



PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

DEWAN RA'AYAT (HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES)

OFFICIAL REPORT

CONTENTS

ANNOUNCEMENTS BY Mr. SPEAKER—

Reply from Toh Puan Tan Cheng-Lock to Message of
Condolence [Col. 4927]

Messages from the Senate [Col. 4929]

Assent to Bills Passed [Col. 4930]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS [Col. 4930]

BILL PRESENTED [Col. 4945]

BILLS—

The Immigration (Amendment) Bill [Col. 4945]

The Notaries Public (Amendment) Bill [Col. 4965]

The Betting (Amendment) Bill [Col. 4966]

The Age of Majority Bill [Col. 4976]

The Racing (Totalisator Agency Board) Bill [Col. 4984]

The Legitimacy Bill [Col. 4998]

The Betting and Sweepstake Duties (Amendment) Bill [Col. 5000]

The Guardianship of Infants Bill [Col. 5000]

The Control of Supplies Bill [Col. 5003]

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE (Motion) [Col. 5008]

MOTIONS—

Malayan Railway Administration Moratorium [Col. 5008]

Customs Duties (Amendment) (No. 5) Order, 1960 [Col. 5015]

Customs Duties (Amendment) (No. 6) Order, 1960 [Col. 5017]

ADJOURNMENT SPEECH—

Pelajaran dan Pendidikan bagi anak² perempuan [Col. 5020]

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS [Col. 5027]

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

Official Report

Second Session of the First Dewan Ra'ayat

Monday, 6th February, 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 ABDUL RAZAK BIN DATO' HUSSAIN, S.M.N. (Pekan).
- „ the Minister of Internal Security, DATO' DR. ISMAIL BIN DATO' ABDUL RAHMAN, P.M.N. (Johore Timor).
- „ the Minister of Finance, ENCHE' TAN SIEW SIN, J.P. (Malacca Tengah).
- „ the Minister of Works, Posts and Telecommunications, DATO' V. T. SAMBANTHAN, P.M.N. (Sungei Siput).
- „ the Minister of Agriculture and Co-operatives, ENCHE' ABDUL AZIZ BIN ISHAK (Kuala Langat).
- „ the Minister of Transport, ENCHE' SARDON BIN HAJI JUBIR (Pontian Utara).
- „ the Minister of Health and Social Welfare, DATO' ONG YOKE LIN, P.M.N. (Ulu Selangor).
- „ the Minister of Labour, ENCHE' BAHAMAN BIN SAMSUDIN (Kuala Pilah).
- „ the Minister of Education, ENCHE' ABDUL RAHMAN BIN HAJI TALIB (Kuantan).
- „ the Assistant Minister of Information and Broadcasting, TUAN SYED JA'AFAR BIN HASAN ALBAR, J.M.N. (Johore Tenggara).
- „ 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 Commerce and Industry, ENCHE' CHEAH THEAM SWEE (Bukit Bintang).

- The Honourable the Assistant Minister of Labour, ENCHE' V. MANICKAVASAGAM, J.M.N., P.J.K. (Klang).
- .. the Assistant Minister of the Interior, ENCHE' MOHAMED ISMAIL BIN MOHAMED YUSOF (Jerai).
- .. ENCHE' ABDUL GHANI BIN ISHAK, A.M.N. (Malacca Utara).
- .. ENCHE' ABDUL RAUF BIN A. RAHMAN (Krian Laut).
- .. ENCHE' ABDUL SAMAD BIN OSMAN (Sungei Patani).
- .. TUAN HAJI ABDULLAH BIN HAJI ABDUL RAOF (Kuala Kangsar).
- .. TUAN HAJI ABDULLAH BIN HAJI MOHD. SALLEH, A.M.N., P.I.S. (Segamat Utara).
- .. TUAN HAJI AHMAD BIN ABDULLAH (Kota Bharu Hilir).
- .. ENCHE' AHMAD BIN ARSHAD, A.M.N. (Muar Utara).
- .. ENCHE' AHMAD BOESTAMAM (Setapak).
- .. ENCHE' AHMAD BIN MOHAMED SHAH, S.M.J. (Johore Bharu Barat).
- .. TUAN HAJI AHMAD BIN SAID (Seberang Utara).
- .. ENCHE' AHMAD BIN HAJI YUSOF, P.J.K. (Krian Darat).
- .. TUAN HAJI AZAHARI BIN HAJI IBRAHIM (Kubang Pasu Barat).
- .. ENCHE' AZIZ BIN ISHAK (Muar Dalam).
- .. DR. BURHANUDDIN BIN MOHD. NOOR (Besut).
- .. ENCHE' CHAN CHONG WEN (Kluang Selatan).
- .. ENCHE' CHAN SIANG SUN (Bentong).
- .. ENCHE' CHAN SWEE HO (Ulu Kinta).
- .. ENCHE' 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' 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 (Malacca Selatan).
- .. ENCHE' HUSSEIN BIN TO' MUDA HASSAN (Raub).
- .. ENCHE' HUSSEIN BIN MOHD. NOORDIN, A.M.N., P.J.K. (Parit).
- .. TUAN HAJI HUSSAIN RAHIMI BIN HAJI SAMAN (Kota Bharu Hulu).
- .. ENCHE' IBRAHIM BIN ABDUL RAHMAN (Seberang Tengah).
- .. ENCHE' ISMAIL BIN IDRIS (Penang Selatan).

- The Honourable ENCHE' K. KARAM SINGH (Damansara).
- .. CHE' KHADIJAH BINTI MOHD. SIDEK (Dungun).
- .. ENCHE' KHONG KOK YAT (Batu Gajah).
- .. ENCHE' LEE SAN CHOON (Kluang Utara).
- .. ENCHE' LEE SECK FUN (Tanjong Malim).
- .. ENCHE' LEE SIOK YEW (Sepang).
- .. 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 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).
- .. DATO' ONN BIN JA'AFAR, D.K., D.P.M.J. (Kuala Trengganu Selatan).
- .. ENCHE' OTHMAN BIN ABDULLAH (Tanah Merah).
- .. ENCHE' OTHMAN BIN ABDULLAH (Perlis Utara).
- .. ENCHE' QUEK KAI DONG, J.P. (Seremban Barat).
- .. TUAN HAJI REDZA BIN HAJI MOHD. SAID (Rembau-Tampin).
- .. ENCHE' SEAH TENG NGIAB (Muar Pantai).
- .. ENCHE' D. R. SEENIVASAGAM (Ipoh).
- .. ENCHE' S. P. SEENIVASAGAM (Menglembu).
- .. TUAN SYED ESA BIN ALWEE, S.M.J., P.I.S. (Batu Pahat Dalam).
- .. TUAN SYED HASHIM BIN SYED AJAM, A.M.N., P.J.K. (Sabak Bernam).
- .. ENCHE' TAJUDIN BIN ALI, P.J.K. (Larut Utara).
- .. ENCHE' TAN CHENG BEE, J.P. (Bagan).
- .. ENCHE' TAN PHOCK KIN (Tanjong).
- .. ENCHE' TAN TYE CHEK (Kulim-Bandar Bahru).
- .. TENGKU INDRA PETRA IBNI AL-MARHUM SULTAN IBRAHIM, J.M.N. (Ulu Kelantan).
- .. DATO' TEOH CHZE CHONG, D.P.M.J., J.P. (Segamat Selatan).
- .. ENCHE' V. VEERAPPEN (Seberang Selatan).
- .. WAN SULAIMAN BIN WAN TAM, P.J.K. (Kota Star Selatan).

- The Honourable WAN YAHYA BIN HAJI WAN MOHAMED (Kemaman).
 „ ENCHE' WOO SAIK HONG, P.J.K., J.P. (Telok Anson).
 „ ENCHE' YAHYA BIN HAJI AHMAD (Bagan Datoh).
 „ ENCHE' YEOH TAT BENG (Bruas).
 „ ENCHE' YONG WOO MING (Sitiawan).
 „ PUAN HAJAH ZAIN BINTI SULAIMAN, J.M.N., P.I.S. (Pontian Selatan).
 „ TUAN HAJI ZAKARIA BIN HAJI MOHD. TAIB (Langat).
 „ ENCHE' ZULKIFLEE BIN MUHAMMAD (Bachok).

ABSENT:

- The Honourable the Minister of the Interior, DATO' SULEIMAN BIN DATO' ABDUL RAHMAN, P.M.N. (Muar Selatan).
 „ the Minister of Commerce and Industry, ENCHE' MOHAMED KHIR BIN JOHARI (Kedah Tengah).
 „ ENCHE' GEH CHONG KEAT (Penang Utara).
 „ ENCHE' KANG KOCK SENG (Batu Pahat).
 „ ENCHE' LIM JOO KONG (Alor Star).
 „ ENCHE' LIM KEAN SIEW (Dato Kramat).
 „ ENCHE' MOHAMED ASRI BIN HAJI MUDA (Pasir Puteh).
 „ ENCHE' NG ANN TECK (Batu).
 „ ENCHE' TAN KEE GAK (Bandar Malacca).
 „ WAN MUSTAPHA BIN HAJI ALI (Kelantan Hilir).

IN ATTENDANCE:

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

PRAYERS

(Mr. Speaker *in the Chair*)

ANNOUNCEMENTS BY
MR. SPEAKER

REPLY FROM TOH PUAN TAN
CHENG-LOCK, TO MESSAGE OF
CONDOLENCE

Mr. Speaker: Ahli² yang Berhormat, saya telah menerima sa-puchok surat daripada Toh Puan Tun Tan Cheng-Lock janda kapada Tun Tan Cheng-Lock. Surat-nya dalam bahasa orang Puteh. Saya bachakan dalam bahasa orang Puteh juga.

“Dear Sir,

I thank you for your letter of 16th January, 1961 (ref. M/31), intimating that the House of Representatives has recorded its sense of great

loss and its deep regret at the death of my late husband, Tun Tan Cheng-Lock, and desire to offer its sincere condolence to my family and myself.

I also wish to thank you for the copy of the relevant extract from the official report relating to the record of this memorial to my late husband.

My family and I are deeply grateful to the Prime Minister and all the Members of the House who spoke on behalf of this motion and for all the compliments they paid to the late Tun Tan Cheng-Lock.

That he has been held in such esteem and regard as is reflected in the pertinent proceedings of your House has consoled us much in our bereavement.

Kindly convey our grateful thanks to the Prime Minister and all Members of the House for their very kind message of condolence and sympathy and for their thoughtfulness to have

these memorial proceedings recorded, which we must appreciate.

Yours faithfully,
(Sd.) NEE YEO YEOK NEO
Toh Puan Tan Cheng-Lock".

MESSAGES FROM THE SENATE

Mr. Speaker: Ahli² Yang Berhormat, saya telah menerima dua perutusan yang bertarikh 21 December, 1960, dan 7 January, 1961, daripada Yang di-Pertua Dewan Negara, berkenaan dengan Rang Undang² yang di-hantar oleh Majlis ini sa-bagai persetujuan Dewan Negara. Sekarang saya jemput Setia-Usaha membachakan perutusan² itu.

(The Clerk reads the messages)

"Mr. Speaker,

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

A Bill to apply a sum out of the Consolidated Fund to the service of the year ending on the thirty-first day of December, 1961.

A Bill to amend the Employees Provident Fund Ordinance, 1951.

A Bill to amend the Income Tax Ordinance, 1947.

Dated 21st December, 1960.

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

"Mr. Speaker,

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

A Bill to amend the Pineapple Industry Ordinance, 1957.

A Bill to regulate the borrowing powers and guarantees of public authorities.

A Bill to repeal the Importation of Yen Ordinance.

A Bill to apply a sum out of the Consolidated Fund to the service of the year 1961 and to appropriate such sum for certain purposes.

A Bill to make special provision for the grant of a pension to

Tengku Ampuan Jema'ah binti Raja Ahmad, the widow of His late Majesty Sultan Hisamuddin Alam Shah ibni Al-Marhum Sultan Ala'iddin Sulaiman Shah.

Dated 7th January, 1961.

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

ASSENT TO BILLS PASSED

Mr. Speaker: Honourable Members, I wish to inform the House also that His Majesty the Yang di-Pertuan Agong has signified his Assent to the following Bills which were passed by the Parliament:

The Consolidated Fund (Expenditure on Account) Bill, 1960.

The Employees Provident Fund (Amendment) (No. 2) Bill, 1960.

The Income Tax (Amendment) (No. 2) Bill, 1960.

(On 28th December, 1960)

The Pineapple Industry (Amendment) Bill, 1961.

The Public Authorities (Control of Borrowing Powers) Bill, 1961.

The Importation of Yen Ordinance (Repeal) Bill, 1961.

The Supply Bill, 1961.

The Special Pension (Tengku Ampuan Jema'ah binti Raja Ahmad) Bill, 1961.

(On 12th January, 1961)

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Mengadakan Pusat² Penerangan di-Cameron Highlands dan di-Fraser's Hill

1. Enche' Hussein bin To' Muda Hassan bertanya kepada Perdana Menteri ia-itu ada-kah Kerajaan akan menimbangkan supaya di-adakan Pusat² Penerangan di-Cameron Highlands dan di-Fraser's Hill.

The Prime Minister: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, pada masa ini Kerajaan tidak ada chadangan hendak mengadakan satu Pusat Penerangan di-Cameron Highlands dan di-Fraser's Hill, tetapi jikalau Ahli Yang Berhormat boleh

saya telah membawa perhatian pada kenyataan bahawa Kementerian ini sedang bekerja atas jenis² padi yang berhasil tinggi sa-banyak 1,000 gantang tiap² sa-ekar. Perchubaaan permulaan telah di-jalankan di-Kuala Lumpur pada tahun² 1950/51 dan perchubaaan yang berik特-nya telah di-teruskan di-Melaka dan di-Telok Chengai. Sekarang perchubaaan² sedang di-jalankan di-beberapa negeri seluruh Persekutuan Tanah Melayu.

Enche' Abdul Samad bin Osman: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, apa nama padi itu.

Enche' Abdul Aziz: Belum ada nama-nya lagi (*Ketawa*).

Mengakuī Kerajaan Sementara Algeria

6. Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad bertanya kepada Menteri Luar Negeri ia-itu sudah-kah Kerajaan Persekutuan mengakuī Kerajaan Sementara Algeria yang di-ketuaī oleh Dr. Ferhat Abbas dan jika tidak, mengapa.

The Prime Minister: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Kerajaan Persekutuan tidak dapat mengakuī sekarang ini dengan sebab Kerajaan itu belum lagi mempunyai ibu pentadbiran yang rasmi di-dalam negeri Algeria. Apakala telah di-tubuhkan ibu pentadbiran itu bukan sahaja kita dapat mengakuī Kerajaan itu bahkan dapat pula kita menghantar-kan wakil kita.

Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad: Bila hendak di-adakan agak-nya.

The Prime Minister: Jawab-nya ia-lah sa-bagaimana yang saya sudah jawab tadi.

Tender² Membuat Stadium Negara

7. Enche' Khong Kok Yat bertanya kepada Menteri Kerja Raya, Pos dan Talikom ia-itu ada-kah tender² membuat Stadium Negara itu telah dikeluarkan dalam *Warta Kerajaan*, dan jika tidak, ada-kah Kerajaan berchadang hendak mempelawa tender² berkenaan dengan kerja ini.

Dato' V. T. Sambanthan: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Stadium Negara itu sedang di-bena dengan berperingkatan dan konterek² di-beri untuk tiap² satu peringkat. Peratoran ini sedang di-ikuti

oleh kerana kekusutan dan kebesaran pekerjaan² dalam bahagian² yang berlainan dan juga kerana hendak menyiapkan bangunan itu sa-belum Hari Kemerdekaan 1961.

Tender² telah di-panggil untuk Peringkat Yang Pertama dalam bulan July 1960 dan surat² pemberitahu telah pun di-lekatkan di-Pejabat² Kerja Raya yang berpatutan dan juga dalam surat² khabar serta *Gezet Kerajaan*. Lima orang Pemborong telah menghantar permintaan² dan konterek itu telah di-beri kepada tender yang sa-habis rendah.

Untuk Peringkat Yang Kedua yang berkehendakkan pengetahuan dan pertubohan konterek yang lengkap untuk menjalankan konterek itu, tender² telah di-panggil daripada dua orang Pemborong yang di-ketahuī ada mempunyai pengetahuan dan kelengkapan sa-bagai mana yang di-kehendaki itu.

Enche' D. R. Seenivasagam: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Honourable Minister said that with regard to the second phase tenders were called for from two contractors. May we know whether that was by tender in the normal manner or whether the two contractors were just written to and called upon to tender?

Dato' V. T. Sambanthan: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, jikalau Ahli Yang Berhormat itu tunggu sampai soal No. 8 boleh saya beri jawapan itu.

8. Enche' D. R. Seenivasagam asks the Minister of Works, Posts and Telecommunications to state whether it is a fact that Messrs. K. C. Boon & Cheah and Messrs. Lim Kwee & Sons Ltd. have been asked by the Public Works Department to submit the Bills of Quantity for the Indoor Stadium Negara, and if so, why this procedure was adopted instead of the tender system.

Dato' V. T. Sambanthan: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, oleh kerana kekusutan dan kebesaran-nya ranchangan itu Stadium Negara ini sedang di-bena dengan berperingkatan.

Untuk Peringkat Yang Pertama ia-lah pekerjaan² pembenaan yang lazim, tender² telah di-panggil daripada pemborong² dengan melalui surat² khabar

dan *Gezet* tetapi untuk Peringkat Yang Kedua ia-itu perkara yang amat kusut dan payah, tender² telah di-panggil daripada dua pemborong sahaja. Mereka ia-lah Pemborong K. C. Boon & Cheah Co. Ltd. dan Pemborong Lim Quee & Sons.

Chara menyekat tender² bagi pekerjaan² yang kusut atau yang terkhas kepada pemborong² yang di-fikirkan layak menjalankan pekerjaan² itu adalah di-lakukan di-seluruh dunia dan ini-lah keadaan-nya terhadap Stadium Negara. Pembinaan sa-umpama ini, dalam faham saya, ia-lah yang pertama sa-kali di-dunia ini. Langkah sa-chara ini di-buat supaya kawasan bertutup yang sa-luas²-nya dapat di-adakan dengan harga yang amat murah. Chara menyekat tender² itu jarang di-lakukan oleh Kerajaan Persekutuan melainkan keadaan-nya menunjukkan bahawa chara itu patut di-lakukan untuk faedah orang ramai.

Enche' D. R. Seenivasagam: Mr. Speaker, Sir, what steps, if any, have been taken to see whether there are other contractors equally capable and efficient?

Dato' V. T. Sambanthan: In the estimation of the Government, this is a very difficult job, and it felt that these two are the best contractors for that involved and difficult task.

Enche' V. David: Will the Minister say whether that is a matter of opinion, or is it a fact?

Dato' V. T. Sambanthan: The Government could only be guided by its technical advisers, and it is satisfied with their advice.

Enche' D. R. Seenivasagam: My question is, "What steps, if any, did Government take to discover whether there are other contractors equally capable and efficient?"

Dato' V. T. Sambanthan: What does the Honourable Member mean by "what steps"? May I know what he means by the phrase, "what steps did the Government take"?

Enche' D. R. Seenivasagam: That is the answer I am seeking for.

Dato' V. T. Sambanthan: We are guided by our technical officers, and we are satisfied. We chose those who are, in our estimation, the best contractors for the job.

Enche' D. R. Seenivasagam: Were the technical officers told to investigate this by the Honourable Minister? Was there any investigation and is there any report by the technical officers saying that only two contractors are capable of carrying out that task?

Dato' V. T. Sambanthan: I have already replied.

Enche' D. R. Seenivasagam: Is it, or is it not a fact that these works were given out to one of the two companies against the advice of the P.W.D. officials, who warned against public criticism of such a step?

Dato' V. T. Sambanthan: No.

Enche' S. P. Seenivasagam (Menglembu): Does it mean that, in future, similar jobs will also go to these undertakings and nobody else?

Dato' V. T. Sambanthan: That question does not arise.

Conversion of Telecommunications Department into a Board

9. Enche' V. David asks the Minister of Works, Posts and Telecommunications to state whether the Government is contemplating to turn the Telecommunications Department into a Board.

Dato' V. T. Sambanthan: Perkara ini sedang di-kajikan oleh satu Jawatan-Kuasa Kerja. Shor²-nya belum lagi di-terima.

Enche' V. David: Mr. Speaker, Sir, supplementary question. Was this Committee set up in order to study ways and means of converting the present Telecommunications Department to a Board, and may I know the terms of reference?

Dato' V. T. Sambanthan: Jawapan saya tadi sudah chukop terang.

