



PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

DEWAN RA'AYAT (HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES)

OFFICIAL REPORT

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

Official Report

Third Session of the First Dewan Ra'ayat

Monday, 19th June, 1961

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

PRESENT:

- The Honourable Mr. Speaker, DATO' HAJI MOHAMED NOAH BIN OMAR, S.P.M.J., D.P.M.B., P.I.S., J.P.
- „ the Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs, Y.T.M. TUNKU ABDUL RAHMAN PUTRA AL-HAJ, K.O.M. (Kuala Kedah).
- „ the Deputy Prime Minister, Minister of Defence and Minister of Rural Development, TUN HAJI ABDUL RAZAK BIN DATO' HUSSAIN, S.M.N. (Pekan).
- „ the Minister of Internal Security and Minister of the Interior, DATO' DR. ISMAIL BIN DATO' HAJI ABDUL RAHMAN, P.M.N. (Johor Timor).
- „ the Minister of Finance, ENCHE' TAN SIEW SIN, J.P. (Melaka Tengah).
- „ the Minister of Works, Posts and Telecommunications, DATO' V. T. SAMBANTHAN, P.M.N. (Sungai Siput).
- „ the Minister of Transport, DATO' SARDON BIN HAJI JUBIR, P.M.N. (Pontian Utara).
- „ the Minister of Health and Social Welfare, DATO' ONG YOKE LIN, P.M.N. (Ulu Selangor).
- „ the Minister of Commerce and Industry, ENCHE' MOHAMED KHIR BIN JOHARI (Kedah Tengah).
- „ the Minister of 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. (Johor 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 Labour, ENCHE' V. MANICKAVASAGAM, J.M.N., P.J.K. (Klang).
- „ the Assistant Minister of the Interior, ENCHE' MOHAMED ISMAIL BIN MOHAMED YUSOF (Jerei).

- The Honourable ENCHE' ABDUL GHANI BIN ISHAK, A.M.N. (Melaka Utara).
- „ ENCHE' ABDUL RAUF BIN A. RAHMAN (Krian Laut).
- „ ENCHE' ABDUL SAMAD BIN OSMAN (Sungai 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).
- „ TUAN HAJI AHMAD BIN SAAID (Seberang Utara).
- „ ENCHE' AHMAD BIN HAJI YUSOF, P.J.K. (Krian Darat).
- „ TUAN HAJI AZAHARI BIN HAJI IBRAHIM (Kubang Pasu Barat).
- „ ENCHE' AZIZ BIN ISHAK (Muar Dalam).
- „ DR. BURHANUDDIN BIN MOHD. NOOR (Besut).
- „ ENCHE' CHAN SIANG SUN (Bentong).
- „ ENCHE' CHAN SWEE HO (Ulu Kinta).
- „ ENCHE' CHAN YOON ONN (Kampar).
- „ ENCHE' CHIN SEE YIN (Seremban Timor).
- „ ENCHE' V. DAVID (Bungsar).
- „ DATIN FATIMAH BINTI HAJI HASHIM, P.M.N. (Jitra-Padang Terap).
- „ ENCHE' GEH CHONG KEAT (Penang Utara).
- „ ENCHE' HAMZAH BIN ALANG, A.M.N. (Kapar).
- „ ENCHE' HANAFI BIN MOHD. YUNUS, A.M.N. (Kulim Utara).
- „ ENCHE' HARUN BIN ABDULLAH, A.M.N. (Baling).
- „ ENCHE' HARUN BIN PILUS (Trengganu Tengah).
- „ TUAN HAJI HASAN ADLI BIN HAJI ARSHAD (Kuala Trengganu Utara).
- „ TUAN HAJI HASSAN BIN HAJI AHMAD (Tumpat).
- „ ENCHE' HASSAN BIN MANSOR (Melaka Selatan).
- „ ENCHE' HUSSEIN BIN TO' MUDA HASSAN (Raub).
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- „ TUAN HAJI HUSSAIN RAHIMI BIN HAJI SAMAN (Kota Bharu Hulu).
- „ ENCHE' IBRAHIM BIN ABDUL RAHMAN (Seberang Tengah).
- „ ENCHE' ISMAIL BIN IDRIS (Penang Selatan).
- „ ENCHE' K. KARAM SINGH (Damansara).
- „ CHE' KHADIJAH BINTI MOHD. SIDEK (Dungun).
- „ ENCHE' KHONG KOK YAT (Batu Gajah).
- „ ENCHE' LEE SAN CHOON (Kluang Utara).
- „ ENCHE' LEE SECK FUN (Tanjong Malim).
- „ ENCHE' LEE SIOK YEW, A.M.N. (Sepang).
- „ ENCHE' LIM JOO KONG (Alor Star).
- „ DR. LIM SWEE AUN, J.P. (Larut Selatan).

The Honourable ENCHE' LIU YOONG PENG (Rawang).

- „ ENCHE' T. MAHIMA SINGH, J.P. (Port Dickson).
- „ ENCHE' MOHAMED BIN UJANG (Jelebu-Jempol).
- „ ENCHE' MOHAMED ABBAS BIN AHMAD (Hilir Perak).
- „ ENCHE' MOHAMED ASRI BIN HAJI MUDA (Pasir Puteh).
- „ ENCHE' MOHAMED DAHARI BIN HAJI MOHD. ALI (Kuala Selangor).
- „ ENCHE' MOHAMED NOR BIN MOHD. DAHAN (Ulu Perak).
- „ DATO' MOHAMED HANIFAH BIN HAJI ABDUL GHANI, P.J.K. (Pasir Mas Hulu).
- „ ENCHE' MOHAMED SULONG BIN MOHD. ALI, J.M.N. (Lipis).
- „ ENCHE' MOHAMED YUSOF BIN MAHMUD, A.M.N. (Temerloh).
- „ TUAN HAJI MOKHTAR BIN HAJI ISMAIL (Perlis Selatan).
- „ ENCHE' NG ANN TECK (Batu).
- „ ENCHE' OTHMAN BIN ABDULLAH (Tanah Merah).
- „ TUAN HAJI REDZA BIN HAJI MOHD. SAID (Rembau-Tampin).
- „ ENCHE' SEAH TENG NGIAB (Muar Pantai).
- „ ENCHE' D. R. SEENIVASAGAM (Ipoh).
- „ ENCHE' S. P. SEENIVASAGAM (Menglembu).
- „ TUAN SYED ESA BIN ALWEE, J.M.N., S.M.J., P.I.S. (Batu Pahat Dalam).
- „ TUAN SYED HASHIM BIN SYED AJAM, A.M.N., P.J.K. (Sabak Bernam).
- „ ENCHE' TAN CHENG BEE, J.P. (Bagan).
- „ ENCHE' TAN PHOCK KIN (Tanjong).
- „ ENCHE' TAN TYE CHEK (Kulim-Bandar Bahru).
- „ TENGKU BESAR INDERA RAJA IBNI AL-MARHUM SULTAN IBRAHIM, D.K., P.M.N. (Ulu Kelantan).
- „ DATO' TEOH CHZE CHONG, D.P.M.J., J.P. (Segamat Selatan).
- „ ENCHE' TOO JOON HING (Telok Anson).
- „ ENCHE' V. VEERAPPEN (Seberang Selatan).
- „ WAN SULAIMAN BIN WAN TAM, P.J.K. (Kota Star Selatan).
- „ WAN YAHYA BIN HAJI WAN MOHAMED (Kemaman).
- „ ENCHE' YAHYA BIN HAJI AHMAD (Bagan Datoh).
- „ ENCHE' YEOH TAT BENG (Bruas).
- „ PUAN HAJJAH 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 DATO' SULEIMAN BIN DATO' HAJI ABDUL RAHMAN, P.M.N. (Minister without Portfolio) (Muar Selatan) (*on leave*).
- „ the Minister of Agriculture and Co-operatives, ENCHE' ABDUL AZIZ BIN ISHAK (Kuala Langat).
 - „ the Minister of Labour, ENCHE' BAHAMAN BIN SAMSUDIN (Kuala Pilah).

The Honourable the Assistant Minister of Commerce and Industry, ENCHE' CHEAH THEAM SWEE (Bukit Bintang).

- „ ENCHE' AHMAD BIN MOHAMED SHAH, S.M.J. (Johor Bahru Barat).
- „ ENCHE' CHAN CHONG WEN, A.M.N. (Kluang Selatan).
- „ ENCHE' KANG KOCK SENG (Batu Pahat).
- „ ENCHE' LIM KEAN SIEW (Dato Kramat).
- „ 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, A.M.N. (Perlis Utara).
- „ ENCHE' QUEK KAI DONG, J.P. (Seremban Barat).
- „ ENCHE' TAJUDIN BIN ALI, P.J.K. (Larut Utara).
- „ ENCHE' TAN KEE GAK (Bandar Melaka).
- „ WAN MUSTAPHA BIN HAJI ALI (Kelantan Hilir).
- „ ENCHE' YONG WOO MING (Sitiawan).

IN ATTENDANCE:

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

PRAYERS

(Mr. Speaker in the Chair)

ADMINISTRATION OF OATH

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

Enche' Too Joon Hing, for Telok Anson.

ANNOUNCEMENTS BY

MR. SPEAKER

THE YANG DI-PERTUAN AGONG'S REPLY TO ADDRESS

Mr. Speaker: Ahli² Yang Berhormat, saya telah menerima satu perutusan bertarikh 5 haribulan May, 1961, daripada Duli Yang Maha Mulia Seri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agong. Saya bachakan perutusan-nya.

“Warakatul-ikhlas daripada Beta Syed Putra ibni Almarhum Syed Hassan Jamalullail, Yang di-Pertuan Agong, Persekutuan Tanah Melayu.

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

di-bandar Kuala Lumpur dengan beberapa selamat dan kesejahteraan-nya.

Wa ba'adah, Beta ma'alumkan warkah Dato' bertarikh 3 haribulan May, 1961, menyebarkan ucapan terima kaseh Dewan Ra'ayat kepada Beta itu telah selamat-lah Beta terima dengan sukachita-nya. Beta mengucapkan terima kaseh kepada Dato' dan sekalian Ahli Dewan atas ingatan muhibbah dan ikhlas yang telah di-sembahkan itu.

Demikian-lah sahaja Beta ma'alumkan, ada-nya.”

THE HONOURABLE DATO' SULEIMAN BIN DATO' HAJI ABDUL RAHMAN, P.M.N.—LEAVE

Ahli² Yang Berhormat, saya hendak ma'alumkan kepada Majlis ini ia-itu pada menjalankan kuasa yang di-serahkan kepada saya menurut ketetapan Majlis yang di-putuskan dalam meshuarat pada 25 haribulan April, 1961, saya telah benarkan chuti kepada Dato' Suleiman bin Dato' Haji Abdul Rahman sa-lama 2 tahun, menurut Artikel 52 dalam Perlembagaan Persekutuan Tanah Melayu.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

Ahli² Yang Berhormat, saya telah menerima perutusan bertarikh 3 haribulan May, 1961, daripada Yang di-Pertua Dewan Negara berkenaan

dengan urusan² yang tertentu yang telah di-hantar oleh Majlis ini bagi di-setujukan oleh Dewan Negara. Sekarang saya perentahkan Setia-Usaha Majlis membachakan perutusan itu kepada Majlis ini.

(The Clerk reads the message)

“Mr. Speaker,

The Senate has agreed to the following Bills without amendment:

- (1) to amend the Corrosive and Explosive Substances and Offensive Weapons Ordinance, 1958;
- (2) to authorise the borrowing of a sum not exceeding the sum of sixty million dollars in order to finance the payment of the share of the Federation in the Buffer Stock to be established under Article VIII of the International Tin Agreement, 1960, and for purposes incidental thereto;
- (3) to authorise a sum not exceeding one hundred million dollars at any one time to be raised in the Federation by way of loan;
- (4) to amend the Local Government Elections Act, 1960;
- (5) to amend the Life Assurance Companies Ordinance, 1948.

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

ASSENT TO BILLS

Mr. Speaker: Ahli² Yang Berhormat, saya hendak ma'alumkan kepada Majlis ini ia-itu Duli Yang Maha Mulia Seri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agong, pada 19 haribulan May, 1961, telah menyatakan persetujuan-nya kepada Rang Undang² yang tersebut di-bawah ini yang telah di-luluskan baharu² ini oleh kedua² Majlis Parlimen.

- (1) The Corrosive and Explosive Substances and Offensive Weapons (Amendment) Bill.
- (2) The Loan (International Tin Buffer Stock) Bill.

- (3) The Loan (Local) Bill.
- (4) The Local Government Elections (Amendment) Bill.
- (5) The Life Insurance Companies (Amendment) Bill.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

Mr. Speaker: Ahli² Yang Berhormat, saya hendak ma'alumkan kepada Majlis ini ia-itu saya telah menerima suatu perutusan bertarikh 3 haribulan May, 1961, daripada Yang di-Pertua Dewan Negara mema'alumkan ia-itu Majlis Dewan Negara telah meluluskan Rang Undang² dan menghantar Rang Undang² itu kepada Majlis ini bagi di-persetujukan. Saya jemput Setia-Usaha Majlis membachakan perutusan itu kepada Majlis ini.

(The Clerk reads the message)

“Mr. Speaker,

The Senate has passed the following Bills:

- (1) To amend the Penal Code,
 - (2) To amend the Criminal Procedure,
 - (3) To amend the Election Offences Ordinance, 1954,
- and transmits them to the House of Representatives for its concurrence.

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

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

(Notice of Bills)

THE PENAL CODE (AMENDMENT) BILL

THE CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODES (AMENDMENT) BILL THE ELECTION OFFENCES (AMENDMENT) BILL

The Minister of Internal Security (Dato' Dr. Ismail): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to give notice of the second and subsequent readings of the Penal Code (Amendment) Bill, the Criminal Procedure Codes (Amendment) Bill and the

Election Offences (Amendment) Bill at the next meeting of this House.

Mr. Speaker: So be it.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

BURONG KEBANGSAAN, PERSEKUTUAN TANAH MELAYU

1. Enche' Ahmad bin Arshad (Muar Utara) bertanya kepada Perdana Menteri ada-kah Kerajaan berchadang hendak memilih sa-ekor burung jadi burung kebangsaan Persekutuan Tanah Melayu.

The Prime Minister: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, belum lagi ada chadangan hendak di-namakan apa nama burung kebangsaan bagi Persekutuan Tanah Melayu ini.

TANAH PEJABAT CONSUL PERSEKUTUAN

2. Enche' Ahmad bin Arshad bertanya kepada Menteri Luar ada-kah Kerajaan berchadang hendak membeli tanah tapak untuk Pejabat Consul Persekutuan di-Manila.

The Prime Minister: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, belum lagi ada chadangan hendak membeli tanah di-Manila untuk Consul kita di-sana, tetapi sekarang ini Kerajaan ada-lah menimbangkan hendak membeli rumah yang telah sedia itu untuk Duta kita di-Manila.

KATA² PERENTAH ANGKATAN BERSENJATA DAN PULIS

3. Enche' Aziz bin Ishak (Muar Dalam) bertanya kepada Menteri Pertahanan sudah-kah Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka menterjemahkan ka-dalam Bahasa Kebangsaan kata² perintah yang di-gunakan oleh Angkatan bersenjata dan Pasokan Pulis, jika sudah, bila terjemahan² akan di-gunakan.

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Defence (Tun Haji Abdul Razak): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Kementerian Pertahanan tetap berunding dengan Kementerian Keselamatan

Dalam Negeri yang telah menyediakan kata² atau perkataan² hukuman kawad bagi kegunaan tentera dan pulis dalam bahasa kebangsaan. Perchubaaan untuk menggunakan perkataan² hukuman kawad ini sedang di-jalankan dalam bahasa kebangsaan dan hasil perchubaaan itu dengan sa-chepat mungkin akan di-lanjutkan ka-Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka supaya mendapat persetujuan.

KEMAJUAN BAHASA KEBANGSAAN

4. Enche' Aziz bin Ishak bertanya kepada Menteri Pelajaran ada-kah pihak Dewan Bahasa telah mengukur kemajuan di-dalam pemakaian Bahasa Kebangsaan di-semua lapangan di-Persekutuan Tanah Melayu.

The Minister of Education (Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Haji Talib): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, belum ada lagi penyelidikan telah di-lakukan oleh Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka, walau pun Dewan Bahasa telah giat menegakkan dan mengembangkan penggunaan bahasa Kebangsaan di-dalam semua lapangan awam, akan tetapi persetujuan dengan Jabatan² Kerajaan dan satu Jawatan-Kuasa telah di-dirikan untuk membentok dan mengukur sa-takat manakah penggunaan bahasa kebangsaan itu di-kalangan Jabatan² Kerajaan telah dapat di-laksanakan.

DAILY PRESS SUMMARY

5. Enche' Ahmad Boestamam (Setapak) bertanya kepada Perdana Menteri apakah maksud dan tujuan Kerajaan mengeluarkan "Daily Press Summary" yang di-terbitkan oleh Jabatan Penerangan.

The Prime Minister: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, tujuan Kerajaan mengeluarkan pelan ringkas ia-itu Daily Press Summary ia-lah untuk pengetahuan pegawai² Kerajaan di-atas apa² yang telah dikeluarkan oleh akhbar²; dan supaya di-beri peluang kepada pegawai² Kerajaan mengetahui apa-kah yang di-sebutkan dalam akhbar² supaya dapat di-perbetulkan tentang mana yang di-kehendaki dan juga supaya menjawab

apa² perkara yang patut di-jawab. Itu-lah tujuan Kerajaan yang besar mengeluarkan Daily Press Summary itu.

6. Enche' Ahmad Boestamam bertanya kepada Perdana Menteri apa-kah sebab-nya maka "Daily Press Summary" itu di-chetak di-dalam bahasa Inggeris dan tidak di-dalam Bahasa Kebangsaan.

The Prime Minister: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, "Daily Press Summary" itu ada-lah di-keluarkan pada masa Kerajaan British dahulu. Jadi dalam masa Merdeka ini kita pun pakai ikut apa yang telah di-atorkan, jadi tidak ada apa² perubahan melainkan di-siarkan dalam bahasa Inggeris juga. Sekarang ini Pejabat Penerangan hendak mengeluarkan Mingguan pula dalam Bahasa Kebangsaan ia-itu bahasa Melayu.

7. Enche' Ahmad Boestamam bertanya kepada Perdana Menteri ada-kah "Daily Press Summary" itu mengandongi ringkasan ulasan² semua surat² khabar tempatan yang di-terbitkan di-dalam bahasa Inggeris, Melayu, China dan Tamil atau hanya mengandongi ulasan² surat² khabar yang tertentu sahaja.

The Prime Minister: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, "Daily Press Summary" itu ada-lah di-petek daripada akhbar² dari semua bahasa seperti akhbar² China, Inggeris, Melayu dan Tamil.

Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad (Bachok): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sunggoh pun dalam semua bahasa, ada-kah Kerajaan menetapkan satu² dasar di-dalam perkara kemasokan dalam Press Summary itu.

The Prime Minister: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sa-benar-nya benda² yang mustahak sahaja. Kadang² ada juga terlajak sedikit apa² yang di-fikirkan perlu.

Enche' Ahmad Boestamam: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ada-kah surat khabar di-Malaya yang di-anak-tirikan dalam Press Summary itu?

The Prime Minister: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kita tidak menganak-tirikan walau siapa pun.

Enche' Ahmad Boestamam: Mengapa-kah sejak 5 haribulan yang lepas chatetan² *Utusan Melayu* tidak di-siarkan.

The Prime Minister: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, tidak ada apa² yang mustahak dalam Kementerian ini hendak mengetahui-nya (*Ketawa*).

Enche' Ahmad Boestamam: Tidak-kah kerana surat khabar itu terlalu atau banyak menentang politik Kerajaan.

Enche' V. David (Bungsar): Sir, what does the Prime Minister consider to be important news?

The Prime Minister: Mr. Speaker, Sir, what is important in the opinion of members of Government will be included in the Daily Press Summary.

BILLS PRESENTED

THE REMUNERATION OF JUDGES BILL

Bill to amend and consolidate the law providing for the remuneration of the Judges of the Supreme Court; presented by the Minister of Finance; read the first time; to be read a second time at a subsequent sitting.

LICENSED LAND SURVEYORS (AMENDMENT) BILL

Bill to amend the Licensed Land Surveyors Ordinance, 1958; presented by the Assistant Minister of Rural Development; read the first time; to be read a second time at a subsequent sitting.

THE LOAN (LOCAL) (AMENDMENT) BILL

Bill to amend the Loan (Local) Ordinance, 1959; presented by the Minister of Finance; read the first time; to be read a second time at a subsequent meeting.

THE SECOND-HAND DEALERS (AMENDMENT) BILL

Bill to amend the Second-Hand Dealers Ordinance, 1946; presented by

the Minister of the Interior; read the first time; to be read a second time at a subsequent meeting.

THE TREASURY BILLS (LONDON) (REPEAL) BILL

Bill to repeal the Treasury Bills (London) Ordinance, 1949; presented by the Minister of Finance; read the first time; to be read a second time at a subsequent sitting.

THE SUPPLEMENTARY SUPPLY BILL

Bill to apply sums out of the Consolidated Fund for additional expenditure for the service of the years 1960 and 1961, to appropriate such sums for certain purposes and to provide for the replacement of amounts advanced from the Contingencies Fund; presented by the Minister of Finance; read the first time; to be read a second time at a subsequent sitting.

TOWN BOARDS (AMENDMENT) BILL

Bill to amend the Town Boards Enactment of the Federated Malay States and of the State of Johore; presented by the Minister of the Interior; read the first time; to be read a second time at a subsequent sitting.

THE TROPICAL FISH CULTURE RESEARCH INSTITUTE BILL

Bill to provide for the reconstitution of the Tropical Fish Culture Institute at Batu Berendam in the State of Malacca, for the incorporation of the Board of Management thereof, and for matters incidental thereto; presented by the Minister of Health and Social Welfare; read the first time; to be read a second time at a subsequent meeting.

THE PREVENTION OF CORRUPTION BILL

Bill to provide for the more effectual prevention of corruption; presented by the Minister of Internal Security; read the first time; to be read a second time at a subsequent meeting.

THE APPRAISERS (EXTENSION TO PERLIS) BILL

Bill to extend the Appraisers Enactment of the Federated Malay States to the State of Perlis; presented by the Minister of the Interior; read the first time; to be read a second time at a subsequent meeting.

THE ADVOCATES AND SOLICITORS (AMENDMENT) BILL

Bill to amend the law relating to Advocates and Solicitors; presented by the Minister of the Interior; read the first time; to be read a second time at a subsequent meeting.

MOTIONS

WAKTU PERSIDANGAN MESHUARAT

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

Ia-itu menurut syarat² perenggan (1) dalam Peratoran Meshuarat 12, Majlis ini memerentahkan ia-itu tiap² sidangan dalam meshuarat sekarang akan di-mulakan pada pukul 10 pagi dan hari Juma'at pada pukul 9.30 pagi dan jika meshuarat tidak di-tanggohkan terdahulu daripada itu, akan di-jalankan sa-hingga pukul 1 tengah hari, dan daripada pukul 8.30 malam hingga pukul 10.30 malam atau pada bila² hari di-keluarkan usul menangguhkan meshuarat menurut Peratoran Meshuarat 17, sa-hingga pukul 11.00 malam, dan untok maksud² peratoran demikian, syarat²—

- (a) Perenggan (1) dan (2) dalam Peratoran Meshuarat 16 dan perenggan (4) dalam Peratoran Meshuarat 18 hendak-lah di-fahamkan sa-olah² kalimah "pukul 4.30 petang" itu ma'ana-nya pukul 10.30 malam.
- (b) Perenggan (4) dalam Peratoran Meshuarat 17 hendak-lah di-fahamkan sa-olah² kalimah "pukul 5 petang" itu ma'ana-nya pukul 11.00 malam, dan,
- (c) Perenggan (3) dalam Peratoran Meshuarat 18 hendak-lah di-fahamkan sa-olah² kalimah "pukul 2.30 petang" itu ma'ana-nya pukul 8.30 malam.

