Security to state what action has been taken on the complaint in writing on this matter dated the 6th July, 1961, addressed by the Secretary, Kuala Lumpur District Branch of the People's Progressive Party of Malaya to the Chief Police Officer, Selangor, and the evidence by photographs which accompanied the said complaint.

Dato' Dr. Ismail: Mr. Speaker, Sir, as a result of a complaint in writing to the Chief Police Officer, Selangor, by the Secretary, Kuala Lumpur District

Branch of the People's Progressive Party of Malaya, the Chief Police Officer conducted an enquiry into the action of the Police and is satisfied that the complaint is a malicious distortion of the facts coupled with a deliberate misinterpretation of the so-called photographic evidence. There were no instances of the Police using more force than was absolutely essential in the execution of their duties in the protection of life and property.

Enche' D. R. Seenivasagam (Ipoh): Mr. Speaker, Sir, in view of the answer given that the report to the Chief Police Officer was malicious, may I ask the Honourable the Minister whether it is proposed to take criminal action against the Secretary of the Kuala Lumpur District Branch for making a malicious and false report to the Police? I ask a supplementary question, Sir.

Dato' Dr. Ismail: That is purely at my discretion, Sir.

Enche' S. P. Seenivasagam: Does the Honourable the Minister propose to exercise his discretion to bring to justice a person whom he alleges has made a false report to the Police?

Dato' Dr. Ismail: I choose when, and whether I should or not.

Enche' D. R. Seenivasagam: Will the Honourable the Minister accept a challenge from the People's Progressive Party of Malaya for that criminal action to be lodged?

Dato' Dr. Ismail: I do not accept any childish challenge in my ministerial capacity.

Enche' D. R. Seenivasagam: Does the Honourable the Minister consider that a false report to the Police of this country is childish?

Dato' Dr. Ismail: Sir, I consider he is asking me to use my discretion at his behest—a childish question.

Guru²—Bilangan

6. Enche' Too Joon Hing bertanya kepada Menteri Pelajaran semenjak di-laksanakan Penyata Razak, 1956, berapa-kah bilangan guru² untuk (a)

Sekolah² bahasa penghantar-nya bahasa Melayu, (b) Inggeris, (c) China, (d) Tamil yang sudah di-lateh atau ber-kelayakan dalam tahun 1956, 1957, 1958, 1959 dan 1960.

The Minister of Education (Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Haji Talib): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, semenjak Pelaksanaan Penyata Razak tahun 1956, jumlah guru² yang mendapat kelayakan di-dalam tahun² yang tersebut ada-lah saperti berikut—

	Bahasa Pengantar Melayu	Bahasa Pengantar Inggeris	Bahasa Pengantar China	Bahasa Pengantar Tamil
1956 ...	1,190	918	641	98
1957 ...	1,093	1,219	539	110
1958 ...	1,164	971	314	30
1959 ...	1,838	2,041	431	83
1960 ...	1,990	1,197	1,081	—
Jumlah	7,275	6,346	3,006	321
JUMLAH BESAR ...	16,948			

7. Enche' Too Joon Hing bertanya kepada Menteri Pelajaran berapa-kah bilangan guru² bahasa kebangsaan yang ber-kelayakan Kementerian Pelajaran menjangka dapat melateh dalam tiap² tahun sa-hingga tahun 1967, apabila bahasa Melayu menjadi bahasa penghantar yang utama di-dalam semua sekolah² sa-bagaimana yang di-shorkan di-dalam Penyata Rahman Talib perenggan 133.

Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Haji Talib: Jumlah guru² Bahasa Kebangsaan yang Kementerian saya berchadang hendak melateh pada tiap² tahun sa-hingga tahun 1967 ia-lah lebeh kurang 2,000 orang dalam tahun 1962, lebeh kurang 3,300 orang di-dalam tahun 1963 dan 1964 dan sa-banyak 3,800 orang pada tiap² tahun sa-hingga tahun 1967. Anggapan Ahli Yang Berhormat itu tentang hubungan perenggan 133 dengan masaalah mengadakan guru mengajar Bahasa Kebangsaan itu ada-lah keliru dan mengelirukan kerana ranchangan yang di-kehendaki bagi melaksanakan perenggan 133 bukan-lah ranchangan melateh guru² Bahasa Kebangsaan, tetapi melateh guru² yang boleh mengajar menerusi Bahasa Kebangsaan sa-bagai Bahasa Pengantar.

8. Enche' Too Joon Hing bertanya kepada Menteri Pelajaran ada-kah, apabila bahasa Melayu sudah menjadi bahasa penghantar di-semua sekolah, Kementerian-nya akan meminta semua sekolah² yang menggunakan bahasa Inggeris sa-bagai bahasa penghantar-nya menggunakan bahasa Kebangsaan sa-bagai bahasa penghantar-nya.

Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Haji Talib: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sa-bagaimana Ahli Yang Berhormat itu sendiri mengetahui, dasar pelajaran Persekutuan berhubung dengan perkara itu ada-lah berasaskan shor² yang terkandung di-dalam Penyata Razak dan Ahli Yang Berhormat itu sendiri ada-lah salah sa-orang yang menanda tangani Penyata itu. Penyata Razak dengan jelas menegaskan ia-itu Sekolah² Rendah kepunyaan Kerajaan akan di-tukar chorak beransor² menjadi Sekolah Umum, atau Sekolah Kebangsaan dan sekolah yang mendapat bantuan tetapi bukan kepunyaan Kerajaan yang ingin menukar menjadi Sekolah Umum atau Sekolah Kebangsaan akan di-beri galakan yang sapatut-nya. Langkah ini ada-lah di-tujukan bagi mencapai matalamat dasar pelajaran di-negeri ini untuk menyatukan kanak² dari pelbagai bangsa di-bawah satu system pelajaran Kebangsaan yang menggunakan Bahasa Kebangsaan sa-bagai Bahasa Pengantar yang utama.

Pegawai² Persekutuan Tanah Melayu yang di-pinjamkan kepada Kerajaan Brunei

9. Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad bertanya kepada Perdana Menteri ia-itu :

(a) sebab² yang sa-benar-nya yang mendorong Pegawai² Tanah Melayu yang di-pinjamkan meletakkan jawatan mereka beramai² dari khidmatan Kerajaan Brunei,

(b) langkah yang di-jalankan oleh Kerajaan untuk memulehkan sa-mula keperchayaan orang ramai di-Brunei terhadap Pegawai² Tanah Melayu yang di-pinjamkan kepada Kerajaan Brunei di-masa depan.

(c) dasar Kerajaan mengenai pegawai² yang di-pinjamkan kepada Kerajaan Brunei.

The Prime Minister: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, apa yang terjadi berkenaan dengan pegawai² kita di-Brunei itu ia-lah pertama-nya, pegawai² ini kita beri pinjam kepada Kerajaan Brunei dengan permintaan Duli Yang Maha Mulia Sultan ia-itu nampak pada dirinya lebeh baik-lah di-ambil pegawai² Persekutuan daripada Pegawai British. Saya perchaya pekerjaan pentadbiran Kerajaan Brunei itu ada-lah di-jalankan dengan lichin. Tetapi sayang sedikit pehak ra'ayat di-sana dan juga pegawai² Kerajaan telah pun salah faham dan berperasaan shak kepada pegawai² Persekutuan Tanah Melayu yang ada di-sana, kerana hendak menolong kerja² pegawai² Brunei. Dan juga ada kalangan yang salah faham bahawa pehak pegawai² Persekutuan Tanah Melayu yang ada di-sana ia-lah dengan tujuan hendak memerintah Kerajaan Brunei. Jadi, dengan kerana itu berbangkit-lah perasaan benchi dan shak wasangka. Akhir-nya apabila terjadi pukolan atas orang Persekutuan maka pegawai² kita itu telah berasa bahawa mereka itu telah di-ganggu dan kerana itu-lah mereka meminta balek ka-Tanah Melayu. Jadi, dengan itu sahaja-lah yang dapat saya mema'alumkan kepada Dewan ini.

Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, bahagian (b) dan (c) belum di-jawab lagi.

The Prime Minister: Minta ma'af. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, berkenaan dengan langkah yang di-jalankan oleh Kerajaan untuk memulehkan sa-mula keperchayaan orang ramai di-Brunei terhadap pegawai² itu, saya telah memberitahu kepada Kerajaan Brunei. Pegawai² kita yang ada di-sana itu ada-lah hendak menolong sahaja dan pehak Kerajaan Brunei patut membetulkan di-atas pendirian pegawai² kita di-sana; sekira-nya Kerajaan Brunei berkehendakkan juga pegawai² kita memegang jawatan² di-sana saya telah memberi chadangan apa yang patut di-jalankan. Jadi, berkenaan dengan dasar Kerajaan kita ini sa-

bagaimana saya sebutkan pada mulanya ia-lah kerana hendak tolong-menolong sahaja di-atas pegawai² kita di-Brunei itu. Kita memang-lah ber-setuju hendak memberikan jaminan pegawai² kita yang bekerja di-sana. Jadi, bukan-lah itu menjadi polisi Kerajaan kita ini, chuma-nya dengan ada-nya perasaan muhibbah kaseh mesra di-antara kita dengan pegawai² kita di-Brunei, itu sahaja.

Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad: Tetapi, tidak ada-kah niat Kerajaan hendak mengadakan susunan sama ada "Gentleman's agreement" dengan Kerajaan Brunei, supaya kedudukan pegawai² kita di-sana itu dapat di-kawal lebih baik lagi.

The Prime Minister: Jadi, akuan memang-lah kita kehendaki daripada Kerajaan Brunei supaya keselamatan pegawai² kita itu di-pelihara. Dan saya dapati sekarang ini sudah-lah reda perasaan shak wasangka. Jadi, sunggoh pun begitu pegawai² kita itu rasa-nya mereka itu tidak lagi berhubungan dengan pekerjaan di-sana. Tetapi dengan kehendak Duli Yang Maha Mulia Sultan Brunei, Kerajaan Persekutuan telah menghantar Setia Usaha Tetap untuk mengadap Duli Yang Maha Mulia Sultan dengan chepat-nya sudah di-betulkan di-atas hal yang berbangkit di-Brunei itu.

Enche' Ahmad Boestamam: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ada-kah Perdana Menteri menganggap kejadian di-Brunei itu merupakan semangat ra'ayat Brunei membenchi ra'ayat Malaya?

The Prime Minister: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kalau sa-saorang benchikan sa-orang yang lain bagaimana baik atau betul orang lain itu ta' dapat-lah kita tahu sebab-nya. Jadi, yang saya tahu pegawai² kita ini baik, lebih² lagi di-negeri luar mereka menjalankan kerja dengan chukup ta'at dan berkelakuan baik. Perkara itu tidak-lah berbangkit sebab² yang orang² di-sana benchikan kapada mereka kerana orang² yang pergi ka-Brunei itu boleh-lah di-katakan orang² yang baik nama-nya, berkelakuan baik dan peribadi yang baik tetapi sabagaimana yang saya katakan, perasaan orang di-sana telah terkeliru dengan di'ayah yang di-bawah oleh

pehak parti atau pun pehak orang² di-sana tidak dapat di-jagai.

Enche' Ahmad Boestamam: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya juga telah pergi ka-Brunei dan menyiasat di-kalangan pegawai² Malaya. Apa-kah Perdana Menteri mengaku² ini bahawa di-sabalek kejadian² di-Brunei itu ada tanda² lain erti-nya pegawai² expatriate officer menghasut ka-sana ka-mari sebab² itu-lah timbul pertelingkahan di-antara kedua belah pehak. Pegawai² Malaya itu keluar dari sana dan tempat mereka itu di-ambil oleh pehak yang menghasut, ada-kah Perdana Menteri mengetahui hal ini.

The Prime Minister: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya pun ada mendengar tetapi saya tidak boleh tudoh-menudoh di-atas perkara ini.

Enche' Ahmad Boestamam: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kalau Perdana Menteri ada mendengar-nya, kenapa-kah pehak ra'ayat Brunei sahaja di-salahkan tetapi pehak yang menghasut tidak di-sebutkan langsung.

The Prime Minister: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya suka hendak menjawab hal ini ia-itu pakara ini sudah di-ambil tindakan bukan di-sebelah pehak sahaja.

Mr. Speaker: That question is out of order as it relates to a foreign country.

Tuan Haji Hasan Adli bin Haji Arshad: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, soalan tambahan. Ada-kah tidak Yang Berhormat ada menyebutkan—ada satu parti di-Brunei yang champor tangan mereka menghasut dalam perkara ini. Boleh-kah Dewan ini tahu apa nama parti politik itu.

The Prime Minister: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya ta' mahu-lah hendak tudoh-menudoh sabagaimana yang saya katakan tadi (*Ketawa*).

Enche' Lim Kean Siew: Mr. Speaker, Sir, does not the Honourable Prime Minister consider the setting up of a training programme for Brunei officers in Malaya would help to solve this misunderstanding between the two peoples?

The Prime Minister: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in fact we are trying every possible way we can to help our brothers in Brunei. Many of them have come here from time to time for training in various departments, for example the Printing Department; and now we have sent our officers to train them—the recruits for the Brunei Army. But the point is that Brunei has to have officers to help the running of its administrations, and it cannot wait for their officers to be trained, for the administration has to go on. Therefore it is necessary for us to lend them the officers, who could help fill the vacuum, as the result of the retirement of the expatriates.

Enche' Ahmad Boestamam: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ada-kah Perdana Menteri berchadang untok menasihatkan supaya mengadakan majlis² jamuan sa-umpama-nya dalam mana tokoh² ra'ayat Brunei di-jemput hadir dan orang² Brunei pula mengadakan jamuan tokoh² dari Malaya di-jemput hadir supaya dalam jamuan² yang demikian itu rasa mesra dapat di-timbulkan.

The Prime Minister: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sa-masa saya berada di-sana tentu-lah saya ada mendengar pegawai² kita yang mereka sentiasa di-jemput oleh pegawai² Brunei ka-jamuan di-rumah mereka itu, tetapi kebanyakannya oleh sebab pegawai² Brunei tidak berapa sudi mereka menerima jemputan itu. Tetapi banyak juga yang diterima dan orang² itu tidak ada salah faham langsung.

Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ada-kah dengan sebab kejadian ini bantuan Kerajaan Persekutuan Tanah Melayu menurut dasar Kerajaan sekarang ini bertambah banyak ka-Brunei atau pun Kerajaan Persekutuan Tanah Melayu memikirkan akan di-sadikitkan sa-kira-nya Brunei tidak dapat memberi jaminan kapada keselamatan.

The Prime Minister: Saya ta' berapa faham.

Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, berkenaan dengan (c) ia-itu dasar Kerajaan

mengenai pegawai² yang di-pinjamkan. Ada-kah dengan sebab kejadian yang baharu² ini telah menambah kesukaran Kerajaan Persekutuan Tanah Melayu menghantarkan lebih banyak bantuan pegawai² ka-Brunei atau pun dengan sebab itu kita memikirkan akan kita sadikitkan sa-hingga dapat jaminan pemerintah hak dan ketenteraman orang² Melayu Tanah Melayu yang bekerja di-Brunei.

The Prime Minister: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sa-benar-nya Kerajaan Persekutuan Tanah Melayu menghantarkan pegawai²-nya bagi menjalankan kerja² yang amat mustahak, kerana kita pun kurang pegawai² dan kita sedar di atas hal itu. Jadi hendak beri pinjam lebih daripada apa yang kita telah beri itu tentu-lah tidak dapat hendak di-jalankan.

BILLS PRESENTED

THE EMBLEMS AND NAMES (PREVENTION OF IMPROPER USE) BILL

Bill to prevent the improper use of certain emblems and names for professional and commercial purposes; presented by the Prime Minister; read the First time; to be read a Second time at a subsequent meeting of this House.

THE WEEKLY HOLIDAYS (AMENDMENT) BILL

Bill to amend the Weekly Holidays Ordinance, 1950; presented by the Minister of Labour; read the First time; to be read a Second time at a subsequent sitting of this House.

THE WAR RISKS (GOODS) INSURANCE FUND (WINDING-UP) BILL

Bill to provide for the winding-up of the War Risks (Goods) Insurance Fund; presented by the Minister of Finance; read the First time; to be read a Second time at a subsequent sitting of this House.

THE DISPOSAL OF FUNDS (STATE OF PENANG) BILL

Bill to provide for the winding-up, administration and disposal of certain funds known as the Henry Gurney Memorial Fund, the Queen's Hall Fund and the Merdeka Celebrations Fund, established in the State of Penang and for matters incidental thereto; presented by the Minister of Finance; read the First time; to be read a Second time at a subsequent sitting of this House.

THE EMPLOYMENT (AMENDMENT) BILL

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

MOTION

TIMES OF SITTINGS OF THE HOUSE

(Withdrawal)

Mr. Speaker: Honourable Members, the first notice of motion on the Order Paper for today, standing in the name of the Honourable the Deputy Prime Minister has already been withdrawn by him under the provisions of S.O. 29 (1); and a note to this effect will be entered in the Votes and Proceedings.

BILLS

THE SECOND-HAND DEALERS (AMENDMENT) BILL

Second Reading

The Assistant Minister of the Interior (Enche' Ismail bin Mohamed Yusof): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that a Bill intituled "An Act to amend the Second-hand Dealers Ordinance, 1946" be read a second time.

Sir, under section 14 (1) of the Second-hand Dealers Ordinance, 1946, every licensed dealer who deals in motor vehicle parts shall, at or before the close of business each day, report

in writing to the nearest Police Station full details of any motor vehicle parts which he has bought or sold during that day with the price paid and the name and address of the vendor or purchaser, as the case may be. The effect of section 14 places an unwarranted burden both on the second-hand dealers and the Police in that it requires the submission of daily reports of sales or purchases of motor vehicle parts.

The purpose of this Bill is to repeal the existing provision of section 14 of the Ordinance and to replace it by a new provision enabling the licensing officer who is ordinarily the Officer in Charge of the Police District, when need arises, to require dealers to submit reports.

The object of the new definition in Clause 2 of the Bill is to remove any doubt that a deputed police officer may perform the functions of the Chief Police Officer as licensing officer.

Sir, I beg to move.

The Assistant Minister of Labour (Enche' V. Manickavasagam): 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 3 inclusive ordered to stand part of the Bill.

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

THE APPRAISERS (EXTENSION TO PERLIS) BILL

Second Reading

Enche' Mohamed Ismail bin Mohamed Yusof: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that the Appraisers (Extension to Perlis) Bill be read a second time. Perlis is at present the only State which has no legislation relating to appraisers, and consequently applica-

tions from persons to function as appraisers in the State cannot be approved. A similar state of affairs formerly existed in Trengganu but the situation was dealt with by extending the operation of the Appraisers Enactment of the Federated Malay States (F.M.S. Cap. 80) to that State.

The present Bill follows the pattern of the Trengganu Ordinance and is designed to correct the position as far as the State of Perlis is concerned. Sir, I beg to move.

Enche' V. Manickavasagam: Mr. Speaker 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 and 2 ordered to stand part of the Bill.

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

THE ELECTION OFFENCES (AMENDMENT) BILL

(Postponement)

The Prime Minister: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have been made to understand that this Bill has not been circulated to Honourable Members until this morning, so, I wonder whether it will be in order to move it now. With your permission, Sir, I would like to postpone it till tomorrow.

Mr. Speaker: The Bill is postponed till tomorrow.

THE ADVOCATES AND SOLICITORS (AMENDMENT) BILL

(Postponement)

Dato' Dr. Ismail: Mr. Speaker: Sir, in view of the fact that this Bill has been circulated to Honourable Members only this morning, I beg the leave

of the House to move this Bill at a subsequent sitting of this House.

Mr. Speaker: So be it.

THE LOAN (LOCAL) (AMENDMENT) BILL

Second Reading

The Minister of Finance (Enche' Tan Siew Sin): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that a Bill intituled "An Act to amend the Loan (Local) Ordinance, 1959" be read a second time.

The Loan (Local) Ordinance, 1959, authorised the Minister to raise domestic loans not exceeding three hundred million dollars. To date loans totalling \$250 million have been issued under the authority of this Ordinance, and a further loan of \$50 million will probably be floated later this month. In the past, it has been the practice to introduce a new Loan Bill as and when the authority given by existing Loan Acts was exhausted. This procedure is considered to be unnecessarily cumbersome when it is apparent that the Government must issue loans at regular intervals in order to finance the Second Five-Year plan. The Bill now before the House will permit loans in excess of \$300 million to be raised under the authority of the Loan (Local) Ordinance, 1959, subject to any increase being approved by resolution of this House. The Government intends to introduce resolutions from time to time increasing the maximum sum which may be raised in this way. A resolution will not be introduced each time a new loan is to be floated.

It is not considered that this in any way reduces Parliamentary control over expenditure as all sums received from the issue of loans under the provisions of the Loan (Local) Ordinance, 1959, must be paid into the Development Fund and issues from this Fund required sanction by Parliament.

Sir, I beg to move.

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Enche' Mohamed Khir Johari): Mr. Speaker, 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 and 2 ordered to stand part of the Bill.

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

THE EXCISE BILL

(Postponement)

Enche' Tan Siew Sin: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I believe that the text of this Bill was not circulated to Honourable Members until this morning, and I am sure Honourable Members would like to have further time to consider this Bill and to have it postponed as in the case of some other Bills which have been postponed this morning. I accordingly move in pursuance of Standing Order 14 (2) that this Bill be postponed until tomorrow if that suits Honourable Members of this House.

Mr. Speaker: The Bill is postponed until tomorrow.

THE TROPICAL FISH CULTURE RESEARCH INSTITUTE BILL

Second Reading

The Minister of Agriculture and Co-operatives (Enche' Abdul Aziz bin Ishak): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that a Bill intituled "An Act to provide for the establishment of the Tropical Fish Culture Research Institute at Batu Berendam in the State of Malacca, for the incorporation of the Board of Management thereof and for matters incidental thereto" be read a second time.

Honourable Members will, I am sure, want to know the background to this Fish Culture Research Institute.

The Fish Culture Research Institute was first mooted by the Colonial Office in the years immediately after the war. It was to be an Institute not only to

serve British territories in South-East Asia but also to serve the needs of the developing British territories in Africa as it was realised then that fish ponds could be a valuable source of protein food. Malaya was selected as the site because it was felt that the techniques of fish-culture were best developed in the East and that Malaya was centrally situated in respect of the three different well-known techniques of fish-culture namely, Chinese, Indian and Indonesian.

The first site selected was at Balik Pulau, Penang. Sir, by a strange coincidence, I was at that time a nominated member of the former Legislative Council and I opposed, in a motion, against the establishment of the Institute at Balik Pulau on the ground that the site was unsuitable. My motion was lost. However, subsequent investigations proved that I was correct and hence the Institute is now established at Batu Berendam, Malacca. It was opened in 1957 by the then High Commissioner for the Federation of Malaya, Sir Donald MacGillivray.

On the 24th May, 1958, the Federation Government agreed to make an annual contribution of £1,000 towards the running costs of the Station. The Agreement between the Federation and the United Kingdom on the setting up of the Institute was signed on the 7th June last year.

Article III of the Agreement requires the passage of legislation providing for the establishment of the Institute in the Federation and for the incorporation of the Board of the Institute. The present Bill relates to the above legislation.

Honourable Members will note that the Board of Management weigh heavily in favour of the United Kingdom Government and that in the Agreement between the United Kingdom and the Federation of Malaya, the appointment of the Director of the Institute rests solely with the United Kingdom Government. Although my Ministry is fully aware of these facts, it is felt that these concessions are explainable on the grounds that the Federation Government could not afford to finance such a huge organisa-

tion in view of the urgent need to develop the research and technological organisations of its own Fisheries Division. Therefore, as a gesture of goodwill, it has agreed to a contribution of £1,000 annually instead of the large contribution originally requested for by the United Kingdom Government.

There is a saying "Charity begins at home." Nevertheless it is felt that the Fish Culture Research Institute has a significant part to play and for that reason, our contribution though small, should be viewed in the light of the more important need for developing our own research establishments which course alone can lead us on to the sphere of Scientific Independence.

In moving the adoption of this Bill, I would like to state that the development of fisheries both marine and freshwater, is one to which my Ministry attaches great importance. In matters of freshwater fisheries development and fisheries research, our policies are laid down after consultation with State Governments. In this connection, it is regretted that there has of late been unofficial interference from officials of the Fish Culture Research Institute at Batu Berendam who have tried to confuse the minds of State Governments. I have mentioned this because it is my sincere wish that there should be goodwill and co-operation between the Ministry's Division of Fisheries and the Fish Culture Research Institute; and therefore I would like to ensure that there should be no misunderstanding now or in the future in this matter.

Finally, I sincerely hope that the Fish Culture Research Institute will work in every fruitful co-operation with the Fisheries Division of this Ministry for the advancement of fisheries research in this country.

Sir, I beg to move.

The Minister of Transport (Dato' Sardon bin Haji Jubir): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya menyokong.

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 17 inclusive ordered to stand part of the Bill.

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

THE FINANCIAL PROCEDURE (AMENDMENT) BILL

(Postponement)

Enche' Tan Siew Sin: Mr. Speaker, Sir, for the same reason as that for which I moved the postponement of the Excise Bill, I now move that the Financial Procedure (Amendment) Bill be postponed until tomorrow in pursuance of Standing Order 14 (2).

Mr. Speaker: So be it.

MOTIONS

THE CUSTOMS DUTIES (AMENDMENT) ORDER, 1961

(Statute Paper No. 34 of 1961)

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

Honourable Members will recall that the Government felt constrained to ban, with effect from 1st August, 1960, the import into the Federation of all goods of South African origin for reasons which are only too well-known. Since then, on 31st May this year, the Union of South Africa ceased to be a member of the Commonwealth.

Accordingly, an Order has been made under the Customs Ordinance amending the Customs Duties Order, 1959, by deleting the reference to the Union of South Africa, including South-West Africa, in paragraph 4 (5) of the original Order, as one of the countries entitled to Commonwealth preference in the Federation in respect of their goods.

The amendment Order is now presented to the House, as required by the Ordinance, for confirmation.

Sir, I beg to move.

Enche' Mohamed Khir Johari: Sir, I beg to second the motion.