Enche' V. David: Sir, I am not satisfied. I want to know what are the terms of reference of the Committee?

country". What if the people of that country do not want the regime that the Prime Minister is supporting in that country by giving arms? If those people want to do away with that regime, in what way would that be protecting the people?

The Prime Minister: If they want to do away with that regime, that is their business, not mine.

Enche' K. Karam Singh: As we know, recently the people of that country revolted against that Government, and is not the Alliance Government taking sides in the internal conflict?

Mr. Speaker: That is not relevant.

12. Enche' Ahmad Boestamam bertanya kepada Menteri Luar Negeri mengapa-kah pemberian itu di-buat dengan tidak sa-chara rasmi; dan siapa-kah wakil² Kerajaan Vietnam Selatan yang menerima hadiah itu.

The Prime Minister: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, yang sa-benar-nya, kita tidak buat dengan chara rasmi itu ia-lah kita berasa malu, kerana barang² itu sudah burok (*Ketawa*).

Enche' Ahmad Boestamam: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, soalan tambahan. Nampak-nya bahagian yang kedua tidak di-jawab, ia-itu siapa-kah wakil² Kerajaan Vietnam Selatan yang menerima hadiah itu?

The Prime Minister: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, yang menerima hadiah itu ia-lah Pegawai Polis. Kalau saya tidak silap barang² itu belum di-bawa kasa.

Enche' Ahmad Boestamam: Saya dengar barang² itu sudah di-bawa kasa melalui Port Swettenham yang berjalan pada pukul 12 malam. Apakah itu benar atau tidak?

The Prime Minister: Saya tidak dapat tahu yang barang² itu di-bawa pada pukul 12 malam, barangkali pehak polis tahu.

Peperiksaan Sijil Rendah Pelajaran Sekolah Inggeris, Jelevu

13. Enche' Mohamed bin Ujang bertanya kepada Menteri Pelajaran apa-kah sebab²-nya bahawa daripada 61 orang

chalun yang masok Peperiksaan Sijil Pelajaran Rendah dari Sekolah Inggeris, Jelevu, hanya 11 orang sahaja yang lulus, dan apa-kah langkah yang di-jalankan untuk membaiki keadaan ini.

The Minister of Education (Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Haji Talib): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ada banyak faktor² yang berkait² di-antara satu dengan lain, yang boleh menentukan keputusan² peperiksaan sa-sabua sekolah, termasuk-lah juga sekolah yang disebutkan oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat itu. Di-antara-nya ia-lah berkenaan dengan guru dan juga kebolehan serta kerajinan murid² itu sendiri serta perhatian yang di-beri oleh ibu-bapa-nya atau penjaga murid² itu terhadap pelajaran-nya. Mana-kah di-antara faktor² yang mengakibatkan keputusan² yang ta' memuaskan hati bagi Peperiksaan Sijil Rendah Pelajaran, Sekolah Inggeris Jelevu itu, tidak-lah akan dapat di-ketahuī sa-hingga selesai penyiasatan yang sekarang ini sedang di-jalankan. Langkah² yang sesuai akan di-ambil sa-lepas itu bagi memperbaiki kedudukan tersebut.

Peperiksaan Sijil Rendah Pelajaran, Malay College, Kuala Kangsar

14. Enche' Mohamed bin Ujang bertanya kepada Menteri Pelajaran adakah beliau sedar bahawa beberapa orang murid Maktab Melayu, Kuala Kangsar, yang ada kelulusan yang dikehendaki, tidak di-terima masok ka-Form IV, dan kira-nya beliau sedar, apa-kah langkah² yang telah di-jalankan supaya murid² ini dapat meneruskan pelajaran-nya.

Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Haji Talib: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Ya, saya sedar akan kejadian itu. Kementerian saya telah memerintahkan semua Ketua² Pegawai Pelajaran berikhtiar mengadakan tempat² bagi murid² itu di-sekolah² yang lain dan sa-panjang yang saya tahu semua murid² yang telah membuat perhubungan dengan Ketua² Pegawai Pelajaran di-negeri masing² telah pun di-masokkan ka-darjah Form IV di-sekolah² yang terletak di-pekan² mereka sendiri atau yang berhampiran dengan-nya.

Semua murid² ini akan di-benarkan kembali ka-Malay College, Kuala Kangsar, sa-kira-nya mereka mahu pada permulaan penggal kedua. Sebab murid² ini di-suruh mencari tempat di-sekolah² lain ia-lah keputusan pepereksaan Sijil Rendah Pelajaran dalam Malay College sangat-lah baik. Daripada 119 murid yang memasoki pepereksaan itu sa-banyak 117 telah lulus dengan mendapat hak bagi dinaikkan ka-Form IV. Pada mula-nya ada-lah di-jangka hanya 100 orang murid sahaja yang akan dapat naik darjah. Pada awal penggal pertama hanya ada tempat untuk 104 orang murid di-dalam asrama dan darjah². Pada permulaan penggal kedua, perediaan² baharu dapat-lah di-adakan bagi 13 orang murid² yang telah diminta menchari tempat² lain itu dan jika mereka suka dapat-lah mereka kembali sa-mula ka-Malay College itu.

BILL PRESENTED

THE CORROSIVE AND EXPLOSIVE SUBSTANCES AND OFFENSIVE WEAPONS BILL

Bill to amend the Corrosive and Explosive Substances and Offensive Weapons Ordinance, 1958; presented by the Minister of Internal Security; read the first time; to be read a second time at a subsequent meeting.

BILLS

THE IMMIGRATION (AMENDMENT) BILL

Second Reading

The Prime Minister: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Tuan, saya mohon menandatangani ia-itu Rang Undang² Imigreshen yang di-gelarkan "Suatu Undang² bagi meminda Undang² Imigreshen, 1959" di-bacha kali yang kedua.

Tuan, Kerajaan² Persekutuan dan Singapura sama bersetuju ia-itu adalah bagi faedah kedua Kerajaan ini menyamakan Undang² Imigreshen kedua buah negeri ini sa-berapa yang dapat, dan pada masa ini Undang² Imigreshen kedua negeri ini ada-lah sa-rupa isi kandungan-nya. Jadi pindaan yang di-adakan dalam Rang

Undang² ini telah di-buat sa-telah berunding dengan Kerajaan Singapura yang mana Kerajaan Singapura baharu² ini telah meluluskan satu Rang Undang² mengandongi isi yang sama dengan isi Rang Undang² ini.

Ada pun tujuan Rang Undang² ini ia-lah hendak menguatkan kuasa Kerajaan untuk menjaga orang negeri asing yang masuk ka-dalam negeri ini dengan jalan haram di-sisi undang² kita. Oleh kerana pehak Jabatan Imigreshen, Kastam dan Polis Laut mengawal dengan keras-nya, maka tidak-lah banyak sangat orang negeri asing yang masuk ka-negeri ini dengan jalan haram. Akan tetapi, oleh kerana pantai laut negeri kita ini terdedah, maka tentu-lah ada masaalah berkenaan dengan orang negeri asing masuk ka-negeri ini dengan jalan haram. Oleh yang demikian, ada-lah di-fikirkan Kerajaan patut di-beri kuasa menjalankan tindakan dengan lebeh chergas dan kuat, bukan sahaja kepada orang yang masuk ka-negeri ini dengan jalan haram, bahkan juga kepada orang yang menolong membawa mereka masuk di-Persekutuan Tanah Melayu ini. Maka dengan tujuan ini-lah di-adakan Rang Undang² (Pindaan) Imigreshen tahun 1961 ini.

Fasal 3 dalam Rang Undang² ini hendak memberi kuasa kepada Penguasa Imigreshen mengishtiharkan sa-saorang itu salah pada sisi undang² sunggoh pun mereka berada di-Persekutuan Tanah Melayu pada bila² masa sa-lepas ia masuk jika Penguasa puas hati yang ia masuk ia-lah dengan jalan membuat keterangan yang bohong dalam surat permintaan, atau jika orang itu sa-orang yang di-larang masuk ka-negeri ini.

Pada masa ini hanya ada kuasa mengishtiharkan sa-saorang itu salah berada di-dalam negeri ini di-dalam masa dua tahun, sa-lepas daripada itu ia boleh mengangkat sumpah, kalau tidak, kuasa akan di-jalankan apa² tindakan ka-atas orang itu. Jadi, di-fikirkan sa-saorang yang telah dapat masuk dengan chara bohong tidak patut mendapat keutamaan dengan jalan keterangan yang tidak betul. Dan ini di-tarek balek apa kedudukan yang

This is a disease we cannot cure". Then the man said, "I want to go to China, because in China there are people who can cure this disease; and in fact a friend of mine, who lives in the same village, has come back". The hospital authorities say, "We will give you a letter to the Immigration Department saying that you should be allowed to go to China and come back to this country". The man is a respected citizen, and he went to the Immigration authorities to apply for authority to go to China for treatment and come back to Malaya. On this question of permit the Immigration authorities said, "You can go to China but you cannot come back". This man appealed to the Immigration authorities and they said that they would refer the matter to the Minister in charge. However, no reply came from the Immigration authorities for at least three months. Then I sent a telegram to the Minister in charge informing him to ask the Immigration authorities to give a reply one way or another. No reply came until that man died at Gunong Rapat and his last words were, and hundreds of people in Gunong Rapat can confirm this, "I am dying because of the Alliance Government". (*Laughter*). Those were his last words. His funeral was attended by almost every resident of Gunong Rapat.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is where the injustice of the Immigration Department lies: It is unable to comprehend compassion; such discretion is given to the Immigration Officers, or officers in charge of issuing these authorities and they are acting in an inhumane manner. Again, you will find that families are separated—fathers from children, brothers from sisters, mothers from their children. It is not a policy which is humane. It works to the detriment of all people, not only Chinese, Indians or Malays, who have a right to come here and who expect to live here.

Enche' Othman bin Abdullah (Tanah Merah): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Rang Undang² yang di-kemukakan tadi adalah merupakan satu Rang Undang² bagi mengetatkan kemasokan orang² dagang ka-Tanah Melayu ini. Bagi pehak PAS sendiri ada-lah senentiasa mendesak kepada Kerajaan kerana

memandangkan banyak-nya bertambah penduduk² negeri ini dalam tiap² tahun dan berkehendakkan penghidupan ra'ayat yang lebeh terator, maka satu daripada jalan yang mustahak dibuat ia-lah menyekat kemasokan orang² dagang ka-negeri ini. Di-dalam keterangan yang di-beri oleh Yang Berhormat Perdana Menteri itu mengatakan memberi kuasa kepada Kerajaan bagi menghantar keluar semua mereka² yang tidak di-kehendaki lagi di-dalam negeri ini. Pada pendapat saya ini ada-lah tindakan yang sawajar-nya tetapi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, dalam melaksanakan undang² ini di-belakang-nya kita hendak-lah mengamati—terutama sa-kali Kerajaan, supaya menetatkan dengan kuat-nya atas kemasokan orang² dagang ka-negeri ini dan menyiasat bahawa ada-lah orang² yang di-bawa masuk ka-dalam negeri ini dengan alasan hendak menuntut atau mempelajari ilmu pengetahuan di-dalam negeri ini.

Jikalau kita hendak menyelideki-nya boleh-lah kita menyelideki di-pelabohan² yang terbuka bagi negeri ini sa-umpama Pulau Pinang. Bila kita tengok tiap² kali kapal sampai di-Pulau Pinang maka kita akan melihat banyak kanak² kecil yang berumur 7-8 tahun di-bawa masuk ka-Tanah Melayu ini dengan tujuan kata-nya hendak belajar atau menuntut, pada hal yang sa-benar-nya menjadi kuli atau penjaga kedai² mereka² yang membawa budak² itu masuk. Sebab-nya budak² itu di-bawa masuk pada pendapat saya ia-lah kerana jika di-masokkan anak² kecil bekerja di-kedai² mereka itu dapat-lah mereka memberi gaji yang murah dan budak² itu tidak mustahak di-kenakan sa-barang undang² oleh kerana mereka itu boleh mengatakan budak² ini saudara atau anak² saudara mereka sendiri; ini-lah helah bagi saudagar² atau kaum capitalist² yang hendak menchari keuntungan dengan memperbudakkan anak² kecil. Maka saya harap kepada Kerajaan supaya menyelideki soal² ini dan menchegeh kemasokan anak² kecil yang saperti itu yang tujuan-nya bukan hendak belajar tetapi sa-mata² hendak diperkuli oleh pekedai² asing di-negeri

ini. Sa-lain daripada itu mereka akan menyebabkan kesulitan dan menambahkan beban kepada Kerajaan negeri ini bagi memberikan tempat mereka belajar sedangkan anak² negeri ini sendiri banyak yang belum mendapat tempat bagi pendidikian mereka itu. Dengan sebab itu dalam pelaksanaan undang² ini saya mengharap kepada pehak Kerajaan supaya mengamati²-nya dan menjalankan sekatan itu betul² supaya kemasokan orang² dagang ka-Persekutuan Tanah Melayu ini dapat di-cheгах dengan alasan bagi menjaga dan memelihara keutamaan dan kepentingan ra'ayat negeri ini sendiri. Terima kasih.

Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Abdullah (Kota Bharu Hilir): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, mengikut perkembangan yang telah jadi dalam tiga empat tahun dahulu di-atas kemasokan bangsa² asing dalam Tanah Melayu ini teringatlah saya satu soalan yang telah saya kemukakan kepada Yang Berhormat Perdana Menteri dalam persidangan bulan December yang lalu ia-itu berapa-kah bangsa² asing yang telah masuk ka-dalam negeri ini dalam tahun 1958, 1959 dan 1960. Dalam jawapan Yang Berhormat Menteri tadi telah di-sebutkan bahawasanya adalah angka bangsa² asing yang telah masuk ka-Tanah Melayu dalam tempoh 3 tahun yang tersebut ia-lah hampir 30,000 orang. Di-sini dapat-lah kita ketahui bahawasanya bilangan yang besar daripada bangsa asing itu memang menchari jalan yang bermacam² untuk masuk ka-negeri ini.

Mr. Speaker: Saya bukan hendak menahan tuan dalam perkara ini, chuma saya hendak mengingatkan ia-itu ada-lah masaalah di-hadapan Majlis ini ia-lah Rang Undang² Imigereshen (Pindaan). Kalau hendak berchakap kesah yang lain saya tahan. Tolong chakap kepada pindaan itu sahaja.

Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Abdullah: Ini ada-lah sa-bagai kenyataan sa-belum saya

Mr. Speaker: Panjang sangat preamble-nya itu!

Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Abdullah: Di-sini teringat-lah saya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ada orang² pula yang masuk ka-dalam negeri ini dengan jalan haram ia-itu dengan satu tongkang di-Johore seramai 17 orang kalau tak silap saya pada tahun dahulu. Ini menunjukkan bahawasanya perjalanan Undang² Immigration walau pun di-pandang ketat, tetapi tidak memuaskan hati. Oleh sebab yang demikian saya sokong undang² yang di-kemukakan di-hadapan kita pada hari ini dan saya menhadangkan untuk menjaga keselamatan orang² Melayu kita dalam negeri kita sendiri supaya jangan mereka itu tenggelam dalam Tanah Melayu ini dan di-adakan satu Immigration Station di-Johore Bharu supaya di-selideki orang² yang masuk dari Singapura ka-Tanah Melayu ini dan dengan yang demikian dapat-lah kita jaga orang² yang masuk ka-Tanah Melayu ini dan di-samping itu pula terselamat dan terpelihara-lah bangsa Melayu.

Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad (Bachok): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, dalam hendak menetapkan Rang Undang² Imigereshen (Pindaan) di-dalam negeri ini maka Kerajaan telah mengemukakan Rang Undang² dalam Rumah ini. Sa-belum saya kemukakan apa² dalam Dewan ini saya minta supaya di-fikirkan Fasal 4 dalam undang² ini. Fasal 4 telah menyebutkan dalam mana² kapal di-bawah 75 tons. Saya tidak tahu apa-kah dasar yang di-buat-nya ini sama ada berasaskan atas sa-suatu kaedah, atau pun angka 75 tons ini di-ambil ia-lah semata² dengan mengikut keadaan² biasa sahaja. Ini berma'ana bahawa kapal itu berlebeh daripada 75 tons tidak ter-ta'alok di-bawah undang² ini. Melakukannya pemindahan yang haram akan meng'akibatkan kemasokan haram ini tidak-lah sa-benar-nya terhad kepada kapal² yang di-bawah 75 tons.

Saya perchaya Menteri yang bersangkutan dalam hal ini akan dapat menerangkan asas² ini dan sa-kira-nya dalam jawapan-nya itu tidak memuaskan patut-lah di-jadikan asas itu kepada satu angka yang di-kira membolehkan Kerajaan Persekutuan Tanah Melayu benar² mengawal kemasokan

yang belajar di-luar negeri yang sudah lebeh umur tetapi saya hendak beri keterangan kepada Ahli Yang Berhormat—perkara itu tidak ada dalam agenda Dewan ini. Apabila M.I.C. luluskan satu² resolution, kita hantar kepada Parti Alliance; M.I.C. ada-lah sa-bahagian daripada Alliance, Alliance memerintah negeri ini, dan kita mesti ingat Alliance ia-lah satu parti untuk “national interest”, dan apabila Alliance sudah bersetuju, Menteri² yang bertanggung jawab berkenaan dengan hal ini memang boleh membawa-nya ka-dalam Dewan ini.

Saya pun tidak faham dalam sharahan Yang Berhormat itu, saya perchaya kita dalam Alliance memang ada chukup dan kita boleh jaga Rumah ini dengan selamat-nya. (*Ketawa*).

Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Saaid (Seberang Utara): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya bangun menyokong dengan kuat-nya pindaan Undang² Kemasokan ini. Oleh kerana saya dapati banyak daripada orang luar yang masuk negeri ini dengan chara jalan haram dengan chara pengangkutan laut. Di-samping itu saya menarek perhatian kepada Yang Berhormat sekalian apa yang di-sebutkan oleh Yang Berhormat wakil daripada Ipoh, beliau telah menyatakan sa-kira-nya ada sa-orang yang berhakikat burok ia perchaya dia itu patut di-hantar balek, maka ini dapat-lah berpeluang ia pergi ka-negeri China. Jadi, di-sini kita dapati bahawa beliau ini menggunakan Dewan ini sa-bagai propaganda politik kerana hendak menudoh Kerajaan

Mr. Speaker: Itu tidak menyentoh atau salah kepada Dewan ini. Ahli Yang Berhormat itu telah berchakap dan tujuan-nya yang pertama dia menyatakan supaya Undang² yang asal itu di-pinda lagi itu yang dia chakapkan sa-nya fikir tidak ada salah-nya.

Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Saaid: Terima kaseh, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sunggoh pun bagitu beliau telah menyebutkan berkenaan

Mr. Speaker: Itu mithalan yang patut dia bawa dalam Majlis ini.

Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Saaid: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, di-sini saya menghendaki ia-itu kawalan berkenaan kemasokkan kapal ini di-jagai sebab telah banyak di-dapati orang² masuk negeri ini dengan jalan haram.

The Prime Minister: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, berbagai² perkara yang di-sebut dan di-keluarkan oleh Ahli² Yang Berhormat terhadap chadangan saya membawa pindaan Undang² Immigration tahun 1959 ini. Jika ada satu² Undang² yang hendak di-buat dan Undang² baharu itu harus-lah terlebeh dahulu di-rundingkan dengan Singapura. Jadi, terhadap Undang² ini saya hendak mengambil satu perhatian dan saya akan sebutkan semua sakali di-dalam perchakapan saya ini. Pertama-nya, Ahli² Yang Berhormat sekalian mengetahui bahawa antara Singapura dan Persekutuan Tanah Melayu boleh-lah di-katakan siapa sahaja boleh masuk dan keluar dengan tidak ada paspot. Dengan itu saya perchaya chadangan daripada negeri ini ia-lah tidak menyusahkan bagi orang² keluar masuk di-antara kedua buah negeri ini. Tetapi tanggungan di-antara kedua buah negeri ini chuma apa yang kita hendak buat ia-lah menjaga keselamatan daripada orang melebehi masuk ka-negeri ini maka kena-lah kita pinda atau buat Undang² yang bersamaan. Jadi, dengan kerana itu-lah Persekutuan Tanah Melayu dan Singapura telah berunding sa-tiap masa tentang mana yang Persekutuan Tanah Melayu patut hendak ketatkan, belum-lah lagi pernah Singapura ini enggan. Jadi, boleh di-katakan apa pindaan yang di-jalankan di-Singapura dan pindaan yang kita buat pada hari ini ada-lah dengan pakatan daripada Singapura. Tetapi sa-bagaimana yang saya sebutkan tadi bahawa Singapura tidak pernah enggan menerima di-atas apa² permintaan kita.