Melainkan hari Thalatha 20 haribulan June, 1961, persidangan Dewan ini akan di-mulakan pada pukul 10.30 pagi dan akan di-jalankan sa-hingga pukul 11 malam.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, dalam persidangan Dewan ini yang lalu saya telah membentangkan usul yang sa-rupa ini juga dengan tujuan hendak mengadakan perhubungan mengubah atoran masa persidangan Dewan ini. Saya dapati dalam perhubungan yang pertama itu ada faedah-nya dan di-chuba sa-kali lagi pada persidangan yang ada ini, sebab itu pehak Kerajaan hendak membentangkan usul ini sa-kali lagi dan dalam usul ini ada satu perubahan sahaja ia-itu tempoh di-tanggohkan meshuarat pada kali yang lalu ia-lah pukul 11.00 malam, pada kali ini saya menchadangkan pada pukul 10.30 malam sahaja, oleh sebab pada masa yang lalu sa-belum di-adakan peratoran baharu ini Dewan ini tiap² hari bersidang sa-lama 5 jam sahaja. Jadi dengan itu di-fikirkan patut-lah diteruskan lama masa persidangan ini dan dengan yang demikian tiap² sidang ta' payah di-ubah masa-nya, dan saya menchadangkan sadikit pindaan di-sini ia-itu oleh sebab pada hari Thalatha pada pukul 10.00 pagi Duli Yang Maha Mulia Seri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agong akan mengishtiarkan pembukaan Dewan Latehan Tentera, Sungai Besi dan di-sebabkan Menteri² terpaksa hadir dalam pembukaan itu maka terpaksa di-tanggohkan sa-tengah jam kerana termasha itu di-mulakan kira² pukul 9 pagi dan di-fikirkan akan habis pada pukul 10.00.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya mohon mengemukakan chadangan ini.

The Minister of the Interior (Dato' Dr. Ismail): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya menyokong.

Mr. Speaker: The motion is now open to debate.

Enche' S. P. Seenivasagam (Menglembu): Mr. Speaker, Sir, although for the present sitting we have not got any strong views on this motion, we would like to make it clear that it should not be construed as if we would support a motion of this nature, or an amendment to the Standing Rules to bring this procedure up as a permanent feature in this House.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do not think it would be necessary for this House to adopt as a permanent feature late sittings, or sittings at night, because this House is not in continuous session as some parliaments in other countries; and I think the business of this House should be conducted in a manner which would cause the least inconvenience to its Members. If we could conveniently dispose of the business of this House during working hours, then it should be done. I understand that the reason originally given for introducing this new procedure was that it would give Ministers an opportunity to carry out their duties after 1 p.m. I feel, Sir, that in view of the short sittings of this House, that reason is not valid reason, because Ministers are provided amply with Assistant Ministers and, in turn, with Secretaries and Assistant Secretaries and so on; and I am sure that if for a week or 10 days Ministers devote some time to this House their work will not be seriously affected. In so far as the Government Party is concerned, perhaps these late sittings will not affect them very much, because the same Members need not attend the House every night—they have got a sufficiently large number of Members to attend in relay—but we here are limited in numbers and it requires our presence here every night until midnight and that would be rather a strain, although we would not hesitate to sit late at night if it were necessary. But I feel that it would not be necessary. And quite apart from all that, I think if adopted as a permanent feature, it would also seriously affect our nocturnal activities which we are entitled to. (*Laughter*).

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Mr. Speaker, Sir, as I have explained when moving this same motion at the last sitting of this House, it is not yet intended to be a permanent feature for this House, but rather as an experiment. That is why it is not proposed at this stage to move an amendment to the Standing Rules and Orders. When after a few experiments, if we find that it is necessary to make this arrangement a permanent feature, then, of course, Honourable Members of this

House will have ample opportunity to debate on the matter. I would like to explain again, Sir, in view of the remarks made by the Honourable Member for Menglembu, that at the sittings of the House not only Ministers and Assistant Ministers are present but also civil servants are in attendance, including Secretaries and others. That is why if there is a long sitting of this House, we members of the Government find it very difficult to carry out the ordinary business of Government, which as Honourable Members are aware, has to be carried out during normal office hours. I do not know about the external activities of Honourable Members, but we have no strong views about those (*Laughter*). But we in the Government are anxious that while Parliament is sitting the ordinary business of Government is promptly carried out at the same time.

Question put, and agreed to.

Resolved,

Ia-itu menurut syarat² perenggan (1) dalam Peratoran Meshuarat 12, Majlis ini memerentahkan ia-itu tiap² sidangan dalam meshuarat sekarang akan di-mulakan pada pukul 10 pagi dan hari Juma'at pada pukul 9.30 pagi dan jika meshuarat tidak di-tanggohkan terdahulu daripada itu, akan di-jalankan sa-hingga pukul 1 tengah hari, dan daripada pukul 8.30 malam hingga pukul 10.30 malam atau pada bila² hari di-keluarkan usul menangguhkan meshuarat menurut Peratoran Meshuarat 17, sa-hingga pukul 11.00 malam, dan untuk maksud² peratoran demikian syarat²—

- (a) Perenggan (1) dan (2) dalam Peratoran Meshuarat 16 dan perenggan (4) dalam Peratoran Meshuarat 18 hendak-lah di-fahamkan sa-olah² kalimah "pukul 4.30 petang" itu ma'ana-nya pukul 10.30 malam.
- (b) Perenggan (4) dalam Peratoran Meshuarat 17 hendak-lah di-fahamkan sa-olah² kalimah "pukul 5 petang" itu ma'ana-nya pukul 11.00 malam, dan,
- (c) Perenggan (3) dalam Peratoran Meshuarat 18 hendak-lah di-fahamkan sa-olah² kalimah "pukul 2.30 petang" itu ma'ana-nya pukul 8.30 malam.

Melainkan hari Thalatha 20 haribulan June, 1961, persidangan Dewan ini akan di-mulakan pada pukul 10.30 pagi dan akan di-jalankan sa-hingga pukul 11 malam.

BILLS

THE FEDERATION LIGHT DUES (AMENDMENT) BILL

Second Reading

The Minister of Transport (Dato' Sardon bin Haji Jubir): Dato' Yang di-Pertua, izinkan saya menhadangkan supaya Rang Undang² yang bertajok Undang² bagi meminda Federation Light Dues Ordinance, 1953, di-bachakan bagi kali yang kedua.

Dato' Yang di-Pertua, Persekutuan Tanah Melayu telah menyetujui Convention yang bernama "Convention on Territorial Sea and Contiguous Zone" dan persetujuan ini telah diberi tahu kepada, dan di-terima oleh, Tuan Setia-Usaha Agong, Pertubuhan Bangsa² Bersatu. Perkara 18 di-dalam Convention tersebut menegah bayaran lampu di-kenakan ka-atas kapal² yang hanya melalui kawasan perayeran satu² Negeri; tetapi section 3, Federation Light Dues Ordinance, 1953, pada masa ini memberi kuasa boleh mengenakan bayaran sa-umpama itu ka-atas kapal² yang masuk ka-dalam kawasan perayeran Persekutuan Tanah Melayu.

Oleh itu, maksud utama Rang Undang² ini ia-lah mempersaembangkan Ordinance kita mengenai perkara ini, dengan kehendak Convention tersebut; Fasal 2 dan 3 berhadang menghadkan bayaran lampu kepada kapal² yang masuk ka-satu² pelabuhan atau tempat di-Persekutuan Tanah Melayu, serta alok pula kepada kechualian² yang ada di-terangkan di-dalam section 3 (3) di-bawah Fasal 3 Rang Undang² itu. Section 3 (3) di-dalam Rang Undang² ini, sa-lain daripada pindaan² yang patut di-buat mengikut keadaan masa serta tambahan di-paragraph (e) yang membolehkan Menteri menambah kechualian² apabila di-kehendaki, adalah sa-rupa dengan section 3 (3) yang ada sekarang ini.

Di-samping itu, di-chadangkan juga dalam Fasal 4, supaya section 6 Ordinance yang ada itu di-pinda supaya di-terangkan bahawa Light Dues Fund boleh di-gunakan untuk membena rumah² api, boya², beacon² dan lain² alat yang sa-umpama-nya, untuk me-

nyenangkan pelayaran, serta juga untuk belanja pemeliharaan dan perbaikan, dan segala perbelanjaan Fund tersebut di-bayar daripada wang Fund itu. Untuk mengelakkan keraguan, kedua² pindaan ini di-sifatkan berjalan kuat-kuasa-nya pada hari Ordinance itu berjalan kuat-kuasa-nya.

Akhir sa-kali ada-lah di-chadangkan dalam Fasal 5, bahawa kuasa bagi melepaskan daripada bayaran disebabkan oleh kesusahan, di-beri kepada Menteri, tidak kepada Pengarah Laut.

Dato' Yang di-Pertua, saya mohon menchadangkan.

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

Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad (Bachok): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya tidak hendak berchakap panjang berkenaan dengan Bill ini. Tetapi saya mushkil kerana pembacaan yang di-lakukan oleh Menteri Yang Berhormat tadi "perayaan", jadi menyebabkan saya tidak faham maksud-nya. Saya perchaya tujuan-nya "perayeran". Dan lagi ia silap terjemah "menggalakkan"; yang sa-benar-nya dalam bahasa Inggeris "avoid confusion" itu "mengelakkan". Jadi perkara ini ta' patut di-masok dan di-rekodkan dalam Parlimen ini (*Ketawa*).

Dato' Sardon bin Haji Jubir: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya uchapkan banyak terima kaseh kepada Ahli Yang Berhormat yang mengingatkan perkataan itu. Yang sa-benar-nya, saya ta' perasan bunyi perkataan² itu (*Ketawa*). Yang sa-benar-nya, itu-lah perkataan-nya.

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 RUBBER INDUSTRY (RE-PLANTING) FUND (AMENDMENT) BILL

Second Reading

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Enche' Mohamed Khir bin Johari): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that a Bill intituled "The Rubber Industry (Replanting) Fund (Amendment) Act, 1961," be read a second time.

Sir, the Bill provides for a number of amendments to the Rubber Industry (Replanting) Fund Ordinance, 1952, which in the light of experience, are found to be necessary. The objects and reasons for these amendments are set out in the Explanatory Statement, but I will explain them in greater detail here.

The purpose of the amendment in clause 2 is to enable the Minister to appoint the five smallholders' representatives on the Rubber Industry (Replanting) Board. At present these appointments are made by the Rubber Producers' Council on the nomination of the Council of Malayan Smallholders' Association, but it is generally known that the Council of Malayan Smallholders' Association is not fully representative of all the smallholders in the country. Moreover, recent events have shown that the Council of Malayan Smallholders' Association has not been very effective and until such time as this Council can show that it could represent all, or at least an overwhelming majority of the rubber smallholders in the country, it is necessary for the Minister responsible for the rubber industry in the interests of the smallholders as a whole to make the appointments. The various bodies representing smallholders' interests in the country will no doubt be consulted before the appointments are made, but the final decision on the choice will rest with the Minister.

The proposed amendment in clause 3 is to enable the Minister to give the final decision on any matter concerning the administration of Fund "B". At present the Minister has the authority to decide on any matter concerning

any scheme approved under Part III of the Ordinance, i.e. schemes financed from the \$280 million provided by Government for the benefit of the Rubber Industry. The authority, however, does not extend to schemes affecting Fund "B" (i.e. schemes financed from the replanting cess). It is considered essential that the Minister responsible for the industry should also be given the authority to have the final say on any matter concerning Fund "B".

The proposed amendment in clause 4 is to require the Rubber Industry (Replanting) Fund Board to invest the monies of the Fund, other than working balances, in securities issued by the Government, or in which other securities as may be approved by the Minister of Finance. At present, the monies in the Rubber Industry (Replanting) Fund are invested at the sole discretion of the Rubber Industry (Replanting) Board. Although the Board is legally entitled to invest the monies of the Fund wherever it likes, the position at present is that out of a total of about \$180 million in the Fund, except for about \$8 million, the bulk of the monies is at present invested in 3-5 year Treasury deposit receipts and short-term Treasury bills. This amendment seeks to legalise the present position with regard to these funds. Moreover, Government considers that it is in the national interest that all monies in the Fund surplus to the immediate requirements of the Board should be invested in Federation Government securities, or in any such other securities as may be approved by the Minister of Finance. Provision, however, has been made to enable the Board to invest sums not exceeding \$8 million at any one time on fixed deposits in commercial banks to meet the short-term commitments of the Board.

The proposed amendment in clause 5 of the Bill is necessitated by the fact that replanting is normally carried out during the last quarter of the calendar year. The Third Schedule to the Ordinance provides that in order for estates to qualify for financial assistance under the Government Rubber Re-

planting Schemes, the last date for replanting or new planting is the 30th day of June, 1962. As the main planting season is normally during the last quarter of each calendar year, the effect of providing for the 30th June, 1962, as the last date for replanting or new planting is virtually to make 1961 the last year for estates to replant or new plant in order to qualify for financial assistance. This, however, was not the intention as any rubber replanted or new planted during the calendar year 1962 can qualify for financial assistance as it does not take more than 5 years for payments of grants to be completed. It is also laid down in the Ordinance that the last date for payment of any grants is the 31st December, 1967. In order to enable estates to replant or new plant at any time in 1962 and still be eligible for financial assistance it is necessary for the last date by which estates should replant or new plant to be changed from the 30th day of June, 1962 to the 31st day of December, 1962.

Sir, I beg to move.

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

Enche' Tan Phock Kin (Tanjong): Mr. Speaker, Sir, We have heard the Honourable the Minister of Commerce and Industry explaining to us in some detail as to his reasons for making the amendments. However, I must point out here that his explanation, with regard to the five representatives of smallholders to be appointed by the Minister, is by no means very convincing. Apart from assurances that members of the Smallholders' Association will be consulted, we on this side of the House would like to hear of more definite assurances that in making such appointments, genuine consultation is made and that representatives are appointed because of their merits and for no other reasons. We say this because we have seen instances of appointments to various Boards in the past, and most of the appointments have been made, in our opinion, purely on political grounds. We do not like to

see a person appointed to the Rubber Replanting Board for the simple reason that he is a political supporter of the Government. Sir, I see no reason as to why, after so many years, the Minister still says that the Association of smallholders is not representative. I feel that it is the duty of the Minister concerned to encourage the growth of such organisation. After all, if the Smallholders' Association is badly organised, I think it should be the duty of the Minister to assist it in whatever way he considers fit so as to make the Association fully representative—by assistance and by other means. I would also like to say, apart from vague assurances of consultation, that some definite scheme be put forward and that such Associations be asked to nominate people. Perhaps, smallholders as such may be asked individually to nominate people to represent them, and some sort of elections should be conducted, so that whoever is appointed will be truly representative of all smallholders. If it is left as it is, I am afraid there is no safeguard whatsoever and there is nothing to stop political considerations coming in.

Secondly, on the question of amendment to section 8 of the Principal Ordinance whereby a sum not exceeding \$8 million at any one time on deposit with any Bank in the Federation is being provided—and apart from the explanation that this \$8 million will be used purely for deposits which are money required by the Fund as such—I would like to say that here too we must have safeguards so that money of this sort, if it is being invested in Banks, should be invested in accordance with some rules and regulations and not invested quite arbitrarily. I say this because many of us are quite aware that there are quite a number of Banks now in existence in this country, and we are also quite aware that quite a number of Banks have quite a number of political figures on the Boards of Directors and as Heads of such Banks. So, if the discretionary power is given to the Minister, or the Ministry, to invest in whatever Bank he considers fit, then there is liable to be some suspicion in the minds of the

public that certain Banks are given deposits because they have some political influence with the Government. I am sure it is not the intention of the Government to be smeared in this manner; the Government may have perfectly good intention as to why it will deposit money in certain Banks and not in others; but unless it has some strict rules and regulations in respect of deposits, as to the manner in which the deposits should be made, it will create a suspicion in the minds of the public. If the Government has certain rules and regulations, there will be no favouritism and nobody will quarrel with it, since the money will be deposited strictly in accordance with the regulations. As it is, the Minister has given no clarification as to the manner how these deposits are to be made.

Sir, in the light of my explanation, I feel that this is most undesirable and something must be done in this regard. Therefore, in the light of what I have said, I shall be very glad if the Minister can give us greater clarification as to the deposit of such funds.

Enche' Tan Siew Sin: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to reply to the remarks of the Honourable Member for Tanjong in regard to possible abuse by the Government of the powers given in Clause 4 of the Bill. If he had taken the trouble to read Clause 4 carefully, he will have noticed that all this Clause seeks to do is to ensure that the \$8,000,000 to be deposited in banks has to be deposited in banks licensed under the provisions of the Banking Ordinance, 1958. This Clause does not give the Government any power to decide what percentage of the funds available is to be invested in any particular bank. All it says is that it must be invested in licensed banks in order to safeguard the monies of the contributors to this Fund. And that, I think, Honourable Members will appreciate, is a necessary safeguard, because otherwise you may find that money is invested in banks which are not licensed in the Federation.

Enche' Mohamed Khir Johari: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I just want to reply very

briefly to the point raised by the Honourable Member for Tanjong in regard to the appointment of five persons who will be representative of smallholders. I wish to tell the Honourable Member that it has been my policy in the past, and will continue to be my policy in the future, to encourage the growth of smallholders' associations throughout the country. I can assure him that in the appointment of these persons, who are to sit as representatives of smallholders, no political consideration will come into it at all. In fact, if there is any member from the Socialist Front who, in his opinion, is capable enough to represent the smallholders, I shall very willingly consider such opinion from him.

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 TREASURY BILLS AND DEPOSIT RECEIPTS (AMENDMENT) BILL

Second Reading

The Minister of Finance (Enche' Tan Siew Sin): Mr. Speaker: Sir, I beg to move that a Bill intituled "an Act to amend the Treasury Bills (Local) Ordinance, 1946, and the Treasury Deposit Receipts Ordinance, 1952" be read a second time.

As stated in the Explanatory Statement, the Bill is of a formal nature, and its primary purpose is to bring the provisions of the Treasury Bills (Local) Ordinance, 1946, and the Treasury Deposit Receipts Ordinance, 1952, into accord with the provisions of the Constitution.

Maturing Treasury Bills and Deposit Receipts have always been repaid from the proceeds received from the issue of these securities but, in 1958, Article 98 (1) of the Constitution and Clause 13 (2) of the Financial Procedure Ordinance, 1957, rendered this practice unlawful, as all repayments in respect of sums charged on the Consolidated Fund had to be brought to account in the Consolidated Revenue Account. It is undesirable that the repayment of short term securities such as Treasury Bills and Deposit Receipts should be charged to the Consolidated Revenue Account and, therefore, the amendments at item 1 (a), paragraph (a), and item 2 (a), paragraph (a), of the Schedule to the Bill provide that the proceeds of the issue of Treasury Bills and Treasury Deposit Receipts may be used to redeem maturing Treasury Bills and Deposit Receipts respectively, thus enabling long standing practice to be continued and validating the method of accounting for such repayments since 1958.

Sir, I beg to move.

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

Question put, and agreed to.

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

House immediately resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill.

Bill considered in Committee.

(Mr. Speaker *in the Chair*)

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

Schedule ordered to stand part of the Bill.

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

MOTIONS

THE REVISED EDITION OF THE LAWS (DRAFT) ORDER, 1961

The Minister of the Interior (Dato' Dr. Ismail): Mr. Speaker, Sir, before I formally move the motion standing in

my name, with your permission and with the agreement of the House, I would like to make a slight amendment to the first line of the motion as printed, and that is instead of "sub-section (1)" it should read "sub-section (2)" and I accordingly move,

That pursuant to the provisions of sub-section (2) of section 7 of the Revised Edition of the Laws Ordinance, 1959, the alterations and amendments specified in the Revised Edition of the Laws (Draft) Order, 1961, tabled as Command Paper No. 13 of 1961, being alterations and amendments desirable in the opinion of the Commissioner of Law Revision in the preparation of the First Volume of the Revised Edition of the laws, be approved.

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

The Minister of Justice (Tun Leong Yew Koh): Mr. Speaker, Sir, this motion is largely of a formal nature, and I need not detain this House for long over it.

The first volume of the Revised Laws is now about to go to Press. As the House is aware, the Commissioner for Law Revision has certain powers to tidy up and consolidate the various laws and so keep them up-to-date. The Commissioner has however no power to make any substantive amendment to the laws—he is not permitted to change their meaning or import. This can only be done by Parliament. In the ordinary course of events, any amendment would require an amending bill which has to be taken through all stages in both Houses; but for the purpose of revision, the Revised Edition of the Laws Ordinance of 1959 permits certain consequential amendments to be made by resolution in both Houses. This is an economical and expeditious method of making minor adjustments without the pomp and bother of a time-consuming procedure which is inherent in an amending bill.

Honourable Members will see from the explanatory statement that all these amendments are of a minor nature and are in no way controversial. Indeed, most of them might have been made by way of modification of the laws during the first two years of Merdeka. His Majesty has been graciously pleased to

give his sanction that the present draft Order, tabled as Command Paper No. 13 of 1961, should be presented to Parliament, and it now only remains for me to ask this House to approve its terms. I should however emphasise that approval of this Order is merely a preliminary to the actual printing of the first volume of the Revised Edition; once the volume has been printed it will be laid on the Table of both Houses of Parliament and can only come into force following a further resolution by both Houses.

Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad (Bachok): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, chadangan ini ada-lah satu chadangan yang hanya bertujuan hendak meluluskan beberapa kuasa yang patut di-buat dalam menyemak dan menyusun semula undang² dalam negeri ini. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya di-dalam menyalu²kan apa yang di-buat oleh Kerajaan dalam lapangan ini, dan saya fikir ini satu benda yang amat di-kehendaki oleh negeri ini, terpaksa mengingatkan kepada Kerajaan supaya dalam langkah membaiki kedudukan undang² dalam negeri ini patut-lah sudah Menteri Kehakiman memikirkan terjemahan undang² yang sekarang dalam bahasa Inggeris kepada bahasa Melayu supaya sesuai dengan tuntutan bahasa kebangsaan negeri ini. Dan saya fikir oleh Revised Edition ini ada-lah satu kerja yang hendak berjalan dalam lapangan Ordinance yang tertentu tahun 1959 atau apa² tahun yang di-sebutkan oleh Menteri tadi, elok-lah sambil membuat "revision" itu di-langsungkan terjemahan sa-kali, kalau ta' sempat menterjemahkan yang bertaboran itu dapat juga Kementerian ini menterjemahkan yang telah di-susun pada masa ini bagi di-kemukakan ka-dalam Dewan ini.

Dato' Dr. Ismail bin Dato' Abdul Rahman: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, itu memang tujuan Kerajaan Perikatan supaya bahasa Melayu betul² menjadi bahasa kebangsaan. Tetapi, dalam soal Undang² susah hendak menterjemahkan ka-bahasa Melayu, dan sekarang Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka dan beberapa orang yang pandai telah men-chuba hendak mengadakan perkataan²

yang sesuai yang di-gunakan dalam bahasa Inggeris itu. Undang² ada-lah satu perkara yang boleh di-katakan dalam bahasa Inggeris-nya "technical and specific" yang mana kita dalam Tanah Melayu ini belum ada lagi perkataan² yang di-gunakan dalam bahasa Inggeris itu. Tetapi, memang tujuan Kerajaan Perikatan dengan sa-berapa lekas-nya akan mengadakan Undang² dalam bahasa Melayu. Tetapi tidak guna-lah kita menterjemahkan sa-suatu Undang² itu kalau tidak betul, tidak tetap dan tidak ketat.

Itu-lah sahaja jawapan saya kepada Ahli Yang Berhormat itu.

Question put, and agreed to.