Question put, and agreed to.

Resolved,

That this House resolves that in accordance with sub-section (2) of section 10 of the Customs Ordinance, 1952, the Customs Duties (Amendment) Order, 1961, which has been laid before the House as Statute Paper No. 34 of 1961 be confirmed.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE NATIONAL THEATRE TRUST, SINGAPORE

Exemption from Income Tax

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

Sir, section 13 (1) (e) of the Income Tax Ordinance provides that the income of any institution, authority, person or fund specified in the First Schedule to the Ordinance shall be exempt from tax. There is also provision under section 102 (1) of the Ordinance for changes in this Schedule to be authorised by Resolution of this House. The motion now before the House is that the National Theatre Trust, Singapore, be added to the Schedule and thereby granted exemption from payment of income tax.

The National Theatre Trust, Singapore, is a statutory body established under Singapore Ordinance No. 61/1960. Its function is to manage, on behalf of the Minister of Culture of the Singapore Government, the National Theatre and any other theatrical institution placed under its management and its main purpose is the promotion of Malayan culture. The National Theatre Trust has been granted exemption from the payment of income tax by the Singapore Government. In view of the parallel nature of income tax legislation in the Federation and Singapore it is desirable as far as possible to include the same items in the First Schedule of each of the respective Ordinances. It will also be a gesture of goodwill on the part of the Federation Government if income accruing to the Trust in the Federation

is exempted from income tax here. This will to some extent help the Trust in achieving an aim for which we ourselves have been giving every encouragement in the Federation.

Sir, I beg to move.

Enche' Mohamed Khir Johari: Sir, I beg to second the motion.

Dr. Burhanuddin bin Mohd. Noor (Besut): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, perbelanjaan ini telah pun di-luluskan belanja-nya ia-itu menegakkan negara Kebangsaan ini. Dan sekarang kita di-minta pula mengesahkan Rang Undang² ini supaya di-bebaskan orang² yang mengeluarkan perbelanjaan kerana menolong negeri daripada chukai sa-bagaimana dasar yang telah di-terangkan.

Enche' Tan Siew Sin: Sir, I think the Honourable Member is mistaken—this motion relates to the National Theatre Trust, Singapore!

Mr. Speaker: The National Theatre Trust has been amended to item number 9 according to the amendment slip, i.e., the Order Paper has been amended and item 10 now becomes item 9. (*To Dr. Burhanuddin*) I hope you have got a copy of the amendment slip.

If no Honourable Member wishes to speak, I shall put the question.

Question put, and agreed to.

Resolved,

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

(lxxi) "The National Theatre Trust, Singapore."

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE NATIONAL MONUMENT FUND

Exemption from Income Tax

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

Sir, Honourable Members of this House are already aware that it has been decided to build a National

Monument to commemorate the achievement of the Security Forces and all others concerned in bringing an end to the Emergency. It is not possible for me in the course of one speech, however long that speech may be, to recapitulate the full story of or do justice to that achievement, an achievement which had both its glorious and its sad moments. Government has, in fact, commissioned a member of the tutorial staff of the University of Malaya to write an official history of the Emergency. It is fitting, however, on this occasion to remember that this consummation took 12 long and weary years to accomplish and cost not only something like \$1,400 million—what is even more important, it cost many lives and much misery and hardship. The toll of suffering was not confined to the Armed Forces alone, it reached out to civilians whose work and lives had to be carried on on the battle-field, and the battle-field then was practically the entire rural area of Malaya. The defeat of Communist terrorism was brought about by the efforts of many, but if I may say so, it would be difficult to appreciate the meaning of the Emergency in full unless one has had the actual experience of having to work in threatened areas as a matter of course, wondering if each working day will be his last.

It is estimated that this Monument, as envisaged and when completed, will cost something of the order of \$1 million. It will perhaps be argued in some quarters that a million dollars is a large sum of money to spend on a single monument, but I suggest, Sir, that it is only a small token of gratitude which this country can express to the many thousands who gave their lives so that this country can be free of that evil which once threatened to engulf us all. Further, a striking monument such as this would be something tangible on which the population of a young and independent country could focus its sense of loyalty and nationhood. In the circumstances, it is therefore appropriate that the greater part of the cost of this memorial should be borne by the people of

this country in the form of public subscriptions.

From what I have said already, Sir, it follows that the only gratitude worthy of those who had to pay the price of freedom is the one which is enshrined in the hearts of those of us who are living in this country today and who have reaped the benefit of what has been sown before. Government has attached such great importance to this appeal that a Central Committee has been set up under the chairmanship of the Prime Minister himself for the purpose of raising funds. As Honourable Members are probably aware, the Prime Minister has already initiated the work of this Committee by launching a public appeal.

To assist the Committee in its task of collecting the large sum required it is proposed that any donations made by members of the public to the National Monument Fund shall be exempt from income tax. This proposal can be implemented by a resolution of the House under the provisions of section 102 (2) of the Income Tax Ordinance and the resolution before the House has this effect.

Sir, I beg to move.

The Deputy Prime Minister (Tun Haji Abdul Razak): Sir, I beg to second the motion.

Dr. Burhanuddin bin Mohd. Noor: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, berkenaan dengan chadangan ini dalam perenggan 102 Kerajaan telah menentukan menderma kepada Dana Tuga Kebangsaan ini, dan sekarang kita berhadapan pula dengan permintaan kerana mengechualikan daripada Chukai Pendapatan. Saya berasa bahawa wang Chukai Pendapatan itu adalah di-kembalikan kepada muslihat ra'ayat dan berkenaan dengan tugu ini adalah satu perkara ingatan sahaja dan kepentingan ra'ayat pada masa sekarang yang berkehendakkan banyak kepada belanja yang betul tepat kepada menolong ra'ayat dan penghidupan ra'ayat. Jadi kerana itu kalau kita lepaskan Chukai Pendapatan, maka hasil Kerajaan berkurangan.

Jadi kerana itu, saya tidak dapat bersetuju di-kechualikan derma di-beri kepada Tugu Kebangsaan itu di-kechualikan daripada chukai, dan orang yang hendak memberi kerana kesukaan hati-nya sendiri itu ada-lah terpulang kepada kesanggupan dia hendak memberi bantuan kepada tugu itu, dan dengan itu chukai yang patut di-kenakan kepada sa-saorang itu dapat-lah di-beri kepada perkara yang hidup dalam masharakat dan kepentingan masharakat.

Saya rasa tidak-lah sa-suai dengan keadaan kepentingan ra'ayat yang banyak sekarang berkehendakkan bantuan lagi daripada pemeliharaan masharakat jikalau kita kechualikan daripada kena chukai. Dari itu, saya ta' setuju Rang Undang² ini di-kechualikan daripada di-pungut chukai dengan sebab derma yang di-beri kepada Tugu Kebangsaan itu.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya suka hendak menjawab pandangan yang di-datangkan oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat daripada Besut terhadap chadangan yang di-kemukakan oleh rakan saya Menteri Kewangan. Saya berasa sangat hairan bahawa tentangan terhadap chadangan ini datang-nya daripada Ahli Yang Berhormat daripada Besut, kerana tujuan mengadakan Dana Tugu Kebangsaan ini ada-lah pertama sekali bagi mengingati mereka² yang telah terkurban jiwa-nya kerana negara kita, dan ini-lah satu kenangan bagi membentuk atau memelihara jiwa bangsa kita. Saya ingat Ahli Yang Berhormat daripada Besut yang biasanya sa-masa beruchap dalam Dewan ini selalu jiwa kebangsaan. Jadi itu-lah sebab saya berasa hairan kerana ranchangan atau chadangan ini ada-lah satu perkara yang boleh memelihara dan juga menguatkan jiwa bangsa kita supaya dapat penduduk² di-Tanah Melayu ini daripada semua bangsa mengingatkan jasa² mereka yang telah terkurban kerana mempertahankan negara kita ini. Wang yang hendak di-gunakan kerana membena Dana Tugu Kebangsaan ini tidak-lah banyak jika di-bandingkan, saperti kata Yang Berhormat Menteri Kewangan, dengan pengurbanan yang

di-buat oleh mereka² yang kita chadangkan hendak ingatkan itu. Jadi sunggoh pun banyak ranchangan² Kerajaan bagi memajukan negara kita ini, akan tetapi perkara yang saya sebutkan ini ia-lah perkara yang chukup mustahak, yang patut juga di-belanjakan wang. Maka itu-lah sebab-nya Kerajaan menchadangkan ia-itu Kerajaan hanya-lah menguntokkan wang sa-bahagian kechil sahaja bagi membena tugu ini dan di-harap sa-bahagian besar wang² itu datang-nya daripada ra'ayat. Jikalau tidak di-hadiahkan dari ra'ayat daripada pendapatan-nya maka tidak-lah ada galakan bagi mereka itu hendak memberi wang itu. Jadi saya fikir satu perkara yang sa-macham itu, kita ta' boleh memandang kepada wang yang hendak di-belanjakan ini, tetapi hendak-lah kita pandang daripada faedah yang kita dapati kepada bangsa kita dan negara kita, bukan sahaja pada masa sekarang bahkan pada masa akan datang juga. Sabagai negara yang muda yang baharu merdeka, sangat-lah mustahak kita uji perkara yang sa-macham ini yang boleh memberi semangat, memberi jiwa kepada bangsa kita pada masa sekarang hingga pada masa akan datang.

Question put, and agreed to.

Resolved,

That this House resolves, in accordance with the provisions of sub-section (2) of section 102 of the Income Tax Ordinance, 1947, that, notwithstanding the provisions of section 33 of the Ordinance, the assessable income of persons contributing to the National Monument Fund established for the purpose of constructing the National Monument in Kuala Lumpur, shall be reduced by the amount of any such contribution.

THE WEEKLY HOLIDAYS (AMENDMENT) RULES, 1961

(Statute Paper No. 32 of 1961)

The Minister of Labour (Enche' Bahaman bin Samsudin): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that the Weekly Holidays (Amendment) Rules 1961, tabled as Statutory Paper No. 32 of 1961 before this House *vide* Section 14 of the Weekly Holidays Ordinance, 1950, be approved.

These amendments are designed to tighten the provisions in the Ordinance regarding weekly holidays and to further clarify its intentions.

Clause 2 of the Amendment seeks to prevent evasion of the law by amending sub-section (3) of Rule 4 of the Weekly Holidays Rules to make it necessary for the proprietor of a shop to notify any alterations to the five additional holidays required to be given under the Ordinance, not less than two weeks *before* the date of the changed holiday. Rule 4 at present requires that where any alteration is necessary to Form A, in which the five annual holidays given to employees are recorded, the nearest Labour Office be notified not more than two weeks *after* such alteration becomes effective. Employers often use this section to evade the giving of the five additional holidays and it has proved almost impossible to check on this matter.

Clause 3 (a) is designed to rectify an oversight when the Ordinance was amended in 1957 to require five additional holidays to be given to employees in shops listed in the Schedule to the Ordinance, i.e. shops which are not required to close, but whose employees must be given a whole day off each week. However, when this amendment was made, a corresponding amendment was not made to the rules to require that these additional holidays be recorded in Form B issued for this purpose. Form B itself does not have the necessary space to record these five additional holidays. Clause 5 of the present amendments is designed to replace the present Form B with a new form, with the necessary space.

Further, sub-section (2) of Rule 5 at present requires that Form B shall, *wherever possible*, be kept on the premises where the employees are working. Employers have not often kept this form on the premises simply because they say it was not found possible to do so. Detailed investigations by officers in my Ministry revealed that the records kept on this form are often incorrect and employees themselves are prevented from finding this out as

the forms are not accessible to them. The amendment in Clause 3 (b) seeks to check this by requiring that Form B be exhibited in a conspicuous place on the worksite.

Clause 4 prescribes the forms and the procedure to be adopted when the proprietor of an unassisted shop attends to the customers *alone* on one day in each week. Section 3 of the Weekly Holidays Ordinance allows that an unassisted shop need not be closed on one day in each week, provided that the proprietor alone attends to the customers. However, no form has yet been prescribed to specify on which day the proprietor alone will serve his customers. This has made it difficult for the law regarding this matter to be enforced. The amendment in Clause 4 prescribes two forms—Form C1 which will be in blue, for proprietors who will serve alone on Fridays and Form C2, in yellow, for the use of proprietors who will serve alone on Sundays. These forms should be sent to the nearest Labour Office within the State in which the shop is situated so that investigations may be made to see that the law is being complied with.

The new Forms B, C1 and C2 will be made available at every Post Office in the country, as in the case of other forms used by the Ministry.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move.

The Minister of Health and Social Welfare (Dato' Ong Yoke Lin): Sir, I beg to second the motion.

Question put, and agreed to.

Resolved,

That the Weekly Holidays (Amendment) Rules, 1961, tabled as Statutory Paper No. 32 of 1961 before this House on 27th July, 1961, *vide* Section 14 of the Weekly Holidays Ordinance, No. 47 of 1950, be approved.

Sitting suspended at 11.25 a.m.

Sitting resumed at 11.45 a.m.

(Mr. Speaker in the Chair)

CUSTOMS DUTIES ON GOODS ORIGINATING IN PENANG ISLAND

Enche' Tan Phock Kin (Tanjong): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to move the motion standing under my name.

In moving this motion, I must say that my motion is by no means controversial. I am not asking Government to change its policy with regard to the question of encouraging industrialisation in various States because members of this House will remember that some time ago the Honourable Minister of Finance had warned this House of the danger facing this country. He told us that as time goes on, unless something is done, our birth rate will increase at a tremendous rate, so much so that it will outstrip the rate of increase in our productivity. As a result of that he put forward various proposals to increase productivity in this country, and I am putting forward this motion not so much to change this Government's policy, but merely to suggest practical measures for the implementation of such policy.

If we are to agree that in this country we must increase productivity, then we must see to it that barriers in the form of Customs duties be removed so that it will not act as a brake towards industrialisation in every territory in the Federation of Malaya. Let me demonstrate this by reference, firstly, to the Island of Penang which is a State in the Federation of Malaya. If we look around at present or we read the newspapers, we often hear of various countries getting together and joining a common market. We even heard that the Federation is also considering the question of a common market with Singapore and it seems to me that carrying on along those lines, the Government should give consideration too to the question of Penang. To put it in simple language, according to my motion, I feel that products of Penang origin should be allowed to find a market in the Federation so that they can compete with products produced in the Federation on a free and equal basis. If we look at this problem purely from the point of view of Penang, the present Customs duties have resulted in two things: firstly, existing industries before the new Customs duties were introduced many years ago are being crippled. I refer here to industries like the goldsmith industry, the sauce factories, just to name a few, have suffered

quite a great deal of hardships. When the Customs duties were introduced at that time, they made very strong protests to the Honourable Minister of Finance, and I can do no better than to read to this House the petition made by them to the Ministry. I will refer here first to the petition from the goldsmith industry and, in this respect, I must point out that, as far as the goldsmith industry is concerned, the three groups of them—the workers, the employers and the merchants—are all at one and they made a general petition describing their plight to the Government. The petition reads as follows:

"Since import duties were first levied on gold and silver jewellery manufactured in Penang and imported into the Federation's Principal Customs Area on 22nd of November, 1954, the manufacturers in Penang have suffered grievous hardships. Some have their business liquidated, some with business activities drastically curtailed, while others, financially stronger, have transferred their establishments to Butterworth and Bukit Mertajam in Province Wellesley, resulting in a serious labour unemployment problem here.

When the import duties were first levied an appeal was sent to the Government to repeal this taxation, but unfortunately, this met with little success. The trade recession at the moment has further aggravated the question of unemployment, and the degree of which can be gauged from the two cases of suicide by hanging and one case of attempted suicide by three unemployed goldsmiths through utter desperation, some time during the early part of July this year. The dependants of these unfortunate three, at the moment, are soliciting financial aid from equally distressed employees. There are in Penang about three thousand goldsmith employees, and together with their dependants, any dislocation in their employment, is indeed both a major labour and social problem.

The government have estimated a revenue of \$225,000 annually from import duties on gold and silver jewellery, but to what extent has actual collection during the last four years approached the estimated figure, and to what extent can the government justify the cost of expanded staff necessary to this collection? The answers to both, as can be ascertained, are both discouraging and disconcerting. One illuminating indication of the futility of this import duty lies in the fact that for the last four years, and previous to that, the listed prices of the goldsmith shops in the mainland have almost been identical with those of Penang and Singapore, and the irony of the case is, at the moment, prices in Perak are even lower than in Penang. How, then, can the government expect to tap this ethereal source of revenue? The nett result is that, after four years of the imposition of the import duty, both employers and

employees have faced untold hardships and at the same time the Government deriving practically negligible benefit in the form of increased revenue.

Penang has been, during the past few decades, the centre of the goldsmith manufacturing industry for Malaya on account of its skilled labour and adequate and superior equipment. The industry thrives on a set formula where production is in bulk and wages lower than elsewhere. Penang has a unique system where a number of long established labour contracting concerns undertake to manufacture goods for the shops situated in the mainland, with materials supplied by the latter. The contractors apportion the work to individual goldsmiths adapt at certain lines who then do the work at home with members of their families throwing in a helping hand. With the import duty this system is entirely disrupted, for whole families will have to move over to Province Wellesley, which is an impossibility on account of the acute housing problem. To those who are able to work in Province Wellesley the benefit of family help is no more available resulting in lessened earnings and increased expenditure through living apart from the family. To the employers, the fortunate few, who have been able to move to Province Wellesley their inconvenience and hardships have not ended. In the course of their business trips from town to town they have been often subjected to customs searches and detention and these being performed so openly that their articles of trade namely, jewellery, publicly exposed to general scrutiny, their anonymity and safety have been compromised.

In the light of the hardships enumerated above, and in the light of the negative result of the Government in their revenue collection, it is hoped that the Government will show a sympathetic attitude and take the necessary measures with a view to rescind the import duty on gold and silver jewellery."

This is from one branch of the industry—namely, the goldsmiths.

I was also approached by the Chinese Sauce Trade Association of Penang and Province Wellesley who also petitioned the Government on similar lines on the ground of hardship. The petition was dated April, 1959, and the only reply received from the Minister was merely to the effect that "I am directed to inform you that the petition is receiving attention and that you will be informed of the decision as soon as one is arrived at," and I believe that until today no decision has yet been arrived at on this particular issue. The petition from the Association reads as follows:

"(1) That Your Petitioners represent 70 large and small sauce trade and manufac-

turers in Penang who have established their businesses in Penang Island for more than 60 years. That the members of the association manufacture sauce for sale in the island of Penang and for export to their customers in the Federation and outside the Federation of Malaya. Their Chinese sauce have become well-known throughout the Federation.

(2) That the Chinese sauce manufacturing industry in Penang have over 500 employees who are specialised in this industry. That their industry now supports over 7,000 people who depend on the income and work provided by the industry.

(3) That until the enforcement of the Customs Duties Order, 1954 (L.N. 527/54) no duty was payable on Chinese sauce imported into the Principal Customs Area in the Federation. That by the said Order customs duty at 15 per cent. *ad valorem* was imposed on all sauce imported into the Federation.

(4) That by the Customs Duties (Partial Exemption No. 2) Order, 1954 (L.N. No. 657/54) it was provided that manufacturers in the Federation were exempted from payment of half customs duty provided that 75 per cent. of the value of the goods in their finished state, exclusive of any container, is the result of labour performed in and, or of materials produced in the Federation. This provision did not grant any relief to the manufacturers of Chinese sauce in the Island of Penang. But since 1954 preferential duty treatment has been extended to the industry from time to time on the application by members of the association.

(5) That the Chinese sauce is manufactured from the following raw materials, namely:

- (i) soya beans.
- (ii) flour.
- (iii) salt.

All these materials are non-dutiable goods and can be imported freely into the Principal Customs Area in the Federation.

(6) That manufacturers in the Federation of Chinese sauce, therefore, enjoy better privilege in their business for the following reasons:

- (a) the raw materials purchased in the Federation and in Penang have the same price,
- (b) the manufacturers in the Federation need not have to pay any customs duty on their product.
- (c) the manufacturers in the Federation need not have to incur heavy transport charges in delivering their goods to the shops. Whereas the manufacturers in the Island of Penang have to pay heavy import charges to transport their goods to the customers in the Federation,
- (d) the manufacturers in the Federation need not have to pay warehousing

charges. Whereas Penang manufacturers have to incur warehousing charges until the goods are delivered to their customers,

- (e) the manufacturers in the Federation would not have to bear any loss on old unsold stocks which are returned by the retailers. Whereas the manufacturers in the Island of Penang would suffer loss on the duty already paid on the old unsold stocks which have to be destroyed.

(7) That therefore the market price of the Penang produce exceed the Federation produce by 40 per cent. That in spite of this unfair burden on the Penang manufacturers, they have managed to carry on their business with what little profits they make on the sales in Penang.

(8) That for the above reasons, the amount of Chinese sauce manufactured in Penang and imported into the Federation has now greatly reduced. It would therefore appear that the Federation Government is only receiving a negligible amount in customs duty collected from the importers of Chinese sauce from Penang.

(9) That the imposition of $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. customs duty on the Chinese sauce manufactured in Penang amount to a direct tax on the industries' labour and not on the manufactured goods itself as the raw materials can be freely imported into the Federation. That anomaly is ruining the industry as they cannot hope to compete successfully with their counterparts in the Federation unless this unfair handicap is totally removed.

(10) That Your Petitioners believe that the Government should now revive and encourage this age-old industry in Penang by granting them tax relief by abolishing the customs duty imposed on Chinese sauce imported into the Federation. A tax relief, if granted by the Government, will encourage the industry in Penang and they will be able to produce first class Chinese sauce for export to foreign countries.

....."

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the texts of these two petitions will give us an idea of what the petitioners are driving at and of the hardships caused to the industries. Beside the sauce and jewellery industries, there are also other existing industries in Penang which have, from time to time, complained about hardships caused to their respective industry: we have the butchers who manufacture lard making complaint on the same lines; and not so long ago there were complaints made through the Alliance back-benchers with regard to fruits grown in the Island of Penang, and by some arrangements, I believe, the Ministry agreed to grant some exemption.

Apart from existing industries, there is also the problem of new industries. With the present Customs structure, it is well-nigh impossible for any new industry to start in the Island of Penang. For example, if somebody feels like starting a shirt factory, he would start a shirt factory in the Federation rather than in Penang, because as far as the Government is concerned Customs duty will have to be paid on the shirt itself and no differentiation is made with regard to the value of the raw material as distinct from the value of workmanship that is put into the shirt. My contention is that I am not asking the Government to give manufacturers in Penang special privileges—I am merely asking that they be treated fairly, that some steps be taken to review the whole Customs duty structure, so that if duty is to be paid on shirts manufactured in Penang steps be taken to see to it that duty is payable on the raw material and not on the value of the shirt itself. This analogy can be applied to all the other products, and it is only by so doing that Penang will be placed on a parity with the other States in the Federation and it will enjoy similar facilities which, I think, is due to Penang Island, which is after all one of the States of the Federation.

Secondly, if we were to carry this principle to its logical conclusion, it is only fair and it is only right that exemption should also be granted for raw materials which are imported by manufacturers in the Federation for manufacturing products. Just to give a simple example, let us say that we have somebody in Kelantan interested in manufacturing *batek sarong*: he will have to import the raw materials from outside, but as the raw materials come into the Federation he will have to pay duty on the cloth in spite of the fact that the finished *batek sarongs* are eventually re-exported back to Penang Island. In this particular case of the manufacture of *batek sarongs*, if such *sarongs* are to be re-exported to Penang or places outside the Federation, a manufacturer would find it more profitable to do it in Penang Island. But how is he going to ask skilled workers in

Kelantan, who have families in Kelantan to move out of Kelantan to Penang, in order to enjoy this advantage? I personally feel that it is within the powers of the Government to assist, but at the present moment I am afraid that the Government has not really taken steps to assist the people and to really increase the productivity of the Federation.

Sir, if steps were taken along the lines suggested by me, the overall production in this country will definitely increase. Industries in Penang which have been crippled will be revived. New industries can start. One must realise, and I think the Honourable the Minister of Commerce and Industry has time and again told us that it is his policy to encourage industry not only in Petaling Jaya but also elsewhere in the Federation, that unless steps are taken along the line suggested by me, it is well-nigh impossible for industries to find a foot-hold in the Island of Penang; and as time goes on one may find, because of the fact that the birth rate in Penang is increasing just as rapidly as elsewhere in the Federation, that unless something is done on this question the rate of productivity in Penang may be even lower with the result that the standard of living in Penang will also be lower than elsewhere in the Federation.

The Government may say that my motion has come up a few years too late because they have already taken steps to see to it that exemption is granted to certain deserving cases who made applications to the Government. Well, I must say here that if any steps of this nature are to be taken, they must be taken as a matter of policy and they must be granted to all irrespective of whether one makes application to the Government or otherwise. One must realise that as far as small producers are concerned, some of them are not even aware of the law; one may not be even aware of the procedure to be adopted as far as the granting of exemption is concerned.

As regards the granting of exemption, it must be granted after full investigation is made into every case

concerned, because I have heard from certain sources that although exemption is granted for raw materials imported, sometimes it has been done so indiscriminately that one is left to suspect whether exemption of such nature is justified or otherwise. I have had an occasion of hearing complaints made to me by certain people that a certain manufacturer, a certain spinning mill, was given exemption from export duty thereby allowing him to import what is described as grey cloth into the Federation of Malaya. We have been told that because it is consistent with Government policy to encourage industries in the Federation of Malaya that exemption was granted to this spinning mill, which is by the way a pioneer industry, which by the way is an industry run by a Shanghaiese who was privileged enough to obtain pioneer status, and as a result he also applied for exemption and was granted exemption. So many bales of grey cloth were granted exemption because it is going to be manufactured into raw materials, and I was told that the actual manufacturing process lies in dyeing this grey cloth into a dyed material and that constitutes a finished product. But the point is this—I may be wrong but this is the information I have obtained and I sincerely hope that the Ministry concerned will look into this matter—the point is that exemption has been granted to more grey cloth than the manufacturer can possibly treat in a particular month. For example, just taking an arbitrary figure to demonstrate, perhaps, the plant is only capable of treating a thousand or two thousand bales and yet they were granted exemption for more than what they are capable of doing, and an analysis of labour utilised by the plant itself will also demonstrate this fact. So my contention is this: in this question of exemption, it should be an overall analysis of the industries as a whole and not merely to consider quite haphazardly every application as it comes in because, if we were to do along such lines, there is a tendency for abuse and there is also a tendency for people to feel that it has been done not on a fair basis.