Ada di-antara Ahli² Yang Berhormat menyebutkan bahawa kanak² yang berumur lebeh dari 6 tahun itu tidak dapat masuk di-sini, saya suka sebutkan di-sini sunggoh pun kita ada Undang² tetapi kuasa yang di-berikan kepada pehak yang menjalankan Undang² itu ada-lah menunjukkan rasa kasehan atau pun di-beri kebenaran kalau di-fikirkan patut ya'ani jika ibu bapa-nya

tidak ada di-sini dan kanak² itu dudok dengan dato'-nya. Jika dato'-nya mati maka budak itu tidak siapa yang menjaga-nya sungguh pun umur-nya sudah lebeh dari 6 tahun kita akan timbang dan di-benarkan. Tetapi belum lagi biasa kita buat satu² perkara sa-umpama ini dengan sesiapa pun. Ada pun yang di-sebutkan, kanak² di-bawah umur 6 tahun di-benarkan masok serta bekerja dalam kedai² bekerja sa-bagai buroh dan sa-bagai-nya. Saya tidak nampak munasabah daripada akal kerana ada perbezaan kanak² yang umur-nya 6 tahun dengan orang² yang berumur 15 tahun, barangkali Ahli Yang Berhormat itu salah faham dengan Undang² yang dahulu itu kerana belum di-adakan pindaan. Dahulu di-katakan orang² muda yang berumur ta' lebeh dari 15 tahun di-benarkan masok. Jadi, kita sekarang pinda Undang² supaya tidak di-benarkan masok siapa² yang lebeh 6 tahun umur-nya. Dengan kekeliruan Undang² dahulu dengan Undang² yang ada sekarang ini berbagai²-lah helah telah di-keluarkan tetapi di-sini saya suka katakan, jangan-lah takut kerana kalau sa-sorang yang umur-nya 15 tahun di-katakan umur-nya 6 tahun tidak siapa pun dia boleh tipu. Ada juga yang mengatakan ada kanak² yang konon-nya umur-nya 6 tahun itu minta hendak masok di-sini tetapi kerana kelambatan timbang menimbang maka umur kanak² itu sudah lebeh 6 tahun dan dia tidak dapat di-benarkan masok. Ini saya suka menyatakan kepada Ahli Yang Berhormat, apa yang kita telah buat itu bukan sahaja kita timbangkan di-atas masa yang kita ambil keputusan sa-masa permintaan itu masok. Jika kanak² itu berumur 6 tahun sa-masa dia masokkan permintaan itu kita benarkan juga sungguh pun kita ambil masa 3 tahun lagi untuk memutuskan hal itu. Jadi, tidak-lah mengambil masa begitu lama. Kerana Tuan Yang Berhormat mesti tahu bahawa pekerjaan berkenaan dengan immigration ini ialah satu pekerjaan yang besar dan berat kerana di-dalam-nya kalau kita timbang dengan rengkas sahaja dengan tidak mengambil sa-chara halus maka tentu-lah negeri kita ini akan melimpah dengan berbagai² manusia, kerana Tuan² Yang Berhormat pun tahu

barang kali Allah Ta'ala telah memberikan umat yang banyak kepada negeri kita ini lebeh daripada mana² negeri yang berjiran dengan kita. Jadi memang-lah orang² kita sahaja hendak masok ka-dalam negeri ini. Kita mestilah menjaga kepentingan orang² yang dalam jagaan kita ini. Jadi masing² yang pulang ka-negeri masing² atau pun dudok di-negeri masing² semua-nya bertujuan hendak menchari kesenangan tetapi apabila tidak dapat kesenangan di-negeri mereka, mereka hendak balek ka-sini. Apa-kah akan jadi atas kesenangan orang² negeri kita sendiri. Jadi dengan kerana itu-lah Immigration bukan dapat satu² permintaan di-timbangan dengan sa-chara begitu sahaja. Jadi macham kata sa-orang Ahli Yang Berhormat ada sa-orang China yang sakit barah (cancer) dia perchaya kalau dia berubat di-negeri China boleh baik sakit-nya tetapi dengan kerana kita tidak benarkan chepat permintaan-nya itu dia pun mati di-sini. Ini-lah saya dengar pertama kali yang orang² sakit cancer boleh di-baiki chepat. Doctor dan Scientist di-mana² pernah berkata ini satu penyakit yang tidak dapat di-ubat. Kalau dia hendak mati dalam 3 bulan kalau dia balek ka-sana pun dalam 3 bulan dia akan mati juga, tetapi dengan apa yang kita telah buat terpelihara-lah dia daripada wang tambang ka-sana. Jadi yang sa-benar-nya ditudoh pula kita bukan sahaja dzalim *unfair* tetapi kita ini sudah jadi *murderer* pula dengan kerana kawan itu mati. Jadi saya perchaya 3 bulan bukan lama hendak menimbang sa-suatul perkara dan langkah yang kita ambil sampai masa ini tidak-lah berbangkit chabaran yang tidak baik atau *criticism* terhadap kita chuma-nya adalah tiap² undang² tidak boleh dapat dengan chukup sempurna melainkan ada-lah kekurangan atau pun sa-bagainya tetapi apa yang kita telah buat kita telah jalankan pentadbiran kita dengan timbang menimbang dan ke'adilan. Jadi tentang mana yang kita boleh tolong kita tolong dan yang mana tidak boleh, tidak dapat-lah kita hendak tolong.

Ada juga Ahli Yang Berhormat berkata hendak di-ketatkan lagi undang² kita ini dan syarat² 8 itu tidak

memadai. Jadi dalam Undang² Immigration itu ada tersebut berbagai² daripada (a) sampai (o), habis itu ada pula lagi satu section 9 yang memberi kuasa penoh kapada Menteri untok menjalankan timbangan-nya di-atas sa-saorang yang telah masok ka-sini dengan apa chara yang boleh di-keluarkan. Jadi tidak dapat-lah sa-saorang manusia di-bebaskan dengan sa-penoh-nya sa-takat mana dapat di-buat atas perkara ini. Tetapi kalau di-bacha dengan sa-sungguh-nya fasal 8 dan 9 boleh-lah kita faham bahawa sa-takat mana yang di-izinkan oleh 'akal ini kita telah jalankan dengan sa-berapa boleh-nya. Jadi fasal apa berkehendakkan kapal² yang kurang 75 tan yang kita dapat rampas dan kapal yang lebeh daripada 75 tan kita tidak dapat rampas, di-pendekkan jawapan-nya ia-lah kapal yang 75 tan kebawah itu boleh di-katakan kapal kechil dan sa-siapa yang berkuasa saperti Captain dan sa-bagai-nya boleh tahu siapa yang ada di-atas kapal itu jikalau di-benarkan sa-saorang masok, jadi macham tongkang dan sa-bagai-nya Captain itu boleh tahu bahawa dia itu telah melakukan kesalahan² yang di-larang di-dalam undang² kita ini. Jadi dengan kerana kalau dia tidak tahu—mustahil dia tidak tahu, kerana berapa banyak sahaja orang² yang ada di-dalam kapal 75 tan.

Berkenaan dengan kapal yang lebeh daripada 75 tan, dia itu masok bilangan kapal yang besar. Jadi berkenaan dengan kapal yang besar ada pula peratoran-nya di-bawah section 49 Undang² Immigration. Section 49 itu telah berkata "The Controller may by writing under his hand authorise any Port Officer to detain any vessel in connection with which and offence against this Ordinance is reasonably believed to have been or to be about to be committed". Jadi boleh ditahan dan berbagai² lagi termasuk di-dalam (1), (2), (3), (4), (5), kena-lah kita membezakan benda yang boleh kita rampas dan benda yang patut kita rampas, macham juga benda yang boleh kita telan dan benda yang tidak boleh kita telan kalau di-telan lekat di-kerongkong. Jadi itu-lah beza-nya kapal yang di-bawah 75 tan dan kapal yang lebeh 75 tan. Tiada-lah lagi yang

dapat saya sebutkan di-sini melainkan apa yang di-buat itu telah kita pandang sangat mustahak dan telah pun di-jalankan tindakan. Apa yang telah di-sebutkan oleh Ahli² Yang Berhormat pagi ini yang berguna akan kita bawa berunding dengan Singapura juga. Sa-takat itu sahaja-lah yang dapat saya sebutkan di-atas apa yang telah di-tegor oleh Ahli² Yang Berhormat tadi.

Question put, and agreed to.

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

House immediately resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill.

Bill considered in Committee.

(Mr. Speaker in the Chair)

Clauses 1 to 5—

Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, apabila saya mengemukakan pandangan berkenaan dengan 75 tan, di-antara jawapan yang saya terima ia-lah yang 75 tan ini boleh jadi Captain kapal itu dapat mengenal penumpang² yang ada di-dalam-nya dan menurut keterangan Perdana Menteri akan membolehkan kita meletakkan tanggung jawab dan merampas kapal-nya, kapal yang besar² tidak boleh-lah di-buat demikian. Soal ini tentu-lah jadi soal ukuran. Saya tahu bahawa soal hendak menentukan 75 tan ini pun satu soal ukuran juga. Kita, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, patut memikirkan bahawa kapal besar itu memang-lah tidak ada siapa yang boleh menelan-nya. Tetapi apa-kah pada fikiran Perdana Menteri kalau 75 tan itu di-jadikan 100 tan? Besar benar-kah 100 tan itu bila memisahkan kapada lengkungan kita, sebab kalau 100 tan pun, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya perchaya Captain itu tahu-lah orang yang berjalan dengan sailing vessel-nya.

The Prime Minister: Saya tidak dapat hendak menjawab-nya itu. Sebab undang² ini di-buat dengan timbangan expert. Fasal apa-kah tidak di-tentukan 100 tan tetapi pula di-tentukan 75 tan. Jadi tak dapat saya hendak jawab dengan tepat soalan Ahli Yang Berhormat itu.

Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sa-belum dihabiskan perbahathan berkenaan dengan undang² ini saya hendak mengemukakan satu pindaan ia-itu . . .

Mr. Speaker: Tadi saya bertanya . . .

Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad: Itu satu sampai empat.

Mr. Speaker: Satu sampai lima saya sebutkan tadi. Bila Setia-Usaha membachakan tadi Fasal 1 sampai 5 jadi saya sebutkan Fasal 1 sampai 5 menjadi sa-bahagian daripada Undang² ini.

The Prime Minister: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, jika tidak ada apa² pindaan saya menchadangkan undang² ini Fasal 1 sampai 5 di-luluskan.

Question put, and agreed to.

Clauses 1 to 5 inclusive ordered to stand part of the Bill.

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

THE NOTARIES PUBLIC (AMENDMENT) BILL

Second Reading

The Assistant Minister of the Interior (Enche' Mohamed Ismail bin Mohamed Yusof): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that a Bill intituled "An Act to amend the Notaries Public Ordinance, 1959," be read a second time.

The Minister of Finance (Enche' Tan Siew Sin): Sir, I beg to second the motion.

The Minister of Justice (Tun Leong Yew Koh): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do not think I need detain the House long over this little amendment Bill, which rectifies a minor legal nonsense of the sort we lawyers enjoy indulging in.

Briefly, it sometimes happens that there is a dispute as to the nature, quantum or condition of goods which are delivered by sea. These are what is called "ship's protests". It is a well recognised principle of international usage that when something has gone wrong with a cargo, or its supporting documents, a Notary Public may take

and attest an affidavit or statutory declaration for use outside the Courts in the Federation.

In short, this Bill arms the Notaries Public in Malaya with power to attest these affidavits which are cognisable by foreign Courts. Honourable Members will appreciate the importance of this, particularly in Penang and Port Swettenham, where there is an extensive entrepôt trade.

When the amendment becomes law, I propose to bring into force the Statutory Declarations Act of 1960, which, Honourable Members will recollect, enables declarations to be made in the National Language; and also consolidates the law throughout Malaya.

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 BETTING (AMENDMENT) BILL

Second Reading

The Minister of Finance (Enche' Tan Siew Sin): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that the Betting (Amendment) Bill, 1961, be read a second time.

As Hon'ble Members will see from the Order Paper I am later moving two further Bills—the Racing (Totalisator Agency Board) Bill and the Betting and Sweepstake Duties (Amendment) Bill. All these three Bills, Sir, are related and, before I deal more specifically with the Betting (Amendment) Bill, I would like in the first part of my speech to deal generally with the subject of betting on horse races.

The problem with regard to betting on horse races is much the same the whole world over. A large section of the public wants to bet and prefers

to do it in the easiest way and in the method which appears to offer the best returns whether legal or not. Governments and racing authorities in many countries have been trying for many years to establish systems for such betting which will not only provide the Governments concerned with revenue, the racing authorities with income and the public with a high degree of security plus a fair return on their winnings, but which will also reduce the social evils of betting to the minimum.

At this point, Sir, I would like to make absolutely clear that the Alliance Government is not in favour of betting or of encouraging betting. The Government, in introducing this legislation, is merely recognising the fact that there is no enforceable law which can prevent persons from betting and it is, therefore, the intention of the Government to endeavour to eradicate illegal bookmaking in the country and, at the same time, to provide lawful means of betting on horse racing which will be subject to a large measure of control in order to prevent abuses, malpractices and the social evils which arise from betting.

While it can be expected that these Bills will benefit both the Government by an increase in revenue and the racing authorities by an increase in income, their main purpose is to ensure that betting is restricted to lawful channels and that those channels are subject to adequate controls and safeguards.

In support of what I have said I would like to refer Hon'ble Members to two reports—one published by the Government of Singapore in 1950 on the control of bookmaking in Singapore and the other which was laid on the table of the former Federal Legislative Council as Paper No. 41 of 1954 by a Committee appointed to enquire into and report on the desirability of introducing legislation to provide for registration and licensing of bookmakers.

I would like, Sir, with your permission, to read a number of extracts from those reports which are as relevant today as they were when they were written. In the Singapore report

certain conclusions were drawn from the experience of other countries. These were:

- “(1) The public demand for facilities for betting is so great in societies analogous to our own that suppression is impossible;
- (2) limitation and control of bookmaking and betting have almost always been considered desirable;
- (3) the bookmaking profession has always exhibited an astonishing ingenuity in avoiding and flouting legislation designed to restrict, to control or to tax it.”

The Committee which prepared this report finally recommended that bookmaking should not be legalised and that the present law should be made more stringent in order to suppress illegal betting. The Committee also held the view that however well the law might be amended it would nevertheless be flouted unless the further step was taken of providing legal facilities for those members of the public who desired to bet off the course. The New Zealand off the course betting system was at that time about to be introduced and the Committee suggested that, after a reasonable period, the Singapore Government should enquire into its success or failure and, if successful, consider whether or not a similar scheme would serve the interests of Singapore.

The Federation report was produced in 1954 and the main reasons given by the Committee for requiring a change in the existing laws were as follows—I quote from paragraphs 8 to 11:

“It is a well known fact that a very considerable amount of betting takes place through illegal bookmakers. Estimates given to us suggest that the amount so staked is about ten times as much as passes through the totalisator without taking account of off the course betting. We are all agreed that it is an unhealthy state of affairs in any society if the law can be openly flouted in this way with almost complete impunity. It has been suggested that all that is necessary is to tighten up the laws against illegal bookmaking. That this is desirable is the opinion of all of us, but it is recognised that illegal betting is in its nature difficult to detect and cannot be completely or even substantially suppressed by penal proceedings alone, however stringent the laws may be. A tightening of the laws, desirable as it is, is not considered by most of us to be a sufficient remedy by itself.

"A further point which appears to most of us to be of primary importance is that at present the only lawful method of betting is through the totalisator and the totalisator is only available to a limited portion of the community, viz., the members of the Turf Clubs. It is outside our terms of reference to consider the moral or social arguments for and against the habit of betting, but we recognise as a fact that betting is a custom endemic to the population of Malaya and will tend to be carried on whether or not it is permitted by the law. It has accordingly appeared to most of us to be socially undesirable that, while facilities for betting are given to the limited portion of the community who are members of the Turf Clubs, stringent action should be taken against other members of the community who have no lawful outlet for their betting instincts and are compelled if they wish to bet at all to resort to illegal bookmakers. Merely to tighten up the laws against illegal bookmakers without providing a legitimate channel for betting by non-members of the Turf Clubs appears to us to be socially undesirable, and we consider that any campaign to suppress illegal bookmaking should have as its corollary the provision of some legitimate means of betting, and indeed is unlikely to succeed unless some such legitimate means are provided."

While we recognise that at the present time the Government cannot afford to leave any source of revenue untapped, we do not, rightly or wrongly, regard an increase of revenue as the dominant consideration which we should have in mind. While we recognise the need to safeguard the revenue, we nevertheless consider that it would be a mistake to assess the merits of any proposed scheme merely by reference to the amount of revenue it would produce. We agree that it is desirable that betting whether through bookmakers or through the totalisator should be subject to taxation, but we regard it rather as a social than an economic evil that bookmakers should be able to make profits which must be very considerable without making any contribution to the revenue by way of tax.

For all these reasons most of us consider that a change in the law is desirable, and that any change should tend to promote a more healthy social condition in relation to racing by providing a legitimate outlet for the betting instincts of the general public, by reducing the temptation to and facilitating the suppression of illegal

practices, and by preventing the evasion of taxation.

In conclusion the Committee was of the opinion that to introduce a system of licensed bookmaking would, in the circumstances of this country, be a leap in the dark with a very uncertain prospect of success and the Committee reached the further conclusion that the New Zealand scheme for off the course totalisator betting represented the most promising line of approach to the problem of illegal bookmaking and considered that the introduction of a similar scheme in Malaya would have a very reasonable prospect of success. I will deal with this when we come to consider the next Bill for the establishment of a Totalisator Board in Malaya.

As I have already stated, Sir, the conclusions of these two Committees are as relevant today as they were when they were made and this view is fully supported by members of the Turf Club Committees and those with a knowledge of racing in Malaya. The Government accordingly accepts these conclusions and the need for this legislation in order first to eliminate illegal bookmaking and thereby reduce the total volume of betting in the country and secondly to provide a legal means of betting, for those members of the public who wish to bet on horse races, which will be subject to adequate controls and safeguards.

The Betting (Amendment) Bill, the second reading of which I am now moving, is the first prong of that attack. The Bill is designed to amend the present Betting Ordinance, 1953, and the amendments follow very closely the amendments recently made to parallel legislation in force in the State of Singapore. In the light of recent cases under the present law the Government fully appreciates that, if the amendments are to have any effect, they must be very stringent indeed.

I would refer Hon'ble Members to the Explanatory Statement at the end of the Bill and would like to draw their attention, Sir, to the three major amendments which are:

First, Clause 4 which doubles existing penalties and provides in addition for

this particular Bill in view of the fact that this Bill proposes to control illegal bookmaking; as far as that goes, I feel that it is definitely an improvement on the present state of affairs. There is no doubt about that. But I disagree with the Honourable the Minister of Finance, when he says that there must be an outlet; in other words, he is trying to tell us that if we accept this very stern measure, we must also agree to have off-the-course betting so that people can have an outlet to do betting if they so desire.

I must point out, Sir, that as far as betting is concerned there are Turf Clubs, and if anyone feels inclined to bet he can always become a member of the Turf Clubs. I see no reason whatsoever as to why the introduction of this matter should be followed necessarily by the introduction of off-the-course betting which, as the Minister has explained, will give an outlet to the people. I must point out that the reasons why people resort to bookmakers is not so much because there is no other outlet, but more because of the fact that illegal bookmakers offer them facilities: for example, bookmakers, as is well known in this country, offer bettors certain rebate, a certain percentage of rebate; and that is the sort of thing that induces people in going to illegal bookmakers. I would suggest that the Government look into this matter and try to contrive ways and means to control this particular weakness of the system.

I shall speak more fully on the question of off-the-course betting when the relevant Bill comes up for discussion. However, I may say, Sir, that though we agree somewhat with the Bill as such, we feel that the reasons given by the Honourable the Minister of Finance are by no means correct and by no means honest.

Mr. Speaker: Do you wish to reply?

Enche' Tan Siew Sin: No, Sir. In view of the fact that the last speaker practically agrees with the Government that this is necessary, I do not wish to reply. With regard to the first speaker, the remarks made by me in the first

part of my speech adequately cover his observations.

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 14 inclusive ordered to stand part of the Bill.

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

THE AGE OF MAJORITY BILL

Second Reading

Enche' Mohamed Ismail bin Mohd. Yusof: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya pohon menhadangkan ia-itu Rang Undang² the Age of Majority Bill dibachakan bagi kali yang kedua.

