



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

Fourth Session of the First Dewan Ra'ayat

Monday, 25th June, 1962

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 Minister of Internal Security and Minister of the Interior,
DATO' DR. ISMAIL BIN DATO' HAJI ABDUL RAHMAN, P.M.N.
(Johore Timor).
- .. the Minister of Finance, ENCHE' TAN SIEW SIN, J.P.
(Melaka Tengah).
- .. the Minister of Works, Posts and Telecommunications,
DATO' V. T. SAMBANTHAN, P.M.N. (Sungei Siput).
- .. the Minister of Agriculture and Co-operatives,
ENCHE' ABDUL AZIZ BIN ISHAK (Kuala Langat).
- .. the Minister of Transport, DATO' HAJI SARDON BIN
HAJI JUBIR, P.M.N. (Pontian Utara).
- .. the Minister of Commerce and Industry and Minister of
Health and Social Welfare, ENCHE' MOHAMED KHIR BIN JOHARI
(Kedah Tengah).
- .. the Minister of Labour, ENCHE' BAHAMAN BIN SAMSUDIN
(Kuala Pilah).
- .. the Minister of Education, ENCHE' ABDUL RAHMAN BIN HAJI
TALIB (Kuantan).
- .. the Assistant Minister of Education, ENCHE' ABDUL HAMID
KHAN BIN HAJI SAKHAWAT ALI KHAN, J.M.N., J.P.
(Batang Padang).
- .. the Assistant Minister of Rural Development,
TUAN HAJI ABDUL KHALID BIN AWANG OSMAN
(Kota Star Utara).
- .. the Assistant Minister of Commerce and Industry,
ENCHE' CHEAH THEAM SWEE (Bukit Bintang).
- .. the Assistant Minister of the Interior, ENCHE' MOHAMED
ISMAIL BIN MOHAMED YUSOF (Jerai).
- .. ENCHE' ABDUL GHANI BIN ISHAK, A.M.N. (Melaka Utara).
- .. ENCHE' ABDUL RAUF BIN A. RAHMAN (Krian Laut).

- The Honourable ENCHE' ABDUL SAMAD BIN OSMAN (Sungei Patani).
- .. TUAN HAJI ABDULLAH BIN HAJI ABDUL RAOF
(Kuala Kangsar).
- .. TUAN HAJI ABDULLAH BIN HAJI MOHD. SALLEH, A.M.N., P.I.S.
(Segamat Utara).
- .. TUAN HAJI AHMAD BIN ABDULLAH (Kota Bharu Hilir).
- .. ENCHE' AHMAD BIN ARSHAD, A.M.N. (Muar Utara).
- .. ENCHE' AHMAD BOESTAMAM (Setapak).
- .. ENCHE' AHMAD BIN MOHAMED SHAH, S.M.J.
(Johore Bahru Barat).
- .. TUAN HAJI AHMAD BIN SAAID (Seberang Utara).
- .. ENCHE' AHMAD BIN HAJI YUSOF, P.J.K. (Krian Darat).
- .. TUAN HAJI AZAHARI BIN HAJI IBRAHIM (Kubang Pasu Barat).
- .. ENCHE' AZIZ BIN ISHAK (Muar Dalam).
- .. DR. BURHANUDDIN BIN MOHD. NOOR (Besut).
- .. ENCHE' CHAN CHONG WEN, A.M.N. (Kluang Selatan).
- .. ENCHE' CHAN SIANG SUN (Bentong).
- .. ENCHE' CHAN SWEE HO (Ulu Kinta).
- .. ENCHE CHAN YOON ONN (Kampar).
- .. ENCHE' CHIN SEE YIN (Seremban Timor).
- .. ENCHE' V. DAVID (Bungsar).
- .. DATIN FATIMAH BINTI HAJI HASHIM, P.M.N.
(Jitra-Padang Terap).
- .. ENCHE' HAMZAH BIN ALANG, A.M.N. (Kapar).
- .. ENCHE' HANAFI BIN MOHD. YUNUS, A.M.N. (Kulim Utara).
- .. ENCHE' HARUN BIN ABDULLAH, A.M.N. (Baling).
- .. ENCHE' HARUN BIN PILUS (Trengganu Tengah).
- .. TUAN HAJI HASAN ADLI BIN HAJI ARSHAD
(Kuala Trengganu Utara).
- .. TUAN HAJI HASSAN BIN HAJI AHMAD (Tumpat).
- .. ENCHE' HASSAN BIN MANSOR (Melaka Selatan).
- .. ENCHE' HUSSEIN BIN TO' MUDA HASSAN (Raub).
- .. ENCHE' HUSSEIN BIN MOHD. NOORDIN, A.M.N., P.J.K.
(Parit).
- .. TUAN HAJI HUSSAIN RAHIMI BIN HAJI SAMAN
(Kota Bharu Hulu).
- .. ENCHE' IBRAHIM BIN ABDUL RAHMAN (Seberang Tengah).
- .. ENCHE' ISMAIL BIN IDRIS (Penang Selatan).
- .. ENCHE' ISMAIL BIN HAJI KASSIM (Kuala Trengganu Selatan).
- .. ENCHE' KANG KOCK SENG (Batu Pahat).
- .. CHE' KHADIJAH BINTI MOHD. SIDEK (Dungun).
- .. ENCHE' KHONG KOK YAT (Batu Gajah).
- .. ENCHE' LEE SECK FUN (Tanjong Malim).
- .. ENCHE' LEE SIOK YEW, A.M.N. (Sepang).
- .. ENCHE' LIM JOO KONG, J.P. (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 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).
- .. ENCHE' OTHMAN BIN ABDULLAH, A.M.N. (Perlis Utara).
- .. TUAN HAJI REDZA BIN HAJI MOHD. SAID (Rembau-Tampin).
- .. ENCHE' SEAH TENG NGIAB (Muar Pantai).
- .. ENCHE' D. R. SEENIVASAGAM (Ipoh).
- .. ENCHE' S. P. SEENIVASAGAM (Menglembu).
- .. TUAN SYED HASHIM BIN SYED AJAM, A.M.N., P.J.K. (Sabak Bernam).
- .. TUAN SYED JA'AFAR BIN HASAN ALBAR, J.M.N. (Johor Tenggara).
- .. ENCHE' TAJUDIN BIN ALI, P.J.K. (Larut Utara).
- .. 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 MUSTAPHA BIN HAJI ALI (Kelantan Hilir).
- .. WAN SULAIMAN BIN WAN TAM, P.J.K. (Kota Star Selatan).
- .. WAN YAHYA BIN HAJI WAN MOHAMED (Kemaman).
- .. ENCHE' YAHYA BIN HAJI AHMAD (Bagan Datoh).
- .. ENCHE' YEOH TAT BENG (Bruas).
- .. ENCHE' YONG WOO MING (Sitiawan).
- .. PUAN 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 the Deputy Prime Minister, Minister of Defence and Minister of Rural Development, TUN HAJI ABDUL RAZAK BIN DATO' HUSSAIN, S.M.N. (Pekan).
- .. DATO' SULEIMAN BIN DATO' HAJI ABDUL RAHMAN, P.M.N. (Minister without Portfolio) (Muar Selatan) (*On leave*).

- The Honourable DATO' ONG YOKE LIN, P.M.N. (Minister without Portfolio)
(Ulu Selangor) (*On leave*).
- .. the Assistant Minister of Labour, ENCHE'
V. MANICKAVASAGAM, J.M.N., P.J.K. (Klang).
- .. ENCHE' GEH CHONG KEAT (Penang Utara).
- .. ENCHE' K. KARAM SINGH (Damansara).
- .. ENCHE' LEE SAN CHOON (Kluang Utara).
- .. ENCHE' LIM KEAN SIEW (Dato Kramat).
- .. ENCHE' MOHAMED DAHARI BIN HAJI MOHD. ALI
(Kuala Selangor).
- .. NIK MAN BIN NIK MOHAMED (Pasir Mas Hilir).
- .. ENCHE' QUEK KAI DONG, J.P. (Seremban Barat).
- .. TUAN SYED ESA BIN ALWEE, J.M.N., S.M.J., P.I.S.
(Batu Pahat Dalam).
- .. ENCHE' TAN CHENG BEE, J.P. (Bagan).
- .. ENCHE' TAN KEE GAK (Bandar Melaka).

IN ATTENDANCE:

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

PRAYERS

(Mr. Speaker *in the Chair*)

ANNOUNCEMENTS BY
MR. SPEAKER

THE YANG DI-PERTUAN
AGONG'S REPLY TO ADDRESS

Mr. Speaker: Ahli² Yang Berhormat, saya telah menerima perutusan bertarikh 4 haribulan May, 1962, daripada Duli Yang Maha Mulia Seri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agong: Saya bachakan perutusan itu.

“Warakaul-ikhlas walmuhibbah ia-itu 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., Yang di-Pertua Dewan Ra‘ayat Persekutuan Tanah Melayu, yang ada beristerihatul-khair pada masa ini di-bandar Kuala Lumpur, dengan beberapa selamat dan kesejahteraan-nya.