Therefore, in the light of what I have said, I would like to urge the Ministry concerned to give consideration to this matter and to devise ways and means whereby they can implement this very important Government policy of increasing productivity in this country.

Sir, I beg to move—

That this House is of the view that the Minister of Finance should review the whole structure of Customs Duties so that:

- (1) Products of Penang origin can find a market in the Mainland of the Federation to compete with the products produced in the Mainland on a free and equal basis, and
- (2) raw materials imported into the Mainland of the Federation for manufacturing purposes should be exempted from payment of Customs Duties if such manufactured products are to be exported to territories outside the Mainland.

Enche' V. Veerappen (Seberang Selatan): Sir, I beg to second the motion.

Enche' Mohamed Yusof bin Mahmud (Temerloh): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya bangun menentang usul ini dengan alasan ia-itu usul ini akan membawa satu keuntungan yang besar kepada mereka² yang di-sebutkan oleh Yang Berhormat membawa usul itu. Dalam ucapan Yang Berhormat itu tadi berkehendakkan supaya orang² di-Pulau Pinang itu mendapat sama taraf dengan negeri² lain dalam Persekutuan Tanah Melayu. Jadi dalam usul ini saya nampak ia-lah jika ada perkara² yang menyusahkan maka bangun-lah Yang Berhormat itu untuk tampil ka-hadapan meminta pertimbangan sama rata itu, akan tetapi Yang Berhormat itu tidak menerangkan apakah keuntungan-nya yang telah didapati oleh orang² Pulau Pinang ia-itu dengan free port. Jadi kalau sa-kiranya Yang Berhormat itu betul² berkehendakkan sama rata dengan lain² itu saya perchaya patut Yang Berhormat itu membawa usul supaya Pulau Pinang itu di-tutup sahaja free port dengan segala undang² kastam dijalankan terus dari Pulau Pinang.

Jadi usul ini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sa-umpama satu perkataan Inggeris ia-itu "Head I win tail you lose" jadi itu-

lah sebab-nya saya katakan bahawa usul ini tidak sa-suai dan tidak patut di-majukan dalam Dewan ini.

Enche' Tan Cheng Bee (Bagan): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I was wondering when the Honourable mover of the motion read out the petitions from the Goldsmiths Association and the Sauce Manufacturers Association, and when he referred to those petitions as being sent from the members of those Associations in Penang and Province Wellesley, whether the members of those Associations from Province Wellesley did really understand the nature of the petitions when they signed them, because I am sure that if they did really know the nature of the petitions they would have realised that the Penang Goldsmiths and Sauce Manufacturers have all the advantages as a result of the free port status of Penang, whereas the Goldsmiths and Sauce Manufacturers who are members of the Goldsmiths Association and Sauce Manufacturers Association of Province Wellesley have their finished products made in Province Wellesley and sent to Penang so that they can compete with the Penang manufacturers of these products. That is why I said I am doubtful whether they did really know the nature of those petitions when they signed them. I also believe that if there are any complaints to make about the customs checks at the customs barrier at Butterworth, it is the Province Wellesley people . . .

Mr. Speaker: That is not relevant. You must confine your remarks to the motion before the House.

Enche' Tan Cheng Bee: The mover mentioned about the inconvenience of the customs checks, Sir. Therefore, I am referring to it. I think it would be more appropriate for the Province Wellesley people to complain.

Enche' Tan Phock Kin: On a point of explanation. I made no mention about customs checks and customs barriers. It is only stated in passing by the petitioners and it is not relevant at all to my motion, because I am not concerned with customs checks and customs barriers.

Mr. Speaker: Customs check is not relevant to the motion—that is my ruling.

Enche' Tan Cheng Bee: I think the Penang manufacturers should be very happy with the position they are in; they should realise that they have the benefit of the free port. We, the Province Wellesley people, have to get our things from Penang and pay duty on the articles we buy from Penang. And since Province Wellesley has now been chosen as the place to which these goldsmiths and sauce manufacturers prefer to come over to erect their factories for manufacturing finished products and open up their shops, I still doubt if they really have signed those petitions knowing the nature of the petitions. Thank you.

Enche' Tan Siew Sin: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have listened with great interest to the speech of the Honourable Member for Tanjong, but I do not think that he has produced sufficient and convincing reasons in support of his proposition.

Since the Honourable mover has divided his motion into two parts, it will be necessary for me to deal with the motion in the sequence in which they have been put up. I will first deal with the first part.

Honourable Members may be aware that the number of dutiable items in the tariff is 745, of which there are just over 250 items to which a preferential rate applies. Products of Penang Island origin are entitled to the preferential, i.e. lower, rate of duty in every case where such a rate is prescribed.

The application of import duties in the Principal Customs Area to goods of Island origin entering the mainland is a direct consequence of its status as a free port, as a number of my Honourable friends on this side of the House have tried to point out. Indeed, by virtue of this status I consider that the Island is in fact enjoying the best of both worlds to a considerable extent—it enjoys all the advantages of a free port and its residents are not required to contribute to Federal revenue through the payment of import duties

on a majority of consumer goods, unlike other Federation residents, while certain goods of Island origin are accorded special tariff treatment on entry into the mainland.

The value for duty assessment purposes of goods consigned to and imported into Penang Island and subsequently removed to the mainland, provided that the necessary requirements enabling identification to be made are fulfilled, is the price which the importer into Penang Island would pay in the Island, that is, the Penang Island profit element in the value of the goods as delivered on the mainland, is disregarded in assessing their value for duty purposes. This is a concession in favour of the Island's transit trade, which is not for instance enjoyed by Singapore traders.

As regards the Island's own products, I have already stated that they are eligible for the lower preferential rate of duty where such a rate applies to any item. That, however, is not all. In addition, a considerable range of goods for which no such preferential rate of duty is prescribed, is eligible for exemption from one-half of the standard rate of duty applicable to the item concerned. This covers, among other industrial products, meat and meat preparations, whether canned or not, chocolate, sweets and confectionery, sauces—about which the Honourable Member for Tanjong was so eloquent but on which apparently he did not know very much as usual (*Laughter*)—furniture and fixtures of wood, rattan (or rotan), cane, basket-work, base metals and alloys thereof and manufactured articles of basket-work and wickerwork not otherwise provided for.

Again, by virtue of the Customs Duties (Exemption) (Amendment) (No. 2) Order, all the main fruits grown on the Island are completely exempt from duty on entry into the mainland. Thus, Honourable Members will agree that so far from being insensitive to Penang Island's position, the Government can be said to have taken more than due cognisance of its legitimate requirements.

I presume the desire of the Honourable mover is that products originating from the Island should compete on equal terms with those of the mainland in the entire Federation market. That situation can be achieved, I suggest, only if Penang Island comes within the tariff wall of the mainland which would mean the Island becoming part of the Principal Customs Area or P.C.A. It must be remembered that Penang Island manufacturers obtain all their raw materials free of import duty and if their finished products obtained free entry into the P.C.A. they would secure an unfair advantage *vis-à-vis* mainland manufacturers who must pay duty on their raw materials in many cases. Apparently what the Honourable mover really desires is that Penang should not only be a free port but be accorded equal treatment as compared with the other States of the Federation—it should be more equal than the equals.

In my opinion the present treatment of the Island's agricultural and industrial products exported to the mainland is very liberal considering that it also enjoys free port status. The Federation for its part loses revenue directly through maintaining its free port status and indirectly through the smuggling which inevitably occurs between the Island and the mainland. At a conservative estimate this concession costs the people of the rest of the Federation about ten million good Malayan dollars a year.

Producers there cannot expect to have the best of both worlds to a greater extent than at present and must either accept the consequences of being outside the Principal Customs Area or agree to Penang Island losing its free port status. The Penang Government accepts that the payment of import duty of goods exported to the mainland is an inevitable consequence of the maintenance of the Island's free port status.

The Honourable mover has implied that sufficient recognition has not been given to the position of the Island. This is not so and, in fact, as I have

already explained, it actually enjoys a special if not unfair position *vis-à-vis* the other States of the Federation. In other words, the Honourable mover wants Penang Island not only to be put on the same basis as the remaining States of the Federation, he also wants it to have something else which the other States do not have, i.e., free port status. I suggest, Sir, that this is hardly a reasonable attitude to take.

I would go further and say that the relationship between the Island and the Principal Customs Area will never be satisfactory until the Customs tariff of the Principal Customs Area is applied to Penang Island also. If this were done, and it is considered necessary to continue the free port facilities of the Island in order to preserve its entrepot trade, this could be achieved by means of a bonded area in which dutiable goods could be held under Customs control until their owners decide whether to re-export them or pay duty on them. There is no reason why this area, if proved necessary, should be on the Island itself—it might well be adjacent to the proposed Bagan Luar wharves on the mainland or at Prai. Extension of the Principal Customs Area tariff to Penang Island would *ipso facto* enable all its produce to enter what is now the P.C.A. without duty or any form of Customs control, and so achieve entirely the object for which the Honourable mover of the motion proposes a review of the whole structure of Customs duties. This part of the motion is a further example of Penang Island's long standing feeling that it is entitled to have its bread buttered on both sides at the expense of the Principal Customs Area and all the rest of the world.

Sir, let us now turn to the second part of the Honourable mover's motion. This urges that I should review the whole structure of Customs duties so that raw materials imported into the mainland of the Federation or, in other words, the Principal Customs Area, for manufacturing purposes should be exempted from payment of Customs duties if such

manufactured products are to be exported to territories outside the mainland. This is a sweeping proposal couched in the most general terms, and yet, Sir, to my horror I noted that the Honourable Member for Tanjong took very great pains to warn the Government not to give such a general exemption on the ground that it could be abused. In fact, he quoted the case of the alleged abuse of the concession given to a manufacturing firm situated, I believe, in South Johore in respect of grey cloth. In other words, he blows hot and cold at the same time. It needs to be remembered that the raw materials of certain industries can be the final products of other industries. Ethyl alcohol and sulphuric acid are two cases in point. These two items are the raw materials of a number of industries and therefore any action to grant general exemption from import duty in respect of these products will have the effect of crippling the domestic ethyl alcohol and sulphuric acid industries. This is not, I think, what the Honourable mover wants. Further, I should mention that such a policy of prior exemption from duty on raw materials can only work if there is adequate Customs control of the use to which such exempted materials are put, otherwise the whole purpose will be defeated by the tendency to abuse the concession of the revenue will in turn suffer. It has to be faced that the Customs staffing position is such that it will not be practicable nor is it a sound proposition to station Customs personnel in each of the many factories, most of them small, scattered throughout the country to supervise the use to which the exempted materials are put in a variety of industries.

It is also necessary to bear in mind that in a number of cases the imported raw materials incorporated into locally manufactured products may be used in such small quantities that the duties thereon will not materially effect the cost of production. In such cases, particularly where the imported goods which compete with the finished products attract a sufficiently high rate of duty so as to afford the home manufacturers a reasonable

margin of protection, there can be little or no justification for exempting such raw materials from import duty.

Perhaps the Honourable Member is unaware of the fact that Government in 1958 set up a body known as the Tariff Advisory Committee to consider and advise on applications by manufacturers and intending manufacturers in the Federation for such Government assistance as tariff protection, duty-free entry of raw materials, drawback of duty paid on materials used in the local manufacture of goods which are subsequently exported, or any other assistance. On the advice of this Committee, considerable assistance has already been given to a number of industries in the Federation as my colleague the Honourable Minister of Commerce and Industry will confirm. I commend this system for its flexibility providing as it does, for consideration of applications on the merits of each case and ensuring that where recommendations are made for assistance involving a loss of revenue to the Government, adequate conditions are prescribed so that the industry in question can develop on a sound basis. Thus, to mention only a few instances, raw materials for the local plastic manufacturing industry, certain raw materials in the paint manufacturing industry, the metallic thread used in the "kain songkit", have been exempted from duty by an amendment of the Tariff on the recommendation of this Committee. Again the Honourable mover of this motion wax extremely eloquent on the disadvantages being suffered by the "kain songkit" industry in Kelantan blissfully unaware that action has been taken, long before he ever dreamed himself of asking for the concession. We should not be too surprised because we have been so accustomed to his eloquence. Further, the battery manufacturing industry has been given relief from payment of duty on certain raw materials for a specified term of years by the end of which period the manufacturer concerned will be in a position to produce all his battery parts locally. This policy of relating tariff concessions to the development of particular industries

helps to ensure that the revenue does not suffer unduly and it limits the tariff concession to the period for which there is an actual need for it.

Perhaps this request in the second part of the Honourable mover's motion is actuated by his concern for the development of an export potential by domestic industries. In this connection, I should draw his attention to the provisions for drawback of duty prescribed under the Customs Regulations and of which the Honourable Member is apparently totally unaware. I refer in particular to Regulation 42 and the Third Schedule to the Customs Regulations under which drawback of duty is prescribed at varying rates for industries which use particular raw materials which attract duty on import. These provisions allow a refund of duty of up to 7/8ths in respect of the raw materials incorporated in products which are subsequently exported. If there are any local industries which have reasonable grounds for believing that their products have an export potential, they can apply for such a drawback. I can assure this House that such requests will receive the consideration they deserve. In other words it should be clear to Honourable Members that the second part of the Honourable Member's motion is at least two years overdue.

I think it is clear from what I have stated above already that Government has made adequate arrangements to meet the legitimate needs of manufacturers, both actual and potential, in the Federation. Sir, in view of this, the present motion can serve no useful purpose and, accordingly, I call upon the House on the behalf of the Government to reject it.

Enche' Tan Phock Kin: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Honourable the Minister of Finance in replying to my motion has taken the trouble to do so in two parts, and so I shall give my reply in two parts also.

Firstly, with regard to the first part of my motion, it has been pointed out by the Honourable the Minister of Finance and other back-benchers in their replies that Penang is enjoying a

free port status, and which I would describe as a red herring. The Honourable the Minister of Finance has taken the trouble to tell us that if my motion is to be adopted, then the manufacturers in Penang will not merely enjoy equal basis but that it will be having an undue advantage over its counterparts in the Federation of Malaya. I am afraid that when I moved my motion, the Minister of Finance was not, apparently, listening to me carefully or perhaps he is a little bit hard of hearing. I have pointed out very clearly in my elaboration as to why part of the finished product should be exempt from Customs duty. I did not on any occasion refer to the whole product. If I had referred to the whole product, then the Minister of Finance might be quite correct in accusing me of wanting to give the manufacturers in Penang an undue advantage. In my example of shirt manufacturing, I went to the trouble to say that the raw materials and cloth should not be exempt from duty but what should be exempt from Customs duty is the labour that is put into shirt. So, in the light of that explanation, I for one cannot see how a person like the Honourable the Minister of Finance, who professes to know everything under the sun—of course, with assistance rendered by the various Government officials and with that speech obviously prepared by them—can in this House boast of his knowledge. However, I must point out that any reasonable man who had listened to my speech would have come to the conclusion that what I am advocating is that we do not want the manufacturers in Penang to have an undue advantage. It is quite clear that as far as my arguments go, the question as to whether Penang enjoys a free port status or otherwise has nothing to do with my contention—I am concerned only with the question of productivity and the Minister in his reply has on no occasion pointed out to me or to this House that if my motion is complied with, productivity in this country will not increase. Instead he has introduced a red herring by saying that people in Penang is going to enjoy an undue

advantage—an argument that is irrelevant to the motion put forward by me. I am concerned here in putting forward, as I said when I moved my motion, practical measures and if the Honourable Minister of Finance feels that the measures suggested by me are not practicable, then it is for him to demonstrate to this House that the measures put forward by me are impracticable. He failed to do so and on no occasion did he put forward to this House as to why the suggestions put forward by me cannot be implemented.

Therefore, in the light of my explanation, I hope the Honourable Minister will realise the folly of his conclusion and, perhaps, when the vote is taken, he will agree to vote for the approval of this motion.

Coming to second part of my motion, my arguments are the same as the first. My concern is on the question of productivity. If the Government feels that it cannot provide the men, though it is a good measure, I sincerely hope that in the near future when it has the men they will be stationed in various places. I hope the Government will bear this in mind, because it seems to me that what the Honourable Minister is interested in is to introduce matters that have nothing to do whatsoever with my motion. I must grant him that he has all the available facts with the assistance of his Permanent Secretary and various officials of his Ministry to boast about, but nevertheless the point at issue here is the question of productivity. I feel that if the Minister concerned is of the view that the proposals put forward by me will have no effect whatsoever in increasing productivity either in Penang or in the Mainland of the Federation, it is for him to explain, and I regret to say that he has failed to convince me that the proposals put forward by me will not result in increasing productivity in the Federation. Because he has failed miserably to convince me, I do not propose to withdraw my motion. I adopt a very reasonable attitude on such things and if the Honourable Minister had taken the trouble, or

taken the pain, to go into my motion carefully and to listen to my speech carefully, and in the course of his reply to give me convincing arguments as to why he disagrees with me, I would have no hesitation whatsoever to withdraw my motion. It is because he has failed miserably to do so that I feel that I must double my effort to urge him, because of his inattention in listening to my original speech, to reconsider his stand on this matter and to vote with us in approving this motion.

Question put, and negatived.

Sitting suspended at 12.50 p.m.

Sitting resumed at 2.30 p.m.

(Mr. Speaker in the Chair)

ESTABLISHMENT OF DOCK LABOUR BOARD AT THE PORT OF PENANG

(Withdrawal)

Enche' V. David (Bungsar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have learned from the Honourable the Minister of Labour that action has already been taken to set up a Committee to investigate the question of a Dock Labour Board, and, as a result of this, I would like to withdraw Motion No. 12 standing in my name in the Order Paper. I may introduce it at a later stage if it becomes necessary.

Mr. Speaker: According to Standing Order 34 (1) a motion can only be withdrawn by leave of the House. So, I will put the question to the House.

Question put, and agreed to.

Motion accordingly withdrawn.

AMENDMENT OF THE ROAD TRAFFIC ORDINANCE, 1958

Enche' V. David: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move Motion No. 14 standing my name.

Mr. Speaker: No. 13! I have told Honourable Members in the morning that they should re-number their Order Papers.

Enche' V. David: Sorry, Sir. Before I move this motion, I would like to propose a small amendment to the motion as it stands. I have got the written amendment here with me (*forwards the amendment to Mr. Speaker*).

The motion as it stands in the Order Paper reads—

This House hereby resolves that the provisions of the Road Traffic Ordinance, 1958, in particular sections 48 and 133 are arbitrary, giving judicial powers to the Commissioner of Road Transport and that the said provisions should be amended to prevent undemocratic methods.

Sir, the amendment is to delete "sections 48" and to substitute with "sections 49" in line 2, so that the amended motion will read as follows—

This House hereby resolves that the provisions of the Road Traffic Ordinance, 1958, in particular sections 49 and 133 are arbitrary, giving judicial powers to the Commissioner of Road Transport and that the said provisions should be amended to prevent undemocratic methods.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, while moving this motion I am not going to be lengthy in my speech, but specifically I would like to touch on certain important matters which requires the attention of this House. Sir, employees in the road transport industry have become victims of the Road Traffic Ordinance of 1958. The Ordinance, and especially the provisions as stated in the motion, has placed judicial powers in the hands of a civil servant. Sir, I would like to make it clear that I have nothing personally against the Commissioner of Road Transport, but unfortunately I am not prepared to permit judicial powers, which should be in the hands of judicial authorities, to be passed into the hands of civil servants.

Sir, licences to drivers and conductors to-day are granted by the Transport Department which is called as Public Service Vehicle Licences. These licences are granted in order either for a driver or a conductor to work in a bus or a taxi conveying the public.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the present provisions of the Ordinance has given wide powers to the Commissioner who cancels or suspends these Public Service

Vehicle Licences. Suppose an employee is employed in a particular bus company and has his licence suspended for a month or three months, the so-called individual is deprived from working in that industry as a result of which he is deprived of his livelihood. Mr. Speaker, Sir, numerous complaints of this nature have been forwarded to the Department and members representing the road transport workers have made attempts to see the Commissioner to explain the practical difficulties faced by the workers, but no attention has been paid. Sir, the law gives such wide powers, arbitrary powers—in addition to that the law itself is being applied wrongly and, in certain cases, abused by the authorities of the Road Transport Department.

I can remember a case of a taxi driver overtaking the car of a Road Transport official, the next day he was summoned to the office and had his licence suspended for a certain period; and another case of a bus driver of the Sri Jaya Bus Company for talking with the passengers on the present law which brings difficulties to bus drivers, he was summoned by one of the officials to the Road Transport Department and warned, and if he discussed any matters relating to the Road Transport Department or if he complained the matter to the public, he would be liable to be called again and his licence might be suspended or withdrawn. Sir, in this case, I must point out to the Honourable Minister that I can present him a number of deserving cases to be examined if he wishes me to do so. The law as it stands do not take this matter to the court of law where a Magistrate or a Judge could decide matters in an unbiased manner. To-day the only alternative, if such licences are deprived or cancelled by the Registrar of Vehicles, would be to appeal to the Commissioner, and the Commissioner is given the authority and the powers to decide the destiny of the driver or the conductor in question. The Commissioner's decision is final, and the matter cannot be taken up to a court of law. Sir, the taxi drivers and conductors are today faced with many problems, problems such as complaints,

at times, from the public, complaints by employers themselves and complaints by Government officials and all these, when examined, should be examined with an open mind and not with prejudice. Sir, there are cases of taxi drivers who were summoned for parking their cars outside a coffee shop to have tea. Sir, you cannot expect either a taxi driver or a bus driver to be in the taxi or the bus continually for eight hours or more.

The International Standard for Drivers, as specified by the I.L.O. Inland Transport Committee, is that a driver should not drive a vehicle more than five hours, but, however, this is not rectified by the Malayan Government. There should be provisions, in deserving cases, for a taxi driver to park his taxi in front of a coffee shop to have a drink and that he should not be summoned immediately and have his licence suspended or cancelled. Sir, in section 133, paragraph (4), it says:

"A vocational licence may at any time be suspended or revoked by the Registrar by whom it was granted upon the ground that, by reason of his conduct or physical disability, the holder is not a fit and proper person to hold such a licence."

Then paragraph (5), it says:

"Where the Registrar refuses to grant or suspends or revokes a vocational licence, the applicant or licence holder may appeal to the Commissioner, and on such appeal the Commissioner, after such enquiry if any as he thinks necessary, may make such order as he deems fit, and any order so made shall be binding on the Registrar and the appellant."

Sir, this clearly indicates that wide discretionary powers have been vested in the hands of the Commissioner of Road Transport.

Further, Sir, section 49 says:

"Any road transport officer authorised by the Commissioner in writing in that behalf may enter and inspect any motor vehicle in use and for that purpose may require any motor vehicle to be stopped, and may detain any motor vehicle during such time as is required for the inspection, and may require the driver of such motor vehicle to drive it to another place for the purpose of such inspection and may carry out, at the expense of the owner, all such tests and examinations as he considers desirable or necessary to satisfy himself that the provisions as to construction, equipment and use prescribed by this Ordinance or any rules made thereunder have been complied with in respect of the motor vehicle."

Mr. Speaker, Sir, this clearly indicates that the Commissioner has the right to detain a vehicle for any length of period; and it also says:

"Provided that no motor vehicle shall be detained under the provisions of this section for a period exceeding forty-eight hours or such longer period as the Commissioner may by writing authorise in any particular case."

And in the event of the Commissioner being fully kept busy, he can even detain the car concerned for one week which could not be disputed in a Court of law.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, there are many anomalies existing in the present Ordinance and it is right and proper for the Government to review and propose suitable amendments which will not prejudice the taxi drivers and bus drivers and conductors, who are merely working to exist in our society. Sir, I submit that it is desirable in the interest of the working class of this country to review completely these provisions, because judicial powers should not pass into the hands of civil servants in this country.

Sir, I beg to move.

Enche' V. Veerappen: Sir, I beg to second the motion.

Dato' Sardon bin Haji Jubir: Tuan Speaker, saya bangun membangkang chadangan Yang Berhormat Enche' V. David, dan saya suka menerangkan ia itu daripada mula-nya pun saya tidak begitu faham sangat atas tujuan chadangan-nya itu, kerana daripada Seksyen 48 di-tukar pula kepada 49 dan yang kedua Seksyen 133 berkenaan dengan kuasa Pesurojaya Pengangkutan. Jadi saya suka menerangkan di-dalam chadangan ini yang menggunakan perkataan "judicial arbitrary" itu tentu-lah tidak kena pada tempat-nya apabila Pesurohjaya Pengangkutan Jalanraya tidak bersifat sa-bagai bermaharajalela dan tidak bersifat sa-bagai Hakim.