Enche' V. Manickavasagam: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya menyokong.

Tun Leong Yew Koh: Sir, this is the first of three Bills before the House today to clarify the status of children.

As Honourable Members are aware, there is no uniformity in the Federation as to the age when a child becomes a man or woman. It is clearly desirable that there should be some general rule to supplement the various ages of majority specified in various laws. Generally speaking, I think I am right in saying that most religions other than Islam accept the age of 21 years as the age when a minor attains full capacity and full responsibility for most of his actions. This Bill accordingly provides that 21 years should be the age of majority for non-Muslims.

Laws affecting the Islamic religion do not fall within the jurisdiction of this House; they are the responsibility of the State Governments. From a reading of Article 12 (4) of the Federal Constitution, it is clear that the religion of a person under 18 years cannot be determined by him, but by his parents. The Bill we are considering now will merely give the State Governments the right to fix this as the age of majority

for Muslims within the State. It is to that extent merely an enabling Bill so far as it relates to Muslims, and the initiative in this matter rests on the State Governments. We can neither interfere nor dictate.

I commend this measure to the House. It was referred in draft to the State Governments, which have raised no objection to its enactment in the present form.

Enche' V. Veerappen (Seberang Selatan): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I believe the Honourable Minister of Justice said that this Bill seeks to give uniformity to the age when a person becomes a man or a woman. But I would like to ask whether there will really be uniformity, because, from what I see, there will be two ages of majority—one is the age of 18 for Muslims and the other is the age of 21 for non-Muslims. And, therefore, there cannot be uniformity. I would be very glad indeed if we could have a uniform law for all of us; but the explanation given by the Minister of Justice seems to be that because this law exists in certain States, it must be extended to the other States as well. But he has not given the merits as to why there should be such a law; why there should not be a uniform law for all of us. We all know that there are so many differences between us—religion, the type of food we eat, and so forth—and why should we in law itself perpetuate one more difference as to age, because in all our efforts we have been trying to see that we do not have differences; we have been trying to minimise our differences, and I believe we should not have this difference in law. If it is necessary that we in Malaya should have a majority age of 18, then let us have it for all of us. If 21 is the best, then let us all have it at 21. Some people may construe that this is an effort to show that some of us are mature, are more able mentally, at the age of 18; and some of us are not; and this may create an inferiority complex in the minds of the non-Malays. But I am sure that is not the intention. But if we have it in law, I am afraid this may be thought to be so. Therefore, I hope the Minister of Justice would be able to give us definite

reasons as to what value and what good will come out of this Bill if we get it through.

Dato' Onn bin Ja'afar (Kuala Trengganu Selatan): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, segala ucapan-nya tadi Menteri Keadilan telah berkata ia-itu Dewan ini tidak berkuasa menimbang-kan perkara² yang bersangkutan dengan agama Islam. Dari itu kira-nya benar-lah sa-bagaimana kata-nya itu mengapa di-masokkan dalam Rang Undang² Fasal 4 ia-itu syarat² yang mengenai kepada orang Islam menentukan bila masa-nya dia sampai pada majority age ia-itu di-sifatkan sudah chukup umur. Sepatut-nya di-kechualikan daripada undang² ini, biar-lah undang² khas kepada orang yang bukan Islam sahaja.

Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, satu daripada perkara saya fikir akan menjadi kesusahan dengan ada-nya undang² ini. Yang saya kehendaki daripada Menteri yang mengemukakan usul ini men-jawab-nya sebab Menteri Kehakiman tidak boleh berchakap dua tiga kali yang dia mengemukakan usul ini. Jadi perkara-nya ia-lah apabila bahagian 4 daripada undang² ini mengatakan orang yang beragama Islam itu apabila sampai 18 tahun di-panggil-lah dia telah menjadi sa-orang yang chukup umur.

Sekarang ini bahagian 5 mengata-kan: Tidak sa-suatu pun dalam Rang Undang² ini akan menyentoh sifat sa-saorang untok berlaku dalam perkara yang patut ia-itu kahwin, cherai, maha' dan jadi anak angkat.

(b) Tidak juga menyentoh agama dan amal² agama dan sa-bagai-nya.

Jadi kesulitan-nya hendak-lah kita fikirkan, kata-lah sa-orang yang bukan Islam di-Tanah Melayu ini dan ini banyak berlaku—umor-nya 16 tahun. Apabila ia berumur 16 tahun dia pun merasa mengikut kebiasaan kalau perempuan dia tertarek kapada sa-orang pemuda Islam maka dia pun lari daripada rumah pergi berjumpa dengan To' Kathi—masok agama Islam dan nikah dengan sa-orang pemuda Islam. Sekarang ini apa yang berlaku, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kalau

mengikut undang² ini beliau atau wanita ini sudah-lah melakukan satu kerja yang bersangkutan dengan ugama-nya ia-itu dia masok ugama lain daripada ugama-nya. Jadi apa yang akan berlaku apabila bapa budak ini menarek balek anak-nya dengan kekerasan atau sa-bagai-nya dan pada ketika itu kita memandang katakan-lah orang ini berumur 19 tahun umpama-nya dan pada segi ugama Islam orang ini sudah chukop umur dan boleh melakukan sa-suatu mengikut kehendak-nya, tetapi dari segi orang yang bukan Islam dia belum chukop umur dan bapa-nya maseh berlaku sa-bagai menjaga kapada-nya. Maka, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ada tak

we should have this difference in the age of majority for Muslims and the rest because his argument shows that probably we may have to extend the age of majority to 30 to include himself. (*Laughter*).

Enche' Othman bin Abdullah (Tanah Merah): Saya bangun, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kerana masaalah yang dikemukakan oleh Yang Berhormat dari Bachok tadi ia-lah satu masaalah yang besar ia-itu

Mr. Speaker: Tuan sudah berchakap tadi

Enche' Othman bin Abdullah (Tanah

masa itu baharu-lah timbul masaalah : orang Islam akan menahan, dia sudah chukop umur dari segi Islam, tetapi dia belum chukop umur dari segi yang bukan Islam, pada masa itu perseli-sehan terjadi.

Apa yang saya minta tadi bukan-lah supaya Menteri Yang Berhormat mempertahankan sangat atau saya hendak bergaduh sangat, tetapi bagaimana-kah Kerajaan hendak menghadapi kesulitan ini. Sebab ini ada-lah satu Dewan Ra'ayat, Dewan yang membuat undang², kalau Dewan ini pun tidak tahu penterjemahan-nya, saya ta' fikir orang yang kemudian daripada ini akan lebeh ta' tahu daripada Dewan ini. Jadi oleh kerana sekarang ini Menteri tidak berapa tahu, dan oleh kerana kita dalam Jawatan-Kuasa ada-lah agak-nya peluang bagi Yang Berhormat Menteri Kehakiman pula untuk menjawab hal ini, dan kalau ia pun tidak tahu, habis-lah, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, di-mana kita hendak bertanya?

Mr. Speaker: Tuan hendak meminda?

Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad: Tidak.

Mr. Speaker: Tuan minta explanation sahaja?

Enche' Zulkiflee: Ya.

Mr. Speaker: Sekarang kita membahathkan tiga fasal ini. Kalau ada sa-siapa yang hendak berchakap fasal ini, jempit-lah, kalau tidak saya akan minta salah sa-orang daripada Menteri menjawab-nya.

chukop umur, tetapi mengikut undang² yang lagi satu 21 tahun kepada orang yang bukan Islam. Tentu-lah menimbulkan pertelingkahan dan di-bawa ka-Mahkamah. Soal-nya budak yang berumur 18 tahun mengikut dari segi Islam sudah baligh. Memandang dari fact-nya, barangkali Hakim boleh menanya budak itu—sebab bapa-nya sudah meninggal dunia dan emak-nya tidak tahu di-mana—budak itu boleh menjawab, apa bila ia menjawab, dan atas keterangan-nya itu dari segi "law" dan undang² Islam dalam negeri ini yang menjadi ugama rasmi, di-situ-lah Hakim akan dapat panduan—saya tidak boleh mengatakan pehak di-sabelah sana atau di-sabelah sini, tetapi ini-lah chara yang biasa di-buat.

Enche' Mohamed Ismail bin Mohamed Yusof: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya perchaya perkara yang di-bawa oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat tadi ada-lah perkara di-antara satu Undang² dengan satu Undang² yang lain. Soal ini, saya rasa boleh-lah dapat di-luluskan jika perkara ini dapat di-terima oleh Kerajaan negeri ia-itu mengikut apa yang terkandung dalam kertas 8 Dewan Ra'ayat ini ia-itu akan di-binchangkan sa-lepas daripada ini bersangkutan clause I dan II. Soal membinchangkan Undang² sa-memangnya ada pada hari ini tetapi ini boleh dapat di-terangkan oleh Kerajaan negeri manakala Undang² kertas 8 nombor I yang akan di-binchang dalam Dewan ini pada masa yang akan datang.

Question put, and agreed to.

racing and have been on a race-course only once in my entire life. Even on this occasion, I was lured there by a colleague, who suggested that we could talk business there.

Sir, as I have already stated in introducing the Betting (Amendment) Bill, this Bill represents the second prong of the attack on illegal bookmaking. I have made it clear from the reports, which I have already quoted in my previous speech, that illegal bookmaking and the social evils of betting will not be eliminated unless there is provided a legal means of betting for those members of the community, other than members of the Turf Clubs, who wish to bet on horse races.

As a result of a study of the New Zealand system and subsequent discussions with the Committees of the Federation Turf Clubs and consultation with the Singapore Government, it has been agreed that the best way of providing a legal means of betting is to establish a Totalisator Board, which will have overall responsibility for the control and co-ordination of all betting on horse races both on and off the course in the Federation, and which will work closely in conjunction with the Singapore Turf Club to prepare what will in effect be a pan-Malayan scheme for this purpose.

I would like to give notice at this point, Sir, that, in view of the fact that the Board will be responsible for both on and off the course betting, I propose to move an amendment at the Committee Stage of the Bill to delete the word "Agency" from the title of the Board which will, therefore, be known as the Totalisator Board.

A full Explanatory Statement of the provisions of the Bill is given at the end of the Bill, but there are a number of points which I am sure Honourable Members will wish me to amplify. First of all, the Board itself will be a completely independent body and the Government will be in no way responsible for its operations. The two Government nominees on the Board may or may not be public officers and, in the event of their being public officers, they would be appointed solely in their private capacity. Provision has,

however, been made in the Bill to ensure that there are adequate controls and safeguards so that the Government may be satisfied that the Board is being properly and satisfactorily run and that its activities not only conform to the law but are also socially and economically inoffensive.

One member of the Federation Committee, to whose 1954 Report I have already referred in my previous speech, was unable to agree with the other six members of the Committee that the New Zealand off the course betting scheme could be usefully followed in Malaya. His main ground of objection was that he did not consider it would be a good thing for Malaya to have a large number of betting shops operating all over the country, and he feared that to have a comparable number of betting shops in the Federation towns to those operating in New Zealand would, in his view, amount to a public scandal and cause an uproar throughout the country.

The answer to this objection is that the operation of such betting shops in New Zealand has been efficient and discreet and has, in no sense, given rise to a public scandal. There is no reason to believe that in Malaya, where such operations would be on a greatly reduced scale compared to those in New Zealand, the results would be different. On the contrary, it is hoped to eliminate the public scandal which already exists in that illegal bookmakers are now openly operating in coffee shops and other similar places on race days with impunity.

Naturally, a great deal of attention has already been given to the proposed initial operations of the Board, and I can assure Honourable Members that it is not the intention to flood the country with betting shops. Initially, under the scheme to be prepared under Clause 16 of the Bill, it is proposed to open only the race courses and the town offices of the Turf Clubs on race days for the receipt of investments and to provide means whereby those who wish to make an investment can also do so by telephone to their nearest race-course. Very serious consideration

will be given to any subsequent expansion of the scheme and I can assure Honourable Members that, if further agencies are opened in the towns of the Federation, they will be both limited and adequately supervised and controlled.

Although provision is made under Clause 16 (2) (b) of the Bill for credit facilities in respect of investments, I understand that members of the Turf Club Committees are not in favour initially of according such facilities and that all betting will be either by means of cash, or a cash deposit. Even if credit facilities are accorded, it is intended that they should be very strictly limited and supervised.

In the context of supervision and control, I have particularly mentioned these two points of betting shops and credit facilities, as I appreciate that they are likely to give rise to the greatest objection, and I come back now to my initial point regarding the necessary Government supervision and control over the activities of the Board.

Apart from the appointment of members by the Minister it will be seen that under Clause 16 the Board cannot operate at all until a scheme for the establishment and operation of totalisators and totalisator agencies in respect of race meetings has been approved by the Minister. Furthermore, the Yang di-Pertuan Agong may by order suspend or revoke any approved scheme or variation of an approved scheme or any part thereof at any time and this provides the ultimate sanction whereby the Government can ensure that the Board's activities are properly run and controlled.

There are also additional safeguards in that a public officer can be appointed to take part in the proceedings of the Board and any committee thereof although he will not have a vote in any such proceedings. The borrowing power of the Board is also subject to control, its books and accounts may be inspected at any time by a public officer appointed by the Minister of Finance, its accounts are subject to audit and the Board is required to produce an annual report to the Minister on its activities, finances

and policy. I think that all these points collectively provide very adequate safeguards.

I have already mentioned that there has been consultation with the Singapore Government and that the Board, when established, will work closely in conjunction with the Singapore Turf Club in preparation of the scheme referred to under Clause 16 of the Bill. The scheme will, therefore, be pan-Malayan in its scope and provide for betting at race meetings held both by the three Federation Turf Clubs and by the Singapore Turf Club. It has been agreed with the Singapore Government and the Singapore Turf Club that, no matter where the race meeting is held, all bets originating in Singapore and passing through the Singapore Turf Club will pay duty and commission solely in Singapore and that all bets originating in the Federation and passing through the Board will pay duty and commission solely in the Federation. This is provided for under Clauses 17 (2) and 18 of the Bill.

Honourable Members will note that there is provision in the legislation for the deduction from all investments originating in the Federation of a tax by the Government and a commission by the Board which, in total, should not exceed twenty per cent of the investments. It is the intention that the Government duty and the commission should initially remain, as at present, at ten per cent each. Provision has, however, been made whereby both are variable. There are two reasons for this. First, it may turn out to be necessary to reduce both the tax and commission in order to defeat the operations of illegal bookmakers and, secondly, it may be necessary either to give financial support to the Board in its initial stages in order to introduce a satisfactory scheme or, if subsequently such a scheme is successful and the Board begins to make excessive profits, to increase the tax and reduce the commission. It is for that reason that the Government is prepared to agree that the profits of the Board should not be subject to income tax. The Government is already taking its tax on investments and, if excessive profits are

made, will increase that tax. By granting the Board relief from income tax the Government is allowing it to build up the funds which will be necessary for it to fulfil the functions which have been given to it under the Bill.

The Government recognises that there are many persons in the country from all communities who are interested in horse racing as a sport and that there are many who are employed in racing as an industry. It is only fair, therefore, that the authorities concerned with racing should be allowed a sufficient share of the returns to provide the public with a high standard of racing and of amenities at the race courses. It is further hoped that the Board will later also be able to assist in the social welfare field and to promote and further the cause of sport generally in the Federation, particularly those sports which are not so well off in the matter of funds.

Sir, I beg to move.

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

Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, cherdek-lah Yang Berhormat Menteri Kewangan apabila ia menyatakan yang dia baharu sa-kali pergi ka-padang lumba kuda dan itu pun kawan²-nya yang mengajak pergi ka-sana untok memperkatakan soal perdagangan bukan dengan maksud lumba kuda. Itu ada-lah kebijaksanaan yang patut kita hormati, tetapi sa-sudah menginsafi tidak ada guna-nya pergi ka-padang lumba kuda dan sudah menginsafi bahawa ini bukan-lah satu perkara yang patut di-galakkan hairan-lah kita apabila undang² ini di-kemukakan. Hujah mengemukakan undang² ini ia-lah kerana hendak mengawal orang² yang berjudi dan supaya dapat mereka² yang melakukan itu peluang dengan beberapa syarat yang di-sebutkan dalam undang² ini. Melakukan pekerjaan ini dengan chara terator ia-itu mengator kerja yang jahat sa-bagaimana yang di-maksudkan dalam undang² ini.

Saya tentu-lah membangkang undang² ini sebab ini ada-lah judi dan dalam hal judi siapa pun tidak menang.

Bahaya²-nya akan timbul oleh undang² ini ia-lah menambahkan melarat-nya kesan perjudian dengan di-luluskan peratoran yang ada di-hadapan kita ini, sebab, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kalau dahulu-nya kita pandang bahawa betting atau perkara yang berlaku di-luar Turf Club sa-bagai perbuatan yang haram itu maka kita telah membuat pintu kecil atau tingkap kecil yang boleh orang² lain daripada Turf Club membuat kerja pertarohan menerusi undang² yang ada di-hadapan kita ini. Ini akan menyebabkan angin yang berachun daripada Turf Club itu keluar kepada orang ramai dan dengan menetapkan kehidupan itu orang ramai akan tertarek dengan kerja ini. Tidak ada satu jalan pun yang dapat di-jamin dengan-nya oleh Kerajaan bahawa ini tidak di-ambil untong oleh orang ramai bagi kepentingan-nya.

Maka dari segi memandangkan bahawa masalah ini ada-lah masalah judi dan menambah meluaskan keadaan ini terutama-nya apabila ada dalam syarat² yang di-sebutkan di-sini akan meletakkan-nya pada tempat yang tertentu pula bagi orang² yang hendak menjalankan investment dalam hal ini maka saya rasa ini semua-nya akan mengakibatkan meluaskan lumba kuda. Orang² yang sekarang ini pun pergi lumba kuda tentu-lah kalau kita bertanya kepada-nya dia akan berkata tidak suka berbuat demikian, tetapi apabila kita ketageh atau kena chandunya maka tidak dapat-lah dia berbuat demikian melepaskan diri-nya dan kebanyakan orang terlingkop dengan sebab ada-nya undang² ini akan menambah banyak kejahatan di-lapangan ini. Jadi saya rasa, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, undang² ini patut sa-kali tidak di-terima oleh Dewan ini.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Kerajaan Persekutuan Tanah Melayu menurut keterangan Menteri Yang Berhormat tadi tidak berniat hendak champor dalam hal Totalisator Agency Board yang undang² tuboh-nya hendak di-luluskan di-sini. Tetapi walau bagaimanapun tidak champor dengan perkara saperti yang di-nyatakan dalam Section 16 Kerajaan mahu tidak mahu akan melakukan peranannya dalam hal ini, peranan yang akan

menyebabkan Kerajaan sendiri terlibat dalam pekerjaan yang tidak meng-untangkan ra'ayat. Boleh jadi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ada kawalan seperti yang di-beri oleh Section 16 (6) "Bahawa Yang di-Pertuan Agong boleh membatalkan sa-barang ranchangan yang telah di-luluskan." Tetapi ini di-buat sa-mata² bagi menahan satu perkara sa-sudah ia-nya berlaku; sama-lah seperti kita mengadakan pasokan bomba apabila rumah itu terbakar sedangkan kita sendiri membuat ke-lulusan dan syarat yang membolehkan rumah itu terbakar.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, mengelokkan lumba kuda sa-bagai satu sport, boleh jadi di-terima oleh orang yang berjiwa sport. Tetapi, kalau itu-lah sahaja yang menjadi hujah, maka akan jahanam-lah hujah itu di-sebabkan bahaya² yang akan timbul oleh perbuatan pertarohan yang di-bawa oleh undang² ini.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, oleh sebab yang demikian dan oleh sebab perkara ini judi, dan judi itu dalam-nya hanya penuh dengan bahaya, maka saya membangkang bagi pihak Persatuan Islam.

Enche' D. R. Seenivasagam: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in this Bill there is one point of importance and that is the question of credit facilities. Will there be power with the Board to recover any credit facilities by legal action? It is an important point, because if there is no power to recover credit facilities on the ground of being against public policy or for a consideration which is unlawful, then perhaps millions of dollars will slip through the hands of the Board. If one looks at clause 9 (3) there is a provision which takes away the provisions of section 26 of the Civil Law Ordinance, but only in respect of agents, officers or employees of the Board, but with regard to clients and credit facilities given to them, I think it is an important question, and perhaps we can get some clarification.