Resolved,

That pursuant to the provisions of subsection (2) of section 7 of the Revised Edition of the Laws Ordinance, 1959, the alterations and amendments specified in the Revised Edition of the Laws (Draft) Order, 1961, tabled as Command Paper No. 13 of 1961, being alterations and amendments desirable in the opinion of the Commissioner of Law Revision in the preparation of the First Volume of the Revised Edition of the laws, be approved.

MENGADAKAN UNDANG² MELARANG PEKERJA² BUKAN WARGA NEGARA PERSEKUTUAN

Dato' Mohamed Hanifah bin Haji Abdul Ghani (Pasir Mas Hulu): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sa-kali lagi dalam Dewan ini saya mengemukakan chadangan saperti berikut :

"Ia-itu suatu Undang² hendak-lah di-kemukakan supaya orang² bukan warga negara Persekutuan Tanah Melayu tidak di-benarkan bekerja dalam Jabatan² Kerajaan dan dalam Gudang² Perniagaan dan Perusahaan² dalam Persekutuan Tanah Melayu, melainkan pekerja² yang berkemahiran sahaja yang bukan warga negara Persekutuan boleh-lah bekerja dalam tempoh yang singkat."

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sa-bagaimana alasan² yang saya telah beri pada mesuarat yang lalu, maka saya tidak-lah membawa alasan yang baharu, bahkan saya meminta pertimbangan bagi Dewan ini supaya chadangan ini dapat di-terima.

Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad (Bachok): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya mohon menyokong chadangan ini, dan saya akan berchakap kemudian.

Enche' Mohamed Khir Johari: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, pehak Kerajaan tidak dapat menerima usul yang di-bawa oleh Yang Berhormat itu dengan sebab Kerajaan berpendapat bahawa pada masa ini tidak-lah mustahak di-adakan Undang² bagi menegah orang yang bukan warga negara Persekutuan daripada bekerja dalam Jabatan Kerajaan dan Sharikat Perdagangan dan Perusahaan dalam negeri ini, melainkan dengan sebab² dan syarat² yang tertentu.

Sunggoh pun pada masa ini tidak ada Undang² yang saperti itu, tetapi dengan ada-nya Undang² Imigresen yang ketat, maka kemasokan orang dagang ka-dalam negeri kita datang untuk menchari pekerjaan ada-lah di-kawal dengan rapi-nya.

Berkenaan dengan pekerja dari luar negeri yang di-kehendaki berkhidmat dalam perusahaan yang baharu berdiri dalam negeri ini memang Kerajaan memberi pandangan yang berat supaya pekerja dagang itu chuma dapat dudok di-sini, sementara warga negara negeri ini dapat di-beri latehan dengan sachepat mungkin bagi mengambil tempat pekerja² dagang itu.

Pendek kata, kehendak usul Ahli Yang Berhormat itu sudah pun di-penohi dengan dasar yang di-jalankan oleh sa-genap Jabatan² Kerajaan pada masa ini.

Saya suka menegaskan di-sini bahawa pehak Kerajaan sentiasa sedar di-atas tanggung jawab-nya bagi memberi peluang untuk warga negara bagi negeri ini bekerja. Peluang bekerja chuma-lah dapat di-adakan dengan ada-nya perusahaan baharu, dan perusahaan² ini ada-lah berkehendakkan modal dan ilmu pengetahuan teknik yang sangat kekurangan pada sisi kita sakalian dalam negeri ini. Dengan sebab itu-lah kita terpaksa menggalakkan modal dan orang yang berpengetahuan datang ka-sini untuk beberapa lama yang tertentu, dan hasil daripada dasar itu kita dapati bahawa dasar perusahaan kita telah memberi hasil yang baik bagi negara dan juga ra'ayat negeri ini. Dengan adanya perusahaan dan perdagangan yang baharu, maka sudah berapa ribu ra'ayat negeri ini mendapat pekerjaan dan juga pengetahuan yang baharu.

Berkenaan dengan pekerjaan² dalam jabatan Kerajaan, Kerajaan telah juga memberi perintah atau directive kepada semua Ketua² Jabatan supaya dengan sa-berapa yang boleh chuma warga negara Persekutuan sahaja di-ambil bekerja dalam jabatan² di-bawah jagaan mereka itu. Saya perchaya rakan saya Yang Berhormat Menteri Muda Buroh akan menolong dan menerangkan hal ini. Directive telah di-beri kepada Pusat Pekerjaan atau pun Labour Employment Exchange di-seluruh negeri. Kerajaan juga telah memberi directive supaya dalam contract atau sub-contract yang di-berikan oleh Kerajaan maka contractor² itu mesti-lah menggunakan pekerja² yang terdiri daripada warga negara Persekutuan, melainkan contractor² itu dapat menunjukkan kepada Menteri bahawa untuk pekerjaan yang seperti itu maka mereka memerlukan pekerja² yang bukan warga negara. Dan lagi pehak contractor² itu mesti-lah menghantarkan penyata kemajuan di-atas pekerja² yang menggunakan orang mereka itu dan jika di-dapati ada penyata² itu palsu maka Kerajaan berkuasa membatalkan contract itu. Daripada apa yang saya sebut tadi maka dapat-lah kita lihat bagaimana boleh Kerajaan atau pun pandangan Kerajaan terhadap dasar dalam semua jabatan² Kerajaan.

Berkenaan dengan rumah perdagangan atau pun sharikat² daripada luar negeri yang ada dalam negeri ini dasar Malayanisation sedang di-jalankan untuk mereka sendiri dengan sebab mereka itu sendiri sedar jika mereka itu hendak berniaga maka dia hendak-lah menghormati kehendak² apa pun bagi ra'ayat Persekutuan. Sebagaimana yang saya katakan dahulu, dengan ada-nya undang² Immigration yang ketat maka dapat-lah kita menghadkan kemasokan pekerja² orang² dagang dalam sharikat² yang modal-nya datang dari luar negeri. Kerajaan perchaya bahawa pada masa ini dengan keadaan yang ada dalam negeri ini dasar yang sesuai bagi negara kita ada-lah dasar berdiri tegoh di-samping itu dapat juga melihatkan kepentingan ra'ayat Persekutuan ini. Kerajaan juga perchaya Kerajaan kita dapat men-

chapai bukan sa-chara undang², tetapi sa-chara kerjasama antara Kerajaan dengan gudang² luar negeri yang ada dalam negeri kita ini. Dengan alasan² yang saya sebutkan di-sini maka pehak Kerajaan tidak dapat menerima shor² yang di-bawa oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat itu. Dalam pada itu pun saya suka menegaskan bahawa walau pun pehak Kerajaan sentiasa memberi perhatian dan pandangan yang berat dan teliti atas soal ini, jika sa-kira-nya badan mana² sa-kali pun jika nanti di-dapati mustahak, Kerajaan akan mengambil tindakan yang sesuai bagi menchapai tujuan ini walau dengan apa chara sa-kali pun. Terima kaseh.

Enche' Chin See Yin (Seremban Timor): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I say this motion is not a practical one. Subject to correction, Sir, I think there are nearly 100,000 non-Malays who are non-Federal Citizens in this country. These people have lived for 10, 25 or more years in this country, and they have made this country their home. Because of their nature of employment or occupation, they have not been able to learn or speak the National Language, and for that reason they are unable to become Federal Citizens. Most of these people are employed in commercial and industrial firms, and they have worked for so long a time that you can say that most of them are skilled labourers. Therefore, Sir, to throw them out of employment would not be fair. If this motion is accepted by this House, Sir, it would mean that nearly 100,000 people will be thrown into the street. What about their families—who is going to look after them? Are we going to create a social problem as a result of this motion? It is a thing which we have got to give very careful consideration.

The Honourable Minister has said just now that he has taken every point into consideration and also that in view of the industrialisation schemes in this country we need a lot of people. He further said that the immigration law has been tightened up by the Government and fewer people can come into this country.

Now, Sir, these people, through no fault of their own, are unable to become Federal Citizens and I think the Government should relax the law to allow them to do so, because of the services they have rendered to the country. By their services they have contributed much progress in the way of economy, and although . . .

Mr. Speaker: That is not relevant.

Enche' Chin See Yin: I was just saying about their services. However, Sir, regarding this motion, which relates to people who are non-Federal Citizens, I say that these people are still performing their services and we should not throw them out of employment. They are helping the country to produce the things that we want for the people and for export. For that reason, Sir, I suggest that this motion, being not practical, should not be accepted by this House.

Enche' D. R. Seenivasagam (Ipoh): Mr. Speaker, Sir, we of the People's Progressive Party group are glad to note that the Government side is not accepting this motion, and we very strongly oppose this motion.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is necessary in considering a motion of this nature to bear in mind, as has been said by previous speakers, that in Malaya there is a large body of persons who are not citizens of the country because of the citizenship laws. The merits or demerits of those laws are not at issue now but, personally, I do not agree with the provisions of that law. However, one fact is clear: that these thousands and thousands of people, in the majority non-Malays, will be living here for the rest of their lives, and possibly will also end their days in this country. So far as the Government services are concerned, I think it is perfectly clear that the policy has been adopted where, at least, preference is given to Federal Citizens in the course of seeking employment to the Government Service—and the question of non-citizens being in that service will, in my opinion, solve itself by the passing of time. With regard to commercial firms, again we must appreciate that there are thousands of

non-citizens employed by these firms and some of these firms indeed are by themselves, if I may use the term, "non-citizen firms." What are we going to say to them? Are we going to say that non-citizen firms should close down? Are we going to say that the thousands who are employed in these firms, and who live here, should be thrown onto the road? To me, this seems to be a most unreasonable motion—a motion put in without consideration of the circumstances that are existing in this land. If we create unemployment, which is already high, if we create more unemployment we create, as has been said, a social problem of lawlessness and poverty resulting in crime. I am sure nobody in this House would want that situation to arise, but this motion is an indication of what could happen to this country, if certain people held the reins of Government in this land.

Enche' K. Karam Singh (Daman-sara): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the motion under discussion has very serious consequences. The motion asks for the prohibition of the employment of non-Federal Citizens in the various spheres of industrial, commercial and other activities. What it amounts to is that if you ask for a resolution to prohibit the employment of non-Federal Citizens, it would result in thousands upon thousands of persons being deprived of their livelihood. Sir, we have seen how fragmentation has rendered many people unemployed and how many of them were forced by dire economic stress to leave this country. Sir, there are people in this country who have the residential qualifications to become citizens and who have been here for generations. These people may not be able to speak the national language yet, but they will do so in the course of time. There are others who have the residential qualifications, but unfortunately do not happen to know personally a Member of Parliament or other recommender as required to recommend them in respect of their residential qualifications. So, are we going to deprive so many of these people, to whom this land is their home, of their livelihood?

Mr. Speaker, Sir, because of the very serious consequences that this motion entails, we oppose it.

Dr. Lim Swee Aun (Larut Selatan):
Mr. Speaker, Sir, whilst the intention of this motion is laudable—that is, the intention that all citizens of this country should be given first priority in employment—I feel that at this stage of our building a nation, if laws were made in the terms of this motion, the unfortunate part of it would be that these same laws will deprive the right of employment from legitimate citizens of this country. This may sound paradoxical, but it is true. I say that if this motion is carried and laws are made certain sections of our population, who are legitimate citizens of this country, will be barred from employment. Why do I say so? It is that, if this becomes law, it means that before anybody can get employment, he must have proof of citizenship, and the easiest and obvious thing is to produce the blue identity card. If you have a red identity card, that means you cannot be employed, because you are a non-citizen according to these terms. Our citizenship laws appear to be very simple and very clear, and I would like to take one example—the example of citizenship by operation of law. It says that if a person was born in this country, one of whose parents was born in Malaya too, then that person is a citizen by operation of law. Now, let us assume that there is a person born in this country who can produce his birth certificate. His father and mother were also born in this country, but they cannot produce their birth certificates. Now this introduction of the changing of new identity cards has brought to light many difficulties about the proof of citizenship. At one time it was accepted that if, in lieu of a birth certificate, two persons ten years older than the applicant were prepared to make a declaration, that would be acceptable. But recently it has been found that this would be a contravention of the law, and the interpretation is that the only proof of citizenship by operation of law is by the birth certificate—that is, the son must have a birth certificate, the father or mother

must have a birth certificate, otherwise there is no way out if he is a non-Malay.

Now, because of the interpretation of a simple law, many, many children in this country, who are legitimate citizens by operation of law are not citizens by operation of law. One might say that if that is the case, there is still another loophole and that is to become citizens by registration, where a child is under 21 years of age, the father who is a citizen can apply on the child's behalf. Only as long as the father is alive, the father can apply—nobody else can apply. Let us take an example in this case again: the father and mother were born in this country, the child was born here, the child has a birth certificate, but the father and mother have no birth certificates. Unfortunately the father is dead—and you will be surprised to know how many fathers are dead in this country; then in such a case that child, though a citizen by operation of law, cannot even apply by registration until he reaches the age of 18, when he can then apply on his own efforts and on his own merits, because although his mother was born in this country but, because she cannot produce a birth certificate, she cannot apply on behalf of the child for a citizenship by registration. It seems odd, but it is true, and there is no provision in the law other than the production of the birth certificates of the father and the child to prove that that child is a citizen by operation of law if he is a non-Malay.

Now, I will not go into the difficulties about the production of birth certificates, as I think this House is fully aware of that—we have gone through it again and again—and the other tragedy is that even if the parents can produce the birth certificates, because the name of the father in his birth certificate and the name of the father in the child's birth certificate do not tally, they cannot be accepted. As I have said, the citizenship law is clear and simple, but the putting of it into practice is very complicated and, as a result of that, thousands and thousands of children under the age of 18 who are legitimate citizens by operation of

law are not recognised as such and neither can they be citizens by registration. It might be claimed that these cases are far and few between but, in my limited experience in my constituency, I do know that practically every day I have to deal with at least two or three such cases of people, who are entitled to be citizens, but because of the interpretation are blocked—and unless the Registrar of Citizens can produce a census, I believe many thousands of children under the age of 18 come under those categories.

Sir, if this motion becomes law, it means that all these thousands of children, particularly those between the ages of 16 and 18, when they leave school, will find themselves deprived of the right of employment though they are citizens by operation of law. Can you imagine then the frustration and dissatisfaction? What it might lead to is that citizens of this country are not permitted to work because of this law. I hope the Honourable Mover will realise that, though the intention may be laudable, in practice at this present stage of the development of our nation, this motion will deprive the right of employment from a very large group of citizens, who are legitimate but who may not be recognised by law. I, therefore, hope that this motion would be withdrawn, and if it is not withdrawn, then I oppose it.

Enche' Too Joon Hing (Telok Anson): Mr. Speaker: Sir, I rise to say that the moving of this motion at this time is unnecessary and impracticable—not for a long time to come. I say it is unnecessary because, first of all, I think, in the Government Service we have already made provision to employ only citizens as far as this country is concerned, except for skilled artisans or technicians who are not found in this country. Secondly, I say that this is impracticable because we must consider the industries of this country—mining, rubber planting, timber, house-building.

Sir, if this motion were to be accepted and passed, many of the labourers, who are non-citizens, will be thrown out of these industries and it would

cause not only unemployment but also a serious setback to the improvement of industries and the economy of this country. Therefore, I do not support this motion. I would not make a long speech except to repeat once again that I think the proposal is unnecessary and impracticable at the moment. Thank you.

Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Abdullah (Kota Bharu Hilir): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya bangun menyokong usul yang di-hadapan kita, dengan beberapa sebab. Kita sakalian dalam meshuarat yang lalu telah mendengar alasan² dan keterangan² yang telah di-kemukakan oleh Yang Berhormat penchadang bagi chadangan ini. Kita sakalian telah mengetahui bahawa Persekutuan Tanah Melayu ada-lah mempunyai 30,000 orang lebeh yang tidak bekerja sahingga sekarang ini. Penderitaan mereka itu ta' payah-lah lagi saya ulangi, amat-lah berat, dan anak-pinak mereka itu dalam kelaparan, tetapi sa-hingga sekarang ini mereka itu ta' dapat bekerja di-mana² juga.

Yang sa-betul-nya, Yang di-Pertua, sa-kira-nya Kerajaan mengadakan satu census untok orang² yang tidak dapat kerja tentu-lah kita dapat ketahu² bahawa angka bagi orang yang tidak dapat kerja lebeh besar daripada 30,000. Kerana kita tahu orang Melayu kebanyakan daripada mereka itu tidak dapat kerja, dan mereka itu tidak pula mendaftarkan nama-nya di-Pejabat² Buroh yang ada dalam bandar² dan pekan². Tetapi kita tahu bahawa ada-lah gulongan orang² Melayu yang tidak dapat kerja dan yang tidak mendaftarkan nama-nya dalam Pejabat Buroh amat-lah banyak bilangan mereka itu. Sa-kira-nya di-masokkan bilangan mereka yang belum mendaftarkan lagi ka-dalam bilangan mereka yang telah mendaftar, sudah yakin dan tetap bahawa ada-lah gulongan dan bilangan orang², anak negara yang tidak mempunyai kerja ada-lah bilangan yang lebeh besar daripada 30,000 sa-bagaimana yang ada di-chatitkan dalam Pejabat Buroh. Apa-kah nasib mereka itu sekarang ini ia-lah penderitaan, kesusahan yang amat kejam, walhal orang bangsa asing dalam Tanah Melayu yang bukan warga negara

mereka itu dapat kerja dengan senang. Ada-kah ini adil? Tentu-lah bagi menjawab-nya tidak adil. Anak kita sendiri kita haramkan bekerja. Walhal bangsa asing yang bukan warga negara dapat kenikmatan, pekerjaan dan rahmat. Ini ada-lah satu perkara yang tidak adil.

Sa-bagaimana yang kita ketahui boleh-lah di-katakan sakalian gudang² perniagaan dalam negeri kita ini kaki-tangan mereka itu ia-lah terkandung daripada orang² dagang yang bukan warga negara. Apa-kah sebab-nya maka tuan ampunya gudang² itu ta' suka memberi kerja kepada anak warga negara? Ini ada-lah satu soal yang mesti kita jawab. Walhal mereka itu di-dalam menjalankan perniagaan-nya telah menjadi satu gulungan orang kaya dalam negeri kita, dan mereka itu telah menikmati kema'amoran dan kekayaan negeri kita dengan kerana perdagangan mereka itu dalam negeri ini. Tetapi apa-kah sebab-nya maka mereka itu tidak mahu menumpahkan sa-titek daripada kekayaan itu balek kepada anak negeri, yang ada-lah daripada kekayaan negeri ini mereka itu telah menjadi kaya dan ma'amor.—(*Interruption*)—Ada-kah ini perbuatan yang adil? Tidak, jawab-nya—tentu tidak. Sudah mesti bahawa mereka itu menumpahkan balek separoh kekayaan-nya yang mereka telah chapai dalam negeri ini kepada anak warga negara negeri ini supaya mereka itu dapat hidup juga dalam negeri mereka.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kita telah mendengar dan baca bahawa ada-lah tambahan bilangan kanak² yang lahir dalam negeri ini ada-lah satu tambahan atau bilangan yang paling besar sa-kali dalam Tenggara Asia, dan mengikut keterangan yang di-terangkan dalam Ranchangan Lima Tahun tidak kurang daripada 340,000 orang yang berhajatkan kepada pekerjaan dalam tempoh lima tahun yang akan datang.

Ini ada-lah satu bilangan yang besar sa-kali yang Kerajaan sudah menjadi kewajiban dan tanggung-jawab memberi kerja² kepada anak² atau kanak² mereka itu yang saya sebutkan tadi. Itu bilangan² belum termasuk lagi bilangan² orang bangsa asing yang masuk di-dalam negeri kita dengan halal. Sa-bagaimana yang saya sebut-

kan dahulu bahawa mengikut jawapan yang telah di-beri kepada saya oleh Perdana Menteri bahawa 30 ribu orang bangsa asing yang telah masuk ka-Tanah Melayu dalam tahun 1958, 1959 dan 1960. Bilangan² ini mesti-lah di-kaji juga oleh Kerajaan tatkala Kerajaan hendak melancarkan ranchangan 5 tahun yang kedua untuk memberi kerja² kepada anak² warga negara yang bilangan² mereka itu 340 ribu. Kemarin juga saya ada terbaca dalam *Sunday Mail* dalam tahun yang lalu kata-nya tidak kurang daripada 618 ribu orang yang masuk dengan jalan haram ikut jalan Siam. Kemasokan bangsa asing dengan jalan haram ini ada-lah chuma bilangan yang di-ketahui oleh Kerajaan. Ada pun bilangan² yang tidak di-ke-tahui oleh Kerajaan boleh jadi lebeh besar lagi daripada bilangan² ini. Ada pula orang² yang masuk dalam negeri ini dengan jalan haram melalui tongkang² dan perahu². Sa-bagaimana dalam surat khabar kemarin kata-nya dahulu di-Johor satu perahu telah masuk dengan jalan haram dan mereka itu maseh kekal ada di-dalam Tanah Melayu sekarang ini dan Kerajaan belum dapat buat lagi apa² tindakan.

Baharu² ini kita dengar di-Besut ada satu perahu masuk dari China membawa 13 orang dengan jalan haram dan hingga sekarang ini belum dapat di-jalankan apa² langkah oleh Kerajaan terhadap mereka itu. Dengan gambaran yang saya gambarkan dalam Majlis ini dapat-lah kita mengetahui bahawa oleh sebab tidak ada satu² undang² yang menyekatkan memberi hak kerja kepada warga negara maka bangsa² asing masuk berduyun² dengan bermacam² jalan. Sa-hingga anak kandongan sendiri ada di-dalam azab sangsara tidak dapat kerja sekarang ini. Ahli Yang Berhormat mengatakan sa-kira-nya undang² itu di-adakan maka apa-kah akan terjadi kepada orang² bangsa asing yang belum lagi menjadi warga negara dan dengan anak-pinak mereka itu.

Mereka itu hendak-lah insaf sendiri bahawa terlebeh daripada 30 ribu warga negara sekarang ini di-dalam azab, biar-kah mereka terus hidup begitu sahaja supaya bangsa asing yang belum menjadi warga negara ini senang

dan ma'amor. Keterangan² yang telah di-berikan kapada kita oleh Yang Berhormat Menteri Perdagangan, kata-nya tidak perlu undang² kita adakan bahkan telah memadai dengan kita adakan satu atoran kerjasama di-antara pihak Kerajaan dengan pihak gudang² perniagaan yang ada dalam negeri kita ini.

Saya yakin, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, dengan chara yang bagini tetap warga negara tidak dapat terjamin chuma dengan di-adakan undang² baharu-lah hak warga negara dalam negeri ini terjamin dan dapat di-belakan. Oleh sebab yang demikian, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya harap kalau ahli² Dewan Ra'ayat yang terkandung lebih daripada dua-pertiga ($\frac{2}{3}$) daripada bangsa Melayu kita menimbangkan dengan sawajar²-nya chadangan yang ada dihadapan kita ini dapat-lah kita tolong 30 ribu orang warga negara yang sekarang ini dalam kehidupan azab dan kepapaan.

Enche' V. David (Bungsar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, by the speech of the Honourable Member I understand that more emphasis has been placed on illegal entries into this country. But that cannot be an excuse for implementing this motion, which I think will largely affect the workers of this country. Rightly the Honourable Member for Larut Selatan has said that there are defects in the present citizenship laws. Being a member of the ruling party, he has admitted the defects, which have been pointed out at many occasions in this House by the Opposition Members.

The motion as it stands looks very nice and it sounds very nice too, but the question of implementation would be very difficult. As my colleague has pointed out, a large number of people in this country are yet to obtain their citizenship certificates. The first thing is residential qualification. Then you have now another requirement, that a person should certify that the applicant has been resident in this country for eight years. Many of the workers in this country find it very difficult to obtain a certificate of residential qualification from well-known persons in this country, and until and unless the citizenship laws of this country are regularised to

enable every resident of this country to obtain a certificate without any difficulty, there are no grounds to bring such legislation. But I think it may take a decade or more before that is practicable. So, on the said grounds I think it would not be proper to accept this motion.