Pertama sa-kali, Seksyen 49 di-dalam Undang² Lalu-Lintas Jalanraya, 1958, Pesurohjaya memberi kuasa kepada Enforcement Officer menahan kenderaan² yang di-fikirkan tidak selamat bagi kegunaan tuan punya kereta dan

kapada sa-siapa yang menaiki kenderaan itu dan pada orang ramai. Kalau kuasa itu tidak di-beri, kereta yang dikatakan tidak selamat membawa sa-siap juga, boleh jadi mendapat kemalangan di-tengah jalan. Maka kuasa itu tentu-lah di-beri kapada pegawai² yang mahir berkenaan dengan kenderaan², dan kuasa yang saperti ini bukan di-Tanah Melayu sahaja ada—saya perchaya Ahli Yang Berhormat itu telah meninjau banyak negeri—bahkan juga di-lain² negeri, baik negeri India, England, Amerika dan seluroh dunia ini memang ada di-beri kuasa kapada pegawai yang tertentu untuk menjaga kebaikan keadaan kenderaan yang digunakan dalam bandar, terutama sa-kali dalam bandar yang ramai, kalau tidak, merbahaya kapada yang menaiki-nya dan kapada orang ramai. Dan perkara ini bukan perkara baharu, perkara ini telah berpuluh tahun ada dalam Tanah Melayu ini, dan Pegawai Kanan di-beri kuasa dalam perkara ini, tetapi pihak yang terkena itu boleh dan ada peluang meminta di-ulang bichara perkara ini kapada Pesurohjaya sendiri, dan Pesurohjaya apabila mendapat rayuan yang sa-macam itu tidak-lah ia bersifat sa-bagai Hakim menimbang-kan-nya, tetapi ia menyiasat sa-halus²-nya daripada dua belah pihak. Dan apabila di-dapati pihak yang kereta-nya kena tahan itu, mengikut Seksyen 49 di-dapati tidak begitu banyak rosak-nya, barangkali dalam tempoh 48 jam, kalau ia mengaku akan membaiki kereta-nya itu, ia akan di-bebas-kan dan boleh-lah jalan sa-mula. Oleh itu tidak-lah boleh mengatakan pegawai yang di-beri kuasa itu menahan kereta lewat daripada 48 jam dan bermaharajalela, sa-balek-nya mereka yang di-katakan teraniaya itu di-beri peluang meminta ulang bichara kapada Pesurohjaya, dan apabila Pesurohjaya menyiasat perkara itu, ia bukan sa-bagai Hakim.

Saya suka menerangkan juga berkenaan dengan kedudukan Undang² Lalu-Lintas Jalanraya, 1958, kalau tidak salah pada tahun 1955 telah ada sa-buah Jawatan-Kuasa Istimewa yang mengandungi ahli² ramai daripada Legislative Councillor, loyar², Peguam Agong sa-bagai sa-orang daripada

“Queen Council” yang mahir dan orang ramai untuk memberikan pandangan supaya kedudukan itu apabila di-jalan-kan kuat-kuasa-nya dapat mengikut kehendak orang ramai, dan Undang² Lalu-Lintas Jalanraya ini telah 3 tahun di-semak dengan sa-halus²-nya sa-belum di-luluskan, ia-itu daripada tahun 1955 sampai tahun 1958. Tuduhan yang di-bawa oleh pencha-dang yang mengatakan ini satu perkara maharajalela ada-lah tidak patut. Kalau Pesurohjaya menjadi Hakim tentu sudah lama perkara ini di-pinda.

Berkenaan dengan syarat yang di-kenakan pada pemandu kereta ia-itu yang membawa bas atau teksi itu ma'ana-nya kenaikan bagi pihak orang awam dan orang ramai. Maka pihak Kerajaan menerusi Pejabat Pengangkutan ini menjaga keamanan orang yang menaiki kenderaan itu, saperti yang di-katakan tadi Public Service Vehicle, erti-nya kenderaan untuk orang ramai. Maka pemandu² sama ada bas dan teksi itu hendak-lah di-kenakan peratoran supaya jangan sampai sa-buah bas yang dalam-nya di-duduki 43 orang dan bas yang kechil 16 orang, pemandu² bas dan lori lari dengan suka hati-nya walau pun di-hadkan 35 batu satu jam, mereka lari 60 batu satu jam—terbalek—umpama-nya 43 orang mati atau 16 orang; tentu-lah di-mana² juga sa-bagai sa-buah Kerajaan yang bertanggung jawab tidak membenarkan atau mengizinkan. Itu-lah sebab-nya sa-belum sa-saorang itu hendak bekerja sa-bagai pemandu bas atau teksi di-kenakan mengambil pepereksaan, dan dalam pepereksaan itu ada di-terangkan: Kamu tidak boleh lari lebeh daripada yang di-hadkan, kalau 35 batu satu jam—35-lah. Kamu tidak boleh berhenti di-tempat² yang kamu suka. Segala syarat dan peratoran ada di-beri. Dengan pengakuan yang mereka bersetuju menyempurnakan syarat itu, maka di-beri-lah kebenaran membawa kereta sama ada bas atau teksi. Maka apabila ia melanggar satu daripada syarat itu, lesen mereka tidak-lah di-potong atau di-tahan sebab ma'alum “manusia sifat-nya silap” mereka di-beri amaran pada pertama kali: jangan buat lagi lari lebeh dari-

pada 35, kerana dalam bas itu ada 40 nyawa. Tetapi kalau kali yang kedua ia melanggar juga, barangkali ia di-tahan sa-lama sa-minggu atau sa-bulan—itu saya ta' tahu—itu kuasa pegawai akan menimbangkan-nya. Tetapi kalau pemandu bas atau teksi itu tidak puas hati sebab lesen hendak menchari makan itu kena tahan, ia boleh minta ulang bichara kapada Pesurohjaya. Pesurohjaya akan memanggil kedua pihak itu, ia bukan sa-bagai Hakim tetapi sa-bagai Pesurohjaya yang menimbangkan dengan sa-halus²-nya, dan ia akan menjalankan kuat-kuasa-nya sa-bagai Pegawai Kanan dalam Pejabat Pengangkutan. Maka undang² ini di-adakan bukan-lah dengan suka hati atau bermaharajalela. Syarat ini di-kenakan dimana² juga negeri dalam dunia ini. Oleh itu saya ta' faham apabila chadangan ini mengatakan Bab 49 dan 133 Pesurohjaya Pengangkutan Jalanraya menggunakan kuat-kuasa bermaharajalela dan sifat-nya sa-bagai Hakim. Yang sa-benar-nya tidak.

Saya suka menerangkan kapada pihak penchadang, sungguh pun chadangan-nya minta di-pinda, tetapi saya tidak mendengar apa yang hendak di-chadangkan di-pinda itu dan apa ganti-nya. Sa-bagai Menteri yang bertanggung jawab menguchapkan satinggi² terima kaseh kapada Ahli Yang Berhormat itu sa-kira-nya beliau sanggup menunjukkan kapada saya: ini tidak bagus—saya chadangkan bagini. Barangkali saya akan mengadakan sa-buah Jawatan-Kuasa untuk membetulkan dan menyemak jangan sampai kita di-katakan tidak mendengar kehendak orang ramai, sebab undang² ini hendak di-jalankan mengikut kehendak orang ramai untuk kebaikan dan keamanan orang ramai.

Saya suka memberi ingatan kapada penchadang dan Ahli² Yang Berhormat sakalian dalam Dewan Ra'ayat ini, yang mana telah beberapa kali meminta di-ikhtiarkan pemandu² lori yang laju itu patut juga di-adakan satu sekatan—saya pun termenong—sa-hingga hari ini tidak ada satu chadangan yang sa-macam itu. Pada hal pemandu bas dan teksi ada syarat sebab membawa nyawa orang ramai,

teksi itu walau pun membawa 4 orang tetapi nyawa juga; tetapi tentang lori tidak ada nyawa melainkan barang²—ia tidak tahu—kalau bas melanggar 43 orang itu mati. Maka saya sedang memeriksa dan sudah pun selesai, barangkali tidak berapa lama lagi akan di-gezetkan (gazette), ia-itu undang² atau peratoran pemandu lori ini pun hendak di-kenakan satu syarat memakai lesen atau kebenaran membawa lori itu tidak terlampau laju dan tidak dengan suka² hati dan tidak mengikut syarat yang di-tetapkan itu supaya dapat mengamankan orang ramai, dapat menyelamatkan jiwa serta dapat juga menyelamatkan tuan punya lori itu ia-itu kalau bertempoh tentulah ranap, dan tuan punya lori itu akan rugi walau pun ada ansoran—itu pun bukan boleh dapat dengan sa-penoh-nya daripada Ansoran Kompeni itu—saya tahu.

Maka di-sini saya suka meminta kapada Yang Berhormat itu kira-nya ada chadangan yang ada ia hendak meminta di-tukarkan, kita boleh timbangan, tetapi macham mana-kah ia katakan dzalim oleh sebab pemandu teksi itu tidak boleh berhenti di-hadapan kedai kopi. Sa-benar-nya kalau hendak minum senang sahaja ia-itu berhenti di-tempat yang ditentukan public stand kerana kalau di-tarohkan di-hadapan kedai itu terutama sa-kali menutup jalan. Yang kedua-nya bukan teksi itu hendak minum kopi tetapi derebar-nya yang hendak minum kopi. Maka kalau-lah sebab itu (*Ketawa*) hendak di-katakan kita dzalim, itu memang tidak betul sama sa-kali.

Saya harap-lah segala bab² yang ada di-dalam Road Traffic itu hendak-lah di-bacha kerana sudah memang sa-wajib-nya tiap² orang itu menjaga keselamatan-nya. Terutama sa-kali pemandu² kereta² itu membawa keretanya terlampau laju dan ini boleh melanggar orang. Jika melanggar orang dengan sebab laju-nya itu tentu-lah sudah jadi anianya sa-mata². Saya fikir, tentu-lah Ahli Yang Berhormat sakalian bersetuju dengan saya tentang soal mengekalkan undang² ini bagi pemandu teksi, pemandu bas dan bagitu juga pemandu lori. Saya sendiri

pun telah jemu mereka² itu memotong saya, kadang² hingga 80 meter pemandu² itu melarikan kenderaan-nya. Oleh sebab itu saya perchaya Ahli² Yang Berhormat akan menyokong saya kerana mengekalkan undang² ini. Dengan itu dapat-lah menolong menjaga keselamatan orang ramai di-jalan² raya dalam negeri ini.

Enche' Ismail bin Idris (Pulau Pinang Selatan): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya suka hendak menjawab sedikit berkenaan dengan ucapan Yang Berhormat dari Bangsar berkenaan dengan derebar² tidak di-benarkan dudok di-tepi² jalan untok minum kopi. Saya suka hendak menyatakan ia-itu Yang Berhormat itu tentu-lah tahu bahawa City Council Pulau Pinang yang dikuasai oleh Socialist Front sudah pun mengadakan beberapa peratoran supaya derebar² teksi itu di-untokkan pada satu² tempat sahaja bukan-lah di-kedai² kopi dan sa-bagai-nya.

Sa-kira-nya City Council yang dikuasai oleh Socialist Front membuat undang² itu, betapa-kah pula Yang Berhormat itu meminta supaya undang² itu di-buang.

Enche' V. David: Mr. Speaker, Sir, first of all, before replying to the Minister of Transport, I would like to say that the Honourable Member for Penang Selatan has confused himself. He does not know or is yet to know that the Socialist Front does not control the City Council of Penang and that it is not in control of the Road Transport Department. (*Laughter*) The Transport Department is still under the Alliance Government, and when we take over, we will know how to make changes. (*Laughter*).

Enche' Ismail bin Idris: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya minta kebenaran untok memberi keterangan ini.

Enche' V. David: Sir, in replying to the Honourable the Minister of Transport

Mr. Speaker: (*To Enche' V. David*) The Honourable Member wants to give some explanation. Do you give way?

Enche' V. David: Sure!

Enche' Ismail bin Idris: Peratoran itu ada-lah di-buat oleh Jawatan Kuasa City Council.

Mr. Speaker: We leave it at that. Proceed!

Enche' V. David: Thank you, Sir. That does not need an answer at all. The Honourable Minister did say, when I quoted the provisions of sections 49 and 133 of the Transport Ordinance, that he did not know what I was trying to tell. That means—and it gives me the impression or drives me to the conclusion—that the Minister has not gone through the Ordinance himself. Sir, the Minister has said that proposals if suggested to him, he is prepared to accept. My statement earlier in the House was purely on a practical point of view where the problems are faced by the ordinary drivers and conductors in this country. The Minister did mention that cases of this nature can always be appealed to the Commissioner. To my opinion, I think, Sir, the Commissioner of Road Transport cannot become a judge or can he assume the role of a judge for the very fact that when his subordinates forward him a report, he is to a certain extent obliged to stand-by with the report and not let down his subordinates. Sir, therefore, usually his decision will be biased or likely to be biased by virtue of his position as the Commissioner of Road Transport, and reports submitted by his subordinates have to be supported. So the argument by the Minister, who has been a member of the Bar some time at least, that the Commissioner can hear to appeals is really surprising.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, he did say that certain bus drivers do drive at sixty miles per hour. Well the Traffic Police have been assigned with the job of controlling the speed of cars, taxis and buses. Well, if the Traffic Police fail in their duties to discharge the assignment, it is not the responsibility of the public or others. But as far as the Road Transport Department is concerned, it is its responsibility to see that the bus drivers and taxi

drivers are not prosecuted for no offence committed. There have been several cases in regard to overtaking which I have quoted. In one of such cases—just purely for overtaking the car of an official of the Transport Department—a P.S.V's licence was suspended. So in cases where suspension takes place for two or three months, the driver is penalised and is unable to continue with his work. The employer who employs him is not affected by this but only the employee. The moment a driver or conductor is suspended, the employer recruits a new driver or a conductor who carries on with the job. But the driver who has been on the job for at least some time is deprived from livelihood and becomes unemployed.

Sir, the Minister also quoted that the Road Transport Ordinance was drafted by eminent members appointed by the former Federal Legislative Council. We know, Sir, that at that time the conditions in this country were quite different. And today there are new developments which have to be borne in mind. With the present circumstances, I am of the opinion that the existing Transport Ordinance and Regulations need revision and should be amended with suitable amendments which would comply with the present requirements. My Union, the Transport Workers Union, is prepared to offer constructive suggestions if the Minister requires, but not for his reference to be kept in the file but for implementation if he is prepared to do so. My Union is prepared to suggest when and where suitable amendments should be introduced to the Road Traffic Ordinance, 1958.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, once again I submit that the motion as it stands need to be supported because there are many anomalies existing in the Road Traffic Ordinance, 1958.

Question put, and negatived.

LANTEKAN PEGAWAI² DAN GURU² PELAJARAN DEWASA

Enche' Othman bin Abdullah (Tanah Merah): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya

mohonkan menchadangkan satu usul ia-itu:

Bahawa Majlis ini menyatakan kesal-nya atas ada-nya amal pileh kaseh oleh Kementerian Luar Bandar dalam menjalankan kerja memberi jawatan² pegawai² dan guru² Pelajaran Dewasa kepada orang² yang menyokong Perikatan yang kadang² tidak pun mempunyai kelayakan untuk memegang jawatan itu, dan menuntut supaya amal itu di-rentikan.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, usul ini dikemukakan di-dalam Dewan ini dengan tujuan dan maksud supaya ikhtiar² Kerajaan dalam membasmi buta huruf di-kampung² atau di-luar bandar itu dapat sokongan dan kejayaan daripada penduduk² di-luar bandar. Maka dengan beberapa pengalaman yang telah kita temui dan kejadian² yang telah berlaku ada-lah menunjukkan bahawa kerja atau usaha kearah membanteras buta huruf atau pun di-dalam mengajar orang² kampung atau penduduk² di-luar bandar itu supaya tahu menulis dan membaca tidak akan dapat hasil yang memuaskan sa-bagaimana yang kita jangkakan oleh kerana di-sebalek kerja itu terdiri anasir² politik dalam parti pemerintah. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, buta huruf di-luar bandar ada-lah salah satu daripada peninggalan² pusaka daripada penjajah. Penjajah telah meninggalkan satu daripada beberapa pusaka² yang di-antara lain terlalu besar bahaya-nya ia-itu-lah buta huruf. Di-kampung atau di-luar bandar kita temui buta huruf, mereka tidak pandai membaca dan mereka tidak pandai menulis. Dan dasar buta huruf ya'ani mengurangkan pelajaran kepada ra'ayat dan membiarkan mereka tetap tinggal dengan kebodohan dan tidak mempunyai atau mendapat pelajaran yang agak tinggi kerana dengan pelajaran yang tinggi itu sahaja penjajah tidak akan kekal di-dalam negeri ini.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, oleh kerana kita memandangkan bahawa peninggalan pusaka penjajah itu ada-lah merosakkan kepada masyarakat kita sekarang ini dan tidak-lah dapat penduduk² kita itu mengisi dan menjalankan negara kita yang merdeka ini supaya ra'ayat negeri ini lebeh chergas, dan mendapat tahu ma'ana pergolakan politik atau apa² juga di-alam ini dapat di-ketahui dengan baik-nya. maka

ra'ayat itu perlu-lah dan mesti-lah chelek mata-nya tahu menulis dan membacha. Apa lagi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, negara kita menjunjong tinggi Undang² demokrasi. Ra'ayat yang sedar sahaja yang tahu kapada membacha dan menulis dapat memikir dan menimbangkan sa-suatu yang berlaku di-dalam masyarakat dan negara-nya dan mereka sahaja-lah yang dapat mengembangkan demokrasi itu sendiri. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, maka memandangkan daripada kepentingan² demokrasi dan kepentingan² masyarakat di-masa yang akan datang maka ka-arrah ini-lah kerja di-antara lain Kementerian Pembangunan Luar Bandar di-utamakan. Saya mengharap, dan kita pun mengharap supaya kerja² yang di-buat ini—di-dalam membasmikan buta huruf di-kampong² akan lekas di-laksanakan dan insha' Allah sedikit demi sedikit buta huruf tidak akan lagi menchengkam masyarakat kita di-kampong².

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, satu daripada chara² yang kita nampak yang di-lakukan oleh Kerajaan sekarang ini di-dalam memberi dan menjalankan kerja membasmikan buta huruf ini tentu-lah kita tahu bahawa yang menjadi pokok daripada pembasmian buta huruf di-kampong² ada-lah guru²-nya. Guru² yang mengajar di-kampong² itu dan mereka² yang di-tugaskan mengajar di-kampong² kapada orang² dewasa yang ta' tahu menulis dan membacha itu. Kita tengok sekarang ini dan kita telah perhatikan sendiri ia-itu guru² itu terdiri dari orang² parti—Setia Usaha parti chawangan UMNO atau Yang di-Pertua-nya di-kawasan itu. Di-dalam negeri Kelantan dan Trengganu juga negeri² yang lain, Pahang, Kedah dan lain² telah saya selideki, mereka² ini telah di-beri kerja oleh Jabatan Kementerian Pembangunan Luar Bandar; ini ta' tahu-lah saya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, barangkali juga dengan tujuan dan maksud supaya mereka ini dapat sara hidup ala kadar sa-telah mereka itu tidak dapat tempat² yang lain. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya tidak-lah hendak meletakkan perasangka politik di-dalam usul saya ini tetapi suatu kenyataan telah berlaku di-mana² juga pun.

Di-dalam jawapan yang telah di-jawab oleh Yang Berhormat Timbalan Perdana Menteri kapada soalan bertulis yang di-tanya oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat daripada Pasir Mas Hulu, dalam jawapan oleh Yang Berhormat Timbalan Perdana Menteri yang disebutkan di-sini ia-itu jawatan² ini erti-nya Adult Education Organiser, jawatan ini tidak ada scheme gaji di-buat berkenaan kelayakan dan pengalaman yang di-kehendaki, oleh kerana bagi sementara ini kerja pentadbiran ada-lah pegawai² yang di-pinjam daripada jabatan² lain. Ini satu daripada jawapan yang telah di-berikan oleh Yang Berhormat Timbalan Perdana Menteri. Di-dalam usul ini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, State Adult Education Organiser di-sebutkan dalam jawatan-nya ini, sa-patut-nya kalau-lah pun hendak di-lantek pegawai Kerajaan supaya dia menjadi State Adult Education Organiser biar-lah daripada mereka² yang mempunyai pengalaman di-dalam soal pelajaran dan pendidekan. Sebab-nya, supaya dapat kita membasmikan buta huruf di-kampong² ia-itu orang² yang sudah dewasa dan kadang² pekak dan kadang² sudah buta biji mata-nya dan sudah berumor, bukan-lah pemuda² kerana pemuda itu sedikit sa-banyak mereka telah belajar dan telah masuk sekolah² kebangsaan dan sekolah Melayu dahulu. Apa yang menjadi tugas ia-lah menchelekan orang² yang betul² dewasa dan orang² yang tidak tahu tulis, bacha supaya mereka dapat menulis sa-bagaimana yang kita hajatkan. Tetapi apa yang kita tahu dalam negeri Pahang, di-dalam negeri Pahang State Adult Education Organiser-nya itu di-lantek daripada sa-orang Health Inspector. Jadi, apa-kah hubungan-nya sa-orang Health Inspector (Merinyu Kesihatan), boleh menjadi State Adult Education Organiser. Pada hal dia-nya itu hanya Merinyu Kesihatan tetapi yang menjadi penyakit sekarang ini ia-lah buta huruf dan juga sa-bagai Organiser di-dalam sa-buah negeri bagitu besar di-lantek daripada sa-orang yang di-sebutkan Health Inspector. Jadi saya rasa, tidak kena dengan tempat chara yang demikian itu dan saya rasa oleh kerana pileh kaseh-lah menyebabkan perkara

ini timbul lebeh banyak. Saya rasa, perkara yang saperti ini patut-lah dihindarkan sa-banyak²-nya dan sa-jauh²-nya supaya tujuan wang Kerajaan, wang ra'ayat yang di-churahkan di-dalam pembentokan membasmikan buta huruf itu dapat sa-imbang dengan tujuan dan maksud kita.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, dalam jawapan Yang Berhormat Timbalan Perdana Menteri mengatakan ia-itu kelas ini ada terbahagi kapada dua—(a) dan (b), kelas membacha dan menulis—(i) Lulus Darjah VI (Darjah IV sa-belum perang) Sekolah Melayu. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, pada pendapat saya orang yang sudah lulus Darjah IV Sekolah Melayu pada masa sa-belum perang, rasa saya kalau hendak di-jadikan sa-bagai sa-orang guru kapada orang² dewasa—orang² kampung boleh-lah juga, tetapi hasil-nya tidak akan memuaskan. Chuma yang menghairankan saya pula ada beberapa tempat dalam kawasan saya ia-itu guru yang mengajar di-situ yang saya telah bertanya darjah berapa ia lulus—dia hanya lulus Darjah III Sekolah Kebangsaan. Kerja-nya Peraih Ikan dan oleh kerana lulus Darjah III Sekolah Kebangsaan—Sekolah Melayu dahulu dan sekarang menjadi Peraih Ikan, tetapi oleh kerana ia pandai berchakap sadikit maka ia menjadi Setia-Usaha UMNO chawangan di-situ, maka State Organiser Negeri Kelantan yang barangkali ada kuasa-nya melantek hamba Allah ini menjadi guru kapada sekolah buta huruf di-situ. Chuba tuan² fikir, apa akan jadi kapada pelajar dewasa ini kalau orang itu mithal-nya lulus Darjah III Sekolah Kebangsaan, kemudian kerja-nya katakan-lah kita ta' boleh menghenakan sa-saorang itu, tetapi Peraih Ikan. Kerja Peraih Ikan ini ta' ada masa langsung untuk hendak mendidek orang² kampung, sebab kadang² ikan itu datang pukul 4 petang, kadang² pukul 7 malam jadi macham², sa-hingga tidak dapat ia menjalankan kerja-nya dengan betul. Jadi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, di-sini nampak oleh saya tentu-lah oleh kerana pileh kaseh maka di-lakukan-lah pemilihan kapada hamba Allah ini, oleh kerana ia telah berjasa sa-banyak sadikit sa-bagai Setia-Usaha atau Yang

di-Pertua UMNO chawangan di-situ. Jadi boleh-lah di-katakan di-negeri Kelantan yang saya tahu 100 peratus semua-nya di-lantek menjadi guru kelas dewasa itu di-lantek daripada orang² parti. Kalau di-lantek daripada orang parti, saya takut satu perkara, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ia-itu nanti ada rasa berpihak², berpuak² dalam kampung, sebab kita sekarang hendak membena masharakat, hendak membena satu masharakat kampung yang sa-suai dengan mereka itu sendiri dan tidak berpechah-belah dan kalau sa-kira-nya parti-lah yang masok champor dalam perkara ini dan hamba Allah yang mengajar di-kelas dewasa ini membuka kelas-nya di-pejabat UMNO dalam kawasan itu, bila ia bawa ka-pejabat UMNO dalam kawasan itu—bukan semua orang dalam kawasan itu orang UMNO, ada orang UMNO, ada orang tidak UMNO dan ada juga orang bebas yang ta' ada masok sa-barang parti dan kalau ini berlaku maka berma'ana-lah orang ini telah membawa masok orang² itu ka-dalam pejabat UMNO, kemudian yang di-ajar di-situ, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, bukan soal buta huruf, sebab saya sendiri menengok di-situ, pada suatu malam, yang belajar di-situ orang² muda macham saya, macham kawan² dan sahabat yang lain yang telah bersekolah. Jadi yang di-cheritakan itu bukan-lah mengajar a, b, c tetapi cherita parti sedangkan ia mendapat allowance daripada pelajaran dewasa. Mungkin agak-nya Yang Berhormat Timbalan Perdana Menteri ta' tahu hal ini, tetapi kami yang di-kampung tahu hal ini dan kami kesalkan benar kalau sa-kira-nya perkara ini berlaku berlarutan, dan berpanjangan.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, menchampori dasar parti dalam pelajaran dewasa ini, rasa saya terlalu merbahaya, sebab dengan chara demikian akan memecahkan kita sama kita saperti mana yang telah berlaku dengan masok-nya pengaruh parti dalam sa-suatu kerja itu, maka saya khuatir kerja ini akan hanchor mithal-nya yang sedang berlaku dalam *Utusan Melayu* pada hari ini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, oleh kerana ada pengaruh parti di-situ boleh jadi orang itu ikhlas niat-nya, elok maksud-

nya tetapi oleh kerana pengaruh parti itu di-paksakan kepada *Utusan Melayu* maka usaha akhbar kebangsaan kita yang tunggal dalam Tanah Melayu ini sudah ta' dapat berjalan—sudah mati dan mati-nya ia-lah oleh kerana masok champor-nya parti dan orang parti berkerja di-dalam-nya. Ini-lah, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kalau sa-kira-nya orang² parti yang berjiwa parti masok dalam sa-suatu kerja yang berbentok masharakat, berbentok kebangsaan maka kehanchoran akan timbul ia-itu sampai hari ini pekerja² *Utusan Melayu* itu maseh lagi di-luar bangunan *Utusan Melayu* sedang berpeket. Ini-lah akibat-nya. Jadi saya takut, kalau chara ini tetap di-amalkan orang parti sana begitu, sini begitu maka terjadi-lah pemogokan pula, orang² ta' mahu pergi belajar. Kita ta' boleh pergi memaksa orang pergi belajar, tetapi kalau kita tanya kenapa ta' pergi belajar—bukan ia mengajar a, b, c tetapi ia mengajar dasar parti, sebab Yang Berhormat Menteri Muda Pembangunan Luar Bandar dalam pembukaan kursus-nya di-Trengganu ada mengatakan bahawa kerja daripada mereka ini bukan sahaja mengajar alif, ba, ta tetapi juga hendak memasukkan fahaman parti supaya mereka itu tahu apa sudah Kerajaan buat. Jadi berma'ana-lah mereka ini jadi badan propaganda parti Kerajaan. Kalau inilah maksud-nya, lebeh baik-lah guru² dewasa ini di-masokkan sahaja di-bawah Jabatan Penerangan, beri ia gaji sa-bagai anggota penerangan daripada di-bayar gaji sa-bagai sa-orang guru dewasa.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, satu kejadian yang saya hendak kemukakan di-sini yang patut di-ambil pertimbangan oleh Yang Berhormat Menteri Pembangunan Luar Bandar ia-itu sa-telah di-lantek sahaja si-chalun menjadi guru dewasa, belum lagi ia tahu apa yang hendak di-ajar-nya. Chara macham mana, chara Laubach-kah, chara kubis-kah, chara bagaimana-kah hendak mengajar ada-kah chara mengajar buta huruf itu saperti Laubach system. Sekarang ini apa-kah system-nya, system kubis-kah, system apa-kah, ta' tahu lagi. Ia sudah pergi mengajar ka-kampong².