Wa ba‘adah, ahwal Beta ma‘alumkan bahawa warkah Dato’ yang bertarikh 3 haribulan May, 1962, menyembahkan ucapan terima kaseh Dewan Ra‘ayat kepada Beta itu telah selamat-

lah Beta terima dengan sukachita-nya. Beta mengucapkan terima kaseh ber-banyak² kepada Dato’ dan sakalian Ahli Dewan Ra‘ayat atas ingatan muhibbah dan ikhlas yang telah di-sembahkan itu.

Demikian-lah sahaja Beta ma‘alumkan di-sudahi dengan salam ta’ zim jua, ada-nya.”

THE HONOURABLE DATO' ONG
YOKE LIN, P.M.N.—LEAVE

Mr. Speaker: Saya hendak ma‘alumkan kepada Majlis ini bahawa mengikut kuat-kuasa yang telah di-berikan kepada saya di-dalam suatu usul yang telah di-luluskan oleh Majlis ini pada 25 haribulan April, 1961, saya telah membenarkan chuti di-bawah Artikul 52 Undang² Tuboh Perlembagaan kepada Yang Berhormat Dato’ Ong Yoke Lin sa-lama dua puluh bulan.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

Mr. Speaker: Saya hendak ma‘alumkan lagi ia-itu saya telah menerima suatu perutusan yang bertarikh 7 haribulan May, 1962, daripada Yang di-Pertua, Dewan Negara, berkenaan dengan perkara² yang tertentu yang telah di-hantar oleh Majlis ini minta di-persetujukan oleh Dewan Negara. Sekarang saya perentahkan

Setia-Usaha Majlis ini membachakan perutusan itu kepada Majlis ini.

(The Clerk reads the Message)

“Mr. Speaker,

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

1. to amend the Interpretation and General Clauses Ordinance, 1948;
2. to provide for the coming into operation of sections 1 to 7, 9, 11 and 12 of the War Risks (Goods) Insurance Fund (Winding-up) Act, 1961;
3. to apply sums out of the Consolidated Fund for additional expenditure for the service of the years 1961 and 1962 and to appropriate such sums for certain purposes;
4. to make provision for the treatment for income tax purposes of contributions and repayments under the Tin Control (Buffer Stock) Regulations, and to make other amendments of the law relating to income tax;
5. to authorise the payment of all sums, raised by lotteries under the Social and Welfare Services Lotteries Board Ordinance, 1950, into the Consolidated Fund, to provide for payment out of that Fund of equivalent sums for purposes specified in that Ordinance, to vary the provisions of the said Ordinance and to provide for matters incident thereto.

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

ASSENT TO BILLS PASSED

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

The Incorporation (State Legislatures Competency) Bill, 1962.

The Redemptorist Fathers (Incorporation) Bill, 1962.

The Interpretation and General Clauses (Amendment) Bill, 1962.

The Act No. 38 of 1961 (Commencement) Bill, 1962.

The Supplementary Supply (1961 and 1962) Bill, 1962.

The Income Tax Bill, 1962.

The Social and Welfare Services Lotteries Board Bill, 1962.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

Mr. Speaker: Ahli² Yang Berhormat, saya hendak ma'alumkan kepada Majlis ini ia-itu saya telah menerima suatu perutusan bertarikh 7 haribulan May, 1962, daripada Yang di-Pertua, Dewan Negara, mema'alumkan ia-itu Majlis Dewan Negara telah meluluskan satu Rang Undang² dan menghantarkan 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 Bill:

to regulate the publication of reports of judicial proceedings in such manner as to prevent injury to public morals,

and transmit it to the House of Representatives for its concurrence.

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

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Admittance to Government Hospitals of Confinement Cases

1. Enche' V. David asks the Minister of Health and Social Welfare to state whether it is the policy of the Government not to admit into the hospital women who are expecting their fourth child, and if so, to give the reason therefor.

The Minister of Health and Social Welfare (Enche' Mohamed Khir Johari): Mr. Speaker, Sir, maternity

cases following a normal first delivery are, up to the fourth pregnancy, usually free from complications. It is therefore not considered necessary for confinements between the second and fourth pregnancies to be conducted in hospital. This, incidentally, is the common medical practice. Domiciliary midwifery services are available in many areas of the country, both urban and rural. It is the policy to encourage the public to make full use of these services and thus have confinements at home, particularly in those cases which ante-natal reports indicate to be normal.

Abnormal deliveries, maternity emergencies and complications, whether of second, fourth or other pregnancies, are never denied admission into maternity units.

The maternity units throughout the country are required to reserve about 10 per cent of the available beds for the admission of first, fifth and subsequent pregnancies as well as maternity emergencies. It is, however, the practice to admit normal deliveries of second, third and fourth pregnancies when more than the reserved number of beds are vacant.

Enche' V. David: Can I assume that expectant mothers are refused admission for the fourth child because of the very reason that there is a shortage of beds in the Kuala Lumpur hospital?

Enche' Mohamed Khir Johari: No, Sir. I have already indicated the reasons in full and I have got nothing to add to what I have said.

Dock Labour Board, Penang

2. Enche' V. David asks the Minister of Labour to state whether Government is contemplating to set up a Dock Labour Board in Penang, and if so, when it will be established.

The Minister of Labour (Enche' Bahaman bin Samsudin): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the answer is "Yes". The Government is contemplating the establishment of measures on the lines of the Dock Labour Board in the Port of Penang. I cannot say exactly when it will be established, but action has already been started. My Ministry is

at present gathering the information and the data necessary for such action.

Withdrawals from the Employees Provident Fund

3. Enche' V. David asks the Minister of Finance to state if he is contemplating to amend the Employees Provident Fund Ordinance to enable female employees to withdraw their Employees Provident Fund at the age of 45 since this is their retiring age.

The Minister of Finance (Enche' Tan Siew Sin): Mr. Speaker, Sir, as I informed the Honourable Member when he asked precisely the same question in August, 1961, the answer is "No".

Enche' V. David: By refusing to amend this Ordinance, does the Minister realise that a female employee after reaching the age of 45 will have to wait for another 10 years to withdraw the fund?

Enche' Tan Siew Sin: Sir, I gave my reasons in full in August, 1961, and I see no reason to repeat them again.

Enche' V. David: I did not want an answer to know that, but I want an answer as to what are the reasons. I insist on an answer, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: The answer was given in 1961. He has nothing to add to that.

Enche' V. David: But I am asking, Sir, does he realise that a female employee will have to wait 10 years to withdraw the fund.

Mr. Speaker: Do you want to answer that question?

Enche' Tan Siew Sin: Mr. Speaker, Sir, as I tried to din into the head of the Honourable Member (*Laughter*), I gave my reasons very fully in August, 1961, and I see no reason for wasting the time of the House again.

Enche' V. David: By that I conclude that the Minister does not know what I am asking—something must be wrong with his head. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I still insist on an answer. Does he realise—"Yes" or "No". If he says "No" it is all right.

Mr. Speaker: Since he had given the answer fully in 1961, I see no reason why he should add anything to it.

Enche' V. David: Sir, lot of things have changed since 1961 (*Laughter*). He has brought many amendments to the Income Tax Ordinance after that.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I still insist on an answer, "Yes" or "No", from the Minister. It is wrong for the Ministers to evade from answers for the very fact that they do not know the answers. There is no point in asking questions in this House if no answers are given and Ministers are going to be arrogant and stubborn.

Mr. Speaker: All right! It is only the Speaker who allows replies to be given to supplementary questions. I may disallow your supplementary question.

Enche' V. David: Am I to take it that my supplementary question has been disallowed, Sir?

Mr. Speaker: The point is this: the Minister had already replied fully the question in 1961, and he has already said he has nothing to add to that reply.

Enche' V. David: My supplementary question is new, Sir. It was not asked in 1961 at all. I said, does the Minister realise that a female employee will have to wait 10 years after retiring at the age of 45 to withdraw the fund? Just say "Yes" or "No". Shame!

Enche' D. R. Seenivasagam: Is it a fact that by the laws of the Provident Fund Ordinance, a female employee retiring at the age of 45 will have to wait 10 years before she can recover payments to the Provident Fund.

Enche' Tan Siew Sin: Mr. Speaker, Sir, if the Honourable Member will refer to the answer which I gave in August, 1961, he will find the answer there.

Enche' D. R. Seenivasagam: Mr. Speaker, Sir, may I ask for a ruling on this. Is it in order for a Minister to say "refer to some other debate for the answer", when we are entitled to ask simple questions where simple answers can easily be given.

Mr. Speaker: I think you have to reply to that question.

Enche' Tan Siew Sin: Mr. Speaker, Sir, exactly the same question was asked in August, 1961. In fact, the wording was almost word for word the same, and I see no reason why I should repeat the answer. I think Honourable Members should do their homework.

Enche' V. David: The supplementary question is quite new, Sir. Either he has forgotten what I asked earlier, or maybe he has misunderstood the question.

Mr. Speaker: One minute. It is a very simple question—whether a female employee has to wait for 10 years after retiring at the age of 45. Will you answer that?

Enche' Tan Siew Sin: Yes, Sir.

Enche' V. David and Enche' D. R. Seenivasagam: Thank you.