The Assistant Minister of Labour (Enche' V. Manickavasagam): Mr.

Speaker, Sir, my Ministry had issued, some months ago, instructions to Employment Exchanges throughout the country to the effect that only Federal Citizens be sent to Government Departments for interview and selection to fill vacant posts and new posts, except in cases where there are no Federal Citizens with the necessary qualifications and experience required for the posts. These instructions apply equally to contractors and sub-contractors, who are given contracts by the Government. At present, it is quite difficult to determine who are Federal Citizens and who are not, but it is hoped that as soon as the new identity cards have been issued to all persons, officers of my Department will be able to enforce the instructions more successfully. In view of the existence of Government policy on the matter and the steps that have already been taken to enforce the policy as mentioned both by my Honourable colleague the Minister of Commerce and Industry and me, just now, I feel that the resolution before us is not necessary and should be rejected.

Sir, the Member for Kota Bharu Hilir has mentioned that there are about 30,000 people unemployed. But I wish to state here, Sir, that although we have about 30,000 people in the Registers of Employment Exchanges, I wish to stress here again that not all of these people are unemployed. Some of them look for better jobs; some of them look for a change of jobs; and some of them look for a change of places from one town to another. Even in these 30,000 people or so, there are non-Federal Citizens too.

The Honourable Member also mentioned about outsiders coming here in

big numbers. Sir, my Honourable colleague the Minister of Commerce and Industry has already stated that the immigration laws do prevent any outsiders coming here for jobs, except for specialised jobs, and I do not think that it is necessary at the moment to have a legislation as suggested by the Honourable Member for Pasir Mas Hulu.

Enche' Mohamed Asri bin Haji Muda (Pasir Puteh): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, niat atau motive dari chadangan Ahli Yang Berhormat pembawa chadangan ini ia-lah sa-mata² untuk memelihara akan muslihat warga negara Persekutuan Tanah Melayu supaya mereka itu mendapat peluang kerja lebeh banyak, menjaga taraf hidup mereka sa-hari². Saya perchaya niat yang saperti ini memang telah menjadi niat bagi seluroh mereka yang telah menjadi warga negara Persekutuan Tanah Melayu termasuklah Menteri Perdagangan dan Perusahaan. Dan juga baharu² ini dalam kenyataan Yang Berhormat Menteri Perdagangan itu sendiri pada masa mula² tadi dengan menyatakan walau pun pada masa ini kita tidak ada atau tidak mustahak mengadakan satu undang² saperti yang di-chadangkan oleh pehak penchadang ini, tetapi chukup-lah dengan Undang² Immigration yang kita ketatkan, yang dapat di-kawal dengan rapi bagi menjaga kemasokan bangsa² asing dalam negeri ini dan dengan chara yang demikian mengikut fahaman beliau dapat-lah terjamin bahawa warga negara Persekutuan ini akan dapat pekerjaan dengan sa-chukup-nya dalam mana² Jabatan Kerajaan dan juga dalam mana² sharikat perniagaan atau perusahaan atau sa-bagai-nya.

Yang kedua, Menteri Perdagangan tadi telah menyatakan bahawa Kerajaan sendiri telah sedar atas tanggung jawab-nya untuk memberi peluang kerja kepada warga negara, maka sebab itu-lah kata-nya Kerajaan telah menggalakkan supaya di-adakan perusahaan² baharu dan menggalakkan kemasokan modal² daripada luar negeri. Daripada apa yang telah di-bayangkan oleh Menteri Perdagangan dan demikian juga dari apa yang telah

di-bayangkan oleh Menteri Muda Buroh tadi baharu² ini tentang kata-nya Kementerian Buroh telah mengeluarkan arahan² kepada Pusat² Kerja ia-itu dengan maksud supaya warga negara sahaja yang boleh di-interview untuk mendapat kerja kosong, kechuali kerja² yang ta' dapat bagi warga negara itu menjalankan-nya sendiri, sebab kekurangan sa-suatu saperti keahlian, kebolehan, kelayakan maka boleh-lah di-terima orang yang bukan warga negara negeri ini. Dalam kenyataan² ini dapat-lah saya mengambil satu kesimpulan bahawa niat untuk memberi pekerjaan yang lebeh kepada warga negara dan niat untuk mengawal supaya orang² yang bukan menjadi warga negara itu tidak mendapat pekerjaan, supaya jangan mereka mendapat pekerjaan dengan lebeh luas dalam mana² tempat ia-itu saperti sharikat² perusahaan ada-lah sama tujuan pehak penchadang ini dengan niat pehak Kerajaan sendiri. Hanya-lah, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, perbezaan-nya pada pandangan saya ia-lah chara kaedah-nya. Pehak penchadang berkehendakkan supaya bagi melaksanakan niat untuk mengawal supaya orang yang bukan warga negara negeri ini tidak mendapat peluang yang lebeh luas dan supaya peluang yang lebeh luas hendak-lah di-dapati oleh warga negara dan menasabah-lah di-adakan satu undang² kerana-nya, sedangkan pehak Kerajaan memandang belum mustahak di-adakan undang² itu. Maka chukup-lah dengan Undang² Immigration dan chukup-lah dengan arahan yang di-keluarkan oleh Kementerian Buroh sahaja, demikian juga pandangan² yang telah di-berikan oleh pehak Ahli² Yang Berhormat yang telah berchakap dahulu tadi atau pun pehak² parti pembangkang sa-lain daripada Persatuan Islam sa-Tanah Melayu ini yang telah menyatakan tentang chara yang saperti ini mengikut fahaman mereka, ada-lah satu chara yang tidak menasabah sama sa-kali di-adakan. Dengan kerana kata-nya, chara yang saperti ini erti-nya beberapa banyak bangsa asing yang belum mendapat taraf atau mendapat hak kera'ayatan atau belum menjadi warga negara negeri ini akan mengalami nasib yang burok akibat-nya

sa-kira-nya di-adakan satu undang² yang menyekat mereka itu daripada mendapat pekerjaan dalam mana² jabatan atau dalam mana² badan perusahaan dalam negeri ini.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sunggoh pun Menteri Buroh dan juga Menteri Perusahaan telah menyatakan bahawa chukup-lah dengan mengadakan Undang² Immigration yang ketat dan yang demikian erti-nya dapat mengawal kemasokan bangsa asing dengan sa-chara haram ka-dalam negeri ini, akan tetapi seperti yang telah di-nyatakan oleh sahabat saya Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Kota Bharu Hilir tadi walau pun di-adakan Undang² Immigration yang ketat, tetapi tidak-lah dapat kita napikan bahawa maseh banyak ada kemasokan sa-chara haram dalam negeri kita ini. Yang demikian Undang² Immigration yang ketat itu walau pun di-adakan tidak-lah dapat bagaimana sa-kali pun ia dengan sendiri-nya menjadi satu syarat atau satu alat bagi menjamin kehendak daripada chadangan yang di-kemukakan oleh pehak penchadang—mana-nya walau bagaimana sa-kali pun Undang² Immigration itu, ia bukan dapat menjadi satu sokongan yang kuat sa-bagai kuasa yang di-kehendaki untuk mengawal supaya pekerjaan hanya di-dapati oleh warga negara negeri ini sahaja. Demikian juga arahan yang di-keluarkan oleh Kementerian Buroh sa-bagaimana dalam meshuarat yang lalu Yang Berhormat Menteri Buroh sendiri telah menyatakan bahawa Menteri Buroh tidak mempunyai kuasa terhadap sharikat, atau terhadap majikan bagi memaksa sa-suatu hal, atau sa-suatu maksud, hanya Kementerian Buroh ini menjadi satu badan perantaraan untuk memberi pandangan atau memberi nasihat atau meminta sokongan kerjasama dari mereka itu. Jadi arahan dari Kementerian Buroh baik dalam perkara contractor atau sa-bagai-nya bukan merupakan sa-bagai satu arahan paksaan. Barangkali kalau sa-kira-nya ada arahan paksaan yang lahir daripada satu undang² atau pun arahan yang di-belakang-nya ada satu hukuman bagi siapa² yang melanggar arahan itu, maka kalau begitu chara

bentok arahan boleh-lah di-katakan bahawa arahan itu mempunyai semangat yang baik dan akan memberi kesan yang baik terhadap maksud kita bagi mengawal hak ini, akan tetapi oleh kerana arahan itu merupakan sa-bagai arahan yang tidak mempunyai daya semangat atau sa-mata² tidak mempunyai daya bagi meletakkan satu hukuman kepada siapa² yang melanggar hukuman itu, maka saya rasa tidak-lah memberi napas yang baharu dalam maksud untuk memberi pekerjaan kepada warga negara sa-mata² dalam mana² pekerjaan dalam negeri ini.

Jadi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya rasa sudah-lah sampai masa-nya yang kita atau pun Dewan Yang Berhormat dan mulia ini memberikan persetujuan yang bulat kepada chadangan ini. Dan saya rasa tiap² warga negara yang mengaku ta'at setia kepada negeri ini patut-lah menyokong akan chadangan ini, sebab chadangan ini sa-mata² untuk kebaikan warga negara negeri ini.

Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad:

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, bahagian² yang di-nyatakan di-dalam chadangan ini ada-lah terang, ia-itu dalam Jabatan² Kerajaan dan dalam Gudang² Perniagaan dan Perusahaan²—Gudang² Perniagaan dan Perusahaan². Bahagian yang sudah di-selesaikan persetujuan-nya oleh Kerajaan ia-lah dalam bahagian Kerajaan dan di-dalam soal² Sharikat² Perusahaan dalam negeri ini; yang tinggal lagi yang menjadi soal ia-lah soal Gudang² Perniagaan. Apabila saya mendengar ucapan yang di-beri oleh Yang Berhormat Menteri Perdagangan dan Perusahaan terasalah pada saya bahawa chadangan ini telah mendahului chita² bagi mewujudkan satu Undang² yang seperti ini. Dihujung ucapan Yang Berhormat Menteri itu berkata-lah beliau: Bila mustahak, maka Kerajaan akan membuat apa juga Undang² bagi menjaga hak dan menjaga kepentingan ra'ayat Persekutuan Tanah Melayu ini dalam lapangan yang kita perkatakan dalam usul ini. Bila mustahak—ini ada-lah satu perkara yang "relative"—satu perkara yang di-fikirkan menurut faham dan nilai kita kepada sa-suatu.

Kenapa-kah apabila kita merdeka kita mula memikirkan kepentingan²

warga negara Persekutuan Tanah Melayu, kita mula memikirkan ada orang yang patut kita utamakan daripada orang lain? Tuan Yang di-Pertua, tanggung jawab negeri ini kepada peri kemanusiaan, kepada semua manusia yang ada dalam dunia ini, tentu-lah kurang daripada tanggung jawab negeri ini kepada warga negara-nya sendiri, sebab hak negeri ini kepada warga negara Persekutuan Tanah Melayu ada-lah lebih banyak daripada hak negeri ini kepada orang yang bukan warga negara Persekutuan Tanah Melayu. Kita tidak boleh menyuruh orang yang bukan warga negara Persekutuan Tanah Melayu memikul tanggung jawab negara, tetapi kita boleh menyuruh dan mewajibkan atas warga negara Persekutuan Tanah Melayu memikul tanggung jawab yang di-wajibkan kepada warga negara kepada ketika²-nya.

Jadi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, soal yang di-hadapan kita ia-lah soal menimbangkan di-antara dua kepentingan.

Apabila kita sebut Jabatan Kerajaan, maka nyata-lah bahawa niat kita salah lain daripada memberi kerja yang tertentu kepada warga negara ia-lah membersekan Jabatan Kerajaan daripada di-duduki, di-jalankan dan diambil peranan-nya oleh orang² yang tidak benar² bertanggung jawab kepada negeri ini, dan ini pun telah menjadi dasar Kerajaan. Ada pun orang² yang pada fikiran kita mempunyai kemahiran yang tertentu, yang tidak dapat tidak kita mesti gunakan tenaga-nya, maka usul ini telah pun memberi keluasan untuk menerima mereka itu bagi waktu yang tertentu. Tidak ada pertelengkahan, melainkan terhadap orang yang menjadi penjuang orang yang bukan ra'ayat, orang yang tidak memikirkan kepentingan ra'ayat negeri ini, tetapi memikirkan orang yang bukan ra'ayat negeri ini bagi orang itu tentu sakit, dan saya hairan-lah kalau ada manusia² yang seperti itu, sebab mereka itu nampak-nya lebih bertanggung jawab kepada orang yang belum menjadi ra'ayat dan orang yang tidak menjadi ra'ayat.

Boleh jadi apa yang di-katakan oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Larut Selatan, negeri ini mempunyai Undang²

Kera'ayatan yang payah, dan oleh kerana kepayahan-nya itu-lah maka hendak di-beri oleh Undang² yang di-timbulkan oleh chadangan ini kawalan yang tertentu, sebab payah menjadi ra'ayat; tetapi, apabila sa-saorang menjadi ra'ayat, maka ia mendapat harga dan nilai yang tinggi dalam kera'ayatan-nya.

Soal Yang Berhormat dari Ipoh, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, dengan suara yang lembut sambil hendak berhenti berkata, itu-lah rupa-nya kalau sa-tengah orang dapat kuasa dalam negeri ini maka ini-lah agak-nya yang hendak di-buat. Memang ya! Memang ini-lah niat kami. Kami tidak berniat hendak mempertahankan orang yang bukan ra'ayat negeri ini, dan tidak-lah menjadi tanggung jawab bagi kami datang ka-Parlimen ini untuk memelihara kepentingan orang yang bukan ra'ayat negeri ini.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, dalam mengemukakan usul ini tadi dan juga kelmarin telah berlembut penchadang ini melengkarkan perbahathan-nya dalam soal menjaga kepentingan² pekerja supaya hak pekerja dapat di-kawal, tetapi sa-tengah mereka itu tidak dapat menahan nafsu mereka daripada meluaskan perbahathan hingga menjadi perkara² yang "obsession" dalam otak-nya.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sekarang ini kita tahu ada orang² perusahaan dalam negeri ini membuat satu gaya, ia-itu apabila ia mendapat konterek, kata-lah, membuat satu perojek yang besar. Maka apabila ia hendak mencari kuli atau pekerja, yang biasa-nya boleh di-buat oleh orang negeri ini, maka mereka sengaja menchari orang yang bukan ra'ayat negeri ini, dan tidak kurang mereka itu di-bawa dari Singapura untuk datang ka-mari, dan dengan kemudahan² yang ada mereka dapat bekerja kepada dia. Satu daripada kelebihan menggunakan orang² yang bukan ra'ayat negeri ini ia-lah mereka itu sanggup bekerja dengan upah yang lebih murah sedikit, dan ini telah menyebabkan konterek² dan orang yang hanya memandang kepentingan "material" daripada pekerjaan, mereka itu meninggalkan ra'ayat negeri ini, dan pada ketika ini berhajat kepada

kerja dan yang pada ketika ini juga boleh menjalankan kerja² itu sendiri, kerana kerja itu tidak berhajatkan kapada kemahiran² yang tertentu.

Jadi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ada-lah menjadi niat dan juga bagi shor ini untuk mencheegah terjadi-nya keadaan² yang saperti ini membiarkan negeri ini menghadapi kepayahan². Tuan Yang di-Pertua, peri kemanusiaan dalam soal ini memerhatikan bahawa kalau-lah usul ini berjalan, 100 ribu orang yang akan susah.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, negeri kita ini ada mempunyai lapangan² yang lain yang tertentu. Kita tidak menahan daripada usul ini untuk menjalankan perniagaan dalam negeri ini. Kita tidak menahan dengan usul ini orang² itu bekerja bagi membolehkan diri-nya sendiri hidup sa-chara kechil dan kita tidak menyekat dengan usul ini orang² yang bertujuan hendak menempatkan diri-nya masuk dalam negeri ini sa-belum dia dapat menjadi ra'ayat negeri ini, tidak ada, chuma apabila masuk ka-Industry² dan gudang². Perkataan gudang² ia-itu, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kalau kita perhatikan kedai² itu bukan gudang, tempat jual ice scream bukan gudang. Tempat² yang besar yang ada significant dan ada ma'ana di-dalam-nya itu-lah yang menjadi soal hendak kita kawal dengan usul ini. Maka, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, dalam kehidupan yang luas ini tidakkan-lah terpenyek orang² yang tidak menjadi ra'ayat negeri ini daripada mendapat susah. Mentelah-nya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, menjadi kesadaran kapada kita bahawa sakalian ra'ayat negeri ini sedang kekurangan di-dalam keadaan tidak dapat pekerjaan. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ada orang yang mengatakan tidak dosa-nya mereka hendak di-susahkan, hendak di-biarkan mereka hidup 20 tahun, 25 tahun dan 30 tahun, boleh jadi mereka itu tidak ada dosa, tetapi saya kata ada dosa ia-itu kalau-lah dia tidak menjadi ra'ayat kerana tidak tahu menulis dengan bahasa Melayu sa-sudah hidup 20 tahun, ini bukan dosa, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ta' tahu-lah saya. Berapa lama mempelajari bahasa kebangsaan untuk menjadi ra'ayat negeri ini, itu pun tidak dapat. Orang² yang mem-

pertahankan di-kalangan mereka itu supaya mereka itu dapat memenohi chara² ini, saya fikir tidak patut mereka di-beri kerja dalam negeri ini. Jadi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sudah baik-lah usul ini dan sudah baik-lah tujuan-nya dan sa-patut-nya kita fikirkan bersama.

Saya tahu bahawa apa yang di-kehendaki oleh usul ini ada-lah juga telah menjadi dasar Kerajaan dan kalau sudah jadi dasar, apa yang di-katakan oleh Menteri Buroh itu dapat di-jadikan undang². Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saperti yang di-katakan oleh wakil Pasir Puteh dapat sa-suatu menjalankan dengan kuat-kuasa itu sendiri. Juga saya faham dengan Menteri Buroh bahawa pandangan ini bukan-lah di-jalankan dengan berbaik² fikiran atau perundingan dengan sharikat² itu, akan tetapi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, rundingan yang tidak ber-ekor tidak berhujong ada-lah sama saperti memberikan hulu parang kapada orang yang hendak melawan dan kita memegang mata-nya pada ketika itu kita tarek mata-nya maka luka-lah tangan kita. Jadi saya fikir segala directive hendak-lah di-jadikan undang² saperti yang di-kemukakan tadi.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, soal Industry yang di-kemukakan oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Larut Selatan mengatakan Yang Berhormat baharu² masuk Parlimen bagi kawasan Telok Anson tadi mengatakan bahawa negeri kita ini ada-lah negeri Industry berhajatkan kapada orang² yang berpengalaman.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kalau-lah dia sampai membacha dan dapat melihat:

"... provided, however, that skilled workers who are not Federal Citizens may be employed for a limited period."

Kita di-dalam usul ini sudah insaf dengan suasana yang ada dalam negeri ini, kita tahu bahawa di-dalam perkembangan Industry di-dalam perkembangan negara kita mungkin berhajat kapada bantuan² yang lebeh. Maka dengan sendiri-nya skilled worker yang di-kehendaki itu dapat di-jalankan kapada orang² yang bukan ra'ayat negeri ini bagi masa yang tertentu. Sebab usul ini berpendapat apabila skill worker apabila datang di-negeri ini tentu-lah tujuan yang besar-nya

Tanah Melayu pada hari ini supaya bangsa² asing yang bukan ra'ayat negeri ini tidak di-bolehkan masuk ke dalam negeri ini ia-itu Kerajaan akan memandang berat supaya peluang² kerja di-beri kepada anak² negeri dengan berperatoran yang di-buat oleh Kerajaan, umpama-nya dalam lapangan perusahaan dan perdagangan dan juga dalam gudang² di-mana Kerajaan pernah mendapat kerjasama daripada mereka itu supaya anak negeri ini mendapat kerja dalam gudang² dan perusahaan itu, dan begitu juga dalam Jabatan² Kerajaan di-mana directive telah di-sampaikan kepada pejabat² supaya pekerja² dalam Jabatan² Kerajaan itu di-ambil dari warga negara negeri ini. Maka begitu juga Menteri itu tadi telah menerangkan ini-lah yang menjadi dasar Kerajaan kita. Alhamdulillah dengan penerangan Menteri Yang Berhormat itu ia-itu Kerajaan telah menjadikan dasar supaya anak negeri ini di-beri peluang dengan sa-penoh-nya dalam segala lapangan. Dengan ini menunjukkan yang Menteri itu berchakap di atas semangat-nya yang ada pada warga negara dalam negeri ini, tetapi semangat itu tidak-lah begitu chukup kerana beliau tidak mahu dan tidak setuju supaya di-terima usul ini menjadi undang² dalam negeri ini.

Bagitu juga Menteri Yang Berhormat yang baharu berchakap tadi membawa perhatian kepada kemajuan luar bandar ia-itu tujuan² rancangan luar bandar itu memberi peluang kepada anak² negeri, tetapi saya suka mendatangkan pertanyaan tentang kemajuan luar bandar yang telah berjalan dalam negeri kita ini ada-lah satu kewajipan Kerajaan Persekutuan Tanah Melayu, dengan ada-nya jalan² raya yang tersibar dalam tanah ayer kita ini dan dengan ada-nya jalan² raya ini maka peluang² perniagaan sudah tumbuh, tetapi malang-nya perdagangan dan perusahaan atau pekedai² yang tumbuh berhampiran dengan jalan baharu ini ada-lah banyak terdiri dari orang² asing dan antara-nya yang bukan warga negara Persekutuan Tanah Melayu. Maka dengan ada-nya di-jalankan kemajuan luar bandar dengan membanyakkan

project² dengan tidak kita mengadakan satu undang² yang sa-benar-nya bagi mengawal dan melindungi anak² negeri ini maka apa yang akan jadi pada anak² negeri ini pada masa yang akan datang, dan apa-kah akibat-nya yang akan berlaku pada anak² negeri ini.

Saya terkejut bila mendengar wakil yang berchakap tadi sambil beliau mempertahankan dan memperjuangkan orang yang bukan warga negara Persekutuan mengatakan kalau-lah usul ini di-terima maka 100,000 manusia yang bukan warga negara Persekutuan yang bekerja atau berkhidmat dalam perusahaan atau gudang² akan menimpa kehidupan yang burok. Ini kepada beliau, saya suka menyatakan ia-itu kira-nya pehak Dewan ini menerima usul ini ia-itu satu undang² yang akan berjalan dalam undang² ini tidak akan mendzalimkan kepada orang yang maseh bekerja dalam gudang² pada hari ini, tetapi satu dasar boleh-lah di-ator oleh Kerajaan supaya beransor² orang yang bukan warga negara ini yang bekerja dalam gudang² dan di-gantikan oleh warga negara negeri ini. Tetapi saya terkejut apabila beliau itu berchakap sambil menerangkan tentang tidak puas hati-nya di atas undang² kera'ayatan yang telah berjalan dalam negeri ini hingga banyak orang yang bukan warga negara Persekutuan Tanah Melayu tidak mendapat kera'ayatan dalam negeri ini, dan kalau wakil² daripada pehak pembangkang yang lain begitu-lah juga menggambarkan di atas keburukan yang terjadi dalam negeri ini sa-kira-nya usul ini di-terima menjadi undang², tetapi tidak ada langsung orang² itu berchakap apa-kah chara-nya bagi mengatasi keburukan yang akan berlaku kepada anak² negeri yang mempunyai hak dalam negeri ini. Apa-kah akibat kepada mereka itu?