Bagaimana, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, chara ia mengajar di-kampong? Ia pergi berjumpa dengan Guru Besar Sekolah Kebangsaan di-tempat itu. Kata-nya: Eh, Che'gu awak mesti beri kunchi. Dia kata kunchi apa? Kunchi Sekolah. Apa guna-nya kunchi sekolah? Saya mahu mengajar. Mengajar apa? Mengajar Sekolah Dewasa. Saya ta' boleh beri, kata Guru Besar kepada guru kelas dewasa itu. Apa-kah awak ta' tahu saya ini orang Menteri Pembangunan Luar Bandar? Tuan Yang di-Pertua, bagini-lah kesah-nya dan saya ada keterangan di-sini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, dan boleh saya tunjukkan orang-nya, bukan saya chakap bohong. Ta' guna saya berchakap bohong. Sampai hendak bertumbok di-antara Guru Besar Sekolah Kebangsaan itu dengan guru kelas dewasa. Kata guru sekolah kebangsaan itu kalau tuan hendak menggunakan sekolah ini boleh-lah tuan pergi berjumpa atau menulis surat kepada kami dan kami boleh hantar kepada pegawai di-atas kami, kalau di-benarkan boleh kami beri. Kalau ta' di-benarkan bagaimana kami hendak beri? Kata guru dewasa itu dengan chara paksa awak mesti beri. Jadi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ini-lah chara-nya kalau parti sudah berkuasa, sudah masok fahaman parti di-situ, maka mereka mulai-lah garang dan chuba mengger-tak orang lain. Dan kata-nya kalau sa-kira-nya awak ta' mahu beri awak akan kena buang oleh Jabatan Pelajaran. Jadi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ini cherita benar dan saya bertanggung jawab dengan cherita ini dan saya boleh juga kalau Menteri Pembangunan Luar Bandar hendakkan nama, tempat, Che'gu, dan tempat sekolah itu, serta haribulan-nya boleh-lah saya berhubung terus dengan Yang Berhormat Menteri itu supaya perkara ini ta' berlaku. Apa yang saya katakan di-sini ia-lah bahawa usul saya ini menyatakan kesal dan patut-lah di-ambil pertimbangan oleh Menteri Pembangunan Luar Bandar. Saya yakin usul ini akan di-tolak, tetapi walau di-tolak pun ambil-lah dia sa-bagai satu modal untuk menyelideki benar atau tidak tudohan kami, di-mana-kah benar-nya dan di-mana-kah salah-nya,

dan kalau benar apa yang saya kemukakan di-sini patut-lah Menteri Pembangunan Luar Bandar mengambil chara yang lain bagi menyelesaikan dan kalau sa-kira-nya salah—ta' betul maka barangkali juga tuan² boleh kemukakan di-sini besok bahawa tuduhan saya ini tidak berasas.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ini-lah saya kemukakan dengan kesal-nya kejadian² yang lalu dan "pileh kaseh" yang terang² nampak di-lakukan oleh Kementerian ini. Dan saya tidak-lah menuduh Menteri atau Menteri Muda, sebab yang melantek guru² ini ia-lah State Organiser yang di-bawah Kementerian ini sendiri, dan sa-kira-nya State Organiser boleh di-beri faham kapada-nya ia-itu ini bukan-lah ada anasir politik di-dalam-nya, dan tidak boleh di-lakukan sa-barang "pileh kaseh" dalam-nya. Maka saya yakin dan perchaya bahawa kerja dan wang yang di-belanjakan untuk pembasmian buta huruf di-kampong² itu akan lebeh besar menafa'at-nya daripada perpechahan yang akan timbul daripada perlantekan sawenang² yang di-lakukan oleh mereka² yang saya sebutkan itu.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya mohon menchadangkan.

Enche' Mohamed Asri bin Haji Muda (Pasir Puteh): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya menyokong chadangan ini dengan sa-penoh-nya, dan Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sa-bagai kenyataan daripada saya sendiri dapat-lah saya menyatakan bahawa usul yang di-kemukakan oleh sahabat saya wakil dari Tanah Merah ini ada-lah suatu usul yang sangat menasabah, yang adil dan yang kena pada tempat-nya. Ini ada-lah berdasarkan kapada kenyataan² yang berlaku di-mana² tempat yang saya tahu, di-mana gerakan menubuhkan Sekolah Dewasa ini di-lakukan dalam Persekutuan Tanah Melayu ini. Yang paling rapat sa-kali dengan saya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ia-lah dalam negeri Kelantan di-mana saya tinggal, bahkan lebeh daripada itu di-kawasan Pasir Puteh, ia-itu kawasan yang saya menjadi wakil-nya. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya sangat bimbang yang tujuan Sekolah Dewasa yang baik ini akan menjadi musnah dan rosak binasa oleh

tindakan² yang kurang bijaksana dalam mengamalkan chara² pengambilan guru dan chara² melantek Penyelia² Jajahan bagi menyeliakan kerja guru untuk mengajar Sekolah Dewasa itu. Daripada chara mengambil guru-nya sampai-lah kapada chara mengambil murid²-nya dapat di-pandang sa-pintas lalu sahaja yang dalam-nya mengandongi anasir² "pileh kaseh" dan memileh gulongan²-nya sendiri dalam melakukan kerja yang saperti itu.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya mulai memberi serba sedikit kenyataan tentang soal perlantekan Penyelia² Jajahan yang saya dapat berikan mithalan-nya saperti Penyelia Jajahan Pasir Puteh ia-itu Penyelia² Sekolah Dewasa. Kelayakan² yang ada pada penyelia yang telah di-pileh itu mengikut pandangan saya belum chukup untuk membolehkan dia melakukan tugas-nya sa-bagai penyelia yang benar dapat menyeliakan kerja² Sekolah Dewasa itu. Mithal-nya, salah sa-orang daripada penyelia itu ada-lah bekas mandor P.W.D. sahaja, ya'ani sa-orang tua yang pada masa sa-belum perang dahulu barangkali belajar sampai darjah 2 dan 3 sahaja, dan kapada orang yang saperti ini tentu-lah ta' dapat di-harap untuk melakukan tugas dengan betul. Tetapi apa boleh buat chara kebetulan beliau ini mempunyai perhubungan keluarga yang rapat dengan Pengelola Sekolah Dewasa Negeri Kelantan itu. Demikian juga sa-orang penyelia lagi ia-itu-lah sa-orang yang pernah chuba² menunjukkan belang-nya hendak merajok sa-waktu berlaku Pilehan Raya, 1959, kerana beliau tidak di-pileh menjadi chalun Perikatan dalam kawasan-nya itu, yang beliau sangat yakin jika ia menjadi chalun Perikatan ia mesti menang, kerana beliau orang tempat itu. Tetapi malang-nya Parti Perikatan tidak memileh dia, dan melantek sa-orang yang lain yang luar daripada kawasan itu sendiri. Dan orang ini-lah terpaksa di-pujok dan lantas jawatan penyelia di-berikan kapada-nya. Ada lagi chontoh, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, tentang soal penyelia ini, ia-itu salah sa-orang Penyelia Sekolah Dewasa dalam Jajahan Pasir Mas. Saya mendapat kenyataan yang chukup tentang kelayak-

an yang ada pada Penyelia Jajahan Pasir Mas itu—dan jika perlu namanya pun saya berikan, tetapi tidak-lah sekarang ini—beliau ia-lah bekas anggota Home Guard pada masa yang lalu, dan pernah di-hukum oleh Mahkamah dan pernah masuk jail, kerana melarikan wang Kerajaan. Tetapi oleh kerana beliau menjadi salah sa-orang daripada orang kuat UMNO Jajahan Pasir Mas, yang di-harap tenaga-nya berguna besar untuk menjaga PAS pada masa yang akan datang; maka diberi jawatan Penyelia Sekolah Dewasa itu kepada beliau ini, pada hal pehak Kementerian atau pehak pengelola itu sendiri bukan tidak tahu yang beliau ini pernah melakukan kesalahan dibawah Undang² Jinayah, sa-waktu beliau menjadi salah sa-orang ahli Home Guard pada masa yang lalu. Jadi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, dengan sedikit sa-banyak pandangan² saya berikan tentang soal penyelia ini, dan ta' tahu-lah saya tentang soal penyelia² ini di-kawasan yang lain, yang kalau di-bungkar satu demi satu akan menemui sedikit sa-banyak dalam hubungan masalah yang sa-macam ini. Maka ini satu daripada sebab-nya Dewan yang mulia ini dapat mengambil perhatian yang berat tentang benar-nya usul ini di-kemukakan.

Yang kedua, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, chara mengambil guru. Saya dapat dan saya berani mengatakan bahawa hampir 90 peratus daripada guru yang telah dipilih untuk menjadi guru Sekolah Dewasa itu ada-lah terdiri daripada kalangan orang² kuat dan penyokong daripada Parti Perikatan, atau tegas-nya UMNO. Saya rasa tentang soal kelayakan dapat juga-lah di-katakan di-sini bahawa tidak-lah sa-penoh kelayakan saperti yang di-nyatakan oleh Yang Berhormat Timbalan Perdana Menteri dalam kertas jawapan-nya kepada pertanyaan Yang Berhormat wakil Pasir Mas Hulu. Sunggoh pun di-sebutkan: Lulus Darjah VI (Darjah IV sa-belum perang) Sekolah Melayu, sa-bagai satu syarat untuk menjadi guru Kelas Dewasa ia-itu mengajar membaca dan menulis, tetapi ada satu syarat: “Mesti lulus pereksa duga dalam kaedah mengajar orang dewasa, dalam chara² mengajar saperti yang di-

terangkan dalam/atau chara mengajar yang di-jalankan betul², ia-itu sa-telah hadir dalam kursus mengajar sa-lama enam hari yang di-jalankan oleh Bahagian Pelajaran Dewasa dalam Kementerian Pembangunan Luar Bandar.”

Apa yang saya tahu sa-waktu di-lakukan pemilehan dan di-terima guru itu berkhidmat belum pun di-adakan kursus oleh Bahagian Pelajaran Dewasa dalam Kementerian Pembangunan Luar Bandar, melainkan apakala guru itu sudah di-pilih dan beliau telah mula membuka kelas buta huruf, baharu-lah satu kursus di-adakan dalam negeri Kelantan dan Trengganu yang saya tahu. Jadi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, nyata-lah bahawa chara atau pengambilan yang di-lakukan khas-nya di-negeri Kelantan ia-lah suatu chara atau pengambilan yang di-luar daripada kaedah yang di-tunjukkan oleh Kementerian Pembangunan Luar Bandar itu sendiri.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ada satu kejadian dalam perkara pemilehan guru ini ia-itu di-suatu kampung yang saya tidak mahu sebutkan nama kampung itu, di-mana penyelia dalam kawasan itu pergi berjumpa Penghulu kampung itu kata-nya: Dato' Penghulu tolong chari siapa yang layak menjadi guru untuk mengajar di-kampung kita ini, sebab guru itu hendak-lah anak tempat ini, kalau Dato' Penghulu dapat menchari-nya bagus-lah. Dato' Penghulu mengatakan boleh-lah saya tolong charikan. Apabila Dato' Penghulu itu dapat orang yang di-fikirkan layak—sebab orang itu tamat darjah VI dan pernah menjadi guru dalam Sekolah Melayu—aleh² belum sempat berjumpa penyelia—penyelia itu telah menghantar orang lain menjadi guru—yang kebetulan beliau itu sa-orang kuat UMNO dalam kawasan yang berdekatan. Rupanya di-tempat yang penyelia itu berkira² dengan Dato' Penghulu hendak mengambil guru tadi tidak ada orang UMNO di-situ, orang UMNO yang layak menjadi guru tidak ada. Itu sebab-nya ia chuba minta Dato' Penghulu menchari orang, tetapi apabila ia keluar, barangkali berjumpa orang UMNO yang ada berhubung keluarga dengan kampung itu, maka

terus orang UMNO itu di-ambil menjadi guru, dengan tidak mengindahkan lagi pemilehan daripada Dato' Penghulu tadi.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, di-sini nampaklah gaya², nampaklah chara² yang saya katakan tadi ia-itu amalan "pileh kaseh" sedang berlaku dalam pekerjaan membangunkan Sekolah Dewasa ini.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ada satu lagi kejadian di-suatu kampung yang kebetulan di-kampung itu tidak ada anggota UMNO, yang ada ia-lah anggota parti lain. Datanglah penyelia itu berjumpa dengan sa-orang yang difikir oleh-nya layak menjadi guru Sekolah Dewasa—kebetulan orang itu ia-lah orang kuat parti politik yang lain daripada UMNO. Orang ini pernah menjadi guru di-Kelantan sa-belum perang dahulu, ia tidak ada pengetahuan yang tinggi, ma'ana-nya tidak tamat darah IV Sekolah Melayu, tetapi pada masa yang lalu pernah menjadi guru di-kampung—che'gu chara² kampung—di-pertawarkan oleh penyelia ini jawatan guru itu kapada-nya dan kata-nya, kalau awak hendak menjadi guru Sekolah Dewasa baguslah, tetapi dengan syarat awak tidak usahlah bergerak lagi ka-sana. Jadi ia menyatakan yang ia tidak sanggup hendak mengajar Kelas Dewasa kata-nya, macham mana saya hendak mengajar orang tua, sedangkan saya sendiri merangkak, ma'alum-lah guru zaman dahulu. Jadi di-nyatakan oleh orang yang di-chadangkan oleh penyelia kapada saya cherita itu, saya pun menggeleng kepala, sebab itu ada-lah tanda² keadaan ini kurang sehat.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, satu perkara lagi ia-itu satu chara untuk memilih murid² dengan syarat sa-jumlah murid² yang telah di-tetapkan baharulah boleh di-buka kelas itu. Kalau tidak dapat jumlah murid yang telah di-tentukan maka tidak-lah dapat di-buka kelas itu. Di-sini kalau kelas itu tidak di-buka maka guru² yang di-pileh itu tidak dapat elaun mengajar. Walau pun dalam mencari murid itu, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, pernah

Mr. Speaker: Order! Saya bacha dalam usul ini tidak ada sebut fasal murid. Memberi jawatan guru²

pelajaran dewasa itu tidak ada kena mengena dengan murid, jaga baik² sedikit.

Enche' Mohd. Asri bin Haji Muda: Terima kaseh, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya tidak teruskan fasal murid itu. Chuma saya hendak menunjukkan keadaan-nya ia-itu kadang² dua orang guru atas satu orang sahaja senarai murid-nya. Ini-lah sahaja soal-nya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, berdasarkan kapada kenyataan² dalam chara memilih orang-nya bahkan dalam kaedah interbiu atau pun bertemuramah yang di-lakukan pehah Jawatan-kuasa Memilih Guru² itu ada-lah satu kejadian yang ganjil dan menggelikan hati. Ini-lah chara-nya yang telah di-lakukan di-Kelantan, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, yang kerja Pelajaran Dewasa ini benar² di-lakukan mengikut kaedah pileh kaseh.

Sakian-lah, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya sokong chadangan ini.

Mr. Speaker: Ada-lah masalaah di-hadapan kita ini satu usul yang di-bawa oleh Enche' Othman bin Abdullah dan saya kemukakan bagi di-bahathkan.

Enche' Ahmad bin Arshad (Muar Utara): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya berdiri ada-lah membangkang usul yang ada di-hadapan kita ini. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, usaha melancharkan pembasmian buta huruf di-kampung² itu ada-lah lanjutan daripada janji Kerajaan Perikatan yang telah di-janjikan kapada ra'ayat dalam masa Pilehan Raya yang lalu. Sekarang dengan ada-nya Pembangunan Luar Bandar maka ranchangan itu dimasukkan ka-dalam Kementerian Luar Bandar. Sa-lain daripada itu saya nampak pegawai² dan Kementerian² yang di-tugaskan oleh Kerajaan bagi mengajar dan mengadakan kelas² dewasa dan Kerajaan menaruh keyakinan perjalanan-nya akan dapat di-jalankan dengan sempurna dan baik.

Sa-lain daripada itu Kerajaan juga khuatir kalau salah orang di-ambil bagi di-tugaskan untuk mengajar kelas tersebut itu maka usaha yang di-janjikan oleh Kerajaan hendak mengajar ra'ayat itu boleh menulis dan

boleh membacha akan hampa. Kerajaan Perikatan bagi pihak Kerajaan Pusat telah memberi peruntukan wang kepada Kerajaan di-pantai timur ia-itu di-Trengganu dan Kelantan, akan tetapi malang-nya segala projek² yang di-tentukan bagi negeri itu tidak dapat di-jalankan.

Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad (Bachok): On a point of order.

Mr. Speaker: Jaga² sadikit, perkara yang tidak kena-mengena dengan usul ini jangan di-champorkan.

Enche' Ahmad bin Arshad: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, perkara ini ada-lah juga bersangkut-paut dengan kelas membasmikan buta huruf itu. Sebab usaha ini usaha ranchangan Pembangunan Luar Bandar. Kalau sa-kiranya tidak dapat di-jalankan atau diberi kepada salah orang sa-bagaimana yang saya katakan tadi tentu-lah ranchangan ini tidak dapat di-jalankan. Saya suka menarek perhatian kepada Ahli Yang Berhormat yang membawa usul ini, sa-patut-nya sa-belum usul ini di-bawa mereka perlu berunding dengan tokoh² PAS di-negeri Kelantan dan Trengganu. Saya ada membawa *Utusan Melayu* sa-malam ia-itu tokoh PAS itu telah menyerang bahawa kelas² dewasa tidak berjalan dengan baik di-dua² buah negeri itu ada-lah di-sebabkan oleh pegawai² PAS itu juga. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, dalam *Utusan Melayu* yang bertarikh 6hb August, telah menyebutkan kedudukan ranchangan kelas dewasa yang di-lancarkan oleh Kerajaan Perikatan itu ada-lah sa-mata² membazir. Tuduhan itu ada-lah di-lemparkan oleh dua orang Ahli Dewan Ra'ayat PAS Kelantan dalam satu rapat umum di-padang Sekolah Pasir Mas, Kelantan, pada malam Sabtu yang lalu.

Enche' Abdul Rahman, Pegawai PAS itu menyatakan kelas dewasa saperti yang di-lancarkan oleh Kerajaan Perikatan itu ada-lah untuk menjual bangsa dan ugama, alang-kah nakal-nya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, tuduhan-nya itu. Jadi saya nampak bahawa orang² PAS tidak sanggup untuk mengajar kelas dewasa yang di-buka di-dua² buah negeri itu, dengan

sebab pemimpin² PAS itu sendiri telah membuat satu taksiran bahawa ranchangan itu ada-lah membazir sa-mata². Pati PAS berdasarkan Kuran dan Hadith, manakala satu ranchangan yang berupa membazir dalam ajaran Kuran, orang² yang bersama² masok dalam ranchangan itu ada-lah saudara Shaitan, orang PAS tidak suka jadi saudara Shaitan (*Tepok*). Wal-hal ranchangan itu ada-lah satu ranchangan yang baik dan berguna kepada ra'ayat yang buta huruf.

Sa-lain daripada itu, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, bagi pihak yang membawa usul tadi ada mengatakan bahawa guru yang mengajar kelas dewasa itu tidak ada kelayakan. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, tidak benar sama sa-kali. Guru² yang di-pilih itu ada-lah menurut atoran² yang telah di-berikan kepada mereka yang layak mengajar kelas tersebut. Kerajaan pula akan memberi kepada guru² itu satu kursus mengajar untuk mencheapkan diri mereka dalam ilmu pendidekan. Mereka yang di-tugaskan mengajar di-kampung² itu ada-lah mendapat kerjasama orang² kampung itu. Dengan ini dapat-lah kelas itu berjalan dengan sempurna dan sa-imbang kepada penduduk² tempat itu.

Dan pihak Kerajaan pula akan membagi kepada guru² ini kursus untuk mengajar kelas² tersebut. Sa-lain daripada mereka di-tugaskan mengajar di-tempat itu dan dapat pula kerjasama daripada orang kampung itu maka dapat-lah kelas itu berjalan dengan sempurna di-atas sambutan daripada penduduk di-tempat itu. Sa-lain daripada itu, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, tidak-lah pula satu dasar Kerajaan waktu hendak memilih pekerja² itu mereka mesti ahli² Perikatan atau orang yang menyokong Perikatan bahkan terbuka kepada orang ramai. Saya berpendapat bahawa usul ini tidak di-bawa ka-dalam Dewan yang mulia ini sa-kira-nya pegawai² kelas dewasa dan guru² kelas dewasa itu ramai di-ambil daripada ahli² PAS. Tetapi ingat, mungkin usaha yang Kerajaan tujukan tidak akan berjaya dan akan hampa sebab orang PAS sendiri ta'suka masok dalam hal membazir. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, tadi si-pembawa usul telah membawa dan menyeret²kan soal

Utusan Melayu. Gemar-lah saya menarek perhatian di-sini bahawa tidak-lah benar *Utusan Melayu* itu tidak berjalan. *Utusan Melayu* telah berjalan dan telah di-hantarkan kapada pembacha²-nya.

Mr. Speaker: Perkara *Utusan Melayu* tidak boleh di-jadikan satu perbahathan di-dalam Dewan ini. Tadi bila saya benarkan dia berchakap hanya kerana dia membawa mithal sahaja. Kalau mithal sahaja, saya benarkan dia berchakap dan kapada siapa pun yang membawa mithal saya benarkan. Tetapi jangan-lah di-jadikan perbahathan berkenaan dengan *Utusan Melayu*, kalau tidak meleret panjang nanti. Dia chuma membawa mithal sahaja, jangan-lah sambong fasal *Utusan Melayu*.

Enche' Ahmad bin Arshad: Berhubung dengan sungutan² kelas dewasa yang baharu di-buka di-kampong², kalau ada saya fikir memang-lah benar. Tetapi untok melichinkan perjalanan kelas itu ada-lah tanggung jawab Ahli² Yang Berhormat daripada kawasan luar bandar itu sendiri untok membetulkan kelas dewasa yang di-buka itu, termasuk-lah memberi nasehat kapada guru² yang di-tugaskan bagi mengajar di-tempat itu. Jadi, sekian, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya ada-lah membangkang keras atas usul yang di-majukan ini.

Enche' Mohamed Yusof bin Mahmud: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya menentang usul ini. Dalam keterangan yang di-berikan oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat yang membawa usul mengatakan mushkil yang Pengelola² dan Penyelia² ini telah di-pilih dengan chara pilih kaseh. Jadi, dalam hal ini saya perchaya-lah Yang Berhormat tadi perchaya ia-itu rancangan kelas dewasa itu elok di-adakan. Tetapi kita sendiri mendengar dan membacha dalam surat² khabar yang Ahli² Yang Berhormat Kerajaan PAS tidak ber-setuju dan menyatakan membazir berkenaan dengan kelas dewasa ini. Jadi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, jikalau-lah sesuatu perkara telah di-fikirkan membazir dan tidak memberi faedah tentu-lah perkara itu tidak akan berjalan dan tentu akan rosak. Jadi, saya merasa, ta' payah-lah Ahli² Parti Islam sa-Tanah

Melayu daripada mengambil bahagian dalam hal itu dan pulangkan-lah kapada diri mereka yang suka kapada perkara itu.

Dalam keterangan yang di-berikan tadi saya ada mendengar berkenaan Penyelia negeri Pahang yang mana beliau mengatakan yang Penyelia itu ada-lah orang daripada Hospital Assistant. Saya berharap beliau menyiasat dengan lebeh halus lagi dalam hal ini ia-itu Penyelia itu bukan-lah daripada Hospital Assistant, beliau itu ada-lah Merinyu Kesihatan yang tidak ada kena-mengena chara ubat mengubat orang sakit. Di-dalam kita memilih menjadi Organiser bukan-lah kelayakan bagi mengajar dan sa-bagai-nya tetapi satu kelayakan yang boleh mengator-kan satu pejabat chara memerintah dan segala²-nya itu dengan lichin dan elok. Jadi, Organiser tidak-lah di-kehendaki kelayakan yang mendapat sijil daripada Tanjong Malim atau sijil daripada sekolah² kebangsaan. Tetapi ia-lah kalau mereka² yang boleh mengatorkan satu chara pemerintahan di-pejabat² supaya lebeh elok di-jalankan.