Tugas² Pengarah Jabatan Penerangan

4. Enche' Ahmad Boestamam bertanya kepada Perdana Menteri apa-kah tugas Pengarah Jabatan Penerangan Persekutuan Tanah Melayu ia-itu sama ada menerangkan dan menjelaskan lagi dasar dan polisi negara menurut sa-bagaimana yang telah lebeh dulu di-tetapkan oleh Jema'ah Menteri saja atau pun boleh terus sa-kali mengeluarkan dasar dan polisi negara itu mengikut pendapat-nya sendiri.

The Prime Minister: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Pengarah Jabatan Penerangan itu ada-lah menjadi juru chakap Kerajaan, ia patut sahaja menyampaikan keputusan² Kerajaan dan memberikan penerangan² kepada orang ramai di-atas satu² chara yang di-jalankan oleh Kerajaan, bahkan dia menyampaikan kepada akhbar² tiap² satu perkara yang Kabinet mengambil keputusan atau Menteri² tidak hendak orang ramai ketahu² di-atas satu² perkara yang penting. Jadi, tanggong-nya juga memberi keterangan itu di-atas apa keputusan² yang di-ambil oleh Menteri melainkan di-atas satu² perkara yang ia hendak menerangkan sa-bagai tambahan. Jadi, dengan kerana itu-lah bahawa telah terkeluar di-atas fahaman apa yang di-maksudkan oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat itu.

Berkenaan dengan "Bunker Plan" dengan plan yang di-keluarkan oleh saya sendiri untuk menyelesaikan pergadohan antara Indonesia dengan Belanda berkenaan dengan Irian Barat, apa yang di-terbitkan itu tidak-lah terkeluar daripada perenggan atau pun daripada apa yang di-tentukan oleh Kerajaan itu.

Enche' Ahmad Boestamam: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sa-benar-nya soalan saya ini tidak ada bersangkut-paut dengan ranchangan Bunker. Soal-nya boleh-kah atau tidak Pengarah Jabatan Penerangan mengeluarkan pendapat-nya sendiri tentang sikap Kerajaan.

The Prime Minister: Itu-lah saya katakan chuma yang hendak ia menerangkan sa-bagai tambahan di-atas satu² perkara yang pada pendapat-nya ia kurang faham. Sa-takat itu-lah yang ia boleh beri, bukan-lah fikiran atau pendapat daripada diri-nya sendiri.

Enche' Ahmad Boestamam: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, soal-nya boleh atau tidak.

Mr. Speaker: Dia sudah jawab.

Enche' Ahmad Boestamam: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya mahu tahu boleh atau tidak, Perdana Menteri berpusing², dia boleh tambah, dia boleh itu dan ini (*Ketawa*).

The Prime Minister: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, pendapat-nya sendiri tidak boleh.

Enche' Ahmad Boestaman: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ada-kah Pengarah Jabatan Penerangan itu berkedudukan sa-bagai pegawai Jabatan Perkhidmatan 'Awam atau sa-bagai Jabatan Politik?

Mr. Speaker: Itu tidak ada kenamengena. Enche' Ahmad Boestamam soalan nombor 5.

Pergadohan di-Irian Barat—"Bunker Plan"

5. Enche' Ahmad Boestamam: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, soalan yang kelima itu saya tarek balek.

Tugas² Duta Besar, Persekutuan Tanah Melayu di-Jakarta

6. Enche' Ahmad Boestamam bertanya kapada Menteri Luar Negeri siapa yang menjalankan tugas Duta Besar

kita di-Kedutaan Besar di-Jakarta (Indonesia) sekarang ini dan untuk berapa lama-kah keadaan yang demikian itu akan berlangsung?

The Prime Minister: Sekarang ini Charge, d'Affaires menggantikan tempat Duta Besar kita itu.

Enche' Ahmad Boestamam: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, di-sini ada pertanyaan berapa lama-kah keadaan yang demikian itu akan berlangsung. Ada-kah Kerajaan bermaksud hendak mengadakan Duta di-sana, kalau hendak adakan, bila?

The Prime Minister: Tentu sa-kali akan di-hantarkan sa-orang apabila dapat di-pilih sa-orang yang boleh mengisikan tempat itu.

Enche' Ahmad Boestamam: Boleh-kah Perdana Menteri memberikan gambaran masa chepat atau lambat-nya.

The Prime Minister: Itu tidak dapat saya hendak jawab, kerana hendak dapat orang yang sa-suai dengan pekerjaan itu.

Enche' Ahmad Boestamam: Apa-kah sekarang tidak ada orang yang sa-suai?

Mr. Speaker: Dia belum habis chakap lagi.

Enche' Mohd. Asri bin Haji Muda: Soalan tambahan, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, benar-kah pada masa ini Kerajaan sedang menimbangkan bahawa sa-orang Ahli Dewan Ra'ayat ini akan di-pilih untuk di-lantek menjadi Duta Besar itu, jika benar, siapa-kah orang-nya? (*Ketawa*).

The Prime Minister: Tidak dapat saya hendak jawab.

Penggunaan Bahasa Kebangsaan di-dalam Pejabat² Kerajaan

7. Enche' Harun bin Pilus bertanya kapada Perdana Menteri apa-kah perjalanan yang di-ambil oleh Kerajaan berkenaan Bahasa Kebangsaan untuk di-pergunakan dalam Pejabat² Kerajaan menjelang tahun 1967.

The Prime Minister: Bagi melaksanakan dasar Kerajaan supaya dapat menggunakan Bahasa Kebangsaan dengan sa-penoh²-nya sa-lepas tahun

1967 itu telah juga saya beri keterangan di-dalam public bahawa Kerajaan telah menyusun kerja²-nya untuk membolehkan bahasa Melayu itu di-jadikan bahasa rasmi di-negara ini.

BILLS PRESENTED

THE DEGREES AND DIPLOMAS BILL

Bill to make degrees or diplomas of the University of Malaya or the University of Singapore equivalent, for the purposes of existing written law, to the corresponding degrees or diplomas of the former University of Malaya; presented by the Minister of Education; read the first time; to be read a second time at the next sitting of this House.

THE STAMP (UNNUMBERED SHARES) BILL

Bill to provide that in respect of transfers of unnumbered shares the provisions of section 46 of the Stamp Ordinance, 1949, shall not apply; presented by the Minister of Finance; read the first time; to be read a second time at a subsequent sitting of this House.

THE ASSIGNMENT OF REVENUE (EXPORT DUTY ON IRON ORE) BILL

Bill to provide for the assignment to States of export duty on iron ore and to restrict the levying of royalties and like payments in respect of iron ore; presented by the Minister of Finance; read the first time; to be read a second time at a subsequent sitting of this House.

THE PENSIONS (PUBLIC AUTHORITIES) BILL

Bill to regulate and ensure uniformity in the granting of pensions, gratuities and other allowances to officers in the public service of the Federation who are transferred to the service of certain public authorities; presented by the Minister of Finance; read the first time; to be read a second time at a subsequent sitting of this House.

THE AIR NAVIGATION AIDS (CONTROL OF OBSTRUCTIONS) BILL

Bill to empower the taking of action to secure the efficient operation of aids to air navigation; presented by the Minister of Transport; read the first time; to be read a second time at a subsequent meeting of this House.

MOTIONS

TIMES OF SITTINGS OF DEWAN RA'AYAT

The Prime Minister: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move,

That, pursuant to the provisions of paragraph (1) of Standing Order 12, this House hereby orders that every sitting of the House during the present meeting shall begin at 10 a.m. and on Friday at 9.30 a.m. and shall, unless the House shall have been previously adjourned, continue until 1 p.m. and then from 4.30 p.m. to 6.30 p.m. or, on any day on which an adjournment of the House is moved under Standing Order 17, until 7 p.m., and that for the purposes of such procedure the provisions of—

- (a) paragraphs (1) and (2) of Standing Order 16 and paragraph (4) of Standing Order 18 shall be construed as if for reference to the hour of 4.30 p.m. there were substituted references to the hour of 6.30 p.m.;
- (b) paragraph (4) of Standing Order 17 shall be construed as if for reference to the hour of 5 p.m. there were substituted a reference to the hour of 7 p.m.; and
- (c) paragraph (3) of Standing Order 18 shall be construed as if for reference to the hour of 2.30 p.m. there were substituted a reference to the hour of 4.30 p.m.

The Minister of Internal Security (Dato' Dr. Ismail): Sir, I beg to second the motion.

Question put, and agreed to.

Resolved,

That, pursuant to the provisions of paragraph (1) of Standing Order 12, this House hereby orders that every sitting of the House during the present meeting shall begin at 10 a.m. and on Friday at 9.30 a.m. and shall, unless the House shall have been previously adjourned, continue until 1 p.m. and then from 4.30 p.m. to 6.30 p.m. or, on any day on which an adjournment of the House is moved under Standing Order 17, until 7 p.m., and that for the purposes of such procedure the provisions of—

- (a) paragraphs (1) and (2) of Standing Order 16 and paragraph (4) of Standing Order 18 shall be construed as if for reference to the hour of 4.30 p.m. there

were substituted references to the hour of 6.30 p.m.;

- (b) paragraph (4) of Standing Order 17 shall be construed as if for reference to the hour of 5 p.m. there were substituted a reference to the hour of 7 p.m.; and
- (c) paragraph (3) of Standing Order 18 shall be construed as if for reference to the hour of 2.30 p.m. there were substituted a reference to the hour of 4.30 p.m.