Tetapi hanya mementingkan di atas orang² yang bukan warga negara Persekutuan Tanah Melayu maka sa-patut-nya saya menyatakan bagaimana-kah tanggung jawab Ahli² Yang Berhormat itu terhadap negeri ini dan terhadap ra'ayat yang mempunyai hak dalam negara-nya sendiri. Kepada jagoh pembelaan—orang² yang

bukan warga negara negeri ini, saya mengingatkan bahawasa-nya kalau sa-suatu perlindungan, sa-suatu dasar tidak dapat di-jalankan dengan tegas dalam negeri ini, akibat-nya burok dan harus akan menimpa sa-suatu dalam negeri ini apabila anak negeri ini yang akan merasa kehimpitan penghidupan dalam negeri-nya sendiri. Maka ini patut-lah menjadi pandangan kapada mereka yang dudok dalam negeri ini yang di-pilih sa-bagai wakil ra'ayat dalam Tanah Melayu.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya kemukakan chadangan ini dengan niat yang suchi murni supaya sa-suatu di-jalankan dengan adil, timbang rasa terhadap anak negeri hari ini. Kalau kita lihat dalam gudang², perusahaan² kebanyakan pekerja² itu terdiri daripada ra'ayat yang bukan warga negara . . .

Mr. Speaker: Saya hendak mengingatkan—hak tuan menjawab ini ia-lah kapada perkara yang di-bangkitkan tentang usul ini sahaja. Perkara baharu tidak dapat di-chakapkan sekarang ini.

Dato' Mohamed Hanifah bin Haji Abdul Ghani: Oleh itu, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya berharap kapada Dewan ini terutama pihak Kerajaan supaya dapat menimbangkan sa-mula supaya usul ini dapat di-terima dan satu undang² dapat di-jalankan dalam negeri ini agar terkawal, terlindung kapada ra'ayat atau anak negeri ini dalam tanah ayer kita sendiri.

Question put, and negatived.

INTERNAL SECURITY ACT, 1960

Arrest and detention of Socialist Front Leaders and Trade Union Workers

Enche' V. David (Bungsar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move,

That this House views with great concern the use of the Internal Security Act, 1960, by the Government to arrest and detain twelve Socialist Front Leaders and two trade union workers.

Sir, while moving this motion I would like to make my comments on the Internal Security Act of 1960 itself. Sir, first of all, I must point out that the Internal Security Act of 1960 is the most oppressive piece of legislation

designed to eliminate the most active and vocal leaders of Opposition Parties. The Act has been framed in a manner which enables the Minister concerned to lay his hands on all those who pose as a threat to the political positions of Government Members.

Sir, first of all, let us ask: Was there any necessity to replace the 12-year-old Emergency Regulations on 31st July, 1960? The usual slogan by the Government has been that this legislation was introduced to counteract the threat of communism in this country, Sir, under the cloak of this the law has been used to penalise political opponents who do not contribute to the capitalist ideologies of the ruling Party. Sir, in my humble opinion, this legislation has been introduced as a calculated attempt to destroy the rising political consciousness of the people of this country. If the Government intends to fight communism in this country it cannot be achieved by legislation of this nature or by building more concentration camps. The minds of the people can only be won by eliminating poverty and misery from our midst.

Sir, on 30th November, 1960, two active trade unionists were arrested. This was the first blow struck on trade union leaders under the Internal Security Act of 1960. To my astonishment, Sir, what are the charges? The charges were, as stated, that these members who have been arrested were involved in subversive activities, Sir, according to the Oxford dictionary, subversive means to overthrow. I do not find anything wrong to overthrow any government through constitutional process so long as it is in conformity with the established law of that country.

Sir, four active trade unionists were arrested on 30th October, 1957, under the then Emergency Regulations and their detention is continued under the present Internal Security Act. Most of the trade union leaders and members of the Socialist Front who have been arrested in the past have been holding important and prominent positions in the Party.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the ruling Party has been fearing the growing popularity

of these said leaders who have been arrested, and their ability to influence the working masses of this country towards unity and towards ideological views.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, under the law there is the said Advisory Board. It is a shame on the part of the Government to allow the Advisory Board to hear objections by the detainees—objections raised by the detainees are usually conveyed by the Advisory Board to the Government and the Government makes the final decision as to whether an individual should or should not be released. In all cases, or in most cases, the Advisory Board's advice have always been refused by the Government under one pretext or another. To my opinion, Sir, the Advisory Board is an eye-wash; it is to hoodwink the public to say that the objections of detainees are heard by the Government. Usually, Sir, the Advisory Board serves no useful purpose at all. I do not like to question the integrity and dignity of the members of the Advisory Board, Sir, but I can only say that it is a shame on the part of the members who hold positions in the Advisory Board, because they have no authority to decide.

Sir, most of these people arrested were by reports of the Special Branch. The Special Branch, as usual, does not possess proper records of political leaders. The usual records are heresay evidences collected from coffee shops or from bars. If a Special Branch officer is assigned to follow a political leader from Johore Bahru to Singapore, usually the so-called Special Branch officer would remain in a coffee shop or a bar and his reports are usually imaginative; and under such imaginative reports political leaders have become victims in this country.

Sir, in cases where detainees are released, conditions are imposed on them: such as, they are not entitled to take part in political activities; they can only remain within a certain limited area; they must report to the Police once a day or once a week; and they must remain indoors from 6 p.m. to 6 a.m. These are done under the

name of democratic ideals as stated by the Alliance leaders.

Sir, I have had reliable information that a famous man by the name of Douglas Hyde, a world expert in brain washing, has been called upon by the Malayan Government to come to Malaya to deal with detainees. I also understand that this gentleman was accommodated at Sungai Patani and that detainees were sent there. This man had interviews with them and recommended that certain detainees should be injected with drugs so that they could be reformed to think as the Alliance leaders think. As a result of these activities some detainees have become insane

AN HONOURABLE MEMBER: Proof.

Enche' V. David: Somebody asks for proof, and I can give names if necessary at a later stage.

Mr. Speaker: Order! Order! You must address your remarks to me.

Enche' V. David: Sir, this man, Mr. Douglas Hyde had been once a prominent Communist and later he was accepted internationally to go round the world to preach anti-Communism.

Mr. Speaker: How is that relevant to the motion before the House? The motion says, "That this House views with great concern the use of the Internal Security Act, 1960, by the Government to arrest and detain twelve Socialist Front Leaders and two trade union workers."

Enche' V. David: This concerns the fate of the detainees in this country who hold different political ideologies.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is cruel treatment in detention camps. A person without his knowledge is usually transported either from Muar Detention Camp or from Batu Gajah right up to Sungai Patani to see Mr. Douglas Hyde. Mr. Douglas Hyde, after several interviews, recommends to this Government that these people be injected with drugs, and the Government follows. As a result of this, many innocent people who do not contribute to the ideals and

objects of the Alliance Government have become insane. Sir, all these are done under the name of democracy. It is a shame on the part of the Government to practise such mean activities, which I find are only done in Nazi Camps.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, who are the twelve detainees detained by the Government? One is by the name of Mr. Kok Pak Nee, supposed to be the Assistant General-Secretary of the Socialist Front; another gentleman is Mr. Foo Chong Ho, an elected member of the Jinjang Local Council and who was also the Chairman of the Jinjang Local Council. These elected representatives of the public were arrested under the so-called Internal Security Act. Only the Government finds subversive activities within the Socialist Front; and usually arrests are made among the members of the Socialist Front. I say so, because I am sure that the Government fears the growing popularity of the Party, which has become a threat to most of the Ministers among the Ruling Party.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I must state that if this legislation is continued to be used to victimise political opponents, then we cannot call this country a democratic country. There are laws and codes in this country to deal with people who commit offences. If the Government has substantial evidence to prove that a man has indulged in subversive activities which are unconstitutional, which may be construed as against the law, such individuals can be tried in open Court under the established law of this country. But it is a tragedy to keep persons for a number of years in concentration camps. There are detainees in the camps of this country who have been detained for the last five or six years. Usually the Advisory Board makes a recommendation for release under surety, and they call for persons to stand as guarantors. When the persons are found to stand as guarantors, the decision is reversed later as a result of the advice of the Government.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, in my opinion, I feel that the Government should release the detainees who are arrested, or it

should bring them before a Court of Law for open trial under the law of this country.

Sir, I beg to move.

Enche' K. Karam Singh (Daman-sara): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to second the motion while reserving my right to speak at a later stage.

The Minister of Internal Security (Dato' Dr. Ismail): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Honourable Member for Bungsar, the Mover of this motion, has once again raised in this House the subject of preventive detention. The principle of such detention has, over the past years, been discussed at great length on several occasions in this House, including the debates on the Constitution (Amendment) Bill and on the Internal Security Bill. The Honourable Member himself introduced a motion in somewhat similar terms in September of last year and the subject was referred to during the debate on the Budget at the end of last year. It is fortunate that the Honourable Mover has raised the subject once again, as this gives me the opportunity to state once again to this House and to the people of this country the policy of the Government in regard to the Communist conspiracy, to which the Honourable Member has referred in his speech, although it is not according to my liking.

Sir, it will be observed at the outset that we in this country have a strong desire to maintain and strengthen our democratic way of life. One of the foundations of this democratic way of life is the parliamentary system under which there exists a parliamentary opposition which can criticise the Government. Now, Sir, the Honourable Member in introducing the motion did say that the Internal Security Act was designed to stifle Opposition Members, to oppress them and to prevent them from being vocal. Sir, I have consulted doctors and I am told that I am not deaf, and I am sure so are the Honourable Members in this House. The Honourable Mover is anything but silent in this House, and I do not think the Honourable Member can be as

vocal as he is in this House under the democratic system when he is in a Communist country. It is because we favour this system of Government, this democratic system of Government, that we have on the Opposition Bench Honourable Members who have the right, and who frequently exercise that right, to criticise the present Government. They may do it according to their ways, according to the manner in which they are brought up, but they voice their criticisms. They may do it according to their background, and many in this House, and I especially, have had the honour and privilege on many occasions to reply to those criticisms. If, however, we turn our eyes to countries which are under the Communist yoke, we see that vocal Opposition is conspicuous by its absence.

I hope the Honourable Member will note that tragedy and fact. Opposition there is, of course, but it is not heard and its representatives do not have the privilege of rising and freely giving their views in the public forum. This is one of the differences between our democratic way of life and that of the communist system. It is also one of the reasons why we in this country have rejected and will continue to reject communism.

Sir, international communism has tried to extend its influence in this country by two methods—firstly, by armed struggle, that is by terrorism; and secondly by subversion. After twelve long years of the Emergency, the people of this country have defeated communist terrorism and have eliminated all terrorists, except for the few who continue to lurk in the Thai/Malayan border area. However, the danger of communist subversion is still with us, and I will repeat what has been said several times before—that it is the declared policy of this Government to stamp out this communist subversion wherever it may be found. *(Applause)*.

The Honourable Mover of this motion has referred to the arrest of Socialist Front members and trade union workers. I have said it before,

but would like to repeat again, that the arrests were made not because the persons concerned were members of any legal political parties or trade unions but because, in line with the policies and tactics of the Communist Party of Malaya as exposed in White Paper No. 23 of 1959, they were to exploit their membership and position in the parties and trade unions to further the aims and policies of the Communist Party of Malaya. Sir, I put it to you that it would be absurd to think that just because a person was a member of a legal political party, or a legal trade union, he would have immunity from arrest on account of his subversive activities.

Sir, it would appear from the terms of the motion, and after hearing the Honourable Member speaking in support of it, that the Honourable Member is concerned only with the interests of the individuals and not with the wellbeing of the country as a whole: he views with great concern the use of the Internal Security Act to detain members of the Socialist Front and trade union workers. Should he not be concerned at all with the use by the Communist Party of the Socialist Front and trade unions to further the aims of communism? *(Applause)*. Leaders of political parties must either be conscious or unconscious of penetration or infiltration by the Communist Party. It is evident from the terms of this motion that the Honourable Mover is aware that twelve members of the Socialist Front have been arrested. I have assured him that these persons are not arrested because of their membership of his Party, but because they are exploiting their membership to further the aims of the Communist Party. Need I appeal to the Honourable Member and other leaders of his Party to use their influence to eradicate the cancer of communism from the Party and from the whole country? If they are not prepared to do so, then I must take strong action against those who, I think, are acting against the interest of the country.

Sir, I will now give some typical examples of the activities and affiliations of persons who have been

detained for subversive activities in political parties. The first example concerns a Chinese youth who in 1956 became a founder member of a Communist party of Malaya satellite organisation, which was formed at that time by senior communist terrorists. In the following year on the instruction of this satellite organisation, he joined a socialist political party for the purpose of promoting the Communist Party of Malaya united front programme under cover of that party.

Within twelve months he held an important post in a Branch of that party. Whilst in this position, he used every opportunity to propagate the Communist Party of Malaya policy and maintained contact with the satellite organisation from which he received directions.

I now come to the second example. In the middle of 1958, another youth joined an illegal underground Communist Party of Malaya satellite organisation in the activities of which he took a leading part. He also joined a legal political party on the instruction of a leader of the satellite organisation and carried out the Communist Party of Malaya united front work, which included propaganda for the Chinese People's Government under cover of this party in which he became an office bearer. In 1960 he was nominated by his political party as a candidate for election to a Local Council and was subsequently elected. While he was in the Police lock-up, he introduced communist activities among the other prisoners and even attempted to form a secret communist indoctrination cell amongst the other prisoners.

Sir, in the third example, the person received his initial communist indoctrination while he was at school in Kuala Lumpur. In 1952 he became a cell leader of a study group, the primary purpose of which was to encourage and to assist in a form of communist indoctrination. In 1954 he became a member of an illegal underground communist satellite organisation in Selangor—it was at that time under the direct control of high ranking communist terrorists. In the

following year he made a special study of the technique of communist indoctrination of young people. In 1957 on instruction from leaders of a Communist Party of Malaya satellite organisation, he joined a socialist political party and worked his way up in the party's hierarchy. Within two years he obtained a very high position in the party. He remained in touch with the Malayan Communist Party satellite organisation leaders and received instructions from them from time to time. As a politician he sought every opportunity to press forward the Communist Party of Malaya united front policy.

Now, Sir, I come to the two trade unionists who are detained on account of activities prejudicial to the security of this country. These activities were precisely those advocated by the China Communist Party policy document upon which was based the Communist Party of Malaya's directions on the penetration of the labour movement. This policy document advocated penetration of yellow labour unions. I should observe that this term means unions which are non-communist. Now, Sir, I would like to make the following quotation from the document—

“Our comrades and revolutionary workers should enrol in such yellow labour unions and participate in the work and activities of such unions, and also exploit those unions and organise the masses. Labour sections are to be set up at various levels within the communist party so as to direct activities of the labour movement. We should strive our utmost to win seats at every election of these unions and to gain control of their directing organs (high and low levels).”

Sir, this House is well aware of the dangers of communism to this country and has several times in the past supported the use of preventive detention to assist in countering the dangers. I have, therefore, nothing further to add except to say that the Government strongly opposes the motion and that as long as I remain a Minister I will go on to persecute these communists and prevent them from destroying the nation. (*Applause*).

Sitting suspended at 1.05 p.m.

Sitting resumed at 8.30 p.m.

(Mr. Speaker in the Chair)

Mr. Speaker: The debate on the motion standing in the name of the Honourable Mr. V. David will resume.

Enche' K. Karam Singh (Daman-sara): Mr. Speaker, Sir, today we heard from the Honourable Minister of Internal Security that as long as he lives so long will he continue to persecute the communists. At last that mask of decency and democracy has been flung, and we have the steel claws, or *kuku besi*, exposed in front of the eyes of the entire nation. But let me tell the Honourable Minister that there is no surer way for him to establish communism in Malaya than to take on the role of persecutor against it, because all past history has shown that an idea is never destroyed by persecution. If the Honourable Minister wishes to combat communism, then he must counterpose it with an ideology that can be a reply. Then he must show a programme which is better than that of the communists; then he must remove the inequalities that exist in Malayan life. If he could devote his energies to raising the standard of living of the *ra'ayat* in this country, if he could devote his energy to remove poverty, then I think he would achieve his object far more than by indulging in fanatic persecution. As one of the leading trade unionists in this country had said, nothing can be achieved by sterile anti-communism. You cannot achieve anything by just being against something. You must show that what you have is better than what the other has.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Honourable Minister went on to say very valiantly that after 12 years he had defeated the communists in Malaya. But, Mr. Speaker, Sir, he is too prejudiced a person because he has taken sides and his judgment cannot be that of an impartial historian. But as far as history will reveal, it was that once the British gave independence to this country, however reluctantly, the armed struggle against the British ceased by itself, because it had

fulfilled its objective. Mr. Speaker, Sir, that is apart from this motion. What we are concerned in this motion is the arbitrary and unprincipled use of the Internal Security Ordinance against twelve members of one of the Opposition Parties and two trade unionists—and although the Honourable Minister had made an incursion into communism and anti-communism, that is besides the issue in this motion.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I was counsel for a number of these detainees when their cases came up for review. You do not have charges against them, you only have allegations; and these persons have been arrested on the flimsiest of all allegations. Mr. Speaker, Sir, Mr. Foo Chong Ho, a very honoured, a very respectable, you may call him the foremost citizen in Jinjang had it alleged against him that he listened to Radio Peking. Mr. Speaker, Sir, firstly I do not know whether the Malayan Government is engaged in jamming radios, or whether it is an offence to use a radio. But the fact is that Mr. Foo Chong Ho told the Advisory Board that his radio set was not strong enough to receive news from outside Malaya, and he said that that set was still available in his house for anybody to check up. Mr. Speaker, Sir, this explanation speaks for itself. Another allegation against Mr. Foo Chong Ho was that he called upon the students and the people of this country to overthrow the Government of the Federation of Malaya in the style that occurred in South Korea. But, Mr. Speaker, Sir, Mr. Foo Chong Ho explained that at that rally where he spoke he said that he wished the Malayan Government would act in time to see that the conditions that came to pass in South Korea did not arise in Malaya. It is very strange, Sir, that although there was this allegation against Mr. Foo Chong Ho—that he incited people to overthrow the Government of the Federation of Malaya—along with the papers that were in the hands of the Chairman of the Advisory Board was a verbatim report of the speech of Mr. Foo Chong Ho and it entirely agreed with what Mr. Foo Chong Ho had said—and even

the Chairman of the Advisory Board admitted that Mr. Foo Chong Ho's statement was correct and entirely harmless. That indicates the danger that although the Police have facts before them they can twist them and present them against any person.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the allegations against Mr. Tan Pin Yin, who was a leading member of Party Rakyat and of the Socialist Front in Selangor, were as follows. It is said that of the three of the 50 resolutions of the Party Rakyat, Selangor, submitted at the Party Rakyat Congress in 1959, were in keeping with Communist Party policy. Now, what were these three resolutions? They were:

- (1) That the Party Rakyat, Selangor was against arbitrary arrests;
- (2) That the Party Rakyat, Selangor, demanded the withdrawal of foreign troops from Malayan soil;
- (3) That the Party Rakyat, Selangor, was against the Emergency Regulations and the Internal Security Act.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, long before 1960, we had spoken against arbitrary arrests of any individual; and long before that, when the Honourable Mover of this motion was arrested, we staged rallies all over the country condemning the Government for having arbitrarily arrested him. What was the crime committed in voicing opposition against arbitrary arrests? It was a simple, decent human demand.

With regard to withdrawal of foreign troops, Mr. Speaker, Sir, long before 1960, in our statements at public rallies, we had called for the withdrawal of foreign troops from this country.

With regard to the Emergency Regulations, Mr. Speaker, Sir, long before 1960, when every time the Emergency Regulations came up for renewal, time and again our Party took a stand against their renewal.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, these allegations against Mr. Tan Pin Ying were baseless and should not have been made against him at all, and we cannot see

the value of these allegations. It was not the first time that, politically, these points had been brought out in our country.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, another allegation against him was that he was a power behind a group to seize positions of importance in the Party Rakyat. This allegation was also made against Mr. Koh Pak Ngee, who was the Assistant General Secretary of the Socialist Front.

Mr. Speaker: Do you have to go into the details of these detainees? I am not the Chairman of the Advisory Board. I do not think it is necessary to go into the allegations against each of these detainees.

Enche' K. Karam Singh: It may be a question of detail, Sir, but in my opinion it shows that these arrests are entirely unfounded.

Mr. Speaker: I think you must confine yourself to the general principles. Proceed!

Enche' K. Karam Singh: Sir, this allegation that they were out to seize positions of influence in Party Rakyat is again unfounded, because they were elected, by democratic process, by members of the Party. But if it is an offence to become a leader in a party and to hold important positions, Sir, then I must say that the first persons who must be locked up are the Ministers concerned, because they strove to become leaders in their party and then they planned and did seize power in Government positions as Cabinet Ministers (*Laughter*).

Mr. Speaker, Sir, another allegation was that Mr. Tan Pin Ying was expelled from his school in August, 1958. He left school with a School Leaving Certificate in November or December of 1957, so how could he have been expelled. Even common sense would have prevented anyone from bringing up this allegation. But it was brought up, so we could see what weight could be attached to it. There were nine charges against Koh Pak Ngee, and six out of these nine charges or allegations were supposed to have taken place before December,

1955—six years ago—when he was in school, and yet those allegations were brought forward for school activities. Mind you, Sir, they were just allegations—allegations without anything to back them.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I will illustrate with only one more instance of this baseless allegation. It was alleged that Mr. Tan Pin Ying in 1956, in the month of June, supplied food to the Communists in Cameron Highlands. At that time, Sir, Mr. Tan Pin Ying was studying in school in Penang during the whole of the month of June; so this allegation was entirely baseless. And if that was so, Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is very remarkable that after almost five years that should be alleged as a ground for arresting him in 1960.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, Malaya today is the victim of the paid petty informer who has to inform in order to earn his bread, and politicians in Malaya are also the victims of disgruntled political opponents. In our political activities we may have to criticise other parties when we contest elections; we may have to defeat other candidates, and there may be people who suffer heart-burning. And there is nothing to prevent a person who has lost in an election or whose policy has been criticised from sending in a report to the Police.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Internal Security Act is administered by cloak activities, under that dark force called *Pasokan Mata*² *Gelap*. Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Advisory Board, as my Honourable friend, the Mover, has pointed out, is just a farce. And why is it a farce? No laws of evidence are observed, and whatever is alleged is just a ghostly affair, without any person coming forward, without any identity given and without any chance of cross-examination. We do not even know whether those persons exist or not, or whether they are just names put up to convince someone that these have been actual allegations. For all we know, Sir, they may just be names made up from the minds of certain Special Branch people to be presented as reports.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the proceedings of the Advisory Board are secret proceedings. They are held within the four walls of a room, and no one apart from the person detained or his counsel is allowed. It is entirely closed to the public. Sir, the Advisory Board is a mockery of a Court and, although a Judge sits on it, it is far from being a Court. Although the Judge sits on the Advisory Board, he does not in that Advisory Board perform the true functions of a Judge. How can a Judge perform the functions of a Judge when what he has is untested evidence before him, when he does not have witnesses? When he does not have all these, how can you say that justice is being administered? Sir, the only place where evidence can be tested is in open Court. Although the Judge, or the Chairman of the Advisory Board, can go behind and look into the file, that is not the way to check the accuracy of evidence. Evidence should only be checked in open Court, in front of all the Parties concerned, with the person who gives that evidence in Court.

Further, the procedure of the Advisory Board contravenes the fundamental principles of justice in another respect. We have heard, in many cases, of Judges refusing to take a case, refusing to judge in a case where, from their own personal knowledge, they know the facts of the case. Even the Jury who were supposed to be laymen cannot sit as Jury, if they know the facts from their personal knowledge. But what happens in the proceedings before the Advisory Board or in the Advisory Board is that the Special Branch file is put into the hands of the Chairman of the Advisory Board, and inside the file the Chairman sees all the reports, painting the detainee as black as could be. How could the Chairman of the Advisory Board mete out justice when his mind has been prejudiced, when his mind has been darkened against the detainee?

Mr. Speaker: I must warn you that under Standing Order 36 (8) you cannot say anything about the conduct or character of any person engaged in the administration of justice.