Enche' Tan Phock Kin: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I think the Honourable Minister of Finance is extra careful when he speaks on this particular Bill. Earlier on when moving the Betting Bill he mentioned that it is necessary to have

the Totalisator Bill because it provides an outlet for the people who are interested in betting to bet; but in moving this Bill just now he mentioned it as a "second-front" attack on illegal bookmaking. This is a shift from giving an outlet to the people to bet through illegal bookmakers. So, it is clear that even the Minister himself realises that it will be wrong, as we have stated, to encourage the people in this country to bet by giving them better facilities, by having betting shops in the various towns in the Federation. And because of that he has shifted the emphasis to illegal bookmakers.

I expected the Honourable Minister of Finance to be content when this House approved the Betting Bill, because the Betting Bill will give this Government very great powers—greater powers than before—and by so doing they will have better control over bookmakers, and I would think that if the Government were to pursue the job of arresting illegal bookmaking by using the powers which are given to them in that particular Bill they will be able to comprehend quite a lot of illegal bookmakers and there is no necessity whatsoever to have this particular Bill here which will enable the Government to have betting shops throughout the country. I have stated earlier this morning that we did not believe that it was necessary that the people of this country should have an outlet. If they are interested in betting, they can quite easily go to the turf club and become members of the turf club. Everybody knows that it is quite an easy thing to become a member of the turf club, and I think I am inclined to agree with one of the Members when he mentioned his objection over having off-the-course betting on the New Zealand pattern. By so doing the Government will be legalising betting. If the Government is of the view that betting is a social evil, I see no reason whatsoever why they should encourage betting by having off-the-course totalisators in this country. It will be seen from the argument given by the Honourable Minister that the concern of the Government is not so much in getting rid of bookmakers, but more in raising revenue, because, as we

can see from the text of the Bill itself, there are various provisions by which this Board will enjoy the privilege of a monopoly in gambling. They will be able to run totalisators and betting shops in various parts of the country; they will also be in a position to legally advertise in the papers informing the people where they can go to place their bets. All this will give the Board all the facilities of a monopoly. It will be seen here also that as far as the constitution of the Board goes, it consists of two representatives of each Turf Club, while the Government can nominate two people on the Board. Sir, it will be seen from the very constitution of the Board itself that the nominees of the Turf Clubs will have a bigger say than the Government nominees. What the Government can do is perhaps to determine the method in which the totalisators should be run and examination of accounts and such matters, but the spending of the money will lie in the hands of this Board and there is nothing to prevent the Board from expending a great deal of its profits on the improvement of the Turf Clubs and on providing better facilities—by having cushion seats instead of the usual rattan seats and other amenities—and thereby leaving very little money for the Honourable Minister of Finance to raise tax on the Board, not to say leave any money for social and welfare purposes as envisaged in the Bill. I hope the Minister will look into these things.

Apart from that, if it is the intention of the Government to encourage betting to enable the Board to have more money so that they can pursue in improving horse racing as a sport, so much so that they can make horse racing in this country attractive, so that horse owners from other countries would consider sending their horse to this country to race, let them say so to this House and not hide it under the pretence of fighting bookmakers, as mentioned by the Honourable Minister. It will be seen here that the Government is very inconsistent as far as this particular Bill is concerned. They are not telling us the truth, and it is quite clear from the Bill itself that their very intention is not as stated

by the Honourable Minister, and I certainly hope that as far as this House is concerned and as far as the people of this country are concerned, whatever was stated by the Minister will definitely be examined by them, and that whatever he has said will not mislead the people of this country.

Dato' Dr. Ismail: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, bagi menjawab ucapan daripada Yang Berhormat dari Bachok tadi, saya suka menarek perhatian pada ucapan Menteri Kewangan yang telah mengatakan ia-itu Kerajaan Perikatan tidak hendak menggalakkan perjudian dalam negeri ini tetapi apa yang kita pandang dalam negeri ini ia-itu keadaan negeri ini bebas. Dan kita dapati ia-itu kalau di-luluskan Undang² sahaja kita tidak dapat menghapuskan perjudian. Jadi, apa yang kita chuba ia-itu supaya mengawal perjudian ini supaya boleh di-kurangkan chara² orang yang hendak berjudi dan dengan ada-nya Undang² yang kita luluskan ini, kita harap boleh mengawal perjudian di-dalam negeri ini.

Enche' Tan Siew Sin: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Honourable Member for Ipoh raised the point that the Board might not have the power to recover debts arising out of investments—that is, the Board does not have the power to recover such debts. But I would ask the Honourable Member to remember that this is probably not so important in practice, because, as I have already stated in my speech, it is not the intention of the Board to grant such facilities freely; and I can also assure the Honourable Member that the Board, which I think will be composed chiefly of businessmen, will see to it that adequate security is furnished before such credit facilities are granted. So, although in theory the Board does not have the legal power to enforce the recovery of its debts, I think in practice it should be all right.

The Honourable Member for Tanjong has tried to make the point that the Government is, in fact, trying to encourage gambling in this country. I have tried to point out to him that there is really nothing which we can do about it. Even during the Japanese Occupation, I was told that many

people in this country betted on bicycles, because horses were fewer. That shows that it is not so easy to eradicate gambling in this country, and at the present time it is estimated that the amount of betting on horses outside the tote is about five to ten times larger than that on horses through the tote itself. That shows that it is no use trying to blind our eyes to the fact that, however strict the law may be, it is not so easy to prevent gambling in this country. We should face facts and since that is the position, I think the more sensible thing to do is for the Government to try and control and limit the abuses.

The Honourable Member goes on to say that horse racing as practised through the Turf Clubs is not too bad. In fact, I get the impression that his speech implies that there is no harm in encouraging horse racing provided it is done along the right lines.

Enche' Tan Phock Kin: Mr. Speaker, Sir, on a point of clarification, if the Honourable Minister would give way.

Mr. Speaker: He does not give way.

Enche' Tan Siew Sin: If we have horse racing in this country, you cannot prevent those who are not members of the Turf Club—and you must remember that not everybody can afford to be a member of the Turf Club—from betting on horse races, and, by the very logic of events, it must be that those who are not members of the Turf Clubs will be far greater in number than those who are members of the Turf Clubs, which will in turn mean that there will be in existence this form of gambling.

The Honourable Member also made the other point that the Government is only interested in getting money out of this game. I do not think that that is so. If he will care to read Clause 4 of the Bill, he will find that the Board is empowered to draw up a scheme which will in effect have the object of improving the standard of racing in this country and generally ensure that those who are interested in sport have all the facilities which they should have.

Then, further on, Clause 20 of the Bill provides that the surplus income of the Board—I think that probably is the correct term—will be devoted to social and welfare work and to sport generally in the Federation. I think that the Honourable Member will agree that that is a laudable objective. The Government will certainly always keep a careful watch on the activities of the Board to ensure that it does not make excessive profits. If it does so, the Government, as I said earlier, will have the power to reduce the profits so that they will not be excessive.

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*)

Clause 1—

Enche' Tan Siew Sin: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that Clause 1 be amended in the manner indicated in the slip which, I believe, has already been circulated to Honourable Members. It is the intention of the Board to be responsible for both on and off-the-course betting, in which case it was felt that the word "Agency" would be more appropriately deleted from the name of the Board.

Amendment put, and agreed to.

Clause 1, as amended, ordered to stand part of the Bill.

Clauses 2 to 5 inclusive ordered to stand part of the Bill.

Clauses 6 to 29—

Enche' D. R. Seenivasagam; Mr. Speaker, Sir, Clause 9 (3) says:

"The provisions of sub-sections (1) and (2) of section 26 of the Civil Law Ordinance, 1956 (which relate to agreements by way of gaming and wagering) shall not be deemed to apply to any contract or agreement between the Board and any officer, agent or employee of the Board."

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I shall be glad to have an assurance that the Board has no intention of giving credit facilities

in large sums. However, I am not too glad to hear that if such facilities are granted, securities will be taken for those loans, because those securities will be useless since any security given in furtherance of an illegal contract or a contract against public policy, will naturally be ordered by Court of Law to be returned to the giver of that security. Therefore, the security is, in fact, no security, and I suggest that the Honourable the Minister either think of a way of legalising such a contract in this Ordinance or make it a policy not to grant any credit facilities at all.

Enche' Tan Siew Sin: Sir, I think in this matter we could trust the Board to be sensible. As I have already stated, it is not the intention of the Board to make use of this power very freely. I should also make a second point, and that is this: as the Honourable Member for Tanjong pointed out, the Government, in fact, has got no real power over the day-to-day running of this Board, because it is in a minority—we have only two nominees out of eight in that Board which will be constituted in the near future—and therefore it will not be able to dictate to the Board on its day-to-day running. However, I am sure that the Board will remember what the Honourable Member has said, and I think we can leave it to the Board to use its discretion.

Enche' Tan Phock Kin: Mr. Speaker, Sir, on this particular point raised by the Honourable Member for Ipoh, it involves a matter of principle. We believe that there should be no gambling by credit. This is very important. If the Honourable the Minister of Finance thinks that betting by itself is a social evil

Mr. Speaker: I thought that we had dealt with the principle of the Bill.

Enche' Tan Phock Kin: On this particular point of credit facilities—I am speaking on credit facilities.

Mr. Speaker: Are you going to move an amendment to that provision?

Enche' Tan Phock Kin: I am supporting the Honourable Member for Ipoh. I am going to suggest to the

Minister that the Board should not give any credit.

Mr. Speaker: We have dealt with the principle of the Bill as a whole.

Enche' Tan Phock Kin: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am supporting the proposal of the Honourable Member for Ipoh. I feel that this is a very important principle, because if betting by itself is a social evil, it is even worse to allow people to gamble when they have no money or the means to do so, and I see no reason why credit facilities should be provided for in the Bill itself—this I am afraid will result in a big problem as far as the community is concerned. I say so, because if people can gamble without having the money themselves, I can imagine what the outcome will be and I think the Minister should consider seriously deleting credit facilities.

Enche' Tan Siew Sin: Sir, in fact, the Honourable Member for Tanjong should have been completely satisfied with what I told the Honourable Member for Ipoh. The very fact that the Board has no power to recover a default, as a result of such credit facilities being given, is in itself a deterrent to the Board acting foolishly in this regard and, I think, the very lack of power will ensure that the Board will not use the power freely.

Clauses 6 to 29 inclusive ordered to stand part of the Bill.

Enche' Tan Siew Sin: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that the Long Title of the Bill be amended in the manner set out in the amendment slip circulated to Honourable Members for the same reason advanced by me in respect of Clause 1 of the Bill.

Question put, and agreed to.

Long Title, as amended, ordered to stand part of the Bill.

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

THE LEGITIMACY BILL

Second Reading

Enche' Mohamed Ismail bin Mohd. Yusof: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya pohon menchadangkan ia-itu an Act to consolidate the law providing for the

legitimation of children born out of wedlock di-bacha bagi kali yang kedua.

Enche' V. Manickavasagam: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya menyokong.

Tun Leong Yew Koh: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do not think that I need long detain the House on this small measure of consolidation. Honourable Members will see that it merely reiterates the existing laws in the former Federated Malay States, Straits Settlements and Johore. It extends these laws to the remaining four Northern States of Kedah, Kelantan, Perlis and Trengganu.

As Honourable Members are aware, under the common law an illegitimate child, or bastard, suffers from a number of disabilities, principally in matters of right over and succession to property. It was, I think, a medieval concept that the sins of the father should be visited on the child, but today nobody believes that this should be the case. A child born out of wedlock can scarcely be expected to give previous assent to his status, or to determine on what side of the blanket he should enter this very unsatisfactory world.

I should, perhaps, mention that this Bill has been scrutinised by all the States in the Federation and has been welcomed by the State Governments. It has been clearly understood that its provisions do not and cannot cover the Malays, whose personal status is determined by the laws of Islam, which are in many ways much more tolerant than the old common law in England.

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 13 inclusive ordered to stand part of the Bill.

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

THE BETTING AND SWEEP-STAKE DUTIES (AMENDMENT) BILL

Second Reading

Enche' Tan Siew Sin: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that the Betting and Sweepstake Duties (Amendment) Bill be read a second time.

Sir, this Bill is consequential on the previous Bill to establish a Totalisator Board, but the opportunity has been taken to make amendments to enable the Minister of Finance to vary the duties both on bets and sweepstakes, subject to the maxima of 20 per cent and 30 per cent respectively.

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

Enche' Liu Yoong Peng (Rawang): Mr. Speaker, Sir, regarding this Bill, our stand has been made very clear in the debates on the two previous Bills and I do not wish to say any more about it. (*Laughter*).

Question put, and agreed to.

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

House immediately resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill.

Bill considered in Committee.

(Mr. Speaker *in the Chair*)

Clauses 1 to 5 inclusive ordered to stand part of the Bill.

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

THE GUARDIANSHIP OF INFANTS BILL

Enche' Mohamed Ismail bin Mohamed Yusof: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya mohon menhadangkan, ia-itu Rang Undang² "An Act to provide for the Guardianship of Infants" di-bacha bagi kali yang kedua.

Enche' V. Manickavasagam: Tuan Speaker, saya sokong.

Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, minta ma'af, tidak-kah Menteri ini berchadang hendak memberi keterangan apa² dalam perkara ini.

Tun Leong Yew Koh: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would refer this House to the Explanatory Statement at the end of this Bill, which sets out its purport with commendable brevity. I have nothing to add except to emphasise that the provisions of the Bill do not apply to Muslims unless and until they are accepted by the State Governments. Some Honourable Members may recall that an attempt was made to introduce legislation a few years ago in the old Federal Legislative Council, but nothing came of it because it was not clear that Muslims would not be affected. Under our new Constitutional arrangements, this difficulty no longer arises, and I accordingly commend the present proposals to this House. If, on the other hand, the various Councils of Muslim Religion in the States feel it appropriate to extend any or all of its measures to Muslims, it is open to them to do so through legislative action in the Legislative Assembly of the State concerned.

Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, dalam ucapan Menteri Kehakiman mengemukakan atau mensharahkan Rang Undang² dihadapan kita ini dia telah menyatakan dengan tegas-nya bahawa undang² ini tidak kena pada orang² Islam, melainkan kira-nya undang² ini telah di-pakai oleh Kerajaan Negeri dengan satu undang² yang di-sahkan dalam Dewan Meshuarat Undangan itu sendiri. Saya rasa memang tepat-lah perkataan-nya itu dan perkataan-nya mengatakan sa-kira-nya di-dapati patut oleh Majlis² Ugama Islam dan Adat Istiadat Melayu maka syarat² yang ada dalam undang² ini boleh di-gunakan oleh mereka. Undang² ini terbuka kepada mereka untuk berbuat demikian, walau bagaimana pun, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya memandang bahawa Kerajaan Persekutuan Tanah Melayu tidak-lah berniat tidak baik mengemukakan undang² ini, sebab telah ada dalam undang² ini satu syarat ia-itu fasal pertama yang menunjukkan yang baik-nya, akan

tetapi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya fikir tidak-lah berapa elok di-selalukan amalan² bahawa Parlimen ini memikirkan soal yang mengenai orang² Islam dalam soal ugama-nya. Sebab perkara ini telah di-untokkan oleh kelulusan Perlembagaan Persekutuan Tanah Melayu menurut senarai Negeri, kerana walau pun Parlimen ini sa-bagaimana yang telah di-terangkan oleh Menteri Kehakiman tadi tidak mengikat sesiapa, tetapi ini-lah chara mula-nya menyentoh kerja² untuk membuat undang² berkenaan dengan orang² Islam, kalau orang² Islam itu mahu menerima-nya. Walau bagaimana pun, oleh kerana bahagian satu maseh ada maka saya hanya berharap supaya jangan-lah Kerajaan Persekutuan Tanah Melayu banyak² mengambil hal ugama yang di-tugaskan kepada Kerajaan² Negeri supaya memikirkan, sebab apabila dibuat demikian maka akan timbul-lah pertarongan antara faham² ugama dalam Negeri itu dengan tujuan kita dalam Parlimen ini.

Jangan pula orang memahamkan fahaman ugama itu fahaman PAS, saperti yang saya maksud, ia-lah supaya dalam sa-sabua Negeri itu boleh jadi ada Ulama² yang membuat undang² khas dan apabila kita berbuat begini dan kita katakan ini begini² chara-nya dan pada ketika itu terasa-lah orang² yang akan membuat undang² itu yang dia tertarek dan perchaya kepada undang² yang ada ini dan akan menyebabkan satu chara yang menyentoh undang² yang boleh jadi pada akhir-nya akan membanyakkan bangkangan Parlimen ini dengan undang² yang bersangkutan dengan terbit-nya undang² orang Islam.

Enche' Mohamed Ismail bin Mohamed Yusof: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, tentang ucapan Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Bachok tadi saya suka menerangkan tujuan hendak mengadakan undang² ini dan di-serahkan pula kepada Kerajaan Negeri untuk meluluskan-nya ia-lah supaya undang² ini dapat di-samakan bagi seluruh Persekutuan Tanah Melayu. Itu-lah tujuan yang di-buat oleh Kerajaan Persekutuan dan jikalau sa-kira-nya saperti mana yang di-sebutkan oleh Ahli tadi ada pula Kerajaan Negeri

tertarek tentang perkara yang samacham ini maka itu terpulang-lah kapada Kerajaan Negeri itu sendiri.

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 22 inclusive ordered to stand part of the Bill.

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

THE CONTROL OF SUPPLIES BILL

Second Reading

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

Sir, to begin with, this Bill will repeal the Food Control Proclamation of the British Military Administration, promulgated in 1945, which is still in force, and this House will no doubt agree that it is inappropriate that it should continue to be so, especially when it has since become obsolete in several respects.

I must make it clear, and I hope it will be clearly understood in this House, that while this is a Bill providing for the control and rationing of supplies, it is not intended to impose restrictions in normal times. The Government's policy is firmly established, as far as practicable, in the principle of minimum control of supplies.

Sir, the main features of the Bill are the provisions of the necessary legal powers in order to safeguard the country's supplies of any essential commodity, including other articles besides food, at a time of emergency. These powers I am sure we will all agree must be in existence at any moment for immediate use when the circumstances demand because as we

know the process of bringing a Bill through Parliament takes some time.

I will ask this House to consider this piece of legislation as a defence measure and a plan to meet any conceivable threat to the country's economy as regards supplies and prices of commodities.

However, you will find that a small measure of the powers enacted in the Bill will be exercised in normal times. These powers are the licensing of rice mills and padi purchasers, the control of movement of padi, and the licensing of wholesale and retail dealers in rice. These powers of licensing and control are necessary in relation to rice because they are related to the Government guaranteed price for padi, the padi purchasers schemes and the operation of the Government Reserve Stock of rice. Sir, I am sure the House will accept that unless these regulations exist the Government guaranteed price for padi will not work successfully.

Sir, in asking this House to approve this Bill, I will, therefore, in view of the very extensive powers contained in this Bill, once again assure this House that under normal conditions the Government will not exercise the powers under this Bill other than those which I have enumerated regarding the licensing of rice mills, padi purchasers, licensing of wholesale and retail dealers in rice and the control of the movement of padi. Sir, the explanatory note explains the various sections of the Bill, and I don't think it is necessary for me to deal with them at any great length.

Sir, I beg to move.

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

Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, membuat kaedah² dan undang² bagi membolehkan Kerajaan mengawal makanan dan barang² yang saperti ini dalam keadaan² yang tertentu boleh-lah dikatakan satu chara yang biasa, terutama sa-kira-nya keadaan itu menchemaskan dan berkehendakkan kapada penyatuan dan peratoran supaya makanan itu tidak kekurangan sangat atau supaya tidak berlainan

pembahagian makanan itu di-antara ra'ayat yang ramai.

Yang Berhormat Penolong Menteri yang mengemukakan Rang Undang² ini tadi telah menyebutkan bahawa dalam keadaan biasa undang² ini tidak-lah di-jalankan. Saya juga mendapat fahaman daripadanya bahawa undang² ini di-jalankan sa-tengah²-nya dalam perkara lesen, umpamanya dalam keadaan biasa. Jadi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, menjalankan sa-tengah undang² ini dengan keadaan biasa, dan sa-tengah di-jalankan dengan tidak biasa akan membolehkan Menteri yang mengemukakan usul ini menggunakan pertimbangan-nya sendiri supaya boleh-lah ia memilih keadaan²-nya. Tetapi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, pada fikiran saya dalam sa-buah negeri yang telah merdeka tentulah kemerdekaan daripada penyatuan (control) ada-lah satu perkara yang patut di-amalkan.