BILLS

THE MUNICIPAL BILL

Second Reading

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

Sir, in the light of experience gained in the administration of the Federal Capital, it is considered necessary to amend sections 58 and 376 (1) of the Municipal Ordinance. The purpose of this Bill is: (a) to enable proper control to be exercised over massage establishments, barber shops and hair dressing saloons; and (b) to enable the Minister, in certain cases, to extend the period of payment of expenses and costs recoverable from property owners, under the terms of the Ordinance, to a period not exceeding ten years.

The first amendment enables by-laws to be made to control massage establishments, barber shops and hair dressing saloons to ensure that certain standards of hygiene are maintained to safeguard public health. Another important aspect of this amendment is to ensure that massage establishments are properly and suitably located in commercial areas. I am aware that there are several massage parlours at present carrying on trade in residential areas. This is certainly injurious to the social peace and tranquillity of the people living in these residential areas.

Sir, in respect of sub-section (2) of Clause 2, there is a provision to provide by-laws for the keeping of registers to contain particulars of clients treated in the massage premises. Let me assure this House that the intention is to use this by-law only

when necessary. It is merely intended to ensure effective control and proper management of the business.

A proposal for the licensing of barber shops and hairwaving saloons was first made by the Kuala Lumpur Municipal Council in October, 1957, when the possibility of enacting uniform legislation throughout the country was considered. This suggestion was however abandoned as it transpired that several States already possessed legislation on the subject, and it was therefore left for each State to deal with the matter accordingly. As a result of the assumption of responsibility for Kuala Lumpur by the Federal Government, the Selangor State Government has requested that the necessary legislation in this regard be enacted by the Federal Government.

The second amendment has been proposed to enable the poorer classes of the community to repay the Municipality for services provided in a longer period than that of five years prescribed under section 376 (1) of the Municipal Ordinance. The need for amending legislation of this nature has been raised in connection with the affairs of the Malay Agricultural Settlement, Kampong Bahru, whose Secretary has pointed out that the residents of the area (after holding a public meeting) intimated that they were unable to meet the new rates of payment, in the matter of sewerage houses, within the period of five years stipulated.

Sir, I beg to move.

The Assistant Minister of Rural Development (Tuan Haji Abdul Khalid): Sir, I beg to second the motion.

Enche' V. David (Bungsar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, we on this side of the House support this Bill in principle, but at the same time we fear whether the amendment proposed by the Minister would bring the massage parlours under proper control. Mr. Speaker, Sir, in the Kuala Lumpur Municipal Council as well as in the State Legislative Assembly, I have moved a motion pertaining to massage parlours. I have stated clearly that

massage parlours have come into being rapidly, especially in residential areas. Why this is so is because the landlords, or the owners of houses, in the residential areas have found that it is most profitable to allow the premises to be occupied by massage parlours—and up to the present time today, the landlords feel that they could get fantastic amounts every month by permitting their premises to be used as massage parlours.

Sir, I feel that by allowing massage parlours to be established in the residential areas, it is a danger to the social and moral structure of this nation. The Minister, during the course of his introduction of the Bill, did say that when the amendment is adopted all massage parlours should be asked to maintain a register. However, by this means to what extent the Government would be able to limit the activities of these parlours is not known. It is my firm belief, Sir, that there should be adequate provisions in the law whereby these parlours could be strictly limited to the purpose of massage in the true sense of the word, and not for them to be abused in a manner which will be a danger to the moral and social structure of this country.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the licensing of massage parlours is extremely necessary, and at the same time the law should provide adequate provisions giving wide powers for inspections and also a register should be maintained of persons employed for the purpose of massage together with their qualifications and background, and their knowledge of massage. Only by doing so could we bring them under control to a certain degree.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, when Singapore took drastic measures against massage parlours, massage parlours have sprung up tremendously in Kuala Lumpur and in Johore. The ones in Kuala Lumpur have now gone into residential areas—where Government servants occupy Government quarters, in the neighbourhood have sprung up such parlours. This has been brought to the attention—on various occasions—of the State Government as well as to the

knowledge of the Commissioner of the Federal Capital.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I strongly support this Bill, and I only feel and fear that the provisions in the Bill would not adequately bring all these massage parlours under control and, therefore, it is extremely necessary for the Minister, who has introduced this amendment, to find ways and means that would enable a check or control to be made on these massage parlours, so that they will not outlive the intended purpose of massage parlours.

Sir, coming to hair dressing saloons, while I think that there should be a certain amount of control towards the hygienic system of hair dressing, I feel that these hair dressing saloons, certain of them, are operated on an expensive scale and some of them are managed by poor people on a much lower scale. So, whatever control is laid on these hair dressing saloons, it should be done having regard to the locality of the saloons or the places in which the saloons are situated and their income. All these should be properly thought of before a law is introduced which will affect the hair dressing saloons. Whilst I appreciate that it is desirable to have a certain amount of hygienic control in these saloons, at the same time we should not force them out of business, especially those which are operated on a small scale outside the towns or around the towns in areas where there is not much income. So, Sir, I feel that the Minister will bear all these in mind when he implements this amendment. Thank you.

Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad (Bachok): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Rang Undang² bagi meminda Undang² Perbandaran ini ada-lah bertujuan untuk mengator Rumah² Urut di-dalam negeri ini. Tujuan pengurutan yang di-lakukan di-dalam negeri ini ada-lah pada asas dan pada mula-nya kerja-nya bersangkutan dengan kesihatan ra'ayat dan kerja yang bersangkutan dengan hendak memulehkan orang² yang mendapat layanan bagi menyegarkan badan-nya. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, walau bagaimana pun, tidak-lah tiap² perkara yang pada mula-nya betul itu dapat di-kawal perjalanan-nya hingga pada satu masa

menjadi tidak betul dalam kegunaannya.

Maka pada masa ini saya mendapat tahu daripada khabar² bahawa Rumah Urut ini ada-lah tempat bagi melakukan beberapa perbuatan² yang berlawanan dengan hukum² akhlak yang di-pakai oleh kita di-negeri ini. Hendak mengatakan bahawa pengurutan itu di-asaskan kepada peratoran ada-lah satu keterlaluan. Saya tidak ingin membuat-nya di-sini. Tetapi, tidak-lah salah kalau saya sebutkan bahawa di-dalam melakukan pengurutan yang ada di-buat di-beberapa tempat dalam negeri ini telah menimbulkan shak wasangka kepada orang² di-negeri ini bahawa chara itu akan membawa kepada pelachoran. Menggunakan wanita muda dengan pakaian yang nipis dan sadikit telah menjadi satu 'amalan yang biasa yang di-lakukan di-dalam menjalankan kerja pengurutan.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, hal ini tentu-lah pada awal-nya tidak ada sangkut-paut dengan urut-mengurut. Tetapi, di-zaman dunia ini berlawanan dengan perlumbaan untuk mendi'ayah perdagangan di-dalam pengurutan itu sendiri, maka telah terdapat perbuatan² yang menggoda orang² yang di-urut itu. Oleh sebab itu, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya rasa Fasal (2) bagi Undang² ini ada-lah mengizinkan supaya peratoran² di-buat seperti dengan kata: "Such by-laws to make provisions relating to sanitary, safety or other requirements". Tuan Yang di-Pertua, "other requirements" ada-lah satu kalimah yang luas. Maka saya di-dalam menyetujui Rang Undang² ini menghendaki supaya Kerajaan memikirkan kehendak² (requirements) yang sa-suai dengan tuntutan moral di-dalam negeri ini. Pada pendapat saya penyakit yang besar yang telah menyentoh akhlak di-negeri ini ia-lah kerana menggunakan wanita² melakukan kerja urut. Saya tidak tahu, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ada-kah urut-mengurut satu kerja yang sa-lama-nya boleh di-lakukan oleh wanita dan tidak boleh di-lakukan oleh orang yang lain daripada wanita. Tetapi perhatikan kepada tidak ada batasan (professionalism) dalam-nya dalam melakukan kerja pada zaman moden ini yang wanita tahu membuat kerja laki² dan laki²

tahu membuat kerja wanita, maka pada fikiran saya sudah pada tempat-nya bahawa di-buat atoran oleh Kerajaan di-dalam negeri ini bahawa pengurutan ini hanya-lah di-luluskan ia-itu wanita boleh melakukan pengurutan sa-kira-nya pelanggan daripada wanita dan laki² boleh melakukan pengurutan kalau pelanggan itu laki², dan tidak-lah boleh di-sakalikan.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ada orang yang mungkin berfaham bahawa ini ada-lah menyusahkan. Tetapi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kalau kita telah meng-i'tiraf bahawa pengurutan ada-lah satu kerja yang baik yang bukan tangga bagi pelachoran seperti kedokteran dan layanan perubatan, maka kita telah melihat hingga dalam perubatan pun di-dalam negeri ini telah di-adakan pembatasan di-dalam melakukan layanan², ia-itu ada hospital di-khaskan kepada laki² dan ada pula hospital yang di-khaskan kepada perempuan. Maka dalam layanan hospital itu tidak dapat da'awaan daripada orang bahawa ini membawa kepada kejatohan moral. Kita telah dapat melakukan sadikit sa-banyak peratoran. Maka amat-lah menasabah dan kena pada tempat-nya di-fikirkan perkara yang akan merebak sa-bagai persundalan. Oleh sebab itu maka sudah-lah menasabah di-buat peratoran itu.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, dalam bab 58 ada memberi kuasa kepada Pesuruh-jaya Ibu Kota (Commissioner of Federal Capital) "To make by-laws with respect to the establishment and regulation of public bath houses". Jadi kalau benda itu di-fahamkan sa-bagai tempat mandi berurut ramai atau sa-orang, maka sudah pada tempat-nya kita lakukan peratoran ini.