Enche' K. Karam Singh: Mr. Speaker, Sir, with great humility, I would suggest that I am not commenting on the conduct or character of the Judge in a Court of Law. I am only touching on the proceedings of the Advisory Board which does not constitute a Court in our country. With great humility I submit that, and I do not bring into question any particular person or the conduct of any particular person. I am commenting generally.

So, Mr. Speaker, Sir, we find that the procedure of the Advisory Board tramples upon all accepted rules of evidence in our country.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, lastly, although the Advisory Board itself—its constitution and its procedure—is so much against justice, another hindrance remains, or another obstacle remains, in meeting out justice to the victims of the Internal Security Act—to the detainees—and that obstacle is this: despite its shortcomings if the Advisory Board recommends the release of any particular victim of this Act, the Minister concerned can override that Advisory Board. Sir, from this we find that justice is not done. Injustice is done, and on our part we condemn the unprincipled arrest of these decent citizens in our country under vague pretexts to prevent a political party from rising and displacing the present party in power. Thank you.

Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Saaid (Seberang Utara): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya bangun membangkang chadangan ini, oleh kerana kalau kita baca bunyi ayat-nya—Ia-itu Majlis ini sangat² khuatir berkenaan dengan penggunaan Undang² Keselamatan Dalam Negeri tahun 1960. Chuma di-tujukan kepada Ahli² Yang Berhormat Dewan ini supaya menaruh timbang rasa dan mempunyai khuatir sahaja. Jadi saya sa-bagai sa-orang Ahli Majlis ini, boleh, hendak berasa khuatir sahaja, tetapi manakala telah di-terangkan oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat wakil dari Bungsar beliau takut penangkapan dan pertahanan orang² ini tidak di-kemukakan kepada Mahkamah dan lain²-nya. Sa-kira-nya Ahli Yang Berhormat itu timbang rasa sunggoh² di-atas sa-

habat²-nya, kerana apa tidak di-minta supaya orang² ini di-kemukakan ka-Mahkamah atau pun di-mansokhkan undang² berkenaan dengan Keselamatan Dalam Negeri. Majlis ini ia-itu Dewan Yang Berhormat ini telah pun mengesahkan undang² itu dan telah pun berjalan kuat-kuasa-nya dan sekarang pula di-kehendaki kita merasa khuatir di-atas undang² yang kita telah luluskan dan persetujuan itu. Pada pendapat saya, perkara ini ia-lah sangat pelek. Ta' patut sangat kita berasa khuatir di-atas undang² yang kita semua telah terima itu.

Yang kedua, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sa-bagai sa-buah Kerajaan yang telah di-amanahkan kepada kita untuk menjaga, mengawal keselamatan bagi ra'ayat jelata ini; maka menjadi sa-bagai kewajiban kita pehak Kerajaan ini menjalankan tugas-nya bagi keselamatan ra'ayat dengan menggunakan sa-barang undang² dan sa-barang chara bagi kepentingan untuk keselamatan ra'ayat jelata. Sa-kira-nya di-longgar²kan atau di-mudah²kan maka dengan ini tetap sa-kali sa-buah Kerajaan itu tidak menjalankan kewajiban-nya dengan sa-penoh-nya. Sa-kira-nya kita perhatikan baik², ada beberapa golongan atau parti siasah atau fahaman² daripada luar negeri yang menggunakan democracy untuk hendak menggulingkan pemerintahan democracy berparlimen. Jadi ini-lah satu perkara yang sa-patut-nya kita awasi muga² ranchangan yang demikian sa-bagaimana yang telah terjadi di-negara² tetangga kita seperti yang telah berlaku di-Korea dan juga di-Vietnam dan kita telah perhatikan perkara ini.

Sa-bagaimana tuduhan wakil dari Damansara mengatakan bahawa Yang Berhormat Menteri Keselamatan Dalam Negeri telah berkata bahawa Kerajaan telah mengalahkan faham komunis. Perkataan-nya itu tidak benar. Yang saya dengar ia-lah Yang Berhormat Menteri Keselamatan Dalam Negeri menyatakan Kerajaan telah berjaya mengalahkan pergerakan komunis chara bersenjata, tetapi Kerajaan maseh lagi menentang faham komunis yang menyeludup. Yang Berhormat wakil dari Damansara mengatakan kalau sa-

benar²-nya Kerajaan hendak menghapuskan faham komunis Kerajaan patut mengadakan ranchangan² bagi faedah orang miskin, orang yang susah dan orang yang lapar di-luar bandar khas-nya. Saya ingin menarek perhatian Yang Berhormat wakil dari Damansara ia-itu Kerajaan telah pun menyediakan ranchangan ini—(AN HONOURABLE MEMBER: Hear, hear) ia-itu Ranchangan Pembangunan Luar Bandar sa-bagaimana fahaman yang telah di-sebutkan oleh Yang Teramat Mulia Perdana Menteri. Kami pehak Perikatan tidak ada fahaman lain. Untuk hendak menghapuskan komunis atau faham komunis, kami memperjuangkan di-atas satu dasar ia-itu “laparism” nama-nya. Jadi tujuan Kerajaan ia-lah hendak meninggikan taraf hidup ra’ayat jelata di-luar bandar khas-nya dan dalam bandar juga. Tugas yang besar pada Kerajaan hari ini ia-lah menghapuskan fahaman² itu dan menjauhkan daripada penyeludupan ia-lah dengan meninggikan taraf hidup ra’ayat jelata sakalian.

Enche’ Mohamed Yusof bin Mahmud (Temerloh): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, usul yang ada di-hadapan kita ini bukan-lah usul baharu. Usul ini ia-lah usul lama tetapi di-buat dengan chara putar-belit ia-itu usul menunjokkan tidak puas hati beliau atas Undang² Keselamatan yang ada dalam negeri ini yang telah kita putuskan dalam Dewan ini. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ra’ayat Persekutuan Tanah Melayu yang chintakan hidup sa-chara demokrasi yang ada pada masa ini tentu-lah berasa ia-itu apa yang di-putuskan oleh Dewan ini ada-lah satu perkara yang di-sukaī ramai. Jadi pada mereka yang berasa tidak puas hati dan berasa bimbang chuba menyuarakan perkara ini beberapa kali dalam Dewan ini sunggoh pun telah gagal tiap² kali di-suarakan.

Saya nasihatkan kepada mereka itu satu sahaja—chari-lah tempat yang boleh menjalankan kehendak² Ahli Yang Berhormat itu, ia-itu pintu negeri ini sentiasa terbuka dengan luas-nya.

Tentang tuduhan-nya yang mengatakan Kerajaan menggunakan Undang² ini untuk menahan pergerakan² parti

siasah-nya daripada bergerak, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Undang² ini di-tujukan bukan kepada parti² siasah, tetapi di-tujukan kepada mereka² yang menchuba mengganggu perjalanan demokrasi yang kita sukai, waima parti siasah mana sa-kali pun. Undang² ini akan di-tujukan. Oleh itu saya berasa hairan Ahli Yang Berhormat itu tidak tahu atau sengaja tidak tahu atas segala pergerakan 12 orang yang di-chontohi oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat itu tadi. Kalau Ahli Yang Berhormat itu tahu, maka ada-lah menjadi satu kewajiban yang besar bagi beliau menyengkerkan mereka daripada parti-nya. Dan jika Ahli Yang Berhormat itu tidak tahu, maka ini saya rasa memalukan parti-nya yang pengaruhnya di-agong²kan dalam negeri ini.

Kita telah mendengar sedikit sa-banyak penerangan daripada Menteri yang bertanggung jawab, maka saya rasa tidak sa-patut-nya-lah kita terima usul yang ada di-hadapan kita ini sa-lagi orang ramai suka Kerajaan yang demokrasi, tetapi jika sa-suatu undang² yang telah di-luluskan maka kita pula chuba hendak mendolok-dalek atau pun hendak mengeneipkan, maka saya rasa itu-lah chara yang tidak di-sukaī oleh ra’ayat Persekutuan Tanah Melayu.

Saya ada memerhatikan bukan di-Dewan ini sahaja bahkan di-Majlis Tempatan di-mana Undang² telah di-luluskan dengan chara demokrasi dan di-sukaī oleh orang ramai, tetapi bila mereka² saperti Ahli Yang Berhormat menchuba hendak menentang dan mengeneipkan Undang² itu, maka tampil-lah ka-hadapan ahli² parti yang sa-macham Ahli Yang Berhormat ini membela mereka² yang menentang undang² yang telah di-luluskan.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, jika keadaan negeri ini tidak tegas sa-bagaimana yang di-jalankan pada masa ini, saya tidak tahu barangkali huru-hara yang besar akan terjadi dalam negeri ini. Dengan itu saya perchaya bukan sahaja Dewan ini bahkan mereka yang chintakan damai dan hidup dengan sa-chara demokrasi tidak akan menerima usul yang ada di-hadapan kita ini.

The Deputy Prime Minister (Tun Haji Abdul Razak): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I only wish to participate in this debate because both the Honourable Member for Bungsar and the Honourable Member for Damansara have made several allegations which are certainly baseless.

The Honourable Member for Bungsar, the Honourable Mover of this motion, has alleged that the Government is now using a certain type of drug, which could be injected into a person, and which would change his ideology, converting him from a communist socialist into something else. Sir, any person with reasonable intelligence and commonsense knows that science has not advanced that far as to be capable of doing that. (*Laughter*). In any case, Sir, even if we have such a drug, the Government does not think it worthwhile to use it on the Honourable Member for Bungsar, because he would definitely be a liability on this side of the House. (*Laughter*).

Sir, the Honourable Member for Bungsar has had the unique distinction of having had experience of life in a detention camp, and I think that it will be of greater benefit to this House and to this country if he were to tell this House and the country truthfully of what his experience was rather than telling a lot of untrue things about what happened to other people. We in the Government strongly believe in the principle of democracy and we intend to uphold that principle of democracy and we shall not use or adopt any method to change any person's belief, especially those who are either communists or are agents of the communists. In a democratic country everybody is free and anyone who has not got enough intelligence to see the real facts and can allow himself to be deceived by communist propaganda, we feel that let that man suffer by his own mistake—let him pay for his own mistake. It is not for us to waste our money to purchase any drug, if that is at all available.

Now, the Honourable Member for Damansara has made a number of, if I may say so, Sir, in legal terms, very

irregular statements in this House, and I am surprised that as a lawyer he has not read the Internal Security Act, of which he has been talking a lot in this House. Sir, I have got the Act in front of me, and under Section 14 of that Act, it says:

"Every Advisory Board shall, for the purposes of this Act, but subject to the provisions of section 16, have all the powers of a Court for the summoning and examination of witnesses, the administration of oaths or affirmations, and for compelling the production of documents."

Now the Honourable Member for Damansara just told us that witnesses before the Advisory Board are not sworn, are not affirmed. This is completely untrue. Sir, as I have said, he has never read this Internal Security Act, although he spent about half an hour telling us about it.

Sir, the Honourable Member for Damansara also talked a lot about the Advisory Board saying that it is not a court. Well, Sir, it is not a court and that is definitely stated in the Ordinance itself. It is an Advisory Board to advise the Government on persons detained under the Internal Security Act. So, quite naturally being not a court, the procedures of the Advisory Board are different. But there is a provision here which says that a detainee is allowed, subject to the agreement of the Board, to be assisted by a counsel. So, every possible facilities are given to a detainee to enable him to put his case clearly and fairly before the Advisory Board. So there is no reason, Sir, at this stage to go all over again on the question of preventive detention. We have discussed that a number of times in this House and the Parliament has already passed the Internal Security Act—which is a permanent law of this country.

Also, Sir, the Honourable Member for Damansara as usual has championed the cause of his colleagues in the jungle. He said that when this country achieved independence the communists no longer fought against the British. Well, we know the communists are still fighting in the jungle. What are they fighting for? They are definitely fighting to over-

throw the legally constituted Government of this country. There is no question of their championing democracy, or fighting for the freedom of this country, as the Honourable Member has alleged. I have, Sir, many times stated in this House that if the Honourable Member intends to champion the cause of his colleagues in the jungle, he should have the courage to go and join them in the jungle (*Applause*).

Enche' Tan Phock Kin (Tanjong): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Honourable the Deputy Prime Minister has just spoken and I am glad to hear that he believes in absolute freedom. I am glad to hear that he believes in democracy. It seems to me that his belief in absolute freedom is somewhat inconsistent with the utterances of his colleague the Honourable Minister of Internal Security, who, on the other hand, believes in persecution. How can the Alliance Government, how can the Cabinet which believes in collective responsibility, hold two diametrically opposed views? We have heard of the democracies, condemning political persecution in totalitarian States but never have we heard of a responsible Minister in a self-professed democratic Government talking of persecution. Because of this conflict of opinion, I think it is the duty of this Government to make a categorical statement as to their stand on democracy. We have heard that that word democracy has been abused by various people; we have heard of different versions of democracy. Perhaps if this Government is going to claim that it is a democracy, then I should suggest that they should coin a word to describe their form of democracy and not mislead the people of this country by merely saying that they believe in democracy. If they can't coin a word, perhaps I can suggest to them that, in view of the fact that the Minister concerned has frequently made utterances on democracy and uttered words that create the impression that he believes in a particular form of democracy, which is by no means consistent with democracy as we understand it, the Government do him the honour of

calling their brand of democracy the "Ismailian democracy". It is democracy whereby Government reserves the right to persecute anybody who does not share their views. We must realise that persecution started armed insurrections everywhere in this world, and we must also realise the fact that every country that believes in democracy always preaches against persecution. Every believer in democracy, instead of persecuting a person who does not share his views, will try the other method of persuasion.

The Honourable Minister, in trying to convince this House of the justification of his action, failed to substantiate his allegation. He merely puts forward vague allegations that so-and-so has acted in a manner consistent with the policy of the Communist Party. What, then, is the policy of the Communist Party, may I ask? And in what manner have these people, who were detained arbitrarily acted? I would expect that in a democracy, a person, if he had committed wrong, will be charged in the ordinary process of the law. If a person is advocating armed insurrection, surely our existing law is adequate enough to bring him up for trial. But to do so, as the Minister did, on grounds of suspicion, on grounds of preventive detention, will of course arouse a great deal of suspicion not only in the minds of Members of the Opposition Parties but in the minds of the general public, because it is very difficult to differentiate between a communist and a non-communist. If we are going to do it as a preventive measure, if we are going to do it merely on suspicion, it is rather difficult. I put it that the Minister is incapable of doing so, and it is because of his incapability that he used such measures to detain them. After all, as pointed out in our Manifesto, the communists, just like anybody else, would have advocated a better health system, they would have advocated full employment—and so will all progressive political organisations—and by this form of logic the Minister would have said that just because certain members in the Socialist Front advocated full employment they must be detained as communists. It is because of this, Sir,

and because of the fact that the Minister concerned is so fond of persecuting people, that we fear that the powers given to him under the Internal Security Ordinance will be abused; and it is our opinion that it has been abused and that it has been used, as stated by my Honourable friend the Member for Bungsar, to stifle the Opposition.

The three examples given by the Minister failed to elaborate as to what crime these three people has committed. Have they advocated armed insurrection; have they planned to assassinate a Minister? Are handgrenades found in their homes? None of these things have been brought up except vague suggestions that they have put forward certain motions at certain political party meetings. And if we are going to allow the Government to carry on as they are, I am afraid one of these days persecution will be practised more and more. The field will be extended to others and as a result of such action, any talk of democracy is merely a sham. I put it to the Government that if they do really believe in absolute freedom, as the Honourable the Deputy Prime Minister puts it, then they should use the Internal Security Act only under very special circumstances, and I think that was the very intention of the Government when the Bill was debated in this House. Assurances were then given to us by various speakers on the Government Bench that they required that power, in case the country was in a state of war or in a state of emergency they could use such power. But scarcely six months passed since the passing of the Bill when we have seen the Act being used for purposes of detaining political opponents. And to convince this House that we are still practising democracy, the Honourable Minister of Internal Security tried to make a comparison with countries under the communist yoke. But I put it to him that in a country that professes democracy, it will be most extraordinary for us to compare ourselves with countries that do not profess democracy. If he is going to make comparisons, I would suggest that he should make comparisons with countries that do believe in demo-

cracy; and if he does that, then he will discover that in countries of that nature responsible Ministers of the Government do not openly and publicly say that they will persecute so-and-so, and that they will persecute so-and-so as long as they are Ministers, because if they were to say that, I am sure the next day they will no longer be Ministers.

Dato' Dr. Ismail: On a point of explanation. The Member for Daman-sara and the Member for Tanjong seem to interpret the word "persecution" according to their own liking. Now I would like to read from the Oxford dictionary which gives, among other things, the meaning of "persecute". "Persecute is to harass, to worry." If I may add, Sir, in the context which I have used the word, I can say "to ferret"—in the sense that I would ferret them, the communists, be they leaders in the trade unions or in the Socialist Front.

The Minister of Health and Social Welfare (Dato' Ong Yoke Lin): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am not surprised at the speech which has just been made by the Honourable Member for Tanjong, who is very clever in twisting with a glib tongue the meaning of words. He has charged the Honourable Minister of Internal Security for abusing the powers conferred upon him by the Ordinance. He even said that the detainees had not been found to possess handgrenades nor advocated the assassination of Ministers or violence. Sir, I think it has been made clear that these people are part and parcel of the communist organisation in this country—at best, they are tools of the communists. I wonder if the Honourable Member for Tanjong has very conveniently forgotten the acts of terrorism perpetrated in this country over the past 12 years by the Malayan Communist Party. Has he forgotten that over 12,000 innocent people, including women and children, had been brutally murdered by these communists? The communists have not given up their struggle. Though they have been defeated in the armed struggle, they are now trying to make use of the democratic system, which

we all cherish, to use it to destroy the democracy that we have. It is not surprising, if we analyse the speeches by the Honourable Members from the Socialist Front, that they have never openly attacked the communists, but in fact they have tried to defend communism in this country.

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Enche' Mohamed Khir Johari): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have been asked now and again to define socialism and communism. It has been quite difficult for me to do that, because to my mind communism and socialism are rather practically interchangeable terms. For example, the Russians call themselves socialists; hence you see that the name of their country, U.S.S.R., is not known as "Union of Soviet Communist Republic" but as "Union of Soviet Socialist Republic". Then I had been asked to define the words "communism" and "socialism". I say that the best way to define these two words is by giving an example. Under socialism, if you have got a cow, they take away your cow and give you the milk; whereas under communism, they take away both your cow and the milk.

Enche' V. David: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir—Standing Order 36. I do not think this is relevant to the motion. (*Laughter*).

Mr. Speaker: It is quite relevant. (*To Enche' Mohamed Khir Johari*). Make it as short as possible.

Enche' Mohamed Khir Johari: It is very short, Sir. Then one writer in fact has defined a communist as a socialist in a violent hurry. I think because these twelve members of the Socialist Front are rather in a violent hurry the Alliance Government had to do a little bit of persecution. Talking about persecution, for the information of the Honourable Member for Tanjong, the sort of persecution that we adopt in the Alliance is a democratic persecution.

The Minister of Finance (Enche' Tan Siew Sin): Mr. Speaker, Sir, when I first saw the motion of the Honourable

Member on the Order Paper, I thought that when this motion actually came up for debate, Honourable Members of the Socialist Front would be bristling with indignation and bursting with eloquence. Now, what has actually happened? When the motion came up for discussion this morning, we had the benefit of a long and rambling speech by the Honourable Member for Bungsar. Soon after, owing to the lack of response from any other part of the House, it became necessary for my Honourable colleague, the Minister of Internal Security, to get up and reply on behalf of the Government. The moment that reply was delivered, Honourable friends opposite suddenly became extremely eloquent, and, if I may say so, Sir, this sort of performance is not only unethical, one cannot help feeling that this unwillingness to give the Government a fair chance to reply is due in a large part to the inability to put up a good case and to the fear that if they had to reply thereafter they probably would not be able to reply very effectively.

The Honourable Members of the Socialist Front have been very strong in their condemnation of the Government in the sense that the Government has acted largely on suspicion. If the Government did not believe in genuine democracy, if it had acted purely on suspicion, it would have had more than sufficient cause to detain Honourable Members opposite who have given, I think, sufficient cause for concern by their speeches in this House during the last two years. The very fact that they have been left untouched, in spite of the grave provocation they have caused, is in itself an eloquent testimony to the Government's sense of fair play. One cannot help feeling that this motion is not even believed in by the Members of the Socialist Front themselves; and I think the evidence is there for all to see, because tonight we have listened to those speeches and I think any fair-minded observer would come to the conclusion that the very half-heartedness of their reply is in itself an indication that what the Government has done is right and probably is not even enough.

Enche' V. David: Mr. Speaker, Sir, we, at least in this part of the House, are proud to state that we do not contradict ourselves like the Honourable the Minister of Finance. I still remember the statement he made a few years back in the former Legislative Council when he so vigorously stated that this Government should recognise the Republic of China, and later out of fear that he may be sent out of his position by the Alliance Government he went on his knees to adopt himself to the policy of the Government. So there is no need either for the House or the members of the public to pay much attention to individuals who have no basic principles and political ethics.

Enche' Tan Siew Sin: Mr. Speaker, Sir, ...

Enche' V. David: I refuse to give way.

Enche' Tan Siew Sin: I think the Honourable Member is distorting the facts. I never advocated the recognition of China at any time in this House.

Enche' V. David: I think the Honourable the Minister's memory is short. Sir, he thinks or imagines that the members of the Opposition are at his mercy. I must tell him and I must draw his attention that we the members of the Opposition, have equal rights as he has and we have been elected as he was elected, and therefore in this House we are not at the mercy of the Honourable the Minister of Finance or his Cabinet.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, coming to the Minister of Commerce and Industry, he gave me the impression that he liked to undergo a course in socialism. Sir, I think I must refer to him as a juvenile delinquent for not knowing the real fundamental definition and concept of scientific socialism.

Mr. Speaker: The terms "juvenile delinquent" is unparliamentary.

Enche' V. David: I am sorry, Sir. The Malayan People's Socialist Front believes in scientific socialism (*Laughter*), and we believe in slow progress, constitutional progress, of the masses in

this country. We do not resort to revolutionary methods, neither do we resort to violence. We believe in parliamentary democracy and we believe in a parliamentary system of Government.

Sir, it would be advisable for Members of the Government first to find out for themselves, and not be in confusion, that socialism is not communism. One Honourable Member, who is supposed to be a back-bencher, did state that the Members of the Opposition should have demanded that the men arrested should have been brought to court. Sir, I think, during the course of debate in this House—either the Member have had a short nap or his memory is short—not once but repeatedly the Members from the Opposition have demanded that there should be an open trial for all those who have been arrested under the then Emergency Regulations and the present Internal Security Act.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Honourable the Minister of Defence has stated that it is not the intention of the Government to inject drugs on Members of the Opposition (*Laughter*) as it might be a liability, but I would say it can also turn out to be an asset. Sir, he systematically evaded the name I referred to this morning—Mr. Douglas Hyde. Could he tell me the purpose of Mr. Douglas Hyde coming to this country and what was his mission in this country. No mention was made and no reference was made to this name at all by the Honourable the Minister of Defence. This clearly indicates beyond doubt that Mr. Hyde and company are to undertake a task in brainwashing in this country; and I can safely assume that drugs have been injected and on account of this certain detainees have become insane.

Sir, in the course of his speech the Honourable the Minister of Internal Security did state that so long as he is a Minister he will persecute, and I will tell him that as far as I am a Member of this House, I will continue to oppose the Internal Security Act and I will continue to demand for justice.

Dato' Dr. Ismail: You can go on.

Enche' V. David: Sir, referring to trade unions, he referred to yellow unions, which he claimed as non-communist unions. In my long experience in trade unions, my interpretation of a yellow union is one sponsored by employers and run by employers in the interest of employers and not in the interest of workers. It is really a shame on the part of the Minister and the Government to support and encourage yellow unions in this country.