Dalam negeri Pahang Penyelia atau pun mereka² yang di-pilih bukan-lah daripada parti UMNO sahaja tetapi ada-lah di-buka kapada mereka² yang di-fikirkan boleh menjalankan dasar yang akan di-jalankan oleh Kerajaan dan tidak di-pilih mereka² yang menentang dasar Kerajaan. Sa-balek-nya pula, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sunggoh pun mereka² yang di-anggap sa-bagai penyokong Perikatan tetapi ada-kah jaminan mereka ini betul² menyokong Perikatan, kita belum tahu lagi, satu masa barangkali tiga hari kemudian-nya dia membangkang. Jadi, tentang itu tidak-lah boleh jadi dasar tujuan yang mengatakan kita memilih kaseh.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya merasa mushkil usul yang di-bentangkan oleh dua orang wakil daripada yang membawa usul yang mengechil²kan sa-orang manusia di-hadapan Majlis yang mulia ini dan mengatakan mereka² itu tidak ada berpelajaran tinggi dan sa-bagai-nya, tetapi pemimpin² dunia banyak yang tidak berasal berpelajaran tinggi.

Kita tahu pemimpin dunia sa-bagai Winston Churchill yang menjadi Perdana Menteri berasal dari Newspaper Boy. Ini saya rasa satu perkara yang mengecilkan sa-orang ra'ayat Persekutuan Tanah Melayu dalam Dewan yang mulia ini.

Sa-lain daripada itu, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kelas pelajaran buta huruf ini pula bagi peringkat yang pertama, ini ia-lah untuk mengajar orang² tua yang belum mengerti alib, be, te, dan A.B.C. Jadi kelayakan² dia tentu-lah banyak kita dapat daripada mereka² yang sudah ada bersekolah untuk mengajar mereka² yang belum bersekolah. Dan juga segala²-nya ini baharu kita adakan. Kita akan menerima segala perkara yang tidak memuaskan hati tetapi dengan itu dapat kita susun sa-mula untuk di-baiki dan supaya tujuan² asal itu di-berikan, yang tidak pandai membaca boleh membaca sa-telah dia pandai membaca boleh pula mengerti segala perjalanan dalam hal pemerintah dan sa-bagai-nya dalam negeri ini.

Enche' Othman bin Abdullah (Perlis Utara): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya juga membangkang usul daripada penchadang, kerana usul yang di-bawa itu ada-lah terlalu awal dan tidak kena pada tempat-nya di-bawa ka-dalam Majlis yang mulia ini, kerana boleh jadi perkara yang di-bawa itu perkara yang sa-mata² mengenai negeri² Kelantan dan Trengganu ia-itu negeri yang diperintah oleh Parti Islam sa-Tanah Melayu hari ini. Sa-panjang ingatan saya guru² yang mengajar di-kelas² dewasa itu di-ambil sa-benar²-nya daripada orang² yang betul² ada kebolehan dengan tidak memandang daripada mana² belah pihak. Sa-bagai bandingan, saya suka menyebutkan di-negeri Perlis ia-itu memang-lah pemilihan guru² tidak langsung memandang party bahkan sa-orang Setia-Usaha Persatuan Islam sa-Tanah Melayu Negeri Perlis telah di-pilih menjadi guru bagi kelas dewasa di-suatu daerah di-tempat itu. Ini ada-lah menunjukkan bahawa kita memilih guru² ada-lah betul² daripada orang² yang berkelayakan dan ada sedikit sa-banyak pengaruh dalam kampung itu, dan faham berkenaan dengan orang² dalam kampung itu supaya mereka gemar belajar dan

tahu faedah belajar. Dengan ini dapatlah melepaskan mereka itu daripada belanggu kesesatan yang sentiasa di-cheborkan oleh sa-golongan yang ingin memesonkan tujuan baik Kerajaan Perikatan itu. Sa-lagi orang² ini maseh buta huruf, maka sa-lama itu-lah orang² itu akan di-tipu oleh sa-bahagian orang² yang ingin memecah-belahkan perpaduan dan hendak memesonkan tujuan² yang baik itu kepada jalan yang lain yang bertentangan dengan dasar Kerajaan Perikatan itu. Bagitu juga soal parti, saya rasa negeri² Kelantan dan Trengganu tidak-lah dapat di-tudoh kerana kita dapat tahu bahawa orang² di-sana kebanyakan-nya sentiasa lompat ka-sana, lompat ka-sini, sa-kejap sana, sa-kejap sini . . . (*Ketawa*). Jadi tidak-lah boleh di-tudoh yang kita ini ambil dari orang² UMNO sahaja, kerana orang² UMNO itu ada kala-nya akan lompat kepada PAS dan PAS akan lompat kepada UMNO (*Ketawa*).

Sa-lain daripada itu perkara dasar dan tujuan kita mengambil guru² kelas dewasa ada-lah daripada pemuda² yang tidak mempunyai pekerjaan di-kampung² di-samping orang² itu ada mempunyai kelayakan. Jadi dengan sebab itu tidak-lah boleh pihak pembawa chadangan mengutok Kerajaan Perikatan memilih guru² dan pengelola²-nya bagi menjalankan kerja² kelas dewasa di-kampung² itu.

Pada akhir-nya saya ucapkan sa-tinggi² tahniah dan terima kaseh kepada pihak Kementerian Kemajuan Luar Bandar yang menghidupkan kembali kelas dewasa di-kampung dan mudah²an dapat-lah orang ramai di-kampung itu menulis dan membaca di-samping mengenal segala kerja² dan jasa² Kerajaan melalui surat² khabar yang telah di-jalankan oleh Kerajaan Perikatan dari satu masa ka-satu masa, kerana kebanyakan orang² pantai timor sana boleh jadi di-kelirukan dengan kata² sahaja, tidak dengan segala kenyataan atau pun daripada berita yang benar berlaku dari satu masa ka-satu masa, sekian-lah sahaja.

Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, mengikut biasanya sa-suatu perkara yang di-bahathkan dalam Dewan ini yang timbul usul-nya

daripada pehak pembangkang selalu-lah di-mulai penentuan sikap-nya daripada pehak Kerajaan oleh Menteri²-nya, tetapi pada kali ini oleh kerana tidak berapa tegap pendirian Menteri²-nya dalam hendak menentang dasar usul ini, maka di-biar-nya-lah back-benchers-nya berchakap dalam perkara² yang saya fikir selalu berlawanan dengan apa yang telah di-nyatakan oleh Menteri² itu. Di-sini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ada satu soal ia-itu soal pileh kaseh. Dalam menghadapi satu usul yang menyatakan kesal-nya Dewan ini atas ada-nya perbuatan pileh kaseh, maka berchakap-lah sa-orang Ahli Yang Berhormat yang baharu sa-kejap ini dengan mengatakan boleh jadi negeri² Kelantan dan Trengganu itu—tempat lain tidak—alang-kah ta' sedap-nya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, pengakuan sa-orang itu sa-belum ia bertanya kapada Menteri, atau pun saya ta' tahu alang-kah sedeh-nya, sebab ia sudah tahu itu-lah kerja² Kementerian ini. Jadi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kata Ahli Yang Berhormat yang baharu berchakap tadi negeri² Kelantan dan Trengganu benda ini menjadi begitu, dan sa-orang Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Temerloh mengatakan kerana orang² PAS ta' suka, tetapi ta' usah-lah di-bawa perkara ini. Dan sa-orang Ahli Yang Berhormat pula ada mengatakan oleh kerana perkara ini membazir maka ta' usah-lah di-bawa perkara ini. Itu di-napikan oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Perlis Utara yang mengatakan bahawa di-Perlis ada sa-orang Setia-Usaha Agong PAS telah di-lantek menjadi guru kelas dewasa. Terkejut saya mendengar-nya, sebab sa-tahu saya Setia-Usaha Agong PAS ini dudok di-Kuala Lumpur dan tidak pula dudok di-Perlis (*Ketawa*). Tetapi ada sa-orang . . .

Enche' Othman bin Abdullah (Perlis Utara): Untuk penjelasan, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, di-pileh Setia-Usaha PAS sahaja.

Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad: Terima kaseh. Di-sini ada sa-orang sa-bagai chontoh pemilihan yang di-lakukan di-Pulau Pinang Enche' Din bin Pak Wanteh . . .

Mr. Speaker: Ta' boleh sebutkan nama-nya.

Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad: Sebab nampak-nya apabila ta' di-sebutkan nama terjaga-lah orang dalam Dewan ini yang menyangka melontarkan batu kapada-nya, tetapi oleh kerana nasihat Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya terek balek. Di-Pulau Pinang sa-orang telah di-lantek menjadi Penyelia Guru Kelas Dewasa. Dia ia-lah sa-orang pekerja dalam bahagian perburohan Pulau Pinang, dan beliau ini Jawatan-Kuasa UMNO Pulau Pinang, dan sa-tahu kita orang ini tidak-lah mempunyai kelayakan untuk menjawab jawatan ini. Oleh kerana perkara ini tidak begitu jelas sa-hingga Tuan Yang di-Pertua terdahulu membuat jawapan oleh kerana apabila hendak di-buat benda ini atas apa asas orang ini di-lantek, kenapa orang ini di-lantek, oleh kerana ta' jelas sebab takut yang kelayakan-nya bagini maka di-kenakan perkara itu—bukan begitu—maka Timbalan Perdana Menteri telah lama dahulu menjawab-nya kelayakan yang di-kehendaki bagi sa-saorang Supervisor dan mengatakan kelayakan, pengalaman yang di-kehendaki.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sa-orang Merinyu Kesihatan (Health Inspector) apa-lah kelayakan nyamok-nya yang dapat menolong Kelas Dewasa? Saya shak! Tuan Yang di-Pertua, memang benar kita bersama dengan pehak Ahli² Yang Berhormat yang lain tidak ingin mengechilkan orang lain, sebab kita juga orang kechil, tetapi yang menjadi soal kapada kita ia-lah membelanjakan wang ra'ayat bagi menjalankan satu ranchangan yang di-minati oleh ra'ayat, yang kita berharap mudah²an apa yang di-chakapkan oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Perlis Utara tadi dapat di-jalankan. Jadi kalau kita tersalah pileh dalam soal ini, maka apa yang kita ranchangkan ini tidak-lah dapat di-jalankan, dan oleh kerana, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, amalan "pileh kaseh" ini berjalan, maka terjadi-lah perkara² yang tidak di-ingini.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sa-orang Setia-Usaha UMNO Kedah Utara dan ia juga menjadi Setia-Usaha UMNO Telok Wan Jah, Bandar Alor Star, telah di-hantar ka-negeri Trengganu menjadi Penyelia Pelajaran Dewasa—(AN HONOURABLE MEMBER: Pengelo-

la)—Pengelola, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, terima kaseh—jadi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya tengok kebolehan² pemimpin UMNO itu—ada keterangan-nya di-sini: Bekerja sa-bagai jawatan rendah di-Alor Star, pemimpin masyarakat kaum ibu UMNO, Pengerusi pembanteras buta huruf kepada kaum ibu dan kaum bapa. Jadi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, dua berlawanan—itu sebab-nya kalau bukan Menteri yang berchakap—susah sadikit—di-Pahang melantek Merinyu Kesihatan, kerana kata-nya, ia bukan hendak mengajar, kita berhajatkan kepada pengalaman dan kebolehan pentadbiran-nya untuk menyusun Sekolah Dewasa. Jadi asas kita bukan ia hendak mengajar dan mengator. Di-Trengganu ia mengajar pun tidak, mengator pun tidak, sebab ia sudah tentu tidak mengajar, ia Pengelola, bila ia hendak mengator, dia tidak pernah memegang kerja; melainkan kerja parti-nya. Jadi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, hujah yang macham ini ada-lah hujah yang amat lembek, yang tidak boleh di-dirikan sa-suatu lojik di-atas-nya.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sa-orang Ahli Yang Berhormat telah bermurah hati menasihatkan kami di-sini mengatakan jangan-lah terlalu gopoh, tunggu-lah dahulu dan tengok-lah gaya-nya dahulu. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, hal ini telah saya bangkitkan dalam Dewan ini dalam persidangan yang lalu, dan saya telah minta perhatian daripada pihak Yang Berhormat Menteri Muda Pembangunan Luar Bandar supaya hal ini di-timbangkan, dan di-minta-lah saya dengan pengakuan-nya sendiri menghantar surat kepada beliau. Alhamdullillah! Tuan Yang di-Pertua, pada 20hb July, 1961, saya menghantar sa-puchok surat kepada Yang Berhormat Menteri Muda Pembangunan Luar Bandar. Tidak usahkan jawab, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, pengakuan penerimaan pun tidak ada—sa-buah Kementerian yang mempunyai “motto” “kerja chepat”. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, pihak di-sini bukan-lah satu pihak yang melulu, tetapi yang menjadi soal ia-lah membawa “pileh kaseh” dalam kerja Kementerian yang terpenting ini saperti yang saya katakan dahulu mengakibatkan tidak jaya-nya ranchangan ini. Jadi

oleh kerana takutkan itu dan oleh kerana kita pun ingin bahawa Kementerian ini sendiri ingin membetulkan-nya, maka ini-lah kita kemukakan soal ini kepada Dewan yang mulia ini. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, oleh kerana silap pileh—sebab-nya saya katakan silap pileh—di-Bachok saya tahu—saya baharu bacha hari ini kelayakan orang yang menjadi guru yang di-jawab oleh Timbalan Perdana Menteri: (i) Lulus Darjah VI (Darjah IV sa-belum perang) Sekolah Melayu. (ii) Mesti lulus pereksa dan (iii) umum. Saya chabar Timbalan Perdana Menteri di-sini kalau ia boleh menunjokkan—baharu ini sudah berjalan di-seluruh Tanah Melayu, sebab saya tahu, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya boleh tunjokkan orang yang tidak pun lulus Darjah III sudah menjadi guru Kelas Dewasa di-Bachok. Dua hari yang lepas, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sa-belum kami bertolak untuk menghadhiri sidang Parlimen ini, saya pergi dengan chara datang bagitu sahaja menengok papan hitam tempat guru Kelas Dewasa itu mengajar. Ejaan-nya pun tidak betul. Entah-lah kalau mereka ini mempunyai satu sistem ejaan yang berlainan dengan ejaan kita—itu saya tidak tahu. Elok-lah Yang Berhormat Timbalan Perdana Menteri menerangkan kalau ada sistem itu, tetapi kalau ejaan yang kita—yang di-pakai oleh Dewan yang mulia ini sendiri, saya yakin ejaan itu tidak ada. Apa sebab-nya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua? Kerana guru yang di-pileh itu ia-lah daripada orang yang tidak mempunyai kelayakan, sebab terpaksa—dia ini orang parti kita. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, apa yang telah jadi dan apa sebab maka usul ini mengemukakan satu perkataan hujong-nya: “supaya amalan itu di-rentikan”. Sebab-nya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, apabila guru itu tidak berkelayakan, dan di-lakukan dengan sifat “pileh kaseh” murid pun naik tidak perchaya. Kelas Dewasa di-Bachok yang dekat dengan rumah saya yang jauh-nya 2½ rantai itu di-mula dengan bilangan yang patut menurut peratoran Kelas Dewasa; pada dua hari sa-belum saya meninggalkan Bachok untuk menghadhiri sidang Parlimen ini—tinggal 4 orang. Boleh jadi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kerana murid²-nya berasa:

guru mengeja salah. Buat apa-lah belajar kalau guru salah mengeja. Inilah yang menyusahkan kita. Inilah yang menyebabkan usul ini di-bawa bukan sa-bagai “undi tidak perchaya” kapada Kerajaan, bukan sa-bagai satu perbuatan yang menjunjukkan *malice*, menjunjukkan kejahatan dan perbuatan, tetapi supaya perkara ini di-betulkan. Sebab saya tahu faedah yang akan dapat di-beri oleh Kelas Dewasa ini ia-lah bagi masyarakat kita sendiri. Oleh kerana soal “pileh kaseh” ini berjalan terjadi-lah di-satu tempat nama-nya, Pak Badol—di-Bachok ada juga guru Sekolah Dewasa ini di-beri kapada orang PAS untok pengetahuan Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Perlis Utara. Apa sebab-nya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua? Pada mula-nya datang-lah rombongan pemilih ini di-kampung Pak Badol maka di-beri kerja ini kapada puak² Perikatan, tinggal guru PAS yang sudah mempunyai kelulusan mengajar Kelas Dewasa chara “Lau-bach”. Beliau naik berang dan menghantar surat sembilan salinan, Tuan Yang di-Pertua—saya rajin juga menghantar surat tetapi dua salinan sahaja—ia ini sembilan salinan—termasok Yang Berhormat Perdana Menteri dan sudah tentu Menteri yang lain juga tahu. Kata-nya, saya mempunyai kelulusan mengajar Kelas Dewasa dari zaman Sheikh ‘Alwi Al-Haddy dan mempunyai certificate, kenapa saya tidak di-beri? Orang lain yang baharu (mentah) sudah dapat. Dengan berkat pengirisan itu, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, serta-merta dia dapat kerja. Ini-kah Kerajaan? Dan ini menyebabkan saya termenong melihat jawapan (ii) daripada Timbalan Perdana Menteri yang mengatakan: “Mesti lulus pereksa”. Pereksa apa? Oleh kerana itu-lah, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, bagi menyelamatkan perkhidmatan, bagi membaiki keadaan yang berlaku dalam negeri ini, maka PAS mengemukakan chadangan ini. Tetapi malangnya, sentimen politik amat tebal sahinggakan apa sahaja yang kami minta supaya di-betulkan, yang pertama kita beri dengan tegoran tidak juga di-indahkan, kami hantar surat ta’ di-jawab, kami minta satu usul Dewan ini mengambil perhatian hal ini—tidak

menudoh sa-siapa—ta’ juga di-pedulikan. Di-ma’na-kah demokrasi dalam negeri ini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua?

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, tentu-lah Dewan ini berhajat tinjauan yang konkerit dalam perkara ini. Saya datang di-sini untok hendak mengetahui satu masaalah yang telah saya beri kapada Yang Berhormat Menteri Muda Kema-juan Luar Bandar ia-itu saya telah menghantar surat kapada Yang Berhormat itu, akan tetapi tidak di-jawab-nya. Oleh itu mudah²an dalam Rumah yang bertuah ini dapat dia menjawab-nya. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, di-dalam surat saya itu saya telah terangkan bahawa ada sa-orang guru, ia-itu guru Sekolah Umum, saya tengok kelayakan-nya ada. Pada satu hari, nasib dia baik, Tuan Penyelia bagi Pengelola Pelajaran Dewasa negeri Kelantan kenal bahawa Che’gu ini orang PAS, maka pergi-lah ia berjumpa kapada orang² kampung, kampung itu nama-nya Kampung Telok. Dia ini di-tugaskan supaya mengumpulkan kira² 40 orang supaya dapat di-buka satu kelas dewasa di-kampung Telok itu. Che’gu itu ada-lah sa-bagai sa-orang anak kampung itu mengambil-lah nama² murid yang ingin menjadi murid. Tiba² esok-nya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, datang pula sa-orang lain ia-itu sa-orang yang telah kalah dalam Pilehan Raya dari chalun Perikatan, dia juga hendak mengambil nama², dia pula bawa satu lis yang menyatakan bahawa dia telah di-tugaskan untok mengajar. Dengan sebab itu, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, orang² kampung itu terus mengkhabarkan bahawa ini pileh kaseh. Tetapi saya katakan ini bukan pileh kaseh bahkan ini ada-lah satu kezaliman atau satu penindasan. Orang ini mengatakan bahawa “dia itu orang PAS, kalau dia buka kelas, Kerajaan Perikatan akan tangkap”. Apa sudah jadi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kapada orang kampung ini, kata mereka, kalau Che’gu lain yang mengajar minta ma’af-lah, tidak payah-lah kami belajar pun ta’ apa.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, nyata-lah kapada kita bahawa fasal pileh kaseh ini boleh menjadikan pergaduhan dan kalau ini di-amalkan bukan sahaja wang akan rosak bahkan orang UMNO

berperang dengan orang UMNO kerana hendak jadi guru kelas dewasa. Pada hal Che'gu ini sudah mempunyai kelayakan, apa lagi yang menyebabkan boleh pula satu orang lain daripada parti UMNO hendak mengachau-nya. Ini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, satu perkara yang boleh menurunkan darjah parti dan juga pentadbiran Kerajaan yang ada dalam negeri ini. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ini saya ada tulis nama Che'gu itu, kalau Ahli Yang Berhormat itu sendiri hendak meminta saya akan beri.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Che'gu ini di-hujong cerita-nya lebeh burok lagi daripada telah saya ceritakan itu. Dia boleh adakan sampai satu rumah, kalau orang tidak hendak belajar apa kita hendak buat. Apa yang saya ceritakan ini ada-lah benar, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, hanya minta jangan di-sebutkan nama-nya sahaja. Dalam surat saya itu ada nama-nya, dan saya-lah yang bertanggung-jawab-nya. Maka berchakap-lah dia kepada sa-orang kuat UMNO yang menyatakan pula permintaan Che'gu sudah ditolakkan oleh UMNO. Permintaan apa, kata Che'gu itu, minta menjadi guru pelajaran dewasa. Maka hairan-lah Che'gu itu, rupa-nya UMNO pula tukang tolak permintaan menjadi guru yang di-belanjakan oleh duit ra'ayat Persekutuan Tanah Melayu itu, Tuan Yang di-Pertua. Ini tidak jelas lagi pileh kaseh! Tuan Yang di-Pertua. Ini-lah champor tangan yang di-lakukan oleh parti itu. Jadi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, bagi kebaikan negeri ini dan bagi kebaikan kita bersama dan ra'ayat² yang buta huruf yang tidak tahu membacha dan menulis itu mari-lah Dewan ini menerima usul ini supaya dapat-lah kita bersama² membetulkan dan melancharkan kerja² menjalankan kelas dewasa ini. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya tidak tahu bagaimana gaya-nya hal itu terjadi, agak saya sebab pileh kaseh ini telah menjadi².

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, perkara ini berlaku atau terjadi ia-lah kerana, pertama kerana pembahagian rezeki dan kedua kerana amalan Kerajaan tidak mahu mengembalikan soal macham ini kepada Surohanjaya Awam, supaya hal itu tidak di-lakukan. Jadi,

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, oleh kerana hendak menjalankan pileh kaseh, maka lulus darjah 6 pun tidak terpakai, pereksa dan dugaan pun tidak terpakai, pengalaman pun bukan, tahu mengajar pun bukan, sa-hingga ini-lah terwujud-nya di-sabuah negara yang merdeka di-Persekutuan Tanah Melayu ini satu peratoran yang di-namakan pelajaran dewasa-nya tidak tahu bagaimana ia di-jalankan.

ADJOURNMENT

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that the House do now adjourn.

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

ADJOURNMENT SPEECH

Kebebasan Akhbar

Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya mengambil kesempatan memberi ucapan penanggoan. Di-dalam kesempatan yang singkat ini yang hendak saya bicarakan di-sini ia-lah kebebasan akhbar di-dalam Persekutuan Tanah Melayu ini Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Persekutuan Tanah Melayu ada-lah sa-buah negara yang merdeka yang mempunyai dasar demokrasi dan mempunyai Perlembagaan. Di-dalam Perlembagaan Persekutuan Tanah Melayu ini ada terchatit dalam Fasal 10-nya jaminan supaya di-kawal hak menunjokkan dan mengemukakan perasaan dan fikiran di-dalam negeri ini. Maka ini ada-lah menjadi asas yang kuat bagi kedudukan demokrasi di-dalam negeri ini. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sa-barang pemecahan dasar ini oleh siapa pun di-dalam negeri ini ada-lah memburokkan kedudukan negeri ini dan akan mengakibatkan negeri yang berdemokrasi ini menjadi sa-buah negeri yang tidak lagi menghargai fikiran yang bebas.

Yang Amat Berhormat Tunku Perdana Menteri selalu bermegah² kepada dunia luar dan kepada orang² yang ada di-dalam negeri ini bahawa Persekutuan Tanah Melayu ini ada-lah sa-buah negeri yang menjaga dan

menjalankan serta memberi keluasan kebebasan akhbar. Tetapi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, apa yang terjadi kapada pekerja² akhbar *Utusan Melayu* pada masa ini telah sedikit sa-banyak menchemarkan kedudukan negeri ini sa-bagai sa-buah negeri yang mengamalkan demokrasi di-dalam akhbar. Saya berchakap dalam hal ini terlebih dahulu saya terangkan bukan-lah dengan sebab saya ini daripada parti pembangkang dan Menteri yang akan menjawab daripada parti Kerajaan maka hal ini saya timbulkan. *Utusan Melayu*, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, pekerja² dan penulis² yang dari dahulu-nya belum dan tidak pernah menunjokkan lebeh sayang kapada PAS bahkan kapada Perikatan, serangan-nya lebeh banyak kapada PAS. Tetapi yang menjadi soal kapada saya ia-lah kechenderongan dan aliran di-Tanah Melayu ini ia-itu apabila telah mula chengkaman² modal kapada akhbar² kebangsaan saperti ini yang telah menyebabkan akan berlaku-lah satu dasar yang apa di-katakan oleh Kerajaan ini baik dan apa yang di-katakan orang lain itu tidak baik, apa yang di-buat oleh Kerajaan itu betul dan apa yang di-buat oleh orang lain tidak betul maka ini-lah menyebabkan pemogokan. Dan ini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, pendirian saya di-sini bukan-lah pendirian yang timbul dalam hubungan Majikan dan Buroh, pendirian ini timbul dari keadaan menghendaki supaya di-Persekutuan Tanah Melayu ini ada akhbar² yang bebas yang tidak di-sekat perjalanan-nya oleh tekanan² lain.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, akhbar *Utusan Melayu* ada-lah satu akhbar yang telah berjasa kapada negeri ini dan telah berjasa dalam perjuangan kemerdekaan negeri ini dan telah banyak menunjokkan jasa pada dasar kebangsaan bahawa dia telah mendapat memberikan sumbangan yang sa-suai kapada kedudukan-nya sa-bagai akhbar negeri yang merdeka. Jadi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya minta di-sini Yang Amat Berhormat Perdana Menteri atau pehak yang bersangkutan dalam Kerajaan supaya di-adakan penyelesaian di-antara Majikan dengan Buroh-nya bukan-lah kerana gaji-nya atau sa-

bagai-nya, yang di-kehendaki supaya jangan-lah di-tahan orang² ini daripada memberi fikiran mengikut dasar Perlembagaan dan di-berikan-lah kebebasan kapada orang² ini walau pun kita tidak berapa bersetuju dengan-nya. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, hari ini kita bebaskan orang² ini, esok orang² lain di-beri pula. Biar-lah kebebasan fikiran itu ada di-dalam negeri ini. Sakit sedikit kita terima, sakit banyak orang lain pula kita biarkan. Sebab itu ada-lah unsur yang penting bagi sa-buah negara hendak mengamalkan demokrasi. Jadi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya tahu ada barangkali pehak yang bersangkutan dengan perkara ini berkata bahawa apa yang berlaku mungkin kerana ada pengaruh luar. Itu ada-lah soal Kerajaan yang menyiasat-nya. Tetapi dari segi saya, mustahak-lah hal ini kita berikan pertimbangan kapada kebebasan akhbar di-dalam negeri ini sebab dasar² yang menahan akhbar daripada bebas itu akan menimbulkan Totalitarian State—yang akan berlawan dengan dasar demokrasi di-negeri ini. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, hal ini saya bawa ka-persidangan Dewan Ra'ayat ini dengan harapan supaya Kerajaan dapat memikirkan sa-suatu bagi kebajikan dan nama baik negeri ini.