Enche' Mohamed Ismail: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I must thank the Honourable Members who have spoken just now. I have noted their suggestions and criticisms, and I also noted that those Members who have spoken are concerned mostly with massage parlours. Their suggestions and criticisms will be taken into consideration when these by-laws are drafted. So, I need not say anything further than that. Perhaps I should assure members of the general public and Members of this House that

when the by-laws come into operation, if they go to massage parlours, there will be safeguards to see that they could have hygienic and nice steam baths and healthy and pleasant massage in Kuala Lumpur in the future.

Question put, and agreed to.

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

House immediately resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill.

Bill considered in Committee.

(Mr. Speaker *in the Chair*)

Clauses 1 to 3 inclusive ordered to stand part of the Bill.

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

THE MALAYAN PLANTERS' PROVIDENT FUND (BURMA) BILL

Second Reading

Enche' Tan Siew Sin: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that a Bill intituled "an Act to limit the membership of the Malayan Planters' Provident Fund, to provide for the withdrawal from the Fund of members engaged in the plantation industry in Burma and to confer upon the Malayan Planters' Provident Fund Board the power to borrow" be read a second time.

A high percentage of our people are engaged in agricultural activities in the country; some are working on their own farms but the majority work as employees for others and it was for the welfare of these agricultural employees that this Ordinance was enacted. The Malayan Planters' Provident Fund Enactment (Cap. 107), provided for the establishment of a Provident Fund for the benefit of employees of persons and bodies corporate engaged in the business of growing and producing tropical agricultural products in Malaya. This Provident Fund is managed and controlled by a Board of Trustees comprising not less than five and not more than seven persons ordinarily resident in Malaya and nominated by the Council of the Rubber Growers' Association.

This Enactment originally catered for the needs of employees resident in Malaya but it was amended by the Malayan Planters' Provident Fund (Amendment) Enactment, 1940, to enable employees engaged in the business of growing and producing tropical agricultural products in Burma to become members of the Malayan Planters' Provident Fund. The Government of Burma has, however, indicated that it is not prepared to permit members of the Fund resident in Burma to remit to Malaya contributions due to the Fund. It is, therefore, necessary to exclude Burma from the operations of the Enactment and it is for this purpose that the Malayan Planters' Provident Fund (Burma) Bill, 1962, is brought before the House. Clause 2 of this Bill seeks to rectify the position arising from the Burmese Government's decision and to release employees in Burma from their liability to contribute to the Fund. At the same time it will enable employees resident in Burma to withdraw their contributions.

Clause 3 of the Bill will enable the Board to borrow money. These powers will enable the Board to pay retiring members the contributions due to them and to meet withdrawals which have taken place and are now pending, without making it necessary for the Board to sell securities at a heavy loss.

The Board of Trustees of the Fund has been consulted and is in agreement with the terms of the Bill.

Sir, I beg to move.

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (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 to 4 inclusive ordered to stand part of the Bill.

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

**THE MALAYAN ESTATES
STAFF PROVIDENT FUND
(BURMA) BILL**

Second Reading

Enche' Tan Siew Sin: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that a Bill intituled "an Act to limit the membership of the Malayan Estates Staff Provident Fund, to provide for the withdrawal from the Fund of members engaged in the plantation industry in Burma and to confer upon the Malayan Estates Staff Provident Fund Board the power to borrow", be read a second time.

As Honourable Members will no doubt conclude, the Malayan Estates Staff Provident Fund Ordinance, No. 32 of 1947, is similar and identical in purpose to the Malayan Planters' Provident Fund Enactment. Earlier, when I introduced the Malayan Planters' Provident Fund (Burma) Bill, 1962, I explained the reasons for the amendment of that Ordinance. The Malayan Estates Staff Provident Fund (Burma) Bill, 1962, is now introduced into this House to amend the Malayan Estates Staff Provident Fund Ordinance, 1947, in the same way and for the same reasons.

The Board of Trustees has been consulted and is in agreement with the terms of the Bill.

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 to 4 inclusive ordered to stand part of the Bill.

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

MOTIONS

**THE DEVELOPMENT
(SUPPLEMENTARY) (No. 1)
ESTIMATES, 1962.**

(Command Paper No. 17 of 1962)

The Minister of Finance (Enche' Tan Siew Sin): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move,

That this House shall immediately resolve itself into Committee of the whole House to consider the expenditure proposed in the Statement laid on the Table as Command Paper No. 17 of 1962 and to recommend whether the same shall be approved by this House with or without modification.

Honourable Members will recall that in presenting the Development Estimates of 1962 last January, I mentioned that, although the Government did not expect to spend in 1962 every dollar of the \$450 million provided in those Estimates, it was nevertheless probable that during the course of the year I should be coming to the House with Supplementary Estimates for approval, since as the year progressed it was likely that a number of minor changes would need to be introduced in the programme which was then before the House.

During the last few months, the National Development Planning Committee has made a close examination of the progress of each Ministry's plan for the year and has considered a number of proposals for changes of detail which have arisen from time to time. As a result of this examination, the Committee has recommended that while certain portions of the money provided by this House last January will not need to be spent this year there are other items on which progress is faster than has been anticipated. In addition, there are a small number of new items which require to be included.

It will be noted from the Estimates before you that the biggest item of additional expenditure is the sum of approximately \$44½ million for Roads and Bridges under Head 137. This extra provision does not represent any additions to the Plan, but it is due to the increase in tempo in the carrying out of the existing programme in the rural areas which has been brought about by the unflagging efforts of my

colleague, the Honourable Deputy Prime Minister, and by the remarkable enthusiasm and energy shown by the Public Works Department in responding to his encouragement.

The second biggest item is that of \$11½ million for the Federation Armed Forces in order to meet requirements for additional equipment and also to provide for payments resulting from the speedy progress, which is being made on various works in hand.

A sum of \$8,000,000 is being provided for loans for low-cost housing to meet additional schemes approved by the Ministry of the Interior in various parts of the country.

A further \$7,000,000 has been provided for the Ministry of Education as a result of the fairly rapid progress which is being made on several aspects of the school building programme.

There are further sums for drainage and irrigation, water supply schemes and several other aspects of the Five-Year Plan on which the Ministers concerned could elaborate during the Committee stage.

As a result of all this, the total additional amount which the House is being asked to approve is approximately \$91 million, including \$83 million of direct expenditure and \$8,000,000 of recoverable loans. As I mentioned earlier, however, the National Development Planning Committee has recommended that approximately \$22 million of the provision approved for the year last January will now no longer be required and I am, therefore, taking administrative action to reduce the sums available to the Ministries concerned by this amount. The net effect of the Supplementary Estimates, which the House is now being asked to approve, will therefore be to authorise an increase of only \$69 million. This will bring the total sum approved for development expenditure during the year 1962 to approximately \$520 million.

As the House is well aware, it is always necessary for approval to be given for a greater sum than we expect will actually be spent, as otherwise it is not possible for the maximum rate of progress to be achieved on all the

items in the Plan which are in course of completion. Although, therefore, the effect of these Supplementary Estimates is to increase considerably the total of appropriations from the Development Fund for the year 1962, this does not mean that we expect the total actual expenditure to exceed the amount approved in the main Development Estimates last January. My guess is that actual expenditure will be somewhere in the region of \$400 million.

In this connection, I would remind Honourable Members that I pointed out last January that if the whole of the \$450 million budgeted for in the Development Estimates for 1962 were to be spent, there would be a deficit of \$151 million over and above any money received by way of loans. As I have just said, I think that the actual development expenditure is likely to be about \$400 million, so that the overall deficit to be expected will be approximately \$100 million. This very large sum can only be found by running down the investments, which represent our accumulated surpluses from past years. This running-down process has already begun, and substantial investments have already been sold in order to remit cash from London to the Federation to meet the need for expenditure. This process will continue throughout the rest of this year and for the remaining years of the Five-Year Plan. I feel, therefore, it is necessary for me at this stage to sound a warning that, while our finances are solidly based and our economy relatively prosperous, it is quite incorrect to regard our country as being possessed of unlimited wealth and able to allot large sums of money to any desirable project which may come to mind.

During the latter part of this year, the National Development Planning Committee, with the aid of advisers from the World Bank, will be conducting a complete re-appraisal of the Second Five-Year Plan in the light of progress to date and of changes in the financial situation. The results of their deliberations will be incorporated in the Development Estimates for 1963. It would not surprise me if the Committee's examination revealed a need

to choose between introducing additional taxation and sacrificing some of the less economically productive items in the Plan.