He went on further to state that we, the Members of the Socialist Front, are only interested in the 12 members of the Socialist Front who have been arrested under the Act. Mr. Speaker, Sir, according to my information most of the members arrested are members of the Socialist Front and the members who have been arrested held important positions in my Party at the time of their arrest, and so long the Minister and his colleagues from the Government Bench have not given substantial grounds leading to the arrest of members of the Opposition Party but have only drifted away from the subject to mislead this House by placing misrepresented facts.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Honourable the Minister of Defence, in the course of his speech, did say that under the Act or Ordinance the Advisory Board has power to examine documents and to summon witnesses and to administer oaths. Sir, the Minister has misled this House, but I myself have been an ex-detainee and I do know what these Boards are and what Review Committees are and a lawyer or counsel serves very little purpose in such enquiries: it is not like a court and the decisions of such Advisory Boards are conveyed to the Minister and the Minister decides either to detain a person permanently or to suspend his detention. Therefore, in this respect the Minister of Internal Security becomes the sole dictator in this country, but I am telling him that so far we thought we do not have an "Eichmann" in this country, but let not the Minister of the Internal Security become another "Eichmann", who is now tried by the Jews.

Question put, and negatived.

MALAYAN TROOPS IN THE CONGO

Enche' V. David (Bungsar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, even though realising that it is not the right moment to move motions, however, I beg to move the motion standing in my name, viz.:

That this House considers that the Government should inform the Secretary-General of the United Nations that this House is of the opinion that the continued presence of Malayan troops in the Congo will depend on—

- (a) the withdrawal of all Belgian military and administrative personnel;
- (b) the early re-convening of the Congolese Parliament; and
- (c) the bringing to justice of the murderers of Mr. Patrice Lumumba.

Sir, this motion should, however, have been moved a couple of months ago, but due to insufficient time provided by this House, I am forced to take this late opportunity to move this motion.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, ever since December last year, we have been keenly observing international imperialistic conspiracy which, under the mask of the United Nations, has been actively undermining the sovereignty and national independence of the Congolese people. At the outset of the United Nations interference in Congo, Mr. Dag Hammarskjöld has been misusing his authority as the Secretary-General of the United Nations and has made himself the executive of the imperialist powers' policy and that of the United States of America.

Under the pretext to preserve peace and the safety of the Congolese people Mr. Dag Hammarskjöld had been conniving at the attempts of the Belgian colonial gangs to overthrow the then legally and lawfully constituted Government of the Republic of Congo under the able leadership of the Prime Minister Mr. Patrice Lumumba. Together with the United Nations Command in the Congo Mr. Dag Hammarskjöld had actively contributed to the erection of the rule of Mr. Kasavubu, Tshombe, and Mr. Mobutu, a clique, a regime which came to power through unconstitutional means in order to restore the

Belgian colonialism in the Congo. Sir, by not taking any positive and concrete steps, as often suggested by the Governments of Asia and Africa and the Socialist countries, to drive away the Belgian aggressors off the Congo and to save the then Prime Minister Mr. Patrice Lumumba, Mr. Dag Hammarskjöld had reached a position of being openly betraying the United Nations General Assembly Resolution that intended to see the Republic of the Congo saved from the threat of Belgian colonial aggression. His die-hard attitude in defending the political concept of the imperialist nations, which always affected the life of the Republic of the Congo, has brought on international responsibility—to the people of the whole world—for the barbarious murder of the late Prime Minister Patrice Lumumba. Sir, the colonial political acts committed by him in line with the offensive policy of international imperialism headed by the United States has sufficiently spoiled the reputation of the United Nations in world politics. His political adventure badly infringing the principles of sovereignty and national independence of the people of the Congo, has aroused a valuation of Dag Hammarskjöld as an individual who is no longer fit to hold the supreme function in the executive body of the United Nations which craves to ensure national independence of every nation and peace among all human beings.

Sir, with regard to the situation in the Congo, which has grown more serious and critical, the Secretary-General of the United Nations is fully responsible. We consider it reasonable for the Government of the Federation of Malaya to declare its attitude towards the policy of Mr. Hammarskjöld. In conformity with the independent foreign policy often stated by the Government, the Government should immediately recognise Prime Minister Mr. Antoine Gizenga as the lawfully constituted head of the Congolese Republic. Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Government now should not hesitate or should not wait for the United States or other Governments to advise in the Congo situation, but we

ourselves must take a more positive stand in the United Nations. The stand taken by the Malayan representative in the United Nations is not dynamic enough to bring down the Secretary-General Mr. Hammarskjöld to his proper sense of approach to the Congo situation. Sir, allowing the Malayan troops to remain stationed in the Congo would mean that the Malayan troops are now assisting the imperialist nations to achieve their own desired results. In the interests of this country and in the interests of our foreign policy, I would call upon the Federation Government to advise the representative in the United Nations to take a positive stand, and if no positive stand is taken by the United Nations, then the only alternative open for the Malayan Government is to call back the Malayan troops serving in the United Nations. Sir, there had been accusations by certain Press and radio that Malayan troops had been in collaboration with the imperialist nations and can be partly blamed for the murder of the late Mr. Patrice Lumumba. Mr. Speaker, Sir, until and unless the Malayan Government takes a stand to make clear the real and fundamental purpose for sending our troops, the people of this country and the world can be easily misled.

The Minister of Works, Posts and Telecommunications (Dato' V. T. Sambanthan): Mr. Speaker, Sir, on a point of order.

Enche' V. David: Under what order, Sir?

Dato' V. T. Sambanthan: The Honourable Member is making a very, very serious charge, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: (*To Dato' V. T. Sambanthan*): On a point of order, under what section of the Standing Orders are you speaking?

Dato' V. T. Sambanthan: S.O. 36 (1)—Irrelevant; and (6)—Imputing improper motive, not to another Member, but to the whole nation, Sir. I feel, Sir, that the Honourable Member just now mentioned that the Malayan troops had been implicated in

the murder of Lumumba. It is an extremely serious charge and it amounts to calumniating the whole of this nation. I do hope that the Honourable Member recognises that, and he would produce evidence to prove it.

Mr. Speaker: (*To Enche' V. David*) He has already pointed out S. O. 36 (1) and (6). The remark you made just now about the Malayan troops having been implicated in connection with the murder of Lumumba—you should withdraw that.

Enche' V. David: Mr. Speaker, Sir, as I said earlier, some of the Ministers have short naps when we speak. I only said certain Press and radio information had said that the Malayan troops had been partly responsible. But I did not say that—I only said Press and radio information.

HONOURABLE MEMBERS: Which Press?

Mr. Speaker: Please proceed!

Enche' V. David: As other Members of this House have a right to speak, I do hope that the same privilege and opportunity will be extended to Members of the Opposition.

Mr. Speaker: Proceed!

Enche' V. David: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I know that when the Malayan troops were sent from here, an assurance was given by the Prime Minister that they were going there under the command of the United Nations, and that they were going there to maintain peace and order.

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

Enche' V. David: Yes, Sir. I am talking about troops.

Mr. Speaker: You must not be too long on that; you must confine your remarks to the motion before the House.

Enche' V. David: I am talking about the troops, Sir. Well, it was stated that the troops were sent there under the command of the United Nations, but

as I have just now informed this House, the United Nations itself has failed as far as the Congo is concerned; and I can safely say that the United Nations has been instrumental in the death of Patrice Lumumba. This has been expressed openly by many nations and I express the same in this House.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the only solution would be for the Malayan Government to demand that the murderers of Mr. Patrice Lumumba be brought to justice and to ask that all Belgian military and administrative personnel be withdrawn from the Congo, because of the very fact that their remaining there has brought about this deteriorating situation in the Congo; and, thirdly, the early re-convening of the Congolese Parliament is very, very important in order to bring an end to the present situation in the Congo. Thank you, Sir.

Enche' K. Karam Singh (Daman-sara): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to second the motion, and reserve my right to speak later.

The Minister of Health and Social Welfare (Dato' Ong Yoke Lin): Mr. Speaker, Sir, while sitting here listening to the speech of the Honourable Mover, it sounded to me very much like listening to Radio Peking or Radio Moscow. He attacked the United States as heading the list of imperialist nations, but does he not appreciate that there is a more sinister type of imperialism in this world today which is communist imperialism? No wonder that Members of the Socialist Front have not uttered a word against communist imperialistic aggression against Hungary, against Tibet and against India; whereas the Honourable Mover has taken such a queer interest in the Congo and has blamed our troops. Now, if he does not believe in what he described as press and radio reports—probably communist radio reports—that our Malayan troops are implicated in this foul murder of Mr. Patrice Lumumba, he should not have mentioned it in this House. We have all condemned this murder, but the Honourable Member has also condemned the United Nations and its

very much respected Secretary-General, Mr. Hammarskjöld. Does he realise that he is also condemning the stand taken by so many Afro-Asian nations that have their troops under the U. N. flag serving in the Congo? Does he mean to say that all these many Afro-Asian nations that are keeping their troops there in the Congo are being used by what he described as imperialist nations headed by the United States? Sir, this is another example of statements coming from the Socialist Front which echoes in this House and which sounds like the utterances of puppets manipulated by communist imperialism.

Enche' K. Karam Singh: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Honourable Minister has said that we have taken a stand on Congo, but have not commented on events elsewhere. Mr. Speaker, Sir, we do not have to sing songs for America; we are not after America for its aid. We are not going to beg that imperialist head for anything, because we have respect for the fundamental dignities of all peoples—and no money can replace the fundamental dignity of any nation.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, we are just ordinary Members of Parliament. The President of Egypt has said that the blood of Patrice Lumumba drips from the flag of the United Nations. And, Mr. Speaker, Sir, we find that without the complicity of the United Nations and the instrumentality of its Secretary-General, Mr. Patrice Lumumba would never have been murdered. When that great leader of the Congo—the great martyr for the freedom of his country—was arrested and detained, Mr. Dag Hammarskjöld just remained quite. But when that imperialist stooge Tshombe . . .

Mr. Speaker: The word “stooge” cannot be used; it is unparliamentary.

Enche' K. Karam Singh: . . . when that puppet of America and of the Belgians, Mr. Tshombe, was arrested, Mr. Hammarskjöld moved himself, or stirred himself, to ask for his release. If this is not taking sides, what is it?

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Honourable Minister has also said that what he hears in this House are echoes, like utterances of puppets. Mr. Speaker, Sir, we do not have to be guided from outside. We have had education, we have got our own minds, we can think, and we can draw our own conclusions. And if the Honourable Minister hurls an accusation at us, we can also hurt it back to him—that he only echoes the American group—but, Mr. Speaker, Sir, we would prefer to refrain from that abuse.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Honourable Minister was so much concerned about imperialism. We know that the only accepted imperialism is the imperialism that has come from the West—the imperialism that involves the domination of one nation by another with the assistance of capital. That type of imperialism comes only from the West; there is no other type of imperialism in this world. If a people—any people, any nation—choose to take up an ideology, they do not have to be the slaves of another country. They can take or reject an ideology on their own initiative. Mr. Speaker, Sir, why did the Minister concerned not comment on the demand for the withdrawal of all Belgian military and administrative personnel?

Dato' Ong Yoke Lin: Mr. Speaker, Sir, on a point of explanation. This matter has been discussed at great length in this House. The Government's policy and stand has been very clear and very strong. Our stand—the demand for the withdrawal of Belgian troops and our stand against the murder of Patrice Lumumba—has been made very clear.

Enche' K. Karam Singh: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Government's stand is so strong that the Belgian military personnel still remain in the Congo! Sir, this question has not been raised at all. Why is the Government keeping quiet on this very vital demand? Probably the Prime Minister may now reply after second-thoughts—that we do not know. But we know that the greatest man of the Congo, Patrice Lumumba, was killed by a Belgian Captain and so

this barbaric Belgian military force must be withdrawn. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I ask this Government whether it is prepared to tolerate the domination of the Congo by Belgian military and administrative personnel, or whether it is going to take a valiant stand before the whole world and press for the withdrawal of all Belgian military and administrative personnel. Because, if we believe that Belgian influence must be withdrawn, and especially that Belgian military influence must be withdrawn, then it is no use just stating it in terms however strong. We must press it with all the vigour of our nation in the General Assembly of the United Nations. Sir, we know that the present Minister of Internal Security headed debates on the Tibetan question. Why does not Malaya espouse the cause of the Congo with equal vigour? Why does the Malayan Government not press it with that same enthusiasm as it did in the case of Tibet? Or are we to presume that this lack of interest is due to partiality for America and the West?

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the United Nations went into the Congo to establish law and order in that country and to protect the people and the Constitution of the Congo. But up to now we find that the United Nations is recognising Mr. Kasavubu, who does not have a majority in the Congolese Parliament and that the United Nations is conniving with a group of people who do not have the popular support of the Congolese people in trying to establish themselves as a Congolese convention of leaders. Sir, so long as the United Nations stay in the Congo, they must effect the will of the Congolese people, and as soon as possible free expression of the Congolese people must be allowed and for that I think, it is my firm belief, this motion makes the best provision.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, we cannot be accused that we want the withdrawal of Malayan troops from the Congo. We do not say, "Withdraw the Malayan troops from the Congo". We only make the continual presence of the Malayan troops in the Congo dependent on certain principles, and it is for

the maintenance of those principles that this motion is brought.

The Prime Minister: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would have thought that this subject matter of the debate might have been considered as stale news by now, because it was tabled a month back and at that time the interest of the public was centred on the affairs of the Congo. But today nobody takes much interest—or little interest—and things are going on very well in the Congo and before long, order, law and administration will be restored to its normalcy. However, since the Honourable Member wishes to bring this up for debate, I have no choice but to stand up and answer it. However, I take particular exception to his insinuation when he says that Malayan troops have been responsible to a certain extent for the death of Mr. Patrice Lumumba. As far as I know our troops have been sent . . .

Enche' V. David: I say that I learnt the news from the Press.

Mr. Speaker: (*To the Prime Minister*) He said that he heard the news from the Press.

The Prime Minister: He should not have repeated it in this House. He took the opportunity under the cover of this House to repeat what he said. I know it was never reported in our Press, and it must have come from his type of Press or emanated from his fertile imagination. However fertile it may be, I do not think it is fair to suggest that the Malayan troops have anything to do with the death of Patrice Lumumba. Our troops were sent there, in the first place, to do their duty and from reports which I have received and from what I have heard, the Malayan troops have done very well indeed in the Congo. The Honourable Member may be interested to know that in the Congo our troops have never fired a shot and have managed to get their way with the Congolese troops and with the Congolese people, and that is a great credit to a small nation that has responded to the call of the United Nations.

The Honourable Member may probably remember that I had spoken at some length on this particular matter on the 29th September last year in which I said that we had sent our troops in response to the resolutions adopted by the United Nations Security Council on the 14th July and the 8th August and, in particular, by the General Assembly on the 20th September. Our troops are in fact in the Congo within the terms of these resolutions and upon no other condition whatsoever. I made that quite clear, and I thought the Honourable Member might have understood it. In fact, I have reported to this House from time to time on the progress of the events in the Congo.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, on the subject matter of this debate, the withdrawal of all Belgian military and administrative personnel, if I remember rightly, the House will remember that it is one of the conditions insisted upon that Belgian military personnel and administrative personnel should be withdrawn from the Congo. In fact, I think, Honourable Members will remember that our troops surrounded some Belgians and took them into custody, but a few of the Belgians escaped. It shows from that that one of our objectives is to get the Belgians to withdraw their personnel from the country, and that we have taken very effective steps in order to satisfy this condition. In fact, from all reports, there are very few Belgians left—and those who are left are there for the good of the Congolese people; they are experts, technicians, medical people, nurses and so on, who are there to serve not the interests of the Belgians but the interests of the Congolese people, and I think they have done very well indeed; as far as they are concerned, I have no ground for complaint against them, and from the humanitarian point of view, I think, they should remain there until law, peace and order have been restored to that very unfortunate people.

The next matter is in regard to the early re-convening of the Congolese Parliament. I have made certain enquiries about this and I have received

information about the convening of the Congolese Parliament. The answer which I have managed to get reads:

"Regarding re-convening of Parliament which I have put forward my views, and also in connection with the release of political prisoners, I understand that in the Security Council's Resolution of the 20th February, it was urged that the re-convening of Parliament and the taking of necessary protective measures in that direction had been decided upon; and a permanent representative of the Federation Government expressed very strong views about this, and supported the view that the Congolese Parliament should be convened as soon as possible and that the United Nations should assist in providing the necessary condition to make it possible for Parliament to meet.

Following this, the Federation also co-sponsored a Resolution urging immediate release of all Members of Parliament and other political leaders under detention and the convening of Parliament under safe conduct and protection of the United Nations so that immediate decision may be made as to the formation of a national Government and the future constitutional structure of the Republic of the Congo in accordance with *loi fondamentale*—I do not know what that means—"This Resolution was adopted by the General Assembly: 60 in favour and 16 against with 20 abstentions."

Sir, as a result of that, I do not think that there is anything more we can do, because it is entirely left to the other countries to support this Resolution of the United Nations and to see that this Resolution is implemented. We, as a small nation could only contribute our share and our share has been most useful to the Congolese people. We have sent our soldiers and they have carried out their duty and responsibility in accordance with the instructions issued to them—they have done nothing more than that.

Now, Sir, with regard to bringing to justice the murderers of Mr. Patrice Lumumba, this is a very difficult matter for me to say here, because the purpose of the United Nations in the affairs of the Congo is merely to restore law and order in general terms. With regard to those responsible for the murder of Patrice Lumumba, I think, the Congolese people are taking the matter up themselves. As Honourable Members know, Mr. Tshombe is now under detention and, unlike the Honourable Member for Bungar himself, is kept under close guard and will not be

released. I am sure that action against him will be taken in Court, and if he is found guilty, I suppose, appropriate punishment will be meted out to him. There is nothing more I can say than that I am with him in wishing that those responsible for the death of Mr. Lumumba should be brought to justice. I think that is the positive stand which we can take and we can do no more than what we have done already.

I do not think there is anything more that I can say except, perhaps, to reply to the Honourable Member from the Opposition who has said that the Federation Government shows no interest in the affairs of the Congo. I think we do show interest. If we do not show interest in the affairs of the Congo, we would not have sent our troops. The Honourable Member will remember that at a time when things looked bad, very black indeed, for the whole of the Congo, when country after country withdrew their troops, we as a small nation were the first to respond to the call of the United Nations by sending our additional troops there, in spite of the fact that we have small troops compared with other countries; as a result of the stand we took, other countries sent their own troops—countries like India and others. As a result of that spontaneous support, the affairs in the Congo look bright and I pray God that before very long we will see that everything is restored to normalcy, and the people of the Congo will be able once again to live in peace, happiness and prosperity as we live in this country. (*Applause*).

Sir, I oppose this motion.

Enche' V. David: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the speech of the Honourable the Prime Minister drives me to the conclusion that it is not a stand taken by the Federation Government, but that it looks like a blessing on the Congolese people.

Sir, this motion was intentionally brought to this House so that the people of this country and the whole world will know what positive stand the Malayan Government has taken—it is only on this basis that this motion has been introduced.

Sir, on the allegation of the press that the Malayan troops were partly involved in the murder of Patrice Lumumba, the Members of the Government do not appreciate the point, and I must point out, Sir, that if the Malayan Government had a clear cut stand, the Malayan Government would have been responsible for safeguarding the life of Patrice Lumumba. Since there was no positive stand taken by the Government when the troops were sent to the Congo, we ourselves in this country do not know the real purpose of sending our troops, though it was stated that they were to restore peace and order. To what extent peace and order was established in the Congo is not known. However, I must point out, Sir, that the United Nations, especially in this particular case where Mr. Lumumba is concerned, had acted very partially. In fact, it had created tremendous discontentment among the Asian nations as a result of which many countries who originally sent troops later withdrew them from the Congo.

Sir, this motion if accepted would place the Malayan Government in safe hands (*Laughter*)

Mr. Speaker: Time is up. Would you like to finish it?

Enche' V. David: Yes, Sir. I will finish it. Sir, it will be safer for Malaya to accept this motion so that it will be playing safe and it will avoid repercussions from other Asian nations and it will show that the Malayan Government has really got an independent stand as it has stated so very frequently. Therefore, I hope this motion will receive the support of this House.

Question put, and negatived.

ADJOURNMENT

The Prime Minister: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that the House do now adjourn.

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

Question put and agreed to.

ADJOURNMENT SPEECH

Federal Citizenship—Certification

Enche' K. Karam Singh (Daman-sara): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the requirement of a recommender, who is a Member of Parliament or a J.P., when an application is made for a passport is now extended to an application for citizenship. Whereas the requirement in the case of the application for passport is satisfied by one year's personal knowledge of the applicant by the recommender, it requires eight years personal knowledge of the applicant by the recommender in the case of citizenship for the application to be successful. Mr. Speaker, Sir, from this it is clear that in practice it has come to be that one of the requirements of an applicant for citizenship is that he should know an M.P., J.P. or Division I Officer for eight years. This condition is impossible to satisfy in respect of our ordinary people, and I would ask the Government to remove this irregularity. I think it would be sufficient if any ordinary citizen were able to certify that an applicant has been resident for eight years in Malaya—and penal provisions can be provided for false certification.

Drought and Conditions of Living—Kuala Selangor Area

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I now go on to the second topic. I wish to bring to the attention of the Government the case of a drought stricken area in Selangor—it is the Bukit Rotan and Kampong Kuantan area of Kuala Selangor. It is drought stricken not by nature, but because those responsible have neglected to provide water for the area. In Kampong Kuantan the people have to cycle six miles to and fro to get a glass of drinking water, but the condition is worse on estates. Mr. Speaker, the estates are rich, and they make a lot of money out of the workers, but still they do not supply proper drinking water to the labourers in Kampong Kuantan and Bukit Rotan.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the estate workers there normally suffer from sores, itches and stomach disorders. When I visited one of the estates there last Sunday,

I was told by the mother of a child that her child had died because of bad water. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have brought, for the benefit of our Health Minister, this bottle of water (*holds up a bottle containing water sample*) which has about half-an-ounce of sediments, and if one bottle can have so much sediments, I am sure that when the labourers there drink the water they usually take in about one ounce of sediments every day.

Mr. Speaker: I do not think it is proper to bring that bottle. It might be used as a weapon (*Laughter*).

Enche' K. Karam Singh: For what, Sir?

Mr. Speaker: It should not have been brought into Parliament. You might throw that bottle at somebody (*Laughter*). If I had known it earlier, I would not have allowed that. Please proceed.

Enche' K. Karam Singh: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the impression we get of the estates in Bukit Rotan and Kampong Kuantan is that of a backyard of a scrap collecting centre. The lines are dirty and pre-historic and there are no sanitary provisions at all. The drains are dirty and full of mosquitoes. Sir, the agencies and estate managements in these areas have no right to reduce the living quarters of estate labourers to the state of a choultry at sufferance. The labourers provide a lot of profits for the management, the agencies and the shareholders, and they are entitled to better living quarters. Mr. Speaker, Sir, the responsibility of employers extends to guaranteeing proper living conditions for the labourers. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would appeal to the Government to look into this matter and make those estate agencies and managements responsible by legislation to discharge their sanitary and other obligations to the labourers.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I also appeal to the Government to safeguard old estate labourers by making legislative provision for old age pensions to be paid by estates to employees, and also to

safeguard estate labourers from unreasonable and arbitrary sacking. Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is the duty of this Government to look after its citizens, as for every remediable difficulty that is not remedied the Government is responsible. I urge the Government to wake up even at this late hour (*Laughter*) to save the estate labourers of Kampong Kuantan and Bukit Rotan from their bad living conditions. Thank you.

Mr. Speaker: Sergeant-at-arms, remove that bottle containing water (*Laughter*). (*The bottle is removed*).