Saya perchaya central yang hendak di-buat oleh Kerajaan ini tidak akan di-gunakan oleh Kerajaan bagi kepentingan sa-suatu pehak, umpamanya, Kerajaan dapati bahawa kalau di-lakukan control dalam perkara ini ada pehak yang untong, sebab-nya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, dalam soal perniagaan kita merasa churiga bahawa kalau undang² yang saperti ini di-salah gunakan. Mithal-nya, dalam Section 10 ini mengatakan:

“ . . . or any police officer . . . ”

berkenaan dengan kuasa menangkap dengan tidak berwaren (warrant) di-kuasakan merampas barang² yang didapati patut atau mustahak di-rampas. Perkara ini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kalau Menteri itu memilih, umpamanya Section 10 ini di-gunakan dalam keadaan biasa, tidak ada-lah satu kuasa yang boleh menahan-nya, dan pada ketika itu terpaksa undang² ini berjalan.

Oleh itu, saya berharap kepada Kerajaan bahawa undang² yang saperti ini penggunaan-nya sa-mata² di-pakai dalam keadaan yang dharurat, tidak dalam keadaan yang di-fikirkan boleh di-selamatkan dengan chara yang lain. Lagi satu menggunakan sa-tengah provision dan sa-tengah syarat dalam undang² dalam ke a d a a n biasa

mungkin akan menimbulkan akibat yang tidak baik, sebab tekanan di-sa-tengah pehak dari segi sa-tengah undang² tidak akan menimbulkan hasil keseluruhan undang². Ini dalam perkara biasa, jadi kalau ini dapat di-kawal oleh Menteri, maka saya perchaya undang² ini dapat-lah kita terima.

Enche' Liu Yoong Peng: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the words “food control” have been terror words in the minds of many of the people in the villages, because there has been quite some misuse of this power by those exercising this power in the villages. The Police, for example, have been known to use this power to extort some means out of the people. So since the Emergency is already over, we would gladly see that this sort of power would no longer be needed to apply in places where there is no requirement. So in welcoming the fact that Government is not going to use this Ordinance, we would like to impress on the Government that it should not be used to the utmost possible extent.

Enche' Cheah Theam Swee: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I think in my speech, when introducing this Bill, I stressed no less than three times that the powers in this Bill will not be used under normal conditions, and perhaps the fact that the Honourable Member for Bachok has made these remarks goes to show that he has no other points to comment except to comment on this point. I have already said that we realise that this Bill contains very extensive powers, and it is not intended to use them in normal conditions.

As regards the remarks from the Honourable Member for Rawang, I would refrain from making further comments in case the House is further put into curiosity.

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 16 inclusive ordered to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 17—

Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Fasal 17 dalam Undang² ini dia berkehendakkan kepada:

“(b) a list in romanised Malay and English of the controlled articles”

Saya suka bertanya kepada Menteri yang bersangkutan ini, kalau dia dapat menerima satu pindaan ia-itu “Romanised or Jawi Malay”, sebab Parlimen ini telah pun meluluskan satu Undang² bahawa tulisan rasmi bagi Persekutuan Tanah Melayu ini ia-lah tulisan rumi bersama dengan tulisan jawi.

Mr. Speaker: Jadi, bunyi pindaan itu macham mana? Pindaan itu di-buangkan kalimah “and”.

Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad: Tidak. Di-tambah perkataan “in Romanised” itu di-tambah “or Jawi”

Mr. Speaker: “and” di-situ juga tidak di-buang?

Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad: Tidak di-buang.

Mr. Speaker: Pindaan yang di-tambah kemudian daripada kalimah “Malay” di-dalam line yang pertama (b) sub-section 1 Fasal 17 di-tambah dengan kalimah “or Jawi”.

Mr. Speaker: To *Enche' Cheah Theam Swee* Here is an amendment which calls for the addition of the words “or Jawi” after the words “Romanised Malay” in Clause 17 (1) (b). Do you accept the amendment?

Enche' Cheah Theam Swee: Sir, I accept the proposed amendment.

Amendment put, and agreed to.

Clause 17, as amended, ordered to stand part of the Bill.

Clauses 18 to 30 inclusive ordered to stand part of the Bill.

Schedule ordered to stand part of the Bill.

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

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

(Motion)

Tun Abdul Razak: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move, under Standing Order 14 (2), that Motions Nos. 11, 12 and 13 shall take precedence over Motion No. 10.

Enche' Tan Siew Sin: Sir, I beg to second the motion.

Question put, and agreed to.

Resolved,

That Motions Nos. 11, 12 and 13 shall take precedence over Motion No. 10.

MOTIONS

MALAYAN RAILWAY ADMINISTRATION MORATORIUM

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

That this House approves that the moratorium granted by the Federation Government to the Malayan Railway Administration for the years 1959 and 1960 in respect of loan charges, that is \$1,536,495.16 in respect of interest and \$146,461.51 in respect of repayment of principal payable to the Federation Government in respect of loans totalling \$36,730,000 appearing under items 7, 9, 11 and 12 of Head 144—Malayan Railway—of the 1959 Development Estimates be extended to include the year 1961.

It is estimated that in 1960 the Malayan Railway earned a surplus of \$540,000 and that the surplus for 1961 will be \$335,000. On this basis the accumulated deficit will be reduced to \$4.16 million by the end of 1961. The out-turn for 1960 and the forecast for 1961 represent a most welcome improvement in the financial position of the Railway. Nevertheless, it should be noted that if no moratorium has been granted in 1960, the out-turn would have been a deficit of \$1.14 million. Similarly, the forecast for 1961 would be a deficit of \$1.35 million if the moratorium is not extended.

As my colleague, the Honourable Minister of Transport, informed this House in November, 1959, the Government proposed to appoint in 1960 a Commission of Enquiry into the financial position of the Railway. Negotiations to this end were begun

soon afterwards, but it did not prove possible to arrange for the appointment of a Commission in 1960. It is likely that the Commission will be appointed in the near future, but my colleague the Honourable Minister of Transport will inform the House of the present position when seconding this motion.

Notwithstanding the improvement in the Railway's financial position, which has been achieved despite unavoidable increases in wages and the cost of fuel and the imposition of assessment charges on its property, the Railway is not in a position to meet all the charges for the servicing of its capital. I consider that no advantage would be gained from increasing the Railway's accumulated deficit by refusing to extend the moratorium for the year 1961, as by the end of this year the report of the Commission should be available and serve as the basis for a long term solution of the problems involved.

Sir, I beg to move.

Enche' Sardon bin Haji Jubir: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya bangkit menyokong chadangan Yang Berhormat Menteri Kewangan dan saya akan berchakap sedikit dalam perkara yang berhubung dengan Kementerian saya.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, hasil pendapatan Jabatan Keretapi dalam tahun 1959 sedikit sahaja kurang-nya daripada jumlah perbelanjaan-nya termasuk membayar faedah dan sa-bagai-nya. Dalam tahun 1960 di-sebabkan oleh suasana ekonomi yang baik serta permintaan untuk mengangkut bijeh yang bertambah, keadaan lalu lajang dengan jalan keretapi ada-lah memuaskan. Pentadbiran Keretapi telah juga meneruskan usaha-nya pada memper-sambungkan anggaran perbelanjaan-nya dengan mendapat kejayaan yang agak memuaskan. Langkah kewangan yang di-ambil dalam bulan November, 1959 ia-lah untuk menolong menjayakan usaha² ini serta menyegerakan pemulahan. Nampak-nya maksud langkah² yang di-ambil itu telah ter-chapai dan mengikut angka² yang ada pada masa ini maka harus-lah hasil

tahun 1960 ini akan menunjukkan lebeh atau surplus yang akan menolong membaiki kedudukan kewangan Keretapi. Hasil yang boleh di-puji ini telah di-chapai dalam masa perbelanjaan menjalankan perkhidmatan Keretapi bertambah naik sa-bagaimana yang telah di-nyatakan oleh rakan saya Yang Berhormat Menteri Kewangan tadi. Dalam keadaan ini maka jelas-lah bahawa ada-lah di-kehendaki supaya di-lanjutkan pentadbiran perkhidmatan Keretapi dalam keadaan memulehkan kedudukan-nya. Saya suka mengingatkan Ahli² Yang Berhormat bahawa moratorium ia-lah atas faedah mengenai ranchangan pemulahan kepada Rehabilitation Loan Perkhidmatan Keretapi membayar penoh faedah² mengenai modal pembangunan atau development capital.

Berkenaan dengan Pesuruhjaya dari luar negeri yang akan menyiasat kedudukan ekonomi dan kewangan perkhidmatan Keretapi serta kedudukan Keretapi pada masa yang akan datang, saya suka menyatakan ia-itu dengan murah hati dan kerjasama Kerajaan India di-bawah Ranchangan Colombo yang terdiri daripada 3 orang akan datang ka-negeri kita ini dan saya harap tidak lama lagi akan memulakan kerja-nya. Butir² terakhir mengenai-nya belum lagi di-selesaikan dengan Kerajaan India tetapi sa-baik² sahaja perkara ini dapat di-selesaikan nama² ahli Surohanjaya itu, butir² yang lain akan di-umumkan.

Permintaan supaya moratorium ini di-lanjutkan sa-lama sa-tahun lagi adalah juga di-buat sementara menantikan nasihat² atau shor² yang bakal di-kemukakan oleh Surohanjaya yang saya sebutkan tadi. Dengan sebab ini jugalah Kerajaan tidak dapat meneruskan ura-ura-nya hendak membentangkan Kertas Putih mengenai dasar pengangkutan 'am di-dalam Persekutuan Tanah Melayu yang saya nyatakan dalam bulan November tahun 1959 dahulu itu. Dasar mengenai peranan Jabatan Keretapi pada masa hadapan dalam sistem pengangkutan negara ada-lah bergantung di-atas kedudukan ekonomi dan kewangan Keretapi dan juga sa-hingga kita mendapat pandangan sa-chara bebas

mengenai perkara ini tidak-lah menasabah bagi Kerajaan mengambil sesuatu langkah ketetapan berkenaan dengan dasar transportation 'am-nya di-Persekutuan Tanah Melayu ini. Dengan ini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya sokong permohonan berkenaan dengan melanjutkan moratorium ini.

Mr. Speaker: The motion is open to debate.

Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, dahulu pun sudah kita bahathkan hal ini dan sa-sudah kita anggarkan bahawa angka² yang tersebut di-dalam chadangan ini akan dapat di-penuhi dan di-bayar sa-mula oleh Jabatan Keretapi, tetapi pada hari ini walau dahulu kita telah mendengar jaminan dan perkataan yang mengatakan tahun hadapan kita akan dapat tetapi pada hari ini kita berhadapan pula dengan satu chadangan supaya hal ini di-tangguh hingga tahun 1961. Saya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, tentu-lah tidak tahu hendak berbuat apa² dalam keadaan saperti ini sebab Jabatan Keretapi maseh menjadi satu beban kapada Kerajaan Persekutuan Tanah Melayu di-dalam soal kewangan-nya. Entah bila-lah Jabatan Keretapi ini akan dapat mengendalikankan kedudukan kewangan-nya sendiri. Menteri Yang Berhormat yang bersangkutan dengan Jabatan ini menyebutkan pada hari ini bahawa sa-sudah Surohanjaya ini datang dan sa-sudah di-betulkan beberapa perkara, hal ini akan di-selesaikan.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, yang kita kehendaki di-Dewan ini ia-lah Jabatan Keretapi ini menghalusi kedudukan diri-nya sendiri dan berikhtiar supaya tidak menjadi beban kapada Kerajaan Persekutuan Tanah Melayu. Pada masa di-Juluskan moratorium ini pada tahun yang lalu Menteri Kewangan sendiri telah mengatakan ini akan menjalankan, tetapi hingga hari ini keadaan itu maseh bagitu juga. Maka Menteri kita yang bersangkutan hendak-nya jangan-lah menyebut kemajuan² yang akan di-buat bagitu dan bagini sahaja tetapi apabila sampai masa membayar ini tidak ada, dapat juga deficit² yang ada di-dalam Jabatan Keretapi.

Enche' Tajudin bin Ali (Larut Utara): Tuan Speaker, saya bangun menyokong chadangan yang telah di-kemukakan oleh Yang Berhormat Menteri Kewangan. Di-samping itu, Tuan Speaker, saya mengambil peluang membuat beberapa tegoran di-atas usul ini. Tuan Speaker, sepatut-nya Pentadbiran Keretapi Persekutuan Tanah Melayu ini boleh dapat berdiri di-atas kaki-nya sendiri baik pada tahun yang lampau mahu pun pada tahun ini. Tidak patut pula Dewan ini di-beri keterangan menyatakan ada-lah perkhidmatan keretapi di-negeri yang lain menanggung kerugian saperti di-India dan Ceylon, tetapi di-sini saya telah menyatakan terlebih dahulu bahawa perkhidmatan keretapi ini patut-lah dapat berdiri di-atas kaki-nya sendiri. Saya perchaya perkhidmatan keretapi ini ia-lah satu perkhidmatan negara yang berjalan dengan "di-atas terlampau berat" (*Ketawa*). Kita tengok di-samping perkhidmatan ini tidak dapat di-jalankan dengan terator kerana pertandingan lorry dengan perkhidmatan keretapi sangat kuat sedangkan di-station yang besar kita dapati taxi² mengambil penumpang² pegawai² kanan di-depan mata keretapi itu sendiri. Ini memberi kerugian yang besar kapada perkhidmatan keretapi.

Tuan Speaker, satu chontoh yang nyata ia-lah apa yang terjadi pada hari ini di-negeri Perak ia-itu muatan besi baja dari Ipoh ka-Pulau Pinang. Ini saya beri satu chontoh, saya tidak suka mengambil masa yang panjang di-sini. Terak² itu di-muati dengan besi baja dengan menggunakan konterek. Sepatut-nya muatan itu di-timbang—timbangan itu chuma boleh ketahu² berat muatan, tetapi muatan itu di-kira terak, satu terak di-kira berbelas ringgit. Saya tahu, dengan jalan itu tuan² lombong boleh membuat muatan dengan berlebehan daripada muatan yang telah di-persetujukan terlebih dahulu. Kadang² Tuan Speaker, spring terak itu telah bengkok ka-bawah menunjukkan terlampau berat. Jadi dengan jalan ini saya perchaya akan menjadi kerugian kapada pehak pentadbiran. Wal hasil machine timbangan-nya memang ada di-Perai sana, tetapi tidak di-gunakan machine itu. Jadi kita tidak tahu, kita agak dengan mata

kasar ada-kah agak muatan itu patut atau tidak.

Perkara ini pada fikiran saya boleh di-perhatikan dengan teliti maka dengan jalan ini kalau di-ambil perhatian itu satu persatu saya percaya akan memberi keuntongan yang lebih besar lagi pada perkhidmatan keretapi.

Saya sangat sukachita mendengar ucapan daripada Yang Berhormat Menteri yang berkenaan bahawa satu Jawatan-Kuasa akan memeriksa perjalanan keretapi itu. Saya harap pemeriksaannya itu akan di-jalankan dengan secepat mungkin. Maka dengan jalan ini pada tahun ini perkhidmatan keretapi tidak lagi akan datang ka-Rumah ini untuk meminta bantuan itu.

Enche' Liu Yoong Peng: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is certainly bad in principle for the Government to have to subsidise the Railway; because since the Railway is supposed to be run on a commercial basis, it should be the policy that it should make a profit instead of being unable to sustain itself. I think there are two reasons why the Railway cannot sustain itself. The first is due to the expatriate officers. We know of the number of expatriate officers retiring from the Railway; sometimes the speed of promotion and retirement is so fast that we do not get the benefit of the services of these people, who are so high up and go away with a lump sum and pension. So, that is actually a burden. The second reason is, I think, due to the inefficiency of the Railway. Quite often the Railway does not run on time. I remember on two occasions when I was going to Ipoh in the afternoon the express train did not leave at 3.50 p.m., and I had to wait until 4.45 p.m.

Mr. Speaker: How is that relevant to the motion before the House? (*Laughter*).

Enche' Liu Yoong Peng: It is due to the inefficiency of the Railway that we have to subsidise it.

Mr. Speaker: The motion is to approve the moratorium granted by the Federation Government. That is the motion we are now debating.

Enche' Liu Yoong Peng: Yes, I know, Sir. (*Laughter*). This motion is talking about the moratorium which the Federation Government granted to the Railway Administration and in that sense the Railway is relying on the Government, and not the Government relying on the Railway for money. (*Laughter*). If it can be more efficient, then that would not have happened. Thank you.

Enche' Sardon: Tuan Yang di-Pertua

Mr. Speaker: One minute. You have already spoken. If you want to speak again, you should only second the motion just now and do not say a word more. No one is allowed to speak twice except exercising the right of reply. (*Laughter*).

Enche' Sardon: I want to speak on a point of clarification, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: Then you must ask for permission first to clarify certain points.

Enche' Sardon: I am sorry, Sir. May I now ask your permission, Sir, to clarify certain points? (*Laughter*).

Enche' Zulkiflee: Under Standing Order 51, Sir, I do not think he is clarifying; he is replying.

Mr. Speaker: If you ask my permission first to clarify certain matters, I am prepared to allow you; but you cannot reply. The right of reply is only with the mover himself. (*Laughter*). If you want to do that, what you should have done was just to second the motion and do not say a word beyond that; then you can reply to all the criticisms made in the House. That is laid down in the Standing Orders.

Enche' Sardon: Thank you, Sir. May I have your permission, Sir, to make certain clarifications?

Mr. Speaker: Yes, but do not be very long. (*Laughter*).

Enche' Sardon: Yes, Sir. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya minta ma'af kerana saya berchakap Inggeris. Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Bachok ada mengatakan berkenaan dengan Menteri Kewangan yang menyatakan pada waktu

negeri ini telah mendapat perubahan dalam harga, sebab di-satengah tempat orang² yang berniaga telah melupakan bahawa cukai yang di-tambah ini bukan ka-atas barang² yang di-buat dan yang di-keluarkan dalam negeri ini. Maka pekedai² dan orang yang suka mengambil kesempatan yang kecil seperti ini bagi membesarkan keuntungannya telah memberi tahu kepada orang ramai bahawa Kerajaan sekarang ini telah menaikkan cukai biscuit sama ada biscuit dari luar atau pun biscuit dalam negeri ini.

Jadi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, pada asas-nya waktu kita mengadakan cukai tambahan dari segi memelihara kepentingan pengeluaran barang² dalam negeri ini, kita telah bersama² mengambil ingatan bahawa ini hendak-nya tidak-lah di-gunakan bagi kepentingan saudagar² yang hendak menaikkan harga barang-nya dalam negeri ini. Saya minta-lah kepada Menteri Perdagangan dan Perusahaan juga kepada Menteri Kewangan supaya dapat di-perhatikan saudagar² yang sengaja menggunakan kesempatan-nya, kalau dapat di-adakan chara² menjaga perbuatan mengambil kesempatan itu.

Enche' Tan Siew Sin: Mr. Speaker, Sir, as I think my Honourable friend, the Acting Minister of Commerce and Industry has already pointed out, our home industry, without this additional impost, is actually under a disadvantage as compared with imports from outside the Federation especially Singapore, because one of the main ingredients used in the manufacture of biscuits is sugar, and sugar already comes in subject to duty. It was felt by the Tariff Advisory Committee, after very careful consideration of all these facts and the figures involved, that, in point of fact, the raw materials used in the manufacture of biscuits which attracted duty, came to about four cents a pound. So you can see that the position before this additional import duty was levied was that Singapore and Federation biscuits, for example, competed on almost exactly the same terms. Now, the position is that we have increased the duty by an additional three cents a pound. Well, this increase, by itself, is surely not

sufficient to enable domestic manufacturers to profiteer for the simple reason that the competition from outside manufacturers is very severe and keen, and if they were to charge excessive prices, there is little doubt that they would be priced out of the domestic market and the very smallness of an increase is in itself a guarantee or protection that the prices charged for the local product will not be excessive.

Question put, and agreed to.

Resolved,

"That this House resolves that in accordance with the powers vested in it by virtue of sub-section (2) of section 10 of the Customs Ordinance, 1952, the Customs (Amendment) (No. 6) Order, 1960, which has been laid before the House as Statute Paper No. 4 of 1961 be confirmed."

ADJOURNMENT

(Motion)

Tun Abdul Razak: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, oleh sebab usul nombor 10 ini saya akan berchakap panjang maka saya menchadangkan supaya Dewan ini di-tangguhkan.

Enche' Tan Siew Sin: Sir, I beg to second.

Question put, and agreed to.