Enche' V. David: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the freedom of the Press is at stake in this country at the moment judging from the events which have taken place in the last few weeks, and I am afraid whether the newspapers of this country would be allowed to think and write as they would like to, which they had been doing in the past.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, in 1959 an attempt was made by a certain section of the United Malay National Organisation belonging to the capitalist class to take over the only national paper, the *Utusan Melayu*, which was at that time the only Malay leading paper of much importance. They had done this in their own interest and not in the interest of the public. In 1959 when they failed, they started quietly, financed by certain individuals, to buy up the shares and now in 1961 they have succeeded; and by special meetings they have performed a sort of *coup d'etat* and have taken over the

management. They have put in an ex-UMNO publicity officer as its editor to control the paper and decided to expel Said Jahari (*Laughter*)—I am sorry, Said Zahari—or, in fact, systematically to transfer him to Singapore and then expel him.

I understand, Sir, that this small group of financiers are supported by people like the Honourable Mr. T. H. Tan of Printcraft who has been printing the paper in a reduced size since the strike took place. There are also rumours that a group of Indonesian rebels and the members of a certain bank are supporting the management of the *Utusan Melayu* to break the strike, which is too persistent to be ignored, and if that is true, then the Government ought to take some action to protect the fundamental freedom of the Press.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the *Utusan Melayu* has always been in the forefront of Malay opinion.

It was largely responsible for the withdrawal of the Malayan Union in 1947 and the restoration of powers back to the Sultans. It was a staunch supporter of the Alliance then in the struggle for independence, but since the Alliance have got into power, it has become somewhat critical. I understand that this has brought about dissatisfaction among certain Alliance leaders, who have been also concerned directly or indirectly in the taking over of the press and suppressing criticisms of the Government and its policies.

I even come to understand that a certain prominent leader in Government has gone to the extent of suppressing the news of the strike and prohibiting publication of such news in the other papers. If it is, then the main subject matter of my speech at this meeting will not be published. I hope, if the Government really believes in the freedom of the press, it will allow the publication of the strike news, which I have spoken here, so that the people of Malaya can decide for themselves which side they should support. Suppression of this nature will lead to oppression in future.

Sir, freedom of the press such as enjoyed by the *Utusan Melayu* is essential for the political stability of our nation, and if democracy is to survive in this country, then the freedom of thought should be allowed to continue. Sir, the Government's action towards the strikers and the *Utusan Melayu* itself is very ineffective in bringing about a settlement since the Government and the party involved in the dispute have not made any sincere attempt to bring about a settlement in the deteriorating condition of the *Utusan Melayu*. Sir, once again I appeal, if the Prime Minister and his Cabinet is sincerely in support of the freedom of the press, then it should withdraw the pressure that it has brought upon the *Utusan Melayu's* staff, especially the editorial staff, and allow them to continue as they were in the past.

Dato' Dr. Ismail bin Dato' Abdul Rahman: Tuan Speaker, bagi menjawab Ahli Yang Berhormat daripada Bachok pada kali ini, saya suka menyatakan ia-itu pada kali ini kita bersama²-lah bersatu hati hendak mengembangkan freedom of press ini sa-bagaimana yang di-katakan terkandung dalam Perlembagaan hari ini—Clause 10 atau Bab 10 dalam Perlembagaan. Kejadian² yang berlaku di-*Utusan Melayu* itu, saya bersama² dengan dia berharap supaya penyelesaian akan hapus dengan sa-bberapa segera dan jikalau satu masa yang patut bagi Kerajaan champor tangan, saya sa-bagai Menteri yang bertanggung jawab tentu-lah kita tidak akan terkebelakang dalam hal ini.

Now I come to the Honourable Member for Bungsar. To hear his speech, Sir, one would think that the freedom of the press is gone from this country, and yet every morning when I read my morning papers, there are still the usual newspapers the *Straits Times* and the *Berita Harian*; and when I read the Press Reviews of the Government I see all the other papers are functioning just as before. Now, as regards *Utusan Melayu*, what happened there was purely an internal affair. I would not like to indulge like what he did to bring party politics into this

House, but, as far as I am concerned, Sir, the *Utusan Melayu* is operating in this country like all the other newspapers. The licence which has been issued to *Utusan Melayu* is still there—I have not revoked their licence at all—so there is no question of

infringement of the freedom of the press by the Government.

Mr. Speaker: Honourable Members, the House is now adjourned to 10 a.m. tomorrow, 8th August, 1961.

Adjourned at 4.45 p.m.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

Malay Participation in Commerce and Industry

1. Tuan Syed Esa bin Alwee bertanya kepada Menteri Perdagangan dan Perusahaan apa langkah yang telah di-jalankan bagi melaksanakan dasar Kerajaan supaya menggalakkan dan menolong orang² Melayu mengambil bahagian besar dalam perniagaan dan perusahaan.

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Enche' Mohd. Khir Johari): Suatu Jawatan-Kuasa Kerja Tetap terdiri daripada wakil² Kementerian yang menjalankan kerja² di-dalam perkara² yang berkaitan dengan berbagai² gerakan iktisad telah di-lantek untuk menasehatkan Kabinet melalui Menteri Perdagangan dan Perusahaan di-atas langkah² yang akan di-ambil bagi membaiki kedudukan iktisad orang² Melayu terutama-nya di-atas pesertaan mereka di-dalam lapangan perniagaan dan perusahaan, dan menyama serta mengawasi akan penglaksanaan keputusan² yang di-perbuat oleh Kabinet. Jawatan-Kuasa Kerja Tetap ini serta dengan suatu Jawatan-Kuasa Penasehat memeriksa berbagai² shor yang terkandung di-dalam laporan Jawatan-Kuasa Penyiasat di-atas Pesertaan Orang² Melayu di-dalam Perniagaan dan Perusahaan dan membuat shor² di-atas perkara² itu, dari sa-masa ka-semasa, bagi di-bawa kepada Kabinet.

Suatu lembaga pusat yang di-namakan "Majlis Meshuarat Negara Bagi Meninggikan Taraf Ekonomi Orang² Melayu" telah juga di-tubuhkan dengan ahli²-nya terdiri dari semua Menteri² Besar dan Ketua² Menteri dan Pengerusi-nya ia-lah Menteri Perdagangan dan Perusahaan bagi menyatukan dasar². Bagi menyenangkan mengambil tindakan dan mengadakan perhubungan yang rapat dan rapi di-antara Kementerian ini dengan Kerajaan² Negeri sa-orang Pegawai Per-

hubungan telah di-lantek di-tiap² Ibu Pejabat Negeri bagi menjalankan kerja² berkenaan dengan perkara² pesertaan orang² Melayu di-lapangan perniagaan dan perusahaan.

Suatu Bahagian telah juga di-adakan di-dalam Kementerian Perdagangan dan Perusahaan bagi memberi nasehat² dan pertolongan² kepada ahli² berniaga dan orang² Melayu 'am-nya di-dalam segala segi kemasokan orang² Melayu ka-lapangan perniagaan dan perusahaan.

Maju Trading and Investment Company

2. Enche' K. Karam Singh asks the Minister of Commerce and Industry to state whether it is true that the Maju Trading and Investment Company has gone bankrupt.

Enche' Mohd. Khir Johari: As far as I am aware the Company has ceased to operate. Letters addressed to the registered office of the Company have been returned undelivered by the postal authorities. Letters addressed to the Directors have either been returned undelivered or no reply has been received.

Electricity Supplies to New Villages

3. Enche' Lee Seck Fun asks the Minister of Commerce and Industry to state whether he will consider leasing out on tender basis electricity supplies to New Villages throughout Persekutuan Tanah Melayu to contractors so that Government grants to cover losses on electricity supplies to New Villages will not be necessary.

Enche' Mohd. Khir Johari: A policy is already being formulated to allow local councils or suitable local firms or individuals to take over and operate electricity supplies in New Villages under Public Licence where the Central Electricity Board cannot itself take over the supply.

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

Teaching Aids in National Schools

4. Tuan Syed Esa bin Alwee bertanya kepada Menteri Pelajaran ada-kah sudah di-jalankan rancangan hendak meluaskan lagi memakai alat² mengajar

di-sekolah² rendah dan menengah kebangsaan.

The Minister of Education (Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Haji Talib): Rancangan meluaskan penggunaan alat² mengajar di-sekolah² rendah dan menengah kebangsaan ada-lah sudah dijalankan dan akan di-teruskan. Kursus berhubung perkara ini menjadi satu bahagian yang di-utamakan di-pusat² melateh guru² yang bakal di-hantar ka-sekolah² itu dan juga dalam kursus ulangkaji bagi guru²; sa-bahagian daripada wang bantuan yang di-beri Kementerian saya kepada sekolah² itu ada-lah di-maksudkan khas bagi membeli alat² mengajar.

Malay Spelling and Pronunciation and Malay Dictionary

5. Enche' V. Veerappen asks the Minister of Education to state what steps have been taken to:

- (a) standardise Malay spelling;
- (b) standardise Malay pronunciation;
- (c) compile a comprehensive Malay dictionary.

Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Haji Talib:

- (a) A Malay Spelling Committee was appointed by my predecessor in 1957 "to consider the resolution made at the 3rd Malay Language and Literary Congress held in Johore Bharu and Singapore in September, 1956, regarding the Romanised Spelling System and its uniformity with the Indonesian spelling and to submit recommendations for a new National and Standard Spelling System in Rumi". This Committee completed its report in 1959 and in December of the same year the Committee met its counterpart the Indonesian Spelling Committee in Djarkarta. Agreement was reached between them on the system to be adopted and we are now awaiting Indonesia's agreement as regards the date of implementation.

(b) So far the question of standard Malay pronunciation has not cropped up, but the standardisation of Malay spelling, it is believed, will promote the standardisation of Malay pronunciation.

(c) The question of compiling a comprehensive dictionary links closely with the collection and coining of new terms as carried on by the Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka at present. These terms are compiled according to their various topics and as soon as the numbers reach a certain target an Editorial Board will be appointed to sieve and to compile a comprehensive Malay dictionary. This work will be intensified after the Dewan Bahasa moves to its new building.

School Text Books

6. Enche' V. Veerappen asks the Minister of Education whether he intends to take steps to control the publication of School Text Books in Malay in order that only approved Text Books may be used in Schools.

Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Haji Talib: No, Sir, not at present. However, if the Hon'ble Member comes to know of any unsuitable books being published for use in schools, I shall, upon receipt of such information, only be too willing to initiate an investigation and take appropriate measures against such publication.

7. Enche' Chan Yoon Onn asks the Minister of Education to state why has Government not taken steps to ensure uniformity in the text books used throughout the Federation of Malaya in:

- (a) Malay Schools,
- (b) English Schools,
- (c) Chinese Schools,
- (d) Tamil Schools.

Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Haji Talib: Enforcing uniformity in the text books used throughout the Federation

schools means prescribing books for use in schools. My Ministry does not intend, for the present at least, to prescribe text books in this way. Standard syllabuses and time tables have however been prescribed, and I consider this is a better way of maintaining uniform standards, and that the best results can be achieved by permitting same freedom of choice to heads of schools in the selection of appropriate text books.

8. Enche' Chan Yoon Onn asks the Minister of Education to state whether the Government is aware that text books are sold in schools at prices higher than those at which they could be purchased in bookshops, if so, what steps does the Government intends to take to put an end to this practice.

Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Haji Talib: The Government is not aware of the situation mentioned by the Hon'ble Member. However, there is a longstanding practice that schools should not make profits out of their text books transactions. If there are schools going against this practice, then parents should take action to correct the situation through their representatives on the school Board of Governors/Managers. This being an internal school matter, the Board has every power to correct matters.

9. Enche' Yong Woo Ming asks the Minister of Education to state when the Government expects to overcome the shortage of text books for National Secondary Schools.

Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Haji Talib: It is difficult to state precisely when the shortage of text books for National Secondary Schools will be completely overcome but text books for all subjects to be taken in Malay in the Federation of Malaya Certificate of Education Examination in 1962 will be ready in time for use by the pupils concerned.

Sekolah Menengah Bahasa Kebangsaan at Tanjong Malim and Sungkai

10. Enche' Lee Seck Fun asks the Minister of Education to state if he is considering to start a Sekolah

Menengah Bahasa Kebangsaan at Tanjong Malim and Sungkai to take in pupils of the Malay primary schools passing out every year with A and B grades in Tanjong Malim.

Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Haji Talib: It is not the intention of Government to start a Sekolah Menengah Bahasa Kebangsaan at Tanjong Malim and at Sungkai in 1962 as the number of pupils in these areas likely to be promoted to a Secondary School does not justify doing so. Pupils in and around Sungkai who qualify will be admitted to the Malay Medium Form I attached to the Government English School, Tapah where hostel facilities are available. A Malay Medium Form I may be opened at the Sekolah Dato' Abdul Razak, Tanjong Malim for qualified pupils in the Tanjong Malim area providing that there are sufficient to form a class.

Sekolah Kebangsaan for Trolak

11. Enche' Lee Seck Fun asks the Minister of Education to state whether he is aware that many Malay children of school-going age at Trolak are too poor to register for admission to the Malay School, Slim River, which is six miles away and if so, whether he will consider building a Sekolah Kebangsaan in Trolak where State land is available.

Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Haji Talib: It is estimated that the maximum number of pupils travelling from Trolak to the Slim River National School is about 30 and that the number is unlikely to increase in the near future. This does not justify the building of a new National School in Trolak at present.

Sultan Idris Training College, Tanjong Malim

12. Enche' Lee Seck Fun asks the Minister of Education to state whether Government will, in the near future, improve the Hostel, the Hall, the Dining Hall, the Library, the Staff Quarters and other facilities of the Sultan Idris Training College, Tanjong Malim so as to make them comparable to those of the Language Institute and

the University of Malaya, Kuala Lumpur.

Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Haji Talib: Improvements to the buildings and other facilities at the Sultan Idris Training College will be made as and when funds are available.

Teachers elected as Members of Local Authorities

13. Enche' Chan Yoon Onn asks the Minister of Education to state the number of teachers in Government and Government aided Schools who are also serving as elected members of Local Authorities in the Federation of Malaya.

Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Haji Talib: There are two categories of teachers, namely Government and non-Government teachers, serving in fully assisted schools, i.e., former Government and Government aided schools, and the number of such teachers serving as elected members of Local Authorities in the Federation of Malaya is not available.

14. Enche' Chan Yoon Onn asks the Minister of Education to state the number of such teachers who have sought and obtained permission from Government to participate in politics.

Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Haji Talib: Twenty-six Government teachers have applied for permission to participate in political activities and no permission has been granted to this category of teachers. Non-Government teachers are not obliged to seek Government permission to participate in politics.

15. Enche' Chan Yoon Onn asks the Minister of Education to state the steps taken by the Government to ensure that, in the case of teachers who are serving as elected members of local authorities, the performance of their duties as teachers is not impaired by reason of their political activities.

Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Haji Talib: Under present regulations a Government teacher must not parti-

cipate actively in the affairs of a political party. Non-Government teachers may engage in legitimate political activities provided such activity does not interfere with the full performance of their duties as teachers. The Government will not pay grant-in-aid in respect of a teacher who by reason of participation in local Government or other political activity is prevented from performing his duties as a teacher efficiently or in full.

National and Ra'ayat Schools in Kelantan

16. Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad bertanya kepada Menteri Pelajaran apa-kah sebab²-nya hingga bulan July, 1961, ini belum pun sa-buah daripada sekolah² kebangsaan dan sekolah² ra'ayat yang mendapat bantuan dalam negeri Kelantan telah di-perbaiki atau pun di-perbuat bagi-nya bangunan baharu sedang peruntukan-nya telah ada? Dan apa-kah ikhtiar² Kerajaan untuk membetulkan keadaan itu.

Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Haji Talib: Kerja membaena bangunan² Sekolah Rendah di-dalam negeri Kelantan mengikut ranchangan yang telah di-tetapkan bagi tahun 1960 telah lewat benar tertangguh-nya ia-lah kerana Lembaga Pelajaran Negeri Kelantan berpanjangan tidak dapat memutuskan di-mana tapak yang elok di-dirikan sekolah². Oleh kerana lewat-nya Lembaga itu menetapkan tapak² sekolah itu maka sa-bahagian besar daripada kerja ranchangan tahun 1960 telah menjadi bertambun² dan kebanyakan daripada ranchangan tahun 1960 terpaksa di-bawa kepada tahun 1961. Ranchangan mendirikan sekolah² rendah bagi tahun 1961 telah di-setujukan sekarang dan akan di-mulakan dalam sadikit masa lagi.

Tidak benar ia-itu kerja² membaiki sekolah² ra'ayat itu tidak di-jalankan sa-lama ini. Pejabat Kerja Raya sedang menjalankan kerja² membaiki bangunan² sekolah yang ada di-dalam tanggungan mereka. Semua sekolah² lain yang menerima bantuan penuh yang tidak termasuk di-dalam tanggungan Pejabat Kerja Raya akan di-baiki oleh Pejabat Pelajaran sendiri apabila dapat sa-orang Penolong Teknik dalam sadikit masa lagi, untuk mengawas kerja²

demikian. Sa-lama ini di-dapati mustahak bagi kerja² membaiki rumah² sekolah seperti ini di-awas oleh kakitangan yang berkelelahan, kalau tidak harus-lah kerja² yang di-buat itu tidak memuaskan hati dan tidak padan dengan belanja yang di-bayar.

17. Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad bertanya kepada Menteri Pelajaran berapa buah-kah sekolah² kebangsaan yang hingga hari ini mementingkan pembaikan yang segera di-dalam negeri itu dan berapa buah-kah yang di-rancangan akan di-perbaiki dalam tahun 1961 ini dan bila-kah kerja² itu akan di-mula.

Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Haji Talib: 26 buah sekolah yang menerima bantuan penoh di-jadualkan akan di-perbaiki dalam tahun 1961. Kerja² demikian akan di-agehkan antara Jabatan Kerja Raya dan Penolong Teknik yang di-sebutkan tadi.

Kerja membaiki atau membesarkan sekolah² ra'ayat yang menerima sapa-roh bantuan yang di-jadualkan hendak di-jadikan sekolah kebangsaan dalam tahun 1962 akan di-jalankan juga dalam tahun 1961 mengikut saloran Pejabat.

18. Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad bertanya kepada Menteri Pelajaran ada-kah Kerajaan sedar bahawa perbelanjaan kerja² pembangunan di-akhir tahun dalam musim hujan itu lebeh mahal di-negeri Kelantan? Jika ya, ada-kah Kerajaan bersedia melakukan pembelanjaan lebeh banyak bagi pembaikan dan pembangunan sekolah² itu atau pun ada-kah Kerajaan berniat melambat²kan kerja itu lagi?

Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Haji Talib: Menteri Pelajaran ada-lah sedar ia-itu kontrakter² harus akan menimbangkan keadaan chuacha apabila-mengemukakan tender masing². Bagaimana pun ini satu hal sahaja yang boleh menaik atau menurunkan belanja membena bangunan di-Kelantan. Hendak menanggohkan semua sa-kali kerja mendirikan rumah di-sebabkan oleh musim tengkujuh yang datang tiap² tahun itu, tidak dapat di-terima serta tidak dapat di-jalankan. Tetapi Kerajaan

memang ada hak sama ada hendak menerima atau menolak tender² yang di-hantar orang.

Primary and Secondary Schools

19. Enche' Ismail bin Idris bertanya kepada Menteri Pelajaran semenjak tahun 1959 hingga sekarang berapa-kah bilangan sekolah² baharu yang mendapat bantuan penoh dari Kerajaan, yang telah di-dirikan dan di-dalam binaan mengikut saloran bahasa perantaraan: (a) bahasa Melayu; (b) bahasa Inggeris; (c) bahasa China; (d) bahasa Tamil.

Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Haji Talib:

BILANGAN SEKOLAH² RENDAH DAN SEKOLAH² MENENGAH YANG MENDAPAT BANTUAN PENOH YANG DI-DIRIKAN DALAM TAHUN 1959, 1960 DAN 1961 DALAM PERSEKUTUAN TANAH MELAYU

	Melayu	Inggeris	China	Tamil	Jumlah
Rendah					
1959	42	8	2	—	52
1960	66	17	5	9	97
1961	73	15	8	12	108
Jumlah	181	40	15	21	257

	Melayu	Inggeris	China	Tamil	Jumlah
Menengah					
1959	—	3	2	—	5
1960	2	8	1	—	11
1961	5	16	1	—	22
Jumlah	7	27	4	—	38

20. Enche' Ismail bin Idris bertanya kepada Menteri Pelajaran ada-kah Kerajaan mengetahui ada-nya kanak² yang bukan di-peranakan di-dalam negeri ini dan ibu-bapa-nya bukan ra'ayat Persekutuan Tanah Melayu sedang belajar di-dalam sekolah² rendah yang di-bantu penoh oleh Kerajaan.

Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Haji Talib: Ya, Kerajaan tahu. Murid² demikian itu di-masokkan sekolah hanya dengan timbangan luar biasa dan dengan keadaan khas dan hanya apabila ada tempat kosong lebeh daripada yang di-kehendaki oleh anak² Ra'ayat Persekutuan.

21. Enche' Ismail bin Idris bertanya kepada Menteri Pelajaran apa-kah perbezaan di-antara bahasa Melayu dengan bahasa kebangsaan?

Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Haji Talib: Bahasa kebangsaan itu rendah dan senang daripada bahasa Melayu tetapi bahasa Melayu tinggi dan susah daripada bahasa kebangsaan.

22. Enche' Ismail bin Idris bertanya kepada Menteri Pelajaran mengapa-kah murid² Melayu tidak di-benarkan belajar bersama² dengan murid² bangsa lain dalam darjah² bahasa kebangsaan.

Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Haji Talib: Kerana kelas² bahasa kebangsaan itu ia-lah bagi murid² yang baharu belajar Melayu, maka apa-lah gunanya murid² Melayu belajar dalam kelas itu.

23. Enche' Yong Woo Ming asks the Minister of Education to state whether it is the intention of Government to increase the number of National Secondary Schools in the Dindings District, and if so, when.

Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Haji Talib: It is not clear whether the Hon'ble Member for Sitiawan intends his question to refer specifically to National Secondary Schools as they are usually termed, i.e., Malay medium Secondary Schools. If the Hon'ble Member intends to refer to this type of school, it is not the Government's intention at present to open a National Secondary School in the Dindings, as the number of pupils in National primary schools qualifying for secondary education in the Malay medium does not at present justify the opening of a separate school. However, the number of Malay medium secondary classes can be increased to meet needs in 1962. If the Hon'ble Member intended to refer to National-type secondary schools, then the answer is that it is the Government's present intention to increase the number of such fully-assisted National-type secondary schools in the Dindings in 1962.

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

Foreign Remittances

24. Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad bertanya kepada Menteri Kewangan ia-itu:

(a) berapa banyak-kah jumlah wang yang keluar dari Persekutuan Tanah Melayu yang di-kirimkan kepada keluarga² pengirim² di-dalam negeri ini ka-negeri India, Hongkong, Republik Ra'ayat China dan Formosa masing² bagi tahun 1960;

(b) apa-kah dasar Kerajaan tentang banyak sedikit-nya pengiriman seperti itu.

The Minister of Finance (Enche' Tan Siew Sin): (a) Dalam tahun 1960, jumlah wang yang di-luluskan boleh di-kirim kepada keluarga² yang berada di-negeri China ia-lah sa-banyak \$4,268,019. Tidak ada di-simpan chatitan² yang berasingan mengenai kiriman wang ka-Formosa.

Berhubung dengan negeri India dan Hongkong kira² jumlah kiriman wang yang di-hantarkan menerusi bank² perdagangan tidak di-simpan. Tetapi bagaimana pun kiriman wang dalam tahun 1960, yang melalui saloran Pos (Money Order) ia-lah seperti berikut:

India	...	...	\$10,701,221
Hongkong	...	...	180,384

Baru² ini Bank Negara Tanah Melayu, dengan kerjasama Ketua Pegawai Perangkaan, telah memulakan satu chara baru menchatitkan pertukaran² wang luar negeri yang di-lakukan melalui saloran bank² perdagangan dan di-harap kira² jumlah wang di-kirimkan dalam tahun 1962 akan dapat di-sediakan pada awal tahun 1963.

(b) Peratoran berkenaan dengan mengirim wang ka-negeri China ada di-terangkan di-dalam Federal L.N. 145 tahun 1959, yang terkandung di-dalam Legislative Supplement kepada *Warta Kerajaan* bertarikh 14hb. May, 1959. Tidak ada sa-barang peratoran khas yang di-kenakan mengenai pengiriman wang ka-negeri India dan Hongkong atau ka-mana² negeri jua di-dalam kawasan mata wang sterling.

MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE

Social and Welfare Services Lottery Board Unclaimed Prize Money

25. Enche' V. David asks the Minister of Health and Social Welfare to state the amount of unclaimed lottery money there is with the Social and Welfare Services Lotteries Board, from 1st January, 1959 to 31st December, 1960.