The Second Five-Year Plan has been carefully worked out so as to make full use of all the resources available, including such monies as we can hope to receive by way of foreign loans. Furthermore, it is based on revenue assumptions that, in the light of the present prices of rubber and tin, and of the recent behaviour of the world's stock markets, do not look so convincing as they did when the Plan was first produced. I have every reason to hope that, subject to any modifications the National Development Planning Committee may recommend, the targets in the present Plan can be achieved, but there are no grounds for supposing that we can substantially increase these targets. It is essential, therefore, for us to concentrate on the jobs in hand and to postpone any but the most pressing and urgent new projects until the Third Five-Year Plan.

The Five-Year Plan has now been running for about 18 months, and Honourable Members will know from their own observations in different parts of the country, as well as in the Federal capital, how greatly the face of Malaya is being altered by the projects of which the Plan is composed. These Supplementary Estimates themselves are evidence that the Plan is gaining momentum, and the achievements of the past year and a half will, I am sure, seem small when compared with those of the next year and a half and of the remainder of the period of the Plan.

Sir, I beg to move.

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

Enche' Tan Phock Kin (Tanjong): Mr. Speaker, Sir, before I speak, I would like to seek a clarification from you with regard to the fact that these supplementary estimates were only tabled this morning; and Standing Order 67 (2) mentions something to the effect that all supplementary estimates should be tabled at least three clear days before the meeting. I shall be

very grateful if you can give clarification as to whether it applies to these supplementary estimates, and your ruling as to the period of notice for estimates of this nature tabled before the House.

Mr. Speaker: Standing Order 67 is only in connection with the Supply Bill—we are now dealing with the Development Supplementary Estimates.

Enche' Tan Phock Kin: The reason why I raised the point is this, Sir—that if an estimate is given together with the Supply Bill, then there should be a notice of at least three clear days. But the Standing Order is silent on estimates of this nature. In my opinion, if this House is going to discuss intelligently the provisions embodied in these supplementary estimates, then they should be given notice of, if not three days, at least a few days—two days, or perhaps one day. As it is, very few Members of this House have the opportunity of reading even the contents of these estimates. It was laid on the table only this morning. So, as this is a very important item for discussion, I would be very grateful if you can give a ruling on this, because, as far as the Standing Orders are concerned, as far as amendments to supplementary estimates are concerned we are required to give two days notice if they are accompanied by a Bill; but if they are not accompanied by a Bill, there again the S.O. is silent. So I think your ruling will be very important, because it will be a precedent as to future procedure on this.

Enche' V. Veerappen (Seberang Selatan): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to say a few words on this, and that is, I believe that before the Development Fund Ordinance was introduced, the capital expenditure was usually incorporated with the Supply Bill and even supplementary supplies were put together there. If it was so, then that will come under the Standing Order referred to. Since 1958, after the introduction of the Ordinance, development estimates have been separated and somehow the Development Fund Ordinance does not specify whether any notice should be given or not. But I think reasonable time should be

given for Members to study and know what it is all about before we discuss the matter and approve it. I am trying to say that if these estimates were introduced prior to 1958, then surely the three days notice would apply.

Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya yang sebenarnya telah tertanya² pada diri saya dalam hal ini, oleh kerana Tuan Yang di-Pertua akan membawa satu ruling, maka saya meminta pada Tuan Yang di-Pertua supaya ruling Tuan Yang di-Pertua itu tidak-lah sangat berasaskan tulisan² di-sini. Sebab, tulisan di-sini atau Standing Order mengatakan kalau sa-kira-nya dilihat² akan membolehkan sedikit sa-banyak di-luluskan daripada yang di-khaskan tetapi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sa-bagai kita bersama² di-Dewan ini memikirkan soal ini dari segi kepentingan national, kepentingan negara dan supaya berjalan-lah Rumah ini dengan sempurna yang membolehkan terutama dari pihak² pembangkang yang tidak tahu langsung, kenapa-kah angka² yang akan dikemukakan, saya minta kepada Tuan Yang di-Pertua supaya memberi peluang sedikit dalam membuat ruling ini.

Saya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, suka menyebutkan ia-itu ada satu tujuan saya dan kalau boleh di-masokkan sedikit dalam pemikiran Tuan Yang di-Pertua ia-itu walau pun akan dijadikan ruling dalam perkara ini, saya ada berniat supaya meminda motion atau usul yang di-kemukakan ini dengan menghapuskan perkataan "immediately" dalam usul ini dan digantikan dengan perkataan yang saya fikir, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, lebih bijak bagi perkataan itu. Saya harap apa yang saya chakap ini akan menjadi sedikit perkara yang akan masok dalam pertimbangan Tuan Yang di-Pertua.

Enche' D. R. Seenivasagam (Ipoh): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to add a few words in support of this request, I put it, for time to consider these estimates. Whilst technically perhaps the Government side is right that they can lay the Paper today on the Table and proceed with it, I think the spirit and intention

of the Standing Orders is that, on the question of supplementary expenditure a reasonable opportunity should be given to study those estimates; and it is purely on the spirit and intention of the Standing Orders that you, Sir, would feel justified in giving time to study these estimates. Otherwise, the discussion certainly will not be an intelligible one; and if you follow the spirit of S.O. 67, in the case of estimates there should be ample time to study them. May I suggest, Mr. Speaker, Sir, that you in the exercise of your absolute powers can adjourn this House for any length of time.

Mr. Speaker: I can suspend the sitting.

Enche' D. R. Seenivasagam: We would appreciate it if the sitting is suspended till tomorrow with no other business transacted today (*Laughter*), because we would like to have ample time and clear minds to study these supplementary estimates.

Mr. Speaker: I must inform Honourable Members that they will be provided with the procedure for development estimates when we are dealing with the report of the Standing Committee on Standing Orders. We have already done that and I think it covers all the points raised by Honourable Members. In any case, I suspend the sitting for 15 minutes.

Sitting suspended at 11.16 a.m.

Sitting resumed at 11.45 a.m.

(Mr. Speaker in the Chair)

Mr. Speaker: Honourable Members, the debate on the motion before the House is postponed till 10 o'clock tomorrow morning.

THE INCOME TAX ORDINANCE, 1947

(Amendment to First Schedule)
The Government of Thailand

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

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

"The Government of Thailand".

Sir, Section 13 (1) (e) of the Income Tax Ordinance provides that the income of any institution, authority, person or fund specified in the First Schedule to the Ordinance shall be exempt from tax. There is also provision under Section 102 (1) of the Ordinance for changes in the First Schedule to be authorised by Resolution of this House.

This motion seeks the sanction of the House for the proposition that the Government of Thailand should be included in the First Schedule in order to exempt that Government from income tax in the Federation. It is normal practice for governments to exempt one another from the payment of income tax and the Federation Government has already exempted the Governments of Brunei, Sarawak, North Borneo, Singapore and Hongkong in this manner. The need to include the Government of Thailand in the list at the present time arises from the fact that it has an interest in the equity of a company incorporated in the Federation and it is desired to exempt the dividends from the payment of Federation income tax earned by that Government. In accordance with the principle of reciprocity in such matters, the Government of Thailand has indicated that it is prepared to extend reciprocal exemption should the Federation Government have any income arising in Thailand.

It is accordingly considered proper that the Government of Thailand should be exempted from Federation income tax and to effect this it is necessary to legalise the position by amending the First Schedule to the Income Tax Ordinance in the manner indicated.

As Honourable Members are well aware, we have in our country at the moment Their Majesties the King and Queen of Thailand. It is a pure coincidence that this motion has found its way to the Order Paper at this very auspicious time. All those of us who have been fortunate enough to meet Their Majesties have been charmed by their gracious and charming presence, and I, therefore, hope that this House will endorse the sentiments which, I am sure, all of us in this country feel

towards Their Majesties by giving this motion a hearty welcome.

Sir, I beg to move.

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

Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya tidak hendak membangkang chadangan ini, tetapi saya suka-lah hendak bertanya kepada Menteri Kewangan tentang anggaran-nya—sa-kira-nya di-ketahui taksir kewangan yang mungkin timbul dari perkechualian daripada undang² bayaran chukai pendapatan itu. Yang kedua saya suka hendak bertanya tentang kemungkinan bahawa Kerajaan Persekutuan akan dapat mene'mati, bukan erti-nya Menteri Yang Berhormat mengatakan bahawa Kerajaan Siam Thailand ada-lah menyatakan kesediaan-nya bagi memberikan amalan yang sa-rupa dan layanan yang sa-rupa di-dalam chukai pendapatan kepada Kerajaan Persekutuan Tanah Melayu atau boleh di-luluskan, tetapi saya suka sa-kira-nya Menteri Kewangan dapat memberitahu dalam Dewan ini berapa-kah agak²-nya kemungkinan pada masa akan datang ini Kerajaan Persekutuan akan berkechualian daripada pembayaran undang² chukai pendapatan. Ini sa-kurang²-nya dapat membayangkan kepada Rumah ini kedudukan dan akibat kewangan dalam usul ini.

Enche' Tan Siew Sin: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I can't give the exact amount involved, but it is not very large for the simple reason that there is only one company involved. So, I don't think that the amount is very large.