The Minister of the Interior (Dato' Dr. Ismail): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to reply to that part of the observation made by the Honourable Member which concerns my Ministry. I do not consider that the Honourable Member is fully aware, even at this late hour, of the large number of persons who can give certificates required in this connection and I would particularly refer him to my written reply to the question put down on this subject by the Honourable Enche' Lee Seck Fun. In order, however, that the matter may be made crystal clear, as the water he showed to the House, I will, with your permission, read the list of the persons who may give testimonials:

A Member of Parliament, a Member of the State Assembly, a Member of the Municipal Council, a Town Council or a Local Council;

Magistrate, Justice of the Peace, Advocate and Solicitor, Notary Public, Commissioner of Oaths, Registered Medical Practitioner, Bank Manager, Chartered, Incorporated or Certified Accountant; or

Government or Municipal Officer in one of the following Government categories or their Municipal equivalents:

Officers of Division I or II (e.g., Senior Officer or a member of the highest grade of the Clerical and Technical Services), Health Inspector of Grade I or above; or

Government officer in one of the following categories:

Penghulus, Teachers, Chief Clerks of Land and District Offices, Land Bailiffs, Settlement Officers, Police Inspectors.

Now, Sir, we have no wish to make difficulties in this matter, but I think it must be admitted that the list is a very comprehensive one and I cannot really believe that any person cannot

find some referee from the various categories I have mentioned to give the certificate required. Consequently, Sir, as I have already indicated in my reply to the Honourable Mr. Lee Seck Fun, I do not consider there is any reason to extend the list further.

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

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I was indeed surprised that the Honourable Member for Damansara has urged Government to bring in legislation for the purposes he mentioned. I would remind him, or he should know, being a member of the legal profession, that legislation has been in existence for many years covering this subject, and that is the Labour Code (Cap. 154), which deals with such things as water supply, sanitation and health facilities for labourers. I can assure the House that the Labour Ministry is enforcing this legislation, while the Health Ministry is responsible for providing the required technical advice and visits to these estates. Health Ministry officials have made many visits—in fact for the whole coastal estates of Selangor for the first six months, or, at least, up-to-date in this year, a total of 133 visits have been made. As far as water supply for drinking, cooking and bathing purposes is concerned on these estates, the Health officers have found that the supply is satisfactory, but as an additional precaution we have recommended that the water be boiled before consumption. If the Honourable Member would be good enough to let me know exactly from where he took the water sample which he has shown us, perhaps we can investigate further. In fact, from the information given to me by my officers, the water supplied has been found to be satisfactory after laboratory tests and even then we have made recommendations to the estate management for further improving the quality of the water supply; and there is in the Government programme a plan to expand the P.W.D. water mains so as to provide piped water supply to these estates.

The Honourable Member also mentioned about diseases. It is interesting,

because he said a child died because of drinking bad water. According to our statistical information, as far as diseases that are caused by unwholesome water supply or water-borne diseases is concerned, there is no evidence of this on the estates mentioned by the Honourable Member. During this year, there have been no cases such as dysentery, enteric fever, cholera, or any other water-borne diseases on these estates—in point of fact, the general health of the workers

and their families on these estates can be considered to be very satisfactory. For example, the death rate among them was 3.8 per thousand in 1960, and this compares, I should say, very favourably with the national figure of 9.7 per thousand. As regards living quarters, there has been great improvement in their living accommodation and quarters on these estates, and more is being done.

House adjourned at 10.45 p.m.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

Secondary Schools

1. Enche' Aziz bin Ishak bertanya kepada Menteri Pelajaran berapa-kah bilangan Sekolah² Menengah (a) Melayu, (b) China, dan (c) yang lain² dalam Persekutuan Tanah Melayu.

The Minister of Education (Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Haji Talib): Pada masa sekarang ada tiga jenis Sekolah² Menengah ia-itu: Sekolah² Menengah yang mendapat bantuan penoh, Sekolah² Menengah yang mendapat sa-paroh bantuan dan Sekolah² Menengah Bebas. Pada masa ini, tidak ada Sekolah² Menengah Melayu tetapi ada sa-banyak 234 buah darjah² Menengah yang menggunakan bahasa Melayu sa-bagai bahasa penghantar yang di-tempatkan pada beberapa buah sekolah di-sekitar tanah ayer. Bilangan Sekolah² Menengah yang bahasa penghantar-nya bahasa China ia-lah 132 buah, 22 daripada-nya di-beri bantuan penoh 38 buah daripada-nya mendapat sa-paroh bantuan dan 72 buah Sekolah² Bebas (termasuk Sekolah² Tinggi). Kesemua-nya bilangan Sekolah² yang menggunakan bahasa Inggeris sa-bagai bahasa penghantar-nya ia-lah 302 buah, 170 daripada-nya mendapat bantuan penoh, satu mendapat sa-paroh bantuan dan 131 Sekolah² Bebas. Bilangan Sekolah² Menengah Bebas yang menggunakan bahasa Tamil sa-bagai bahasa penghantar-nya ia-lah dua dan tidak ada sekolah jenis ini yang mendapat bantuan dari Kerajaan.

Language Institute trained Teachers

2. Che' Khadijah binti Mohd. Sidek bertanya kepada Menteri Pelajaran akan sebab-nya mengapa guru² lepasan Maktab Perguruan Bahasa di-hantar ka-Sekolah² jenis Kebangsaan sahaja dan tidak ka-Sekolah Kebangsaan.

Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Haji Talib: Yang sa-benar-nya tidak-lah betul di-katakan ia-itu guru² yang tamat

latehan di-Maktab Perguruan Bahasa itu di-hantar hanya ka-Sekolah² Jenis Umum sahaja. Daripada dua jenis guru dari sekolah² yang memakai bahasa Melayu sa-bagai bahasa penghantar-nya yang di-beri latehan di-Maktab ini, guru² yang di-beri latehan penoh sa-lama dua tahun di-Maktab Perguruan Bahasa ada-lah di-hantar sama ada jadi guru bahasa dan perkara² 'am dalam darjah² menengah yang menggunakan bahasa Melayu atau sa-bagai Guru Bahasa Kebangsaan di-Sekolah² Jenis Umum.

Bagi menjalankan chadangan dalam penyata Jawatan-Kuasa Pelajaran tahun 1956 berkenaan dengan mengajar Bahasa Kebangsaan di-sekolah² yang mendapat bantuan, guru² Melayu lain² yang sudah ada latehan, di-beri kursus khas sa-lama satu tahun dalam pelajaran mengajar Bahasa Kebangsaan dan guru² ini di-hantar ka-Sekolah² Jenis Umum.

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

Insurance Companies

3. Enche' Lee Seck Fun asks the Minister of Finance to state the following:

- (a) The number of Insurance Companies registered each year commencing from 1957 to the end of April, 1961.
- (b) The names and addresses of these registered Insurance Companies.

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

- (a) Number of Insurance Companies registered:

1957 ...	6 companies
1958 ...	5 ..
1959 ...	9 ..
1960 ...	7 ..
up to 30-4-61 ...	16 ..
Total ...	43 ..

(b) Names and addresses of registered Insurance Companies:

(i) *Foreign Insurance Companies—*

Name of Company	Date of Registration	Local Address
1. Life Insurance Corporation of India	18- 1-57	Oriental Building, 32 Mountbatten Road, Kuala Lumpur
2. The Nanyang Insurance Co., Ltd. ...	26- 3-57	44 Pudu Road, Kuala Lumpur
3. Overseas Union Insurance Ltd. ...	13- 4-57	2 The Embankment, Kuala Lumpur
4. The People's Insurance Co. of Malaya Ltd.	8- 8-57	Room 106 The Selangor Kwang Tung Association Building, 44 Pudu Road, Kuala Lumpur
5. The Orion Insurance Co., Ltd. ...	27- 8-57	Room 408, 4th Floor, 174 Batu Road, Kuala Lumpur
6. The Eastern United Assurance Corp. Ltd.	8-11-57	6th Floor, Great Eastern Life Building, 44 Ampang Road, Kuala Lumpur
7. Welfare Insurance Co., Ltd.	28-1- 58	Robinson Building, Mountbatten Road, Kuala Lumpur
8. The Ceylon Insurance Co., Ltd. ...	18- 7-59	M.C.A. Building, 67 Ampang Road, Kuala Lumpur
9. The Tokio Marine and Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.	24- 1-58	The Oversea Assurance Corporation, 5 Malacca Street, Singapore
10. Hercules Insurance Co., Ltd.	10-12-58	16-B Boat Quay, Singapore
11. The State Assurance Co., Ltd. ...	1- 2-61	Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Chambers, Kuala Lumpur
12. Amsterdam London Verzekering Maatschappij, N.V.	6- 1-59	2 The Embankment, Kuala Lumpur
13. The Hindusthan General Insurance Society Ltd.	13- 2-59	28 Mountbatten Road, Kuala Lumpur
14. The National Fire and General Insurance Co., Ltd.	14- 7-59	152 Sungei Besi Road, Kuala Lumpur
15. The Industrial and Commercial Insurance Co., Ltd.	27- 8-59	1st Floor, M.C.A. Building, Ampang Road, Kuala Lumpur
16. Sterling General Insurance Co., Ltd.	26- 4-58	P. Box 1517, Singapore
17. Nippon Fire and Marine Insurance Co., Ltd.	5- 4-61	C/o The Public Insurance Co. Ltd., 50 Klyne Street, Kuala Lumpur

(ii) *Local Insurance Companies registered in the Federation—*

Name of Company	Date of Incorporation	Registered Office
1. Local 3341 Ban Chuan Pak Leng Co., Ltd.	23-12-58	1 Sultan Lane, Kuala Lumpur
2. Local 3319 Kinta Insurance Co., Ltd.	12- 3-59	154 Jalan Pasir Puteh, Ipoh
3. Local 3494 Peng Min Insurance Co., Ltd.	2- 7-59	259 Kimberly Street, Penang
4. Local 3559 United Malayan Insurance Co., Ltd.	1-10-59	5th Floor, Lee Yen Lian Building, Kuala Lumpur
5. Local 3605 The Great Eastern Life Assurance Co., Ltd. (Formerly known as Nam Tai Insurance Co., Ltd.)	22-12-59	162 Jalan Pasir Puteh, Ipoh
6. Local 3662 Poh Sin Insurance Co., Ltd.	20- 2-60	1 Jalan Toh Puan Chah, Ipoh
7. Local 3668 Cathay Insurance (Malaya) Ltd.	26- 3-60	29-33 Lau Ek Ching Street, Ipoh
8. Local 3703 Metro Enterprise Ltd. ...	2- 2-60	98 Jalan Yang Kelsom, Ipoh
9. Local 3849 Southern Territories Assurance Co., Ltd.	11- 8-60	11 Sultan Lane, Kuala Lumpur

Name of Company	Date of Incorporation	Registered Office
10. Local 3906 Popular Enterprise Ltd. ...	6- 9-60	Room 401, Kwong Thong Assurance Building, Kuala Lumpur
11. Local 3943 Peace Insurance Co., Ltd.	10-10-60	26 Laxamana Road, Ipoh
12. Local 3933 Sinmah Insurance Co., Ltd. (Formerly known as Great Wall Enterprise Ltd.)	26-11-60	172-174 Jalan Pasir Puteh, Ipoh
13. Local 4053 Universal Insurance Co., Ltd.	12- 1-61	Istana Bank, Klang
14. Local 3996 Mah Pong Insurance Co., Ltd.	2- 2-61	30 Foch Avenue (1st Floor), Kuala Lumpur
15. Local 3971 Venhen Assurance Co., Ltd.	3- 2-61	17 Pudu Lane, Kuala Lumpur
16. Local 4002 The Malayan Life and General Assurance Co., Ltd.	28- 1-61	142 Batu Road, Kuala Lumpur
17. Local 4102 Kong Wah Corporation Ltd.	1- 3-61	3 Jalan Toh Puan Chah, Ipoh
18. Local 4105 Merdeka Insurance Co., Ltd.	4- 3-61	37 Campbell Street, Penang
19. Local 4112 Northern Malaya Insurance Co., Ltd.	22- 3-61	98 Jalan Yang Kelsom, Ipoh
20. Local 4167 Min Sang Assurance Co., Ltd.	12- 5-61	113 Beach Street, Penang
21. Local 4171 Billion Insurance Co., Ltd.	12- 5-61	157 Jalan Pasir Puteh, Ipoh
22. Local 4180 Sea Hoi Insurance Co., Ltd.	12- 5-61	116 Batu Road, Kuala Lumpur
23. Local 4149 Golden Wall Insurance Co., Ltd.	24- 5-61	157 Jalan Pasir Puteh, Ipoh
24. Local 4111 Chun Cheong Insurance Co., Ltd.	24- 5-61	25 Jalan Tokong, Pasir Puteh, Ipoh
25. Local 4179 Fair Insurance Co., Ltd. ...	24- 5-61	91 Jalan Yang Kelsom, Ipoh
26. Local 4181 Peninsula Insurance Co., Ltd.	30- 5-61	67 Kampar Road, Ipoh

MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE

Assistance from Social and Welfare Services Lotteries Board

4. Enche' Ahmad bin Arshad bertanya kepada Menteri Kesihatan dan Kebajikan Masyarakat berapa-kah bilangan masjid², gereja², surau² dan dewan masyarakat dalam Persekutuan Tanah Melayu yang telah menerima bantuan daripada Lembaga Loteri Perkhidmatan Masyarakat dalam tahun 1960.

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

Bilangan masjid², gereja², surau² dan dewan² masyarakat yang telah mendapat bantuan daripada Lembaga Loteri Perkhidmatan Masyarakat dalam tahun 1960 ia-lah seperti berikut:

Masjid	...	...	141 buah
Gereja	...	...	tiada
Surau	...	...	158 „
Dewan Masyarakat	...	...	45 „

T. B. Wards and Nurses' Hostel, Tanjong Malim

5. Enche' Lee Seck Fun asks the Minister of Health and Social Welfare to state whether the T.B. wards and the Nurses' Hostel for Tanjong Malim will be constructed before the end of 1961.

Dato' Ong Yoke Lin: Provisions of \$80,000 for the construction of a T.B. ward and \$100,000 for a Nurses' Hostel at Tanjong Malim Hospital have been made in the 1961 Development Estimates. It is expected that the work will commence later this year and will be completed next year.

Dental Clinic, Tanjong Malim

6. Enche' Lee Seck Fun asks the Minister of Health and Social Welfare to state when will the Tanjong Malim Dental Clinic Building be constructed on the site already available.

Dato' Ong Yoke Lin: A suitable site for the Tanjong Malim Dental Clinic has been found and application for

its alienation has been submitted to the Collector of Land Revenue. In the meantime permission to occupy the land is being sought. It is expected that the construction of the Dental Clinic will commence some time this year and can only be completed in 1962.

Telephone Booths in Hospitals

7. Enche' Lee Seck Fun asks the Minister of Health and Social Welfare to state whether he is considering to have Telephone booths in all hospitals throughout the Federation of Malaya.

Dato' Ong Yoke Lin: It is the Government's policy to provide "call offices" in hospital grounds wherever a real public need exists.

MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR

CITIZENSHIP

Persons qualified to certify length of residence

8. Enche' Lee Seck Fun asks the Minister of the Interior to state whether he is considering accepting signatures of Presidents of Registered Political Parties, Associations and Unions verifying applicants' length of residence in the country when applying for Federal Citizenship Certificates.

The Minister of the Interior (Dato' Dr. Ismail bin Dato' Abdul Rahman): Documentary evidence of residence in the Federation constitutes an important factor when considering an application for citizenship and consequently certificates from persons who are not easily identifiable are unacceptable. In accordance with a directive issued by the Commissioner of National Registration the following persons may give certificates or testimonials relating to evidence of residence in the Federation in connection with applications under Articles 16, 17 and 19 of the Constitution—

A Member of Parliament, a Member of the State Assembly, a Member of the Municipal Council, a Town Council or a Local Council;

Magistrate, Justice of the Peace, Advocate and Solicitor, Notary Public,

Commissioner of Oaths, Registered Medical Practitioner, Bank Manager, Chartered, Incorporated or Certified Accountant; or

Government or Municipal Officer in one of the following Government categories or their Municipal equivalents:

Officers of Division I or II (e.g. Senior Officer or a member of the highest grade of the Clerical and Technical Services), Health Inspector of Grade I or above; or

Government officer in one of the following categories:

Penghulus, Teachers, Chief Clerks of Land and District Offices, Land Bailiffs, Settlement Officers, Police Inspectors.

It is not considered necessary to extend this list further.

Registration Centre, Kampar

9. Enche' Chan Yoon Onn asks the Minister of the Interior to state whether he is aware that application forms for citizenship are constantly in short supply at the Registration Centre in Kampar, and if so, what steps he is taking to improve the supply of these forms.

Dato' Dr. Ismail bin Dato' Abdul Rahman: The demand for these forms has been heavy but new supplies are now available and have been distributed to all citizenship offices, including Kampar.

Delay in Registration Centres

10. Enche' Chan Yoon Onn asks the Minister of the Interior if he is aware that there is always delay in replying by State and Federation Registration Centres to letters from applicants for citizenship or for amendments of certificates of citizenship, and if so, to state what steps he is taking to deal with the situation.

Dato' Dr. Ismail bin Dato' Abdul Rahman: The offices in question are working under heavy pressure, but every endeavour is being made to provide an efficient service to the public.

MINISTRY OF INTERNAL SECURITY

"C" Company, No. 8 Police Field Force,
Ipoh

11. Enche' Ahmad Boestamam bertanya kepada Menteri Keselamatan Dalam Negeri ada-kah sampai kepengetahuan-nya ia-itu ahli² Pasokan No. 8 Polis Pasokan Hutan "C" Company yang baharu² ini di-perentahkan bertugas menjadi "escort" orang² darat yang mengangkut ration dari "Dropping Zone" di-sempadan Perak-Siam, telah di-perintah mengangkut ration itu ka-Kampong Hala dalam kawasan Siam lebeh kurang empat batu jaoh-nya, manakala orang² darat itu tidak mahu mengangkut-nya. Sakira-nya beliau sedar, ada-kah kerja mengangkut ration² itu jadi sa-bahagian daripada tugas Pasokan Polis Hutan; sakira-nya beliau tidak sedar akan hal ini, ada-kah dapat beliau menjalankan penyiasatan atas-nya, dan sakira-nya mustahak, apa-kah langkah Kerajaan untuk mengelakkan kejadian yang sa-rupa itu supaya jangan berulang sa-kali lagi.

The Minister of Internal Security (Dato' Dr. Ismail bin Dato' Abdul Rahman): Sememang-nya benar ia-itu anggota² "C" Company Pasokan Polis Hutan No. 8, pada masa yang di-sebutkan oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat itu, telah di-kehendaki menerima dan membawa barang² chatuan yang di-jatuhkan dari kapal terbang untuk pasokan² yang mengambil bahagian di-dalam sa-suatu gerakan ia-lah sa-bahagian daripada kewajipan mereka dalam apa² gerakan. Lazim jua bagi pasokan² keselamatan membawa barang² chatuan apabila di-kehendaki. Tugas yang di-berikan kepada "C" Company Pasokan Polis Hutan No. 8, itu ia-lah sa-bahagian daripada kerja mustahak dalam gerakan ini. Usaha² telah di-jalankan bagi menchari orang² asli membantu mengurangkan penat lelah anggota² yang kena bekerja lama dalam sa-suatu gerakan tetapi apabila tidak dapat orang² asli maka anggota² "C" Company itu telah menjalankan kewajipan mereka di-dalam gerakan ini dengan tidak di-bantu oleh orang lain.

12. Enche' Ahmad Boestamam bertanya kepada Menteri Keselamatan

Dalam Negeri ada-kah sampai kepada pengetahuan beliau ia-itu ahli² Pasokan Polis Hutan No. 8 "C" Company tidak di-beri layanan yang sama; akibat-nya P.C. 907 manakala meninggal anak laki²-nya pada 4 haribulan March, 1961, dan P.C. 24483 manakala isteri-nya telah di-shaki mendapat sakit otak, terpaksa pulang ka-kampong mereka dengan sendiri-nya, sedang P.C. 3095 manakala meninggal ayah-nya pada 11 haribulan March, 1961, telah di-berikan naik Helicopter yang di-panggil khas untuk menerbangkan-nya. Sakira-nya beliau sedar, apa-kah langkah Kerajaan untuk membetulkan layanan yang tidak sama ini, dan sakira-nya beliau tidak sedar, ada-kah beliau dapat menjalankan penyiasatan atas perkara ini.

Dato' Dr. Ismail bin Dato' Abdul Rahman: Tidak benar di-katakan ia-itu anggota² "C" Company Pasokan Polis Hutan No. 8 tidak di-beri layanan yang sama. Ketiga² anggota Polis yang di-sebutkan itu telah di-tolong sa-berapa dapat di-tolong, dalam keadaan menjalankan gerakan yang serba-serbi-nya susah.

Cherita yang sa-benar-nya, apabila di-terima perkhabaran tentang kematian anak P.C. 907 dan keuzoran isteri P.C. 24483, kedua² orang mata² ini telah di-tolong supaya dapat balek ka-kampong masing² dengan sa-berapa segera-nya. Ketua pasokan mereka telah berkira hendak menghantar mata² ini dengan tidak berlengah lagi ka-Pangkalan (Fort) yang hampir sa-kali, dan dari Pangkalan sana hendak di-hantar dengan perahu motor ka-Grik. Di-Grik telah di-sediakan kereta untuk mereka balek ka-kampong masing².

Tidak benar di-katakan ia-itu sa-buah kapal terbang helicopter telah di-panggil khas untuk membawa P.C. 3095 balek ka-kampong-nya. Helicopter ini telah di-panggil untuk membawa keluar sa-orang yang telah chedera dari kawasan gerakan itu. Oleh kerana dalam Helicopter itu ada tempat kosong, tempat kosong itu telah di-berikan kepada P.C. 3095 untuk menolong dia balek ka-kampong-nya dengan sa-berapa segera yang boleh.

PRIME MINISTER'S DEPARTMENT

Radio Malaya

13. Dato' Mohamed Hanifah bin Abdul Ghani bertanya kepada Perdana Menteri akan sebab-nya Radio Malaya menggunakan perkataan "Radio Malaya" pada permulaan dan penghabisan tiap² ranchangan, dan tidak perkataan "Persekutuan Tanah Melayu".

The Prime Minister: Nama panggilan "Radio Malaya" ini rata sa-dunia di-ketahui orang dan di-pakai dalam ke-empat² ranchangan bahasa (Melayu, Inggeris, China dan India) yang ada di-siarkan sekarang ini semenjak tertuboh-nya Jabatan Siaran Radio pada tahun 1946. "Radio Tanah Melayu" memang-lah terjemahan yang tepat sekali dalam bahasa Melayu-nya bagi "Radio Malaya". Perkara menukarkan nama panggilan ini sedang di-timbangkan.

Judges' Emoluments

14. Enche' K. Karam Singh asks the Prime Minister to state the following:

- (a) What are the total emoluments and allowances of expatriate Judges and Judges who are Malayan Citizens.
- (b) What is the reason for the difference of emoluments and allowances.
- (c) When will this anomaly be remedied.

The Prime Minister:

- (a) The total emoluments and allowances of expatriate

Judges and Judges who are Malayan citizens are as follows:

- (i) *Salary:* The same for expatriate or Malayan citizens:

Chief Justice ... \$2,570 p.m.
Judges of Appeal 2,050 p.m.
Puisne Judge ... 1,970 p.m.

- (ii) *Cost of Living Allowance:* The same for expatriate or Malayan citizens. The allowance depends on the marital circumstances and the number of dependent children of the Judges concerned.

- (iii) *Expatriation Pay:* Payable to expatriate Judges only.

\$280 p.m.—if single.

380 p.m.—if married with no dependent children.

480 p.m.—if married with dependent children.

- (b) The difference is only in the expatriation pay which falls within the terms of service of the expatriate Judges and in keeping with service principle as agreed to in the London Agreement, 1959.
- (c) The differential allowance being a part of the terms of service can hardly be regarded as an anomaly. This will cease when the last expatriate Judge has retired from the service.