ADJOURNMENT SPEECH

PELAJARAN DAN PENDIDIKAN BAGI ANAK² PEREMPUAN

Che' Khadijah binti Mohd. Sidek (Dungun): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya bangun di-sini membuat ucapan ia-itu dalam soal pelajaran dan pendidikan. Uchapan saya ini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ia-lah dalam hal pendidikan bagi anak² perempuan di-dalam Persekutuan Tanah Melayu ini. Saya rasa, sangat kechewa serta muskil sa-kali, kenapa-kah pehak Kerajaan kita yang berdasarkan demokrasi dan telah memberi hak yang sama kepada wanita dan laki² dalam negeri ini ia-itu di-dalam soal memilih dan melateh bagi meninggikan taraf pelajaran mereka itu saya rasa dukachita sa-kali kerana soal kemajuan pelajaran anak² perempuan sangat tidak di-ambil berat sa-kali oleh pehak Kerajaan. Saya minta supaya Kerajaan mengadakan sekolah² rumah tangga

ia-itu di-mana anak² perempuan kita dapat di-beri latehan dan pendidekan yang sama hak di-dalam soal rumah tangga. Harus sa-kali dari pehak Kerajaan akan menjawab sudah di-adakan latehan² dan pendidekan untuk memajukan anak² perempuan dalam negeri ini mithal-nya Taman Asohan R.I.D.A. Tetapi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya rasa Taman Asohan R.I.D.A. memang bagus, saya tidak nafikan akan apa yang di-buat oleh Kerajaan itu tetapi gedong yang sangat endah dan chantek itu menghasilkan anak² perempuan dengan latehan yang sa-tengah masak atau sa-tengah mateng. Sebab latehan yang di-berikan di-sana itu dahulu-nya satu bulan dan sekarang di-jadikan tiga bulan. Tetapi pelajaran urusan rumah tangga ini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, di-mana negara² lain yang memandang sangat penting atas latehan wanita itu tidak sa-bulan, dua bulan atau tiga bulan tetapi sa-tahun, dua tahun, tiga tahun dan empat tahun sa-hingga pelajaran yang di-berikan itu masak atau mateng sa-mateng²-nya. Dengan sa-masak² pendidekan atau pelajaran yang di-berikan kepada anak² perempuan kita ini maka dapat-lah kita menjadikan anak² itu sa-bagai pelateh di-kampong² sa-bagaimana dasar Kerajaan pada hari ini akan mengadakan pendidekan yang sa-baik²-nya bagi penduduk² di-luar bandar baik bagi anak² laki² mahu pun anak² perempuan kita.

Di-dalam soal sekolah rumah tangga ini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, murid² itu di-beri latehan soal pendidekan bagi anak² atau pun murid² itu nanti akan dapat di-jadikan guru² bagi sekolah Taman Kanak² di-tiap² kampong. Oleh sebab itu saya rasa, kalau pehak Kerajaan lebeh² lagi pehak Kementerian Pelajaran supaya mengambil perhatian, kalau dapat saya minta supaya gedong yang endah dan molek itu saperti yang ada di-dalam bandar Kuala Lumpur ini di-mana kita memberi latehan kepada anak² kita untuk di-jadikan pemimpin atau pelateh bagi wanita² di-luar bandar supaya di-pindahkan dasar-nya.

Jadikan-lah gedong yang molek itu, lateh-lah pemudi² kita atau wanita² kita tidak dengan sa-chara sa-tengah masak sa-bagaimana yang ada sekarang ini

tetapi dengan sa-masak²-nya sa-hingga mereka dapat kita jadikan sa-bagai pemandu, sa-bagai pelateh wanita² kita di-luar bandar dan dengan demikian itu, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sa-bagaimana pepatah atau peribahasa orang² kita "Maju wanita maju-lah bangsa, mundor wanita mundor-lah bangsa". Jadi jikalau sa-kira-nya tindakan daripada pehak Kerajaan dapat di-laksanakan sa-bagaimana yang saya chadangkan ini, Insha Allah, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, demokrasi yang kita agong-agongkan dalam negeri kita ini terbukti dengan nyata. Jadi wanita² di-dalam negeri ini daripada anak² kita yang maseh di-bangku sekolah dan kami wanita² sa-kalian-nya di-beri layanan yang sama dengan pehak laki² baik dalam soal pendidekan kami juga akan lebeh giat lagi bekerja untuk menjayakan ranchangan daripada Kerajaan yang berdasarkan demokrasi sa-bagaimana sekarang ini.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sa-bagaimana saya sebut Taman Kanak² tadi kalau di-negeri lain ia-itu anak² yang di-bawah umur 6 tahun yang boleh di-masokkan ka-Sekolah Kebangsaan Primary School maka ada-lah kelas² bagi anak² di-namakan Taman Kanak², ini pun di-dalam negeri kita ini belum ada lagi. Saya berharap supaya Kementerian Pelajaran tidak akan mengambil latehan sa-hingga anak² kita yang boleh umur-nya di-masokkan ka-darjah satu Sekolah Kebangsaan sa-belum meningkat kepada darjah satu itu maka mereka boleh-lah di-masokkan ka-Sekolah Taman Kanak², tetapi sa-belum kita adakan Taman Kanak² di-tiap² kampong tentu ada satu pusat latehan di-mana wanita² atau anak² perempuan kita di-lateh dan di-dided sa-bagai guru yang akan dapat kita kirim ka-tiap² kampong untuk menjadi guru di-dalam Sekolah Taman Kanak² itu. Jadi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, dengan ada-nya latehan domestik atau sekolah rumah tangga yang sa-benar-nya, tidak dengan berupa sa-bagaimana yang ada sekarang ini saya boleh mengatakan hanya di-lateh dengan tidak betul sa-chukup-nya dan belum boleh di-pakai oleh mereka itu kalau lepas daripada latehan itu untuk tegak sa-bagai pemimpin atau sa-bagai guru untuk melateh di-kampong². Jadi untuk kepentingan dan kemajuan

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND CO-OPERATIVES

Co-operative Farming Schemes for primary school leavers

1. Enche' Chin See Yin asks the Minister of Agriculture and Co-operatives whether consideration would be given to initiating Co-operative Farming Schemes for the purpose of absorbing as many as possible of the thousands of 13-year old pupils throughout the Federation who will not be admitted into Secondary Schools in 1961 into useful employment in agriculture; if so, to say how soon are such schemes expected to be put into execution; and if not, to give the reasons.

The Minister of Agriculture and Co-operatives (Enche' Abdul Aziz bin Ishak): At present there is no scheme known as the Co-operative Farming Schemes for 13-year old pupils. The land allotted to farmers is inadequate for their needs, and they must be given priority in this allotment. Furthermore, pupils aged 13 are not eligible for membership in any Co-operative Society as the law provides that no person under the age of 18 may become a member of any Co-operative Society.

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

Hire Purchase

2. Tuan Haji Mokhtar bin Haji Ismail bertanya kepada Menteri Perdagangan dan Perusahaan ia-itu ada-kah Kerajaan berchadang hendak mengemukakan suatu Undang² berkenaan dengan Jual-Sewa bagi melindungi orang ramai.

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Enche' Mohd. Khir Johari): Pada masa ini Kerajaan sedang menimangkan mustahak tidak-nya dikemukakan Undang² berkenaan perkara ini.

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

Training Scheme in the Armed Forces for primary school leavers

3. Enche' Chin See Yin asks the Minister of Defence whether he would consider to set up a training scheme in the Federation Army, Navy and Air Forces for the benefit of the many thousands of 13-year old pupils throughout the Federation who will not be admitted into Secondary Schools in 1961 with a view to the ultimate absorption of suitable trainees into the various Forces; if so, to state when such training scheme will be implemented; and if not, to state the reasons.

The Minister of Defence (Tun Abdul Razak): The Federation Armed Forces are already heavily committed on their normal duties in the Federation, including border operations, and on their own training and expansion programmes. They also have additional commitments both in the Congo and in connection with the raising of the Brunei Regiment. Because of all these commitments a training scheme as envisaged by the Honourable Member, which is not in any case a normal commitment of the Armed Forces, would be beyond their resources, quite apart from the additional funds required. Moreover, the present annual recruitment to the Armed Forces is limited and they have no difficulty in obtaining the highest standard of recruit in the normal way. Such a training scheme would, therefore, not materially assist the Armed Forces in obtaining suitable recruits.

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

Secondary School Examinations

4. Enche' Chin See Yin asks the Minister of Education to state the number of pupils who sat for the Entrance Examination to Secondary Schools in 1960 in the Federation of Malaya, and how many pupils obtained the following:

- (i) Grade A result,
- (ii) Grade B result,
- (iii) Grade C result,
- (iv) Grade D result.

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

- (a) Number who sat Malayan Secondary Schools Entrance Examination in 1960—96,490.
- (b) Results of Malayan Secondary Schools Entrance Examination 1960:
- | | | |
|----------------|-----|--------|
| (i) Category A | ... | 8,614 |
| (ii) „ B | ... | 14,265 |
| (iii) „ C | ... | 44,085 |
| (iv) „ D | ... | 29,526 |

5. Enche' Chin See Yin: To ask the Minister of Education to state the percentage of successful pupils for promotion to Form IV at the Lower Certificate of Education examination in 1960 in the Federation of Malaya from:

- (a) (i) Fully-assisted Malay Schools in each State,
- (ii) Partially-assisted Malay Schools in each State,

- (iii) Independent Malay Schools in each State,
- (iv) Private Malay Schools in each State.
- (b) (i) Fully-assisted English Schools in each State,
- (ii) Partially-assisted English Schools in each State,
- (iii) Independent English Schools in each State,
- (iv) Private English Schools in each State.
- (c) (i) Fully-assisted Chinese Schools in each State,
- (ii) Partially-assisted Chinese Schools in each State,
- (iii) Independent Chinese Schools in each State,
- (iv) Private Chinese Schools in each State.

Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Haji Talib: The percentages are as follows:

MALAYAN SECONDARY SCHOOLS ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, 1960

Percentage of pupils with Grades A and B passes in 1960 (by State and Media)

State	MALAY MEDIUM		ENGLISH MEDIUM	
	Grade A	Grade B	Grade A	Grade B
Selangor	1.0%	8.2%	21.1%	19.0%
Negri Sembilan	1.3%	6.7%	11.5%	13.9%
Malacca	1.9%	11.8%	21.7%	19.2%
Johore	0.8%	5.9%	12.5%	17.0%
Pahang	0.1%	3.7%	14.4%	18.1%
Trengganu	1.4%	5.9%	16.1%	22.6%
Kelantan	1.2%	8.9%	8.4%	14.4%
Kedah / Perlis	1.0%	6.0%	12.3%	20.4%
Penang	1.8%	9.5%	22.7%	21.0%
Perak	0.7%	4.4%	14.7%	17.3%
Federation of Malaya	1.0%	6.6%	16.8%	18.3%

Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Haji Talib:

<i>Sekolah Ingeris</i>	<i>Bilangan masok perekasa</i>	<i>Bilangan naik darjah (Pangkat P)</i>
	Inggeris Melayu	Inggeris Melayu
Sekolah bantuan penoh	1,596 36 ..	861 —

Peringatan: Murid² Sekolah Menengah Melayu ia-lah dalam darjah² memakai bahasa Melayu di-Sekolah² Ingeris.

Number of Classes and Pupils in Primary and Secondary Schools

14. Enche' Chin See Yin asks the Minister of Education to state the number of classes and pupils in 1960 in:

- (a) (i) Fully-assisted primary Malay Schools in each State,
- (ii) Partially-assisted primary Malay Schools in each State,
- (iii) Independent primary Malay Schools in each State,
- (iv) Private primary Malay Schools in each State.
- (b) (i) Fully-assisted primary English Schools in each State,
- (ii) Partially-assisted primary English Schools in each State,

- (iii) Independent primary English Schools in each State,
- (iv) Private primary English Schools in each State.
- (c) (i) Fully-assisted primary Chinese Schools in each State,
- (ii) Partially-assisted primary Chinese Schools in each State,
- (iii) Independent primary Chinese Schools in each State,
- (iv) Private primary Chinese Schools in each State.
- (d) (i) Fully-assisted Primary Tamil Schools in each State,
- (ii) Partially-assisted primary Tamil Schools in each State,
- (iii) Independent primary Tamil Schools in each State,
- (iv) Private primary Tamil Schools in each State.

Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Haji Talib: The number of Pupils and Classes in Fully Assisted, Partially Assisted and Independent Malay, English, Chinese and Indian Primary Schools, by States, on 30th September, 1960, is as below:

State	MALAY SCHOOLS							
	FULLY ASSISTED		PARTIALLY ASSISTED		INDEPENDENT			
	Pupils	Classes	Pupils	Classes	Pupils	Classes		
Johore	56,795	2,152	17,196	840	81		6	
Kedah	56,835	1,733	14,284	525	626		29	
Kelantan	46,184	1,672	11,615	469	—		—	
Malacca	24,793	850	—	—	—		—	
Negri Sembilan	24,674	927	—	—	—		—	
Pahang	25,080	1,183	—	—	—		—	
Penang	26,349	855	—	—	—		—	
Perak	73,568	2,581	—	—	—		—	
Perlis	9,452	303	996	32	—		—	
Selangor	37,386	1,325	—	—	—		—	
Trengganu	32,988	1,272	895	95	—		—	
Municipal Education Authority, Kuala Lumpur	6,598	165	—	—	—		—	
TOTAL ...	420,702	15,018	44,986	1,961	707		35	

NOTE.—All non-assisted schools are classified as Independent Schools.

State	ENGLISH SCHOOLS					
	ENGLISH MEDIUM FULLY ASSISTED		SECONDARY CLASSES IN ENGLISH SCHOOLS PARTIALLY ASSISTED		INDEPENDENT	
	Pupils	Classes	Pupils	Classes	Pupils	Classes
Johore	8,215	228	—	—	3,971	128
Kedah	3,170	93	—	—	1,271	38
Kelantan	3,388	95	425	12	88	4
Malacca	5,460	147	—	—	1,092	32
Negri Sembilan	5,991	164	—	—	1,347	42
Pahang	2,545	79	—	—	442	13
Penang	9,946	263	—	—	3,343	90
Perak	16,819	453	—	—	6,281	166
Perlis	499	14	—	—	316	10
Selangor	14,975	403	—	—	5,907	181
Trengganu	1,640	43	—	—	185	5
Municipal Education Authority, Kuala Lumpur	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ...	72,648	1,982	425	12	24,243	709

State	CHINESE SCHOOLS					
	FULLY ASSISTED		PARTIALLY ASSISTED		INDEPENDENT	
	Pupils	Classes	Pupils	Classes	Pupils	Classes
Johore	996	26	5,601	137	1,970	50
Kedah	—	—	838	20	2,141	51
Kelantan	—	—	484	12	74	2
Malacca	279	8	1,966	52	213	8
Negri Sembilan	890	24	944	24	875	23
Pahang	344	11	919	29	496	17
Penang	2,713	73	4,874	113	2,547	70
Perak	890	25	7,658	191	3,164	85
Perlis	—	—	—	—	—	—
Selangor	449	12	6,792	165	1,323	42
Trengganu	—	—	146	4	—	—
Municipal Education Authority, Kuala Lumpur	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ...	6,561	179	30,222	747	12,803	348

State	INDIAN SCHOOLS					
	FULLY ASSISTED		PARTIALLY ASSISTED		INDEPENDENT	
	Pupils	Classes	Pupils	Classes	Pupils	Classes
Johore	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kedah	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kelantan	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malacca	—	—	—	—	—	—
Negri Sembilan	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pahang	—	—	—	—	—	—
Penang	—	—	—	—	—	—
Perak	—	—	—	—	—	—
Perlis	—	—	—	—	—	—
Selangor	—	—	—	—	243	9
Trengganu	—	—	—	—	—	—
Municipal Education Authority, Kuala Lumpur	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ...	—	—	—	—	243	9

NOTE.—All non-assisted schools are classified as Independent Schools.

16. Enche' Chin See Yin asks the Minister of Education to state the number of schools and or classes under the following categories:

- (a) Malay Schools in each State,
 (b) English Schools in each State,
 (c) Chinese Schools in each State,
 (d) Tamil Schools in each State,

put up by (i) Mainly Government Funds,

(ii) Both Government Funds and Public Donations,

(iii) Mainly Public Donations.

Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Haji Talib: It is regretted that the information is not available.

Technical and Trade Schools

17. Enche' Chin See Yin asks the Minister of Education to state the number of Technical and/or Trade Schools there are in each State and against each said schools, please state the number of classes and pupils.

Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Haji Talib: The number of Technical/Trade Schools showing Pupils and Classes by States as on September, 1960, is as follows:

State	TECHNICAL INSTITUTES		
	Schools	Pupils	Classes
Johore	—	—	—
Kedah	—	—	—
Kelantan	—	—	—
Malacca	—	—	—
Negri Sembilan	—	—	—
Pahang	—	—	—
Penang	1	243	12
Perak	—	—	—
Perlis	—	—	—
Selangor	1	202	11
Trengganu	—	—	—
Municipal Education Authority, Kuala Lumpur	—	—	—
TOTAL	2	445	23

JUNIOR TECHNICAL TRADE SCHOOLS

State	Schools Pupils Classes		
	Schools	Pupils	Classes
Johore	1	143	8
Kedah	—	—	—
Kelantan	—	—	—
Malacca	—	—	—
Negri Sembilan	—	—	—
Pahang	—	—	—
Penang	—	—	—
Perak	1	195	12
Perlis	—	—	—
Selangor	—	—	—
Trengganu	—	—	—
Municipal Education Authority, Kuala Lumpur	—	—	—
TOTAL	2	338	20

SEKOLAH LANJUTAN KAMPONG

State	Schools Pupils Classes		
	Schools	Pupils	Classes
Johore	—	—	—
Kedah	—	—	—
Kelantan	1	72	4
Malacca	1	132	6
Negri Sembilan	1	93	6
Pahang	—	—	—
Penang	1	98	6
Perak	—	—	—
Perlis	—	—	—
Selangor	2	221	12
Trengganu	—	—	—
Municipal Education Authority, Kuala Lumpur	—	—	—
TOTAL	6	616	34

Religious Teachers in Government Secondary Schools

18. Tuan Haji Hasan Adli bin Haji Arshad bertanya kepada Menteri Pelajaran ia-itu ada-kah murid² lepasan Sekolah Menengah bukan Kerajaan dibenarkan memasoki peperiksaan bagi jawatan sa-bagai guru agama dalam Sekolah Menengah Kerajaan.

Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Haji Talib: Penuntut² daripada semua sekolah, yang ada chukup pengetahuan bahasa Arab dan Ugama Islam, boleh masuk beradu dalam pilihan hendak jadi guru agama di-sekolah² menengah bantuan.

19. Tuan Haji Hasan Adli bin Haji Arshad bertanya kepada Menteri Pelajaran ia-itu ada-kah peperiksaan untuk jadi guru agama dalam Sekolah² Menengah Kerajaan akan di-kelolakan oleh

Kementerian Pelajaran atau oleh Jabatan Pelajaran masing² negeri.

Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Haji Talib: Peperiksaan beradu ini akan dijalankan oleh Kementerian Pelajaran.

20. Tuan Haji Hasan Adli bin Haji Arshad bertanya kepada Menteri Pelajaran ia-itu apa-kah tangga gaji yang di-chadangkan bagi guru² ugama dalam Sekolah² Menengah Kerajaan.

Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Haji Talib: Tangga² gaji yang di-sebutkan di-bawah ini akan di-beri kepada Guru² Ugama yang ada Sijil Tinggi College Islam:

Guru² Ugama di-Sekolah² Rendah—

Guru² yang ada Sijil Tinggi College Islam dan yang mengajar ugama di-Sekolah² Rendah yang mendapat bantuan penuh, akan di-masokkan dalam Tangga Gaji 29 seperti yang tersebut di-bawah ini. Guru² ugama yang ada sijil L.C.E. akan di-beri elaun sa-banyak satu kenaikan gaji dalam tangga gaji yang tersebut:

Tangga 29—

Laki² \$210, 220 × 15-415

Perempuan \$195 × 7.50-225 × 10-285 × 12.50-335.

Guru² di-Sekolah² Rendah yang ada Sijil Federation of Malaya School Certificate/School Certificate akan di-masokkan dalam Tangga 30 seperti yang tersebut di-bawah ini dan akan di-beri elaun sa-banyak satu kenaikan gaji.

Tangga 30—

Laki² \$235 × 15-445

Perempuan \$210 × 7.50-225 × 10-285 × 12.50-360.

Guru² yang ada Sijil F.M.C./S.C. yang mengajar di-Sekolah² Rendah dan yang lulus bahasa Melayu dan Arab dalam peperiksaan F.M.C./S.C. akan masok dalam Tangga 30 dengan satu kenaikan gaji ia-itu:

Laki² \$250

Perempuan \$217.50.