With regard to the other query raised by the Honourable Member, I think we might bear in mind that, as Thailand and ourselves are members of ASA, it is quite possible in the future that we may also have interests in Thailand. So, on the basis of reciprocity, we may not in the long run lose by this concession. As I have already said previously, this concession has already been extended to other countries, and I think it is only right that we should extend it to a country which is a member of ASA.

Question put, and agreed to.

Resolved,

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

“The Government of Thailand”.

COURT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MALAYA

Appointment of Representatives

The Minister of Education (Enche' Abdul Rahman): Sir, I beg to move the motion standing in my name, namely—

“That in accordance with the provisions of Statute II made pursuant to sub-section (m) of section 13 of the Schedule to the University of Malaya Act, 1961, this House appoints the following members to be its representatives on the Court of the University of Malaya:

- (1) The Hon'ble Enche' Mohamed Khir bin Johari;
- (2) The Hon'ble Dr. Lim Swee Aun, J.P.;
- (3) The Hon'ble Dr. Burhanuddin bin Mohamed Noor;
- (4) The Hon'ble Enche' V. Veerappen.

Section 13 (m) of Part III of the Schedule to the University of Malaya Act, 1961, provides such representatives of the Federal and State Legislatures and the Local Authorities as may be prescribed by Schedule to be members of the University Court. According to Statute II, which prescribed the manner in which representatives are to be appointed, all representatives are to be elected by the Dewan Ra'ayat.

Sir, I beg to move.

The Assistant Minister of Education (Tuan Haji Abdul Hamid Khan): Sir, I beg to second the motion.

Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya bersetuju dengan chadangan Yang Berhormat Menteri Pelajaran itu, sebab sa-kurang²-nya sa-orang Yang Berhormat daripada PAS ini juga di-lantek. Tetapi yang saya hendak bangkitkan di-sini ia-lah bagaimana-kah chara-nya wakil² dalam Dewan yang mulia ini hendak bertindak dalam Dewan University itu. Dalam chadangan-nya itu ia-lah wakil² yang mewakili badan² dan bahagian² yang tertentu di-dalam Dewan University Malaya ini berchakap di-dalam perkara² yang biasa.

Jadi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, orang yang empat orang ini apabila di-luluskan oleh Dewan ini, Ahli² Yang Berhormat ini menjadi ahli bagi Dewan University Malaya. Mereka pergi ka-sana ada-lah sa-bagai wakil dari Dewan Ra'ayat Persekutuan Tanah Melayu untuk mengemukakan fikiran dan sa-bagai-nya kepada Dewan yang mulia itu. Bagaimana-kah mandate mereka itu? Saya suka bertanya kepada Yang Berhormat Menteri Pelajaran menta'arifkan kepada Dewan ini, ada-kah tiap² sa-orang mereka ini mempunyai mandate sendiri—(a) atau keempat²-nya ini mempunyai mandate collective beramai²; (b) atau semuanya itu di-rojok kepada Dewan itu untuk menentukan apa yang patut di-buat dalam masaalah² yang tertentu.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, jangan di-perkecil²kan dalam soal² ini, sebab di-sini ada tiga parti politik yang menjadi wakil bagi Dewan yang besar ini. Maka yang saya risau akan berchakap-lah umpama-nya Yang Berhormat Enche' Mohamed Khir dengan chara ia sa-bagai sa-orang Menteri yang di-pilih oleh Kerajaan. Yang Berhormat Dr. Burhanuddin dan Yang Berhormat Enche' V. Veerappen boleh jadi ia mempunyai fikiran yang lain di-sana, maka akan bertelagah-lah wakil Dewan Ra'ayat ini dan akan ketawa-lah sa-kurang²-nya saya, sebab saya juga mewakili satu pihak dalam Dewan itu sa-bagai diri saya. Jadi, saya fikir patut-lah bagi keempat² ini bagi umor Dewan Ra'ayat ini kali pertama mewakili Dewan Ra'ayat patut-lah keempat ini di-beri satu panduan oleh Dewan yang mulia ini sama ada di-buat sa-sudah sidang ini esok yang di-kemukakan oleh Yang Berhormat Menteri dengan orang² yang berempat atau dengan chara mana sahaja supaya dapat di-pegang oleh mereka ini asas panduan yang mereka di-amanahkan. Dengan demikian tidak-lah wakil Dewan Ra'ayat ini di-ketawakan oleh sidang Dewan Court University of Malaya.

Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Haji Talib: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya ta' tahu apa-kah maksud yang mengatakan apa-kah jalan mandate atau tindakan yang hendak di-jalankan oleh keempat²

wakil daripada Dewan ini ka-dalam University Court. Tetapi apa yang saya tahu keempat² orang ini ada-lah mewakili Dewan ini dan Dewan ini ia-lah mewakili yang mana suara ra'ayat negeri ini membentangkan, dan tentu-lah tiap² sa-orang daripadanya akan menimbangkan sa-suatu perkara yang di-binchangkan oleh Court itu daripada segi kepentingan nasional, dan saya rasa jika Ahli² yang di-lantek ini menerangkan dari segi itu, maka perkara pertelingkahan ini tidak akan timbul.

Question put, and agreed to.

Resolved,

"That in accordance with the provisions of Statute II made pursuant to sub-section (m) of section 13 of the Schedule to the University of Malaya Act, 1961, this House appoints the following members to be its representatives on the Court of the University of Malaya:

- (1) The Hon'ble Enche' Mohamed Khir bin Johari;
- (2) The Hon'ble Dr. Lim Swee Aun, J.P.;
- (3) The Hon'ble Dr. Burhanuddin bin Mohamed Noor;
- (4) The Hon'ble Enche' V. Veerappen.

Mr. Speaker: Since we have completed the business of the Government, I propose that we take the private motions this afternoon at half-past four. Therefore, the meeting is suspended till half-past four this afternoon.

Sitting suspended at 12 noon.

Sitting resumed at 4.30 p.m.

(Mr. Speaker in the Chair)

ELIMINATION OF COMMUNALISM FROM MALAYAN POLITICS

Enche' D. R. Seenivasagam (Ipoh):

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to move the motion which stands on the Order Paper in my name and which reads:

Whereas it is essential for the proper functioning of democracy and the promotion of national unity that communalism should be eliminated from Malayan political life, this House is of the opinion that any organisation which by its constitution or otherwise excludes from its membership persons on grounds of race or religion should not be permitted to engage in any activities other than those essential for the *bona fide* religious, cultural and social needs of the community, and that legislation necessary to secure this objective be introduced by Government.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is after very careful consideration that I am moving this motion which is before the House, because I feel that the time has come in the political life of this country and the people of this nation that politics should be established in this country on a non-communal basis. That would only be possible if the Government of the day sees to it that by legislation political organisations, which are communal in their constitution should not exist in this country.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, to appreciate the implications of this motion, it is necessary for me in explaining it, or putting forward the reasons which I am going to put forward, when introducing this motion, to take ourselves back to the background of our nation some several years ago. And for the purpose of this motion, we can conveniently divide the period of history into four—the colonial rule of our country, followed by the occupation of this country by a foreign power, that is Japan, and the re-occupation of Malaya by the British and, finally, the period of the political awakening of the people of this country just before Merdeka was attained.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is not my intention to go into minute details when introducing this motion on each of these periods which, as I say, are conveniently divided into four, except to say that so far as the political awakening in this country was concerned, during the colonial rule, it was not significant. Thereafter came the occupation of this country by a foreign power when the people suffered; and then came the re-occupation of this country, and together with the re-occupation came political awakening in this country.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, when political awakening came to this country, Malaya, as it is a cosmopolitan country, was inhabited by various races, and the people of the Federation started to organise political parties with the immediate objective of attaining Merdeka for this land. Mr. Speaker, Sir, not surprisingly, each community looked to their community leaders to lead them peacefully, harmoniously, to the attainment of

independence for this country. At the very early period political organisations such as the UMNO, MCA and the MIC came into being and the people belonging to these communities, which the Parties represent, looked to their leaders—each community looking towards their own leadership within these Parties—to co-operate with each other to work for the attainment of Merdeka.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the situation in the Federation at that time was not a unique one, as indeed today it is still not a unique one, as the question of various communities and various races living together in the land also exists in neighbouring countries: for example, there is India, where peoples on that sub-continent have different cultures, different ways of life. The problem of communal politics was a problem which also faced India in its early days in 1948.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the motion which I am introducing into this House was introduced in India in 1948 by Members of the Opposition, and the Government of the day accepted that motion and passed it in their House—and from that time onwards, communal political organisations do not exist in India. I say this to this House—that it is my hope, my sincere hope, that the Government of the Federation will accept this motion in the spirit in which it has been brought forward and for the purpose for which it has been brought forward.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, however, the history of the Federation, very shortly, before Merdeka until now is clearly one where political organisations based on communal and religious rights—those who join those parties—have pursued a course of communalism. That was clear even when talks for the attainment of independence were carried on between the three partners of what is now known as the Alliance. There was political bargaining based on communal desires, and out of those bargainings a bargain was struck and on that bargain the Alliance in this country went forward to win overwhelming majorities in their election campaigns and in the results of those elections from time to

time. In the Constitution of this country there are also clauses which have a strong flavour of communalism. Mr. Speaker, Sir, the continuation of communal political organisations in this country will perpetuate in the minds of the people and in the actions of the people communalism, and, until communal political organisations are eradicated, that situation will continue in this country.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the objective which lies behind this resolution is an inevitable policy which an independent country must surely adopt. When a country is independent, there is no alternative. The alternative to non-communal politics would only be disaster—there is no other alternative. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am sure this House will agree with me and will recognise at once that the combination of politics with religion or race is a most dangerous combination, a combination which can only be harmful to the nation as a whole.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am not anticipating any arguments against this motion, but there are a few outstanding features which I would like to mention, which may be in the minds of Members of this House.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is no doubt that the UMNO is a communal organisation; there is no doubt that the MCA likewise is a communal organisation by its constitution. Similarly, with the Malayan Indian Congress, there is no doubt that by its constitution it is communal. Mr. Speaker, Sir, three communal bodies joined as one do not become non-communal, and it can never be argued reasonably that the three communal organisations linked up by an alliance, an unholy alliance, can be termed a non-communal organisation, because there is no political organisation registered as such in this country known as the Alliance political party. Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is a make-shift arrangement which has served its purpose and which should by now have disappeared from the Malayan scene.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the question of non-communal politics is not being raised by me for the first time in this