The Minister of Health and Social Welfare (Dato' Ong Yoke Lin): The unclaimed lottery prize money from 1st January, 1959 to 31st December, 1960, amounted to \$1,518,750. This amount has been forfeited to the Board in accordance with the conditions under which these tickets are sold. The total amount of prize moneys paid out during the same period was \$27,789,950.

Students to study Medicine abroad

26. Tuan Syed Esa bin Alwee bertanya kepada Menteri Kesihatan dan Kebajikan Masharakat ada-kah dasar Kerajaan hendak menghantar pununtut² laki² dan perempuan ka-luar negeri kerana belajar ilmu tabib.

Dato' Ong Yoke Lin: Ya.

Medical Facilities at Bidor, Sungkai and in Kampar District

27. Enche' Lee Seck Fun asks the Minister of Health and Social Welfare to state:

- (a) whether Government can give priority to the construction of a Health Centre at Bidor which is a more thickly populated town than Tapah, the Batang Padang District Capital;
- (b) whether Government will conduct a detail investigation as to the necessity of setting up a Government Dispensary at Sungkai, which is a densely Malay populated area and majority of whom are poor.

Dato' Ong Yoke Lin: (a) the approximate population of Bidor and Tapah are 8,194 and 9,600 respectively. Both

Bidor and Tapah are each to be provided with a Rural Health Sub-Centre in 1962 and the question of priority does not arise.

(b) Under the Second Five Year Development Plan a Rural Health Sub-Centre will be provided for Sungkai in 1963. Sungkai, at the moment, has the following medical and health services—

- (a) A Maternal and Child Health Team visits this town once a fortnight;
- (b) A trained midwife is stationed here;
- (c) The travelling dispensary visits the area once a week—every Tuesday, and
- (d) The Lady Dental Officer visits the schools in the area once a month.

28. Enche' Chan Yoon Onn asks the Minister of Health and Social Welfare to state why mobile dispensaries have not called at the following areas in the Kampar District:

- (a) Mambang di-Awan New Village.
- (b) Jeram New Village.
- (c) Malim Nawar and New Village.
- (d) Sungei Siput South.

Dato' Ong Yoke Lin:

- (a) Mambang di-Awan New Village which is situated about 6 miles from Kampar Hospital has Out-Patients' facilities provided by a Missionary Clinic.
- (b) Jeram New Village is served by a mobile dispensary once a week.
- (c) Malim Nawar and New Village is served by a mobile dispensary once a fortnight.
- (d) Sungei Siput South is served by a mobile dispensary once a week.

29. Enche' Chan Yoon Onn asks the Minister of Health and Social Welfare to state whether Government will take steps to ensure that visits by such mobile dispensaries are equitably spread out to cover all areas.

Dato' Ong Yoke Lin: This is indeed the policy of the Ministry.

Medical Clinics in Rural Areas

30. Enche' Yong Woo Ming asks the Minister of Health and Social Welfare to state whether the Government intends to establish medical clinics with trained staff in the Rural Areas in Perak as the present system of providing "mobile clinics" is not satisfactory.

Dato' Ong Yoke Lin: In the Second Five Year Development plan it is proposed to establish 6 Main Rural Health Centres, 27 Rural Health Sub-Centres and 78 Midwives Clinics cum quarters for the State of Perak. The staff of each unit are as follows:

For a Main Rural Health Centre: 1 Medical Officer, 1 Dental Officer, and a full complement of trained auxiliary staff.

For a Rural Health Sub-Centre: a Team of trained Health Staff.

For a Midwife's Clinic: 1 Trained Midwife.

A Mobile Dispensary or Clinic is a useful supplement to the Rural Health Service and the Hospital Service. This service is most useful particularly in the very remote areas which are sparsely populated and where it would not be practicable to establish a Health Centre.

Hospital at Pangkor Island

31. Enche' Yong Woo Ming asks the Minister of Health and Social Welfare whether it is the Government's intention to build a new hospital at Pangkor Island, and if so when.

Dato' Ong Yoke Lin: The policy and planning of the Medical and Health Services is made on a National basis and priorities must be given to areas where the need of assistance or service is greatest.

Pangkor Island, with a population of approximately 13,000, already has a Static Dispensary with a resident

Hospital Assistant and a trained Midwife. A Health Sister makes regular fortnightly visits and the Medical Officer pays monthly visits to the Island. The Public Health Inspector stationed at Sitiawan and the Medical Officer of Health stationed at Kuala Kangsar make periodic checks of the health services. In addition, systematic anti-malaria work is carried out by a team of anti-malaria labourers under the supervision of an Anti-Malaria Inspector who lives on the island.

A Rural Sub-Centre with a team of trained Health staff will be established in Pangkor in 1962. A Marine Ambulance cum Floating Dispensary costing \$60,000 will in the near future be provided. In case of necessity, patients can be taken from the Island to Lumut Hospital at any time of the day or night. The riverine kampongs along the Dindings River will also be served by this vessel. The monthly average of patients requiring hospitalisation is about 16.

In view of all the circumstances, it is considered that the provision of a new hospital at Pangkor Island cannot at this period be justified on National priority basis.

Social and Welfare Office at Kampar

32. Enche' Chan Yoon Onn asks the Minister of Health and Social Welfare to state in view of the fact that the need for social and welfare work is very great in the Kampar District, why the Social and Welfare Office in Kampar has been closed down.

Dato' Ong Yoke Lin: The establishment of an office and the posting of an officer for social welfare work in the Kampar District are matters for the State Government and the cost thereof is borne on the State Estimates.

Beggars and blind persons in the Federal Capital

33. Enche' Chan Yoon Onn asks the Minister of Health and Social Welfare to state why Government has failed to take adequate steps to provide for the care of beggars and blind persons, especially in the Federal Capital.

Dato' Ong Yoke Lin: It is totally untrue to say that Government has failed to take adequate steps to provide for the care of beggars and blind persons, either in the Federal Capital or in the other parts of the country. For the beggars, vagrants and destitute old persons, the Federal Government maintains 8 Homes with accommodation for 1,700 persons. In addition, 84 Homes for the same purpose, are maintained by voluntary organisations, with active encouragement and assistance by the Federal and State Governments. Of the Government Homes, one with accommodation for 270 is located at Serdang, 12 miles from the Federal Capital, while six of the 84 voluntary homes are also in Selangor of which four are in the District of Kuala Lumpur.

However, there are still a number of beggars in the Federal Capital and this number increases during religious or national festival days. Nearly all these so-called beggars have homes to go to and there is actually no need for them to resort to begging in order to live.

Action is being taken to strengthen the vagrancy laws to deal effectively with professional and habitual beggars.

Services for the blind are highly advanced in this country, and are in fact internationally acknowledged as one of the best in Asia and the Far East. In the provision of these services, there is the closest of co-operation between Government and voluntary organisations. These voluntary organisations are receiving substantial grants in aid from Government. Education and training for the blind are provided in the Princess Elizabeth School, Johore Bahru, the Gurney Training Centre in Kuala Lumpur, the St. Nicholas Home at Penang, the Kinta Valley Workshop in Ipoh, the Taman Harapan at Temerloh and a Training Centre at Kuala Besut in Trengganu. These various institutions have succeeded in restoring very large numbers of the unfortunate blind persons to normal and economically independent life. The number being

rehabilitated is progressively increasing. As part of these services, compensatory allowances are given to those employed blind workers whose income are inadequate to provide for themselves a minimum standard of living.

MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR

Kerala Bandhu

34. Enche' V. David asks the Minister of the Interior whether the Government did at any time ban the *Kerala Bandhu*, a Singapore daily newspaper and whether the ban is still in force, and if so to state the reason for the Government's action.

The Minister of the Interior (Dato' Dr. Ismail bin Dato' Abdul Rahman): The *Kerala Bandhu*, a Singapore daily newspaper applied for a permit to circulate in the Federation. This was refused, but subsequently a permit was issued.

35. Enche' V. David asks the Minister of the Interior whether the Federation Government was instrumental in advising the owner of the *Kerala Bandhu* Daily to dismiss its sub-editor, Mr. Koya.

Dato' Dr. Ismail: No.

36. Enche' V. David asks the Minister of the Interior to state what is the information contained in the document from the Federation Government to the President of the Singapore Industrial Court, which the President has mentioned in paragraph 14 of his statement on the case of *Kerala Bandhu* and its sub-editor.

Dato' Dr. Ismail: It would not be in the public interest to make a statement on the subject.

Deprivation of Citizenship

37. Enche' K. Karam Singh asks the Minister of the Interior to state why there is delay in deprivation of citizenship of those who have surrendered their citizenship certificates under the Amnesty offered to persons who have obtained their citizenship by false declaration.

Dato' Dr. Ismail: The number of Certificates surrendered during the Amnesty period amounted to 12,544. Some certificates were however surrendered by persons who were not certain whether, in fact, they possessed the necessary qualifications, though on further scrutiny it may transpire that they did possess such qualifications. Accordingly it has been necessary to subject all surrendered certificates to careful examination before deprivation proceedings are put in train, and for this purpose additional staff was needed.

Moreover deprivation procedure is governed by the requirements of Article 27 of the Constitution and Rules 27 to 36 of the Citizenship Rules, 1960.

38. Enche' K. Karam Singh asks the Minister of the Interior to state whether the Minister will give an assurance that such deprivation will be expedited and to state how he proposes to do it.

Dato' Dr. Ismail: Additional staff has now been made available for this task which will proceed as expeditiously as possible, but as has been pointed out more than 12,000 cases are involved, and in fairness to the persons concerned each case must be scrutinised carefully. This will take time, but the department is fully aware of the importance of completing the work as quickly as possible, bearing in mind that speed must be co-ordinated with efficiency.

Birth Certificates

39. Enche' Chan Yoon Onn asks the Minister of the Interior to state whether Government is aware that many Birth Certificates are issued with names incorrectly spelt or with other particulars incorrectly entered, and if so to state whether, in view of the importance of Birth Certificates, Government will take steps to ensure that only competent persons are entrusted with the duty of issuing Birth Certificates.

Dato' Dr. Ismail: I am of course fully aware that it is most important that Birth Certificates should be accurate in all particulars. Section 7 (3)

of the Births and Deaths Registration Ordinance, 1957 makes the following provision:

"In the case of a child of the Chinese race the Registrar may, after entering in the Register the prescribed particulars of such child, permit a qualified informant to insert in such manner as may be prescribed the name of such child and the name of the father and mother of such child in Chinese characters".

To ensure that the requirements of the law are fulfilled, the Registrar-General of Births and Deaths has issued Circular instructions to his staff and the relevant extract is as follows:

"If the informant is able to write in Roman characters he should be asked to fill in the entry himself. In the case of Chinese names and provided he is able so to do, the informant should be asked to insert the names in Chinese characters".

Furthermore to ensure that the correct names of the parents are recorded, it is the practice to copy the names which appear in the respective Identity Cards on to the Birth Certificate of the child. From the foregoing it will be seen that every effort is made to ensure accuracy in the issue of Birth Certificates.

Reformatory Schools

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

- (a) the number of reformatory schools in the Federation of Malaya, and
- (b) the number of inmates in each school.

Dato' Dr. Ismail:

- (a) There are two Borstal schools in Malaya. For Boys, the Henry Gurney School, Telok Mas, Malacca and for Girls at the Henry Gurney School, Batu Gajah.

- (b) On 27th July, 1961, the figures were as follows:

Boys ...	...	480
Girls ...	...	Nil

41. Enche' Chan Yoon Onn asks the Minister of the Interior to state whether Government is aware that at the Henry Gurney School, Telok Mas, Malacca, the inmates are confined in deplorable conditions and in particular:

- (a) they are not provided with sufficient water to drink,
- (b) the food is unpalatable and insufficient,
- (c) the inmates have to sleep on the cement floor,
- (d) the inmates are put to work in the sun and rain,
- (e) no systematic course of training is provided for the inmates,

and if so to state whether Government will cause an inquiry to be made into conditions prevailing at the Henry Gurney School, Telok Mas, Malacca, and take immediate steps to alleviate the sufferings of the inmates.

Dato' Dr. Ismail: I am quite unable to accept the statement that the inmates of the Henry Gurney School at Telok Mas, Malacca, are confined in deplorable conditions and I might mention that on 19-5-61 Professor Manuel Lopes Rey, United Nations Adviser on Social Defence, New York, visited the School and recorded the following comment in the Visitors Book:

"Greatly impressed by the efficient organisation of the school which, by itself, represents a sustained effort which deserves full praise."

There is a Board of Visitors for the school which pays regular visits of inspection and records its comments. I quote three recent reports:

15-7-61—

"We have found a lot of improvements from the time we all three last visited. These improvements are to the credit of Mr. Ashe.

We went into the kitchen at the time the food is being prepared. All round satisfaction on the faces of the school children. The whole building and its surroundings are kept spotlessly clean. We have nothing more to add, except to express our complete satisfaction."

20-5-61—

"We were taken round by the Superintendent of the School, Mr. H. E. Ashe. We find many improvements being made in the school. All the inmates are happy, hardworking and well disciplined. We are told that the school brass band is not paid from Government funds, and yet we find that it is the best band in town. The school is very clean and well looked after. All credit should go to Mr. H. E. Ashe and his staff."

25-3-61—

"I have visited the school today. Mr. Ashe kindly accompanied me on the rounds of the buildings and workshops. In every way Mr. Ashe and his staff have great credit for their excellent administration of the school."

I turn now to the specific allegations made:

- (a) The school is on the main water supply from Malacca and the inmates may have as much water as they wish for drinking whenever they want to do so.
- (b) The food is cooked by the inmates themselves under the supervision of members of the staff and inspected regularly by the Penguasa and the Ketua Pegawai. In addition the Penguasa daily tastes the cooked food to ensure everything is in order. The quantities supplied are in accordance with the Regulations laid down. The supplies are checked each morning in front of the inmate-cook with the Penguasa or the Ketua Pegawai. The daily quantity for each item is indicated on a blackboard beside the weighing scale in full view of all concerned. I might add that there have been no complaints regarding food or water since the school was opened.
- (c) Certain inmates sleep on bed boards on the cement floor due to the increased muster in the school. Some boys of their own choice prefer to

sleep on the cement floor as they say it is cooler.

- (d) It is of course true that the inmates work in the sunshine, but they take shelter when it rains.
- (e) A systematic course of training is provided for the inmates, but it is unfortunately true that the school is fuller than was originally intended. Plans are in hand to set up an agricultural farm to afford increased training facilities.

MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT

ADULT EDUCATION

Appointment of State Supervisor and Teachers

42. Dato' Mohamed Hanifah bertanya kepada Timbalan Perdana Menteri ia-itu:

- (a) apa-kah kelayakan² dan kelulusan² atau pengalaman² yang di-kehendaki oleh Kementerian Kemajuan Luar Bandar bagi jawatan² Penyelidik Pelajaran Negeri dan guru² bagi Pelajaran Dewasa yang di-jalankan oleh Kementerian itu;
- (b) berapa orang-kah yang telah di-lantek oleh Kerajaan daripada pemegang² jawatan yang di-sebutkan dalam butir (a) yang mempunyai kelayakan² itu dan apa-kah syarat² perkhidmatan mereka itu;
- (c) kenapa-kah tidak di-jalankan lantekan di-dalam perkhidmatan Pelajaran Dewasa menerusi Surohanjaya Perkhidmatan Awam.

The Deputy Prime Minister (Tun Abdul Razak): (a) Tidak ada jawatan State Supervisor of Adult Education. Saya perchaya yang Ahli Yang Berhormat maksudkan ia-lah State Adult Education Organisers. Jawatan² ini tidak ada skim gaji yang di-buat berkenaan dengan kelayakan dan pengalaman yang di-kehendaki oleh kerana bagi sementara ini, Kera-

jaan berharap pada pegawai²-nya yang di-pinjamkan daripada Jabatan² lain.

Kelayakan yang sa-habis² rendah-nya yang telah di-tetapkan bagi guru² Kelas Dewasa ada-lah seperti di-bawah ini:

A. Kelas Membaca dan Menulis—

- (i) Lulus Darjah VI (Darjah IV sa-belum perang) Sekolah Melayu.
- (ii) Mesti lulus pereksa duga dalam kaedah mengajar orang dewasa, dalam chara² mengajar seperti yang di-terangkan dalam/atau chara mengajar yang di-jalankan betul², ia-itu sa-telah hadir dalam kursus mengajar sa-lama enam hari yang di-jalankan oleh Bahagian Pelajaran Dewasa dalam Kementerian Pembangunan Luar Bandar.
- (iii) Guru laki² hendak-lah tidak kurang daripada 21 tahun umur-nya dan guru² perempuan tidak kurang daripada 18 tahun.

B. Kelas Bahasa Kebangsaan—

- (i) Mesti lulus Peperiksaan Lower Certificate of Education dengan mendapat Credit dalam bahasa Melayu atau telah masuk kursus yang diperkenankan bagi guru².
- (ii) Mesti lulus dalam peperiksaan duga berkenaan chara² mengajar orang dewasa baik chara yang di-terangkan dalam buku atau chara mengajar betul², sa-telah tamat kursus sa-lama enam hari yang di-jalankan oleh Bahagian Pelajaran Dewasa dalam Kementerian Pembangunan Luar Bandar.

(b) Pegawai² ini di-pinjamkan mula²-nya sa-lama dua tahun. Sa-lama di-pinjamkan itu pegawai² ini tidak hilang hak-nya boleh dapat penchen dan peluang naik pangkat dalam jawatan asal-nya.

(c) Meminjamkan pegawai² Kerajaan yang dalam jawatan, berkhidmat dalam jawatan² ini, tidak termasuk dalam kuasa Surohanjaya Jawatan

Awam. Tetapi pegawai State Adult Education Organiser Kelantan telah dipilih oleh Surohanjaya Jawatan Awam kerana tidak ada pegawai Kerajaan yang boleh di-pinjamkan berkhidmat dalam jawatan² ini.

MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT

Port of Port Swettenham

43. Enche' V. David asks the Minister of Transport whether he is aware of criticisms by members of the public on congestion and inefficiency at the Port Swettenham Port and if so, whether he has taken steps to rectify the situation.

The Minister of Transport (Dato' Sardon bin Haji Jubir): Yes, I am aware of the criticisms, some constructive, some not, that have been made about Port Swettenham.

As in any port, there is always room for improvement and things have to be put right from time to time, but I deny emphatically that there is inefficiency in the administration of the port. The plain fact is that a port designed to handle perhaps half a million tons a year is being called upon to handle three times that amount: last year a record figure of 1.6 million tons was put through.

And the Hon. Member appears to be unaware of the prompt action already taken to reduce congestion. A crash programme costing nearly \$1 million was set on foot early this year to provide additional wharves and to increase the shore handling facilities, and other measures have also been taken, so as to afford relief until the new deepwater berths in the North Klang Straits are in commission. I have paid many visits to the port to see the progress of the crash programme measures. Shipping interests, the port authorities and staff, and importers and exporters have worked together to solve the problems, and labour has extended its co-operation.

Very considerable publicity has accompanied these measures and I have at all times aimed to keep the public fully in the picture. Much remains to be done, and we shall not sit back, but I think I may claim that the situation

is now very much improved thanks to the co-operation that has been forthcoming from all concerned.

Fare for passengers between Lumut and Pangkor

44. Enche' Yong Woo Ming asks the Minister of Transport whether he is aware that the fare charged by boatmen for the trip between Pangkor Island and the mainland has been increased, first from 30 cents to 50 cents, and recently to 70 cents per person; if so, to state whether the new rate was approved by his Ministry; and, if his Ministry did not approve the new rate, what is the officially approved fare for the journey.

Dato' Sardon bin Haji Jubir: The Boat Rules, 1953, specify the maximum fares which may be charged for the carriage of passengers between Lumut and Pangkor. These maxima are 90 cents by day and \$1.40 by night. The present fare of 70 cents does not exceed the officially approved fares.

PRIME MINISTER'S DEPARTMENT

Landslide at Ringlet

45. Enche' V. David asks the Prime Minister whether an inquiry commission has been set up to inquire into the recent tragic incident of the landslide at Ringlet.

The Prime Minister: No inquiry has been held as there is no cause for it. According to the report from the P.W.D., the cause of the landslide was due to the entry of water into a newly formed earth bank.

The Government has done all it could to assist the injured and the survivors. Money was collected to rehabilitate them and they are satisfied.

Urea Factory

46. Enche' V. David asks the Prime Minister whether he will reconsider giving Government assistance for establishing the urea factory.

The Prime Minister: The Government is in no position to reconsider

providing assistance for the establishment of a urea factory as it is still not satisfied that the establishment of such a factory is an economic proposition. The Government cannot therefore risk public money on a venture which has many hazards.

Technicians' Wage Claims

47. Enche' V. David asks the Prime Minister to state why the Wage claims of the Government Technicians were rejected.

The Prime Minister: The wage claim of the Government Technicians was given the most careful consideration by Government and was finally rejected on the ground that the claim had no sufficient merit to justify an upward revision of salary.

It may be pointed out that generally any claim for an upward revision of salary would be considered on increased duties and responsibilities of that service and in relation to the other branches of the Public Service. It would follow that failure to prove that there has been increase in such duties and responsibilities would result in Government's rejection of the claim.

It may also be added that in accordance with the Constitution of the Whitley Council, arbitration would be open to the Technicians, although, in the last analysis, Government reserves the right in the public interests whether the case should be submitted to arbitration.

MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

Angola

48. Enche' K. Karam Singh asks the Minister of External Affairs to state the stand of the Federation of Malaya with regard to the struggle for independence waged by the Nationalists against the Portuguese in Angola.

The Prime Minister: Angola first came into the limelight in March, 1961, when disturbances in that territory became the discussion of a debate at Security Council. Although Security Council did not adopt any resolution on the subject, the Federation of

Malaya joined a group of 40 countries including Afro-Asian countries to request an urgent debate at General Assembly.

This was commenced on April 20th and the resolution co-sponsored by the Federation was adopted on April 22nd. The resolution called on Portugal to consider the introduction of measures and reforms in Angola to implement General Assembly Resolution 1514 (XV) entitled "Declaration on granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples." It also called for the appointment of a sub-Committee of 5 members to examine statements before General Assembly on Angola and to conduct such inquiries as it may deem necessary and to report on its findings to General Assembly.

The Federation of Malaya is a member of this sub-Committee which is now in the course of conducting a series of meetings with the Federation Permanent Representative as its rapporteur. Security Council at its meeting on June 9th gave a further mandate to this sub-Committee to implement its obligations immediately and it also called on Portugal to stop her repressive activities. The Federation sees the Angolan issue not as one which is internal to Portugal alone, but as one of colonialism, which, if allowed to continue, is likely to endanger international peace and security. It is the duty of members of United Nations to call to order those members who having accepted the obligations of the United Nations Charter now pursue a line of activities contrary to the spirit of the Charter.

Bizerta

49. Enche' K. Karam Singh asks the Minister of External Affairs to state the stand of the Government with regard to Tunisia's demand that France should withdraw from Bizerta.

The Prime Minister: The Federation of Malaya has the fullest sympathy for Tunisia's demand that France should withdraw from Bizerta. She has joined with the Afro-Asian members of United Nations to send a letter to the President of Security Council expressing our deep concern at the situation

now prevailing in Tunisia and the hope that the resolution on cease-fire and withdrawal to the original positions occupied by both sides will be observed.

This letter further points out the right of a sovereign state to ask for withdrawal of foreign forces from its territory while at the same time acknowledges the fact that it is within its own sovereignty to allow foreign troops in its territory.

The Federation hopes that a solution to the situation will be reached without delay. But negotiations must be on the basis of respect for Tunisian sovereignty and of its right to demand evacuation of French forces with the least delay.

Now the Federation is one of the Afro-Asian countries that have joined in a request for a special session of the General Assembly to discuss the Bizerta issue.

Greater Malaysia

50. Tuan Haji Hasan Adli bin Haji Arshad bertanya kepada Perdana Menteri ada-kah sa-benar-nya ia-itu ranchangan Malaysia Raya itu akan dilaksanakan ia-lah berdasarkan suatu memorandum yang telah di-susun dan di-sediakan sa-belum Merdeka, oleh Bekas Pesuruhjaya Agong British bagi Asia Tenggara pada masa itu.

The Prime Minister: Ranchangan Melayu Raya ini tidak sama sa-kali berasaskan kapada memorandum Pesuruhjaya Agong British di-Tenggara Asia. Ranchangan ini ada-lah hasil buah fikiran Kerajaan Persekutuan Tanah Melayu sendiri.

51. Tuan Haji Hasan Adli bin Haji Arshad bertanya kepada Perdana Menteri ada-kah Kerajaan terlebih dahulu akan mengemukakan ka-dalam Parlimen, sa-suatu usul bagi mendapatkan persetujuan Parlimen atas perkara menubuhkan Negara Malaysia Raya itu, pada dasar-nya, yang akan mengandongi Brunei, Borneo Utara, Sarawak dan Singapore, sa-belum daripada mengemukakan chadangan atas pindaan Perlembagaan Persekutuan Tanah Melayu sa-terus-nya.

The Prime Minister: Tiap² pindaan kapada Perlembagaan Persekutuan Tanah Melayu mesti-lah mendapat persetujuan Parlimen negeri ini, dan kalau ada apa² pindaan yang di-kehendaki berkenaan dengan Ranchangan Melayu Raya ini maka sudah tentu pindaan² itu akan di-kemukakan ka-Parlimen.

52. Tuan Haji Hasan Adli bin Haji Arshad bertanya kepada Perdana Menteri ada-kah sebab yang besar yang mendorong Persekutuan Tanah Melayu hendak menubuhkan Malaysia Raya, ia-lah semata² kerana yang demikian akan menjadi satu syarat mutlak yang membolehkan terchapai-nya kemerdekaan Brunei, Borneo Utara, Sarawak dan Singapore.

The Prime Minister: Ranchangan Melayu Raya ini bukan-lah bertujuan sa-mata² untuk membolehkan Brunei, Sabah, Sarawak dan Singapura merdeka dan tidak pula kemerdekaan mereka itu bergantung sa-mata² kapada Ranchangan Melayu Raya ini, tetapi pada pendapat saya, Ranchangan ini akan melekaskan lagi mereka mendapat merdeka. Juga Ranchangan Melayu Raya ini akan memberi persamaan taraf di-antara mereka dan kita.