Guru² Ugama di-Sekolah² Menengah—

Guru² Ugama di-Sekolah² Menengah yang mendapat bantuan penuh,

yang tidak ada kelulusan F.M.C./S.C. akan di-masokkan dalam Tangga 29 seperti yang tersebut di-atas. Jika ada kelulusan L.C.E., guru² ini akan di-beri elaun sa-banyak satu kenaikan gaji sa-bagaimana yang di-sharatkan dalam perenggan 2 di-atas tadi.

Guru² di-Sekolah² Menengah yang ada kelulusan F.M.C./S.C. akan di-beri gaji tetap ia-itu:

Tangga 9—

Laki² \$310

Perempuan \$275.

Kursus Sijil Tinggi lepas keluar College Islam, sa-lama sa-tahun—

Supaya menambahkan pengetahuan guru² ugama di-Sekolah² Menengah Rendah, di-harapkan akan di-adakan kursus sa-lama sa-tahun dalam pelajaran ugama dan pengetahuan ugama di-College Islam, Klang. Hendak masok kursus in ada-lah di-hadkan kepada orang² yang ada sijil College Islam yang telah genap mengajar sa-kurang² sa-tahun dalam sa-sabua Sekolah yang mendapat bantuan penuh. Apabila tamat kursus itu, guru² ini akan di-masokkan dalam tangga gaji seperti yang tersebut di-bawah ini:

Yang ada sijil F.M.C./S.C.

Tangga 10—

Laki² \$310 × 15-520 × 20-560

Perempuan \$275, 285 × 12.50-435, 450 × 12.50-487.50.

Yang tidak ada sijil F.M.C./S.C.

Tangga 11—

Laki² \$265 × 15-505

Perempuan \$245 × 10-285 × 12.50-435, 450.

Teachers in Fully-assisted Schools

21. Enche' V. David asks the Minister of Education to state the number of teachers, separately by sex, in fully-assisted English Schools, Chinese Schools, Malay Schools and Tamil Schools.

Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Haji Talib: The number of teachers by sex in Fully Assisted, English, Malay, Chinese and Indian Schools (Primary

and Secondary) on 30th September, 1960, were:

	TEACHERS*	
	Male	Female
Fully Assisted English Schools ..	4,445	4,334
Fully Assisted Malay Schools ..	12,713	4,015
Fully Assisted Chinese Schools ..	6,663	4,018
Fully Assisted Indian Schools ..	2,039	486
Total ..	25,860	12,853

* Full-time teachers.

College-trained Teachers

22. Enche' V. David asks the Minister of Education to state the number of trainees from Kirkby, Brinsford and Malayan Teachers' Training Colleges from 1956 onwards.

Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Haji Talib: The output of trained teachers from Kirkby, Brinsford, Malayan Teachers' Training College, Penang and Language Institute from 1956, was:

Year	Kirkby	Brinsford	M.T.T.C. Penang	Language Inst.
1956 ..	143	156	—	—
1957 ..	156	143	149	—
1958 ..	143	125	135	44
1959 ..	156	143	146	104
1960 ..	155	156	177	104
Total ..	753	723	608	252

Unified Salary Scheme for Teachers

23. Enche' V. Veerappen asks the Minister of Education to state whether agreement was reached between the Staff Side and the Government representatives at a meeting of the National Joint Council for Teachers on or about 28th August, 1959, to the effect that a Unified Salary Scheme would be implemented as from 1st January, 1960, and if so, to give the reasons why it was not implemented.

Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Haji Talib: It was agreed in August, 1959, that the Education (Salaries and Appointments) Rules of the Unified Scale would be promulgated as soon as possible and that the effective date for appointments under the Rules would be the 1st January, 1960. It has not, however, been possible to promulgate the Rules because it was discovered that a number of important issues still remained to be settled. Negotiations on

the Rules have continued in the National Joint Council for Teachers and are now approaching finality. The effective date of 1st January, 1960, was proposed on the assumption that the Rules could be promulgated before that date. Since this has not been possible, a new effective date will have to be fixed.

24. Enche' V. Veerappen asks the Minister of Education to state definitely when this scheme would be implemented.

Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Haji Talib: It is not possible, at present, to state definitely when the Unified Salary Scheme and Terms of Service will be implemented, since although negotiations in the N.J.C.T. have reached an advanced stage, they have not yet been completed.

Salary Scale for Teachers recruited after 1957

25. Enche' V. Veerappen asks the Minister of Education to state the scale or scheme on which teachers who were recruited after 1957 are paid; the authority who approved that scale and whether that same authority will be approving the Unified Salary Scale which closely resembles the scale on which teachers recruited after 1957 are paid.

Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Haji Talib: Teachers recruited after 1957, who are not eligible for appointment to Government Service, are appointed on interim salary scales which have been approved by Government. In reply to the second part of the question, the Unified Salary Scale and Scheme of Service, when finalised, will be prescribed by the Minister of Education under Section 97 of the Education Ordinance. The Interim Provident Scheme is to be set up under the E.P.F. Ordinance.

MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

Algeria, Laos and West Irian

26. Enche' Ahmad Boestamam bertanya kepada Menteri Luar Negeri ia-itu

apa-kah sikap Kerajaan terhadap pungenan suara oleh Kerajaan Peranchis di-Algeria dengan bantuan Tentera² Peranchis.

The Prime Minister: Kita tidak champor tangan dalam undi sulit yang di-adakan oleh Kerajaan Peranchis di-Algeria dengan pertolongan Tentera Peranchis. Kita tentu-lah mengalu-ngalukan apa² undi sulit yang di-jalankan oleh Bangsa² Bersatu supaya tetap 'adil-nya di-jalankan undi sulit itu.

27. Enche' Ahmad Boestamam bertanya kepada Menteri Luar Negeri ia-itu apa-kah pendirian Kerajaan terhadap kejadian² dan champor tangan asing di-Laos.

The Prime Minister: Kerajaan Persekutuan mensifatkan kejadian² di-Laos itu sa-bagai kejadian dalam negeri. Berkenaan dengan negeri² luar enchampor tangan dalam negeri Laos, Kerajaan tetap sa-kali tidak bersetuju akan negeri² luar berchampor tangan dalam hal-ehwal sa-sabuah negeri sama ada di-champor oleh Kuasa Barat atau Kuasa Timor.

28. Enche' Ahmad Boestamam bertanya kepada Menteri Luar Negeri ia-itu apa-kah perkembangan baru dalam usaha Kerajaan Persekutuan Tanah Melayu menjadi orang tengah di-antara Belanda dengan Indonesia mengenai soal Irian Barat berhubung dengan ada-nya sekarang pengertian baik di-antara Perdana Menteri dengan Presiden Sukarno.

The Prime Minister: Semenjak dihantar penyata kepada Presiden Sukarno berkenaan dengan perchubaa² saya hendak menjadi orang tengah dalam pertelengkahan Irian Barat, maka sa-lama ini banyak negeri² yang makin sa-hari sa-makin mengambil tahu dalam soal ini, suka menengokkan supaya pertelengkahan ini di-selesaikan dengan berbaik². Maka dengan tujuan demikian ini, Kerajaan Persekutuan tidak berhenti-henti menjalankan ikhtiar menchari jalan menyelesaikan masaalah ini dengan damai.

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

Widows and Orphans Pensions Scheme

29. Enche' V. David asks the Minister of Finance to state the total amount of

money in possession of the Government under the Widows and Orphans Pensions Fund, and who enjoys the interest derived from this money.

The Minister of Finance (Enche' Tan Siew Sin): Under the present legislation, pensions for widows and orphans of Government officers are operated as a Scheme and not a Fund. Contributions under the Scheme are paid directly into general revenue and therefore the question of interest does not arise.

30. Enche' V. David asks the Minister of Finance why are widows and orphans pensions paid out of the Government revenue when contributors were compelled to contribute to a Trust Fund, what was the reason for converting the Trust Money into revenue and was this with the prior consent of all contributors.

Enche' Tan Siew Sin: A Widows and Orphans Fund for Government officers was first introduced in the former Federated Malay States in October, 1896. However, at the beginning of 1906 the Fund was absorbed into a Scheme owing to the difficulty in investing the Fund and since that time contributions have not been paid into a Trust Fund but direct into general revenue. Pensions and other disbursements under the Scheme are also paid out of the general revenue of the Federation, pensions being a charged expenditure.

31. Enche' V. David asks the Minister of Finance to state if it is a fact that in 1955 the Government amended Sections 8, 9, 10 and 11 of the Rules of the Widows and Orphans Pensions Fund over the protest of the contributors.

Enche' Tan Siew Sin: Sections 8, 9, 10 and 11 of the Widows and Orphans Pensions Enactment were amended in 1955 consequent upon the recommendations contained in the Report of the Watson Committee on Pensions to Widows and Orphans of officers in the Colonial Service made in 1936. Representations from Staff Associations, the Pan-Malayan Pensioners' Association and interested bodies were received and given due consideration. A delegation from the Pan-Malayan Pensioners Association met the Secretary to the

Treasury in October, 1952, to discuss the amendments and, on the whole, were satisfied with the explanations offered.

32. Enche' V. David asks the Minister of Finance will the Government consider refunding the contributions in the Widows and Orphans Pensions Fund to its contributors.

Enche' Tan Siew Sin: There is provision in the Widows and Orphans Pensions Enactment for the refund of contributions to bachelors and widowers without children of pensionable age. It is not proposed to make refunds generally.

MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE

Quarantine Enactment

33. Tuan Haji Mokhtar bin Haji Ismail bertanya kepada Menteri Kesihatan dan Kebajikan Masyarakat, ia-itu bilakah baharu Rang Undang² untuk Undang² Quarantine (Kuat-Kuasa dalam Negeri Perlis) yang telah di-hantar-kan kepada Kerajaan Persekutuan dalam tahun 1959 oleh Kerajaan Negeri Perlis di-agakkan boleh di-kemukakan ka-dalam Parlimen.

The Minister of Health and Social Welfare (Dato' Ong Yoke Lin): Suatu Rang Undang² kerana meminda dan menyatukan undang² bagi menahan penyakit² berjangkit daripada masuk dan merebak ka-dalam Persekutuan Tanah Melayu atau keluar daripada Persekutuan Tanah Melayu, akan di-bawa ka-dalam Parlimen pada masa akan datang.

Kampar District Hospital

34. Enche' Chan Yoon Onn asks the Minister of Health and Social Welfare if he is aware that difficulties are encountered by out-patients having to climb, or be transported, up the hill to the Kampar District Hospital for treatment, and if so, whether he will state if it is proposed to establish an out-patients clinic at the foot of the hill.

Dato' Ong Yoke Lin: In view of the fact that the Kampar District Hospital,

which was built in 1952, is sited on the top of a steep hill, I am aware that some inconvenience is caused to out-patients having to go to the out-patient department at the hospital. However, a continuous shuttle service from the foot of the hill to the hospital has been provided during the normal working hours utilising a van with a seating capacity for ten persons.

Due to the lack of suitable land for the building of an out-patients' clinic at the foot of the hill, it is regretted that it is not proposed to build such a clinic. Moreover, an out-patients' clinic sited away from the hospital would involve additional staff which is not available at present.

35. Enche' Chan Yoon Onn asks the Minister of Health and Social Welfare what is the number and classification of the staff attached to the Kampar District Hospital:

Dato' Ong Yoke Lin: The following is the number and classification of the staff attached to the Kampar District Hospital:

Doctor	...	...	...	1
Hospital Assistants	...	...	...	6
Nursing Sister	...	...	...	1
Staff Nurses	...	...	...	3
Assistant Nurses	...	...	...	5
Midwives	...	...	...	3
Clerk	...	...	...	1
Office Boy	...	...	...	1
Attendants	...	...	...	13
Female Attendants	...	...	...	5
Cooks	...	...	...	3
Ambulance Driver	...	...	...	1

Daily Paid Staff—

Grasscutters	...	...	...	4
Sanitary Attendants	...	...	...	3
Watchmen	...	...	...	3
Female Attendants	...	...	...	3
Laundry Attendants	...	...	...	2
Additional Attendants	...	...	...	3
Drivers	...	...	...	3
Burial Labourers	...	...	...	3
Nurses' } Sisters' }	Servants	...	...	3

bayaran elaun yang berlain² mengikut tangga gaji. Elaun ini ada-lah mengikut atoran itu.

Orang² pangkat rendah kena membayar harga barang² chatuan sama ada masa masok hutan atau tidak masok hutan ia-itu sa-banyak \$30 sa-bulan, ia-lah kurang daripada harga yang dibayar oleh Kerajaan. Orang² pangkat rendah ini di-kenakan bayaran barang² chatuan kerana hal membayar harga barang² chatuan ini telah di-masokkan kira pada masa menimbangkan tangga² gaji baharu. Gazetted Officer dan Inspector kena bayar harga barang² chatuan pada masa tidak masok hutan tetapi tidak kena bayar pada masa masok hutan. Memang adat-nya pada masa yang lalu ia-itu pegawai² dalam pasukan Polis Hutan di-beri barang chatuan perchuma pada masa masok hutan kerana pegawai² ini dahulu-nya ia-lah Police Lieutenant dan mengikut syarat² kerja Police Lieutenant itu mereka dapat barang² chatuan perchuma pada masa masok hutan. Semenjak di-rentikan Police Lieutenant, atoran ini pun di-jalankan juga tetapi sekarang hendak di-ulang kaji sa-mula.

42. Enche' Ahmad Boestamam bertanya kepada Menteri Keselamatan Dalam Negeri ia-itu sa-kira-nya jawapan kepada pertanyaan No. 41 di-atas ini (a) benar bahawa Kerajaan telah mengambil langkah membaiki keadaan ini; (b) tidak benar, maka apakah keadaan yang sa-benar-nya pada masa sekarang.

Dato' Dr. Ismail: Lihat jawab kepada pertanyaan No. 41 di-atas.

MINISTRY OF LABOUR

Establishments using machinery

43. Enche' V. David asks the Minister of Labour what arrangements have been made for inspection of establishments using machineries to ascertain that they comply with safety requirements.

The Minister of Labour (Enche' Bahaman bin Samsudin): The Machinery (Inspections and Certificates of Fitness) Regulations, 1958 of the Machinery Ordinance, 1953, stipulate that any machinery that is in service

shall be regularly inspected by an Inspector of Machinery. The period of such regular inspection shall ordinarily be 15 months subject to such extension not exceeding 21 months in any particular case, as the Chief Inspector of Machinery may make in his discretion. Besides the inspections made under the Regulations the Department also makes surprise visits. In 1960, statutory inspections numbered 5,778 and surprise visits numbered 2,996. All these visits were made to ascertain that the machinery in service comply with the minimum safety requirements.

44. Enche' V. David asks the Minister of Labour to state the number of accidents to workers arising from faulty protection of machineries since 1955.

Enche' Bahaman bin Samsudin: Accidents to workers resulting from negligence or in places where machinery is used from the period 1955 to 1960 are as follows:

1955	...	25
1956	...	27
1957	...	28
1958	...	25
1959	...	23
1960	...	25

It should be pointed out that in some cases the injured persons themselves were responsible for their injuries.

Commission of Inquiry on Labour at the Port of Penang

45. Enche' V. Veerappen asks the Minister of Labour to state whether the Commission of Inquiry into the employment of labour in the Penang Port has completed its findings and when he would publish the report.

Enche' Bahaman bin Samsudin: The Commission of Enquiry set up to inquire into the question whether a Wages Council should be established for workers engaged in stevedoring, cargo handling and lighterage operations at the Port of Penang and their employers, and to make recommendations, has completed its work and submitted its report on the 23rd of November, last year. The Report is being studied as to its implications by the Government and will be published as soon as possible.

MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT

National Land Code

46. Enche' Othman bin Abdullah bertanya kepada Timbalan Perdana Menteri ia-itu ada-kah Kerajaan Persekutuan berchadang hendak mengemukakan suatu Undang² Tanah Kebangsaan yang boleh di-pakai bagi semua negeri di-Persekutuan Tanah Melayu, jika ada, bila-kah akan di-kemukakan.

Timbalan Perdana Menteri (Tun Abdul Razak): Ya, Kerajaan Persekutuan ada berchadang hendak mengemukakan suatu Undang² Tanah Kebangsaan yang boleh di-pakaikan kepada semua negeri dalam Persekutuan Tanah Melayu. Ada-lah di-chadangkan ia-itu kerja ini hendak di-usahakan dengan sa-berapa segeranya, dan kerja² permulaan bagi men-chapai maksud ini sedang di-usahakan. Bagaimana pun tidak dapat di-tentukan tarikh yang tetap bagi di-chetak undang² tersebut, kerana mesti-lah di-adakan perundingan dengan Negeri² terlebih dahulu.

Training Courses under Rural Development Scheme for Primary School leavers

47. Enche' Chin See Yin asks the Deputy Prime Minister whether he would give consideration to the organisation of back-to-the-land training courses under the Rural Development Scheme in each State expressly designed for the benefit of the many thousands of 13-year old pupils throughout the Federation who will not be admitted to Secondary Schools in 1961; if so, when are such courses likely to be instituted; and if not, to state the reasons.

Tun Abdul Razak: The immediate objective of the Ministry of Rural Development is to provide land for the present adult population and until this objective has been satisfactorily achieved, the Ministry is unable to embark on initiating the back-to-the-land training courses for 13-year old pupils as suggested by the Hon'ble Member—a subject requiring considerable thought and planning.

MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT

Transportation of Workers in Lorries

48. Enche' V. David asks the Minister of Transport in view of the large number of accidents to workers transported in lorries to state what action he has taken to minimise this risk.

The Minister of Transport (Enche' Sardon bin Haji Jubir): I take leave to doubt that there has been a "large number" of accidents, but there have certainly been some unfortunate occurrences. Lorries, however, are not generally authorised to carry passengers. But in the case of estates and building contractors for example, with a large number of employees, some of their lorries are in special cases authorised to carry their own employees to and from their places of work, when such are not adequately served by buses. In all these cases the employers are required to provide adequate precautions for the safety and comfort of the employees carried and to affect appropriate insurance to cover them; no charges are to be made and the employees may only be carried when the vehicle is not laden with goods. The number of employees which may be carried is prescribed, and in no case does it exceed the number that is considered safe for the vehicle to carry. All these conditions are laid down in the carrier's licence.

PRIME MINISTER'S DEPARTMENT

Government Chinese Language School

49. Tuan Haji Hasan Adli bin Haji Arshad bertanya kepada Perdana Menteri ia-itu ada-kah benar ia-itu ada sa-buah Sekolah Bahasa China Kerajaan untuk pegawai² bukan daripada bangsa China yang kewajibannya menghendaki mereka mengetahui bahasa China dan jika demikian, terangkan tempat-nya, dan bilangan pegawai² yang menghadhiri sekolah itu dan apa-kah jawatan² mereka.

The Prime Minister: Benar. Sekolah itu di-adakan untuk mengajar bahasa China kepada pegawai² Kerajaan untuk menyenangkan mereka menjalankan kerja mereka yang ada hubongannya dengan hal ehwal orang China.

Sekolah itu ada di-Petaling Street, Kuala Lumpur. Pada masa ini ada 11 orang pegawai Polis dan 11 orang guru² belajar di-situ.

50. Tuan Haji Hasan Adli bin Haji Arshad bertanya kepada Perdana Menteri ia-itu ada-kah benar ia-itu dalam tahun 1960 bukan pegawai Kerajaan di-benarkan belajar dalam Sekolah itu; jika demikian, mengapa.

The Prime Minister: Benar. Orang² itu ia-lah padri² Keristian. Mereka itu membayar belanja mereka belajar di-situ dengan penoh. Ini dapat mengurangkan perbelanjaan Kerajaan men-tadbirkan sekolah itu.

51. Tuan Haji Hasan Adli bin Haji Arshad bertanya kepada Perdana Menteri ia-itu memandang kepada

banyak-nya pegawai² China yang telah di-ambil bekerja dengan Kerajaan, adakah Kerajaan berchadang hendak menutup sekolah ini.

The Prime Minister: Sunggoh pun pegawai² daripada orang China sudah ramai berkhidmat dengan Kerajaan tetapi mereka ini bukan-lah semua-nya boleh bertutor dan menulis dalam bahasa China; dan lagi mereka bukan-lah semua berkhidmat di-dalam jawatan yang mengelolakan hal ehwal orang China. Pegawai² yang di-hantar belajar itu ia-lah pegawai² yang bukan orang China yang di-chadangkan berkhidmat dalam jawatan yang bersangkutan paut dengan hal ehwal orang China.

Oleh sebab sekolah itu maseh berguna, Kerajaan tidak berchadang pada masa ini hendak menutup-nya.