House, and if one looks at the history of the UMNO itself, one would recall the name of the late Dato' Onn bin Ja'afar, who in the early days of politics in this country wanted UMNO to open its doors to all citizens of this country. On that issue the late Dato' Onn bin Ja'afar left the UMNO, or had to leave UMNO. Whatever it is, he ceased to be activated with the programmes of UMNO. Other leaders in this country have also from time to time expressed the hope and desire that all political organisations will be by their constitutions and in their outlook non-communal.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the great danger in a communal political organisation is this: that members of that political organisation are by their constitutions and by their very outlook interested, or should I say solely interested, in looking after their own communities and not the Malayan community as we know it, or would like to know it. And glaring examples of these are very clear from statements made from time to time by members, for example, of the UMNO. Highly communal statements are made by them frequently, statements likely to inflame passion, likely to inflame hatred amongst the other races in this country. They have gone on unabated and although we have laws in this country and although police reports have been made, I don't see that any action has come forth. Mr. Speaker, Sir, where members of a communal political organisation start to do that, then the time has come when the Government—whatever political party they come from—must take a hand in it.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have said UMNO, but I would like to say here that there are even in the UMNO persons of reason, good sense and a sense of fairness. There are people in the UMNO like the Honourable Minister of Internal Security who, by his very action recently on the threat by the UMNO to put in a motion to revoke my citizenship, made a very statesman-like reply in the newspapers, where he said that such action is not democratic and threats should not be

used. That is an example of what could happen in a political organisation which is communal and where some elements are extreme. Now, if that was a non-communal organisation, before such a statement ever came out, I am sure the non-communal members of that association would have had their say and that very unbecoming incident would never have come to light. In Malaya it may not matter. But statements like that go throughout the world, and we do not want the world to know that there is no democracy in this country. That is why I say that that statement made by the Honourable Minister of Internal Security was a statesman-like statement. But we cannot hope that there will always be statesmen like the Honourable Minister of Internal Security (*Laughter*). For example, if we had the Member for Johore Tenggara, such a statement may never have come out.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the MCA always—and this is on record, on police tape record—say to the Chinese voters, “Chinese vote Chinese”. “Chinese vote Chinese”—that is their platform, that is their propaganda. Mr. Speaker, Sir, why do they say that? They say that, because they are a communal organisation, because in their rank and file they have only Chinese as members. Therefore, they pretend—I say they pretend—to think Chinese and ask the Chinese to vote Chinese, which is wrong in the context of Malayan life, because in the context of Malayan life it is being a citizen of this country that you must look forward to and the citizen of this country who has the right to take part in active politics during an election. As between them there should be no distinction and any attempt to divide them is wrong and unfair to the nation as a whole.

The Malayan Indian Congress, of course, says very little and therefore it is very difficult for me to say what they think (*Laughter*). But on the question of campaigns, I have this to say: As between Indians and Ceylonese also, the Malayan Indian Congress says, “They are Ceylonese, they are not Indians. You vote Indians, you do not vote Ceylonese.” Why do they say

that? Why do they think like that?—because their organisation is communal. They have to think like that and they have to say that, otherwise they cannot justify their existence; but I am glad that propaganda does not work.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is public pronouncements by members of political parties that clearly indicate the mental outlook of the party itself. Now, in this country we have had examples of politics being mixed with race, i.e., the MCA, the UMNO and the MIC. We have also had in this country the example of politics mixed with religion. Right or wrong is another matter, but that organisation is the PMIP. They based their membership on religion, not on race—as I understand it, anybody who is a Muslim can join the PMIP. Mr. Speaker, Sir, it may be said, “Well, people can become associate members of UMNO, associate members of MCA and associate members of MIC.” But there is a great distinction between associate members and full-fledged members. Associate members will have no say, no powerful say, in the sense that they have no voting rights in framing the policies of any of these organisations. And associate members in this country—there is example after example—are, shall I term them, “displaced persons”. Persons displaced who have no political organisations to join, they become associate members—displaced persons with no party ready to accept them.

Mr. Speaker Sir, the Peoples' Progressive Party of Malaya is non-communal. We have been attacked as being communalists in this country. Now, the justification or not for that is another matter. But I would say this: that anybody who stands for equality cannot be communal, and anybody who says that should think twice before he says that. To say that those who want equality are communal is not logical.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, in the context of Malayan life today, we must see that only political organisations which are non-communal by their constitution exist in this country. If we do not do that, we are failing in our duty. If the Government, in accordance with pro-

nouncements by the Honourable the Prime Minister and, I think, almost every Minister of the Government side, says “In Malaya we want non-communalism. We condemn communalism,” all right. Then there is no reason why my motion should not receive the full support of the Government side. If you are sincere when you say you want non-communalism in politics, then there is no reason why this motion should not get through this House. On the other hand, if that is just a saying, just propaganda, then I say that there can be no worst type of hypocrisy, because then it will be hypocrisy and nothing else.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, when Malaya attained Independence, the people of this country, who hoped to become citizens of this country, expected to have a better life. They expected to be able to live in this country and say, “We are one people. Our leaders, whoever and of whatever race they may have been, or of whatever race they are, are Malaysians, and they will look after us as Malaysians and not as distinct races.” That position has not arrived in this country, because even today, the Government in power looks upon the people by race and not by citizenship. Whatever they may say, that is the factual situation in this country, and that is possible or that is being perpetuated because their organisations are communal in outlook.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, when Independence came, we looked forward with confidence. Now, a great statesman used certain words in relation to his own country. That was India, and the Prime Minister of India used these words when India attained Independence—and I would like to say that he used these words on an occasion when a question on communalism was being discussed somewhere—and I think those words are very appropriate to the Federation of Malaya today and if the Government will bear those words in mind, then they will accept this motion without hesitation. And those words, Mr. Speaker, Sir, are these:

“We look forward to the sun of freedom and the opportunity that freedom brings. But

though the sun rose, it was hidden from us by dark clouds, and for us it remained a twilight hour. It has remained a long twilight and the brightness of the day is still to come, for freedom is not a mere matter of political decision or new constitution, not even a matter of what is more important, i.e., economic policy. It is of the mind and the heart; and if the mind narrows itself and is befogged and the heart is full of bitterness and hatred, then freedom is absent."

Mr. Speaker, Sir, that is the position in Malaya. The position in Malaya is that the hearts are full of bitterness and hatred by reason of the fact that political organisations of a communal nature run this country on communal lines based on race and race alone. It is that which we are trying to eradicate and it is for that purpose, and that purpose alone, that this motion is being introduced by me.

Enche' V. David: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have much pleasure in seconding this motion.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, we from this part of the House feel that this motion is vitally necessary at the moment because of the developments which have taken place within the last few years after independence.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, political parties, social institutions, leaders of political organisations and leaders of social institutions have time and again advocated through the medium of the Press that we should create a united Malayan nation. In the true context of the word, a united Malayan nation can only come if the spirit is properly upheld and work towards the goal. Mr. Speaker, Sir, the ruling party itself, with its own structure of the three communal organisations and with the different identity which it has by having a different organisation for the Malays, a different organisation for the Chinese and a different one for the Indians, would never lead this country towards the creating of a united Malayan nation. If at all there was to be any sincerity in the minds of these leaders who time and again have preached about non-communalism, I believe they should be the ones to set an example and lead the people of this country towards a new destiny.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, if this motion is accepted, we will now be led into a

new gateway from where we will march towards a new way of life, where each race, colour or creed will be forgotten and we will feel that we are Malaysians and nothing more than that. Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Opposition Parties, at least three of the Opposition Parties, have on several occasions made attempts to state what they stand for and why communalism is bad. The same has been done by a few leaders from the Alliance, at least when it suited them. When they are faced with electorates who are not predominantly of one particular race, they will come up with the statement of non-communalism; when they are met by people predominantly of one race, or group of people of one particular race, then comes the question of, "Chinese vote for Chinese" and "Indians vote for Indians"—and I would like to add in the case of Indians, "North Indians vote for North Indians" and "South Indians vote for South Indians"; this, Sir, was what happened in the presidential election of the MIC, when a former Member of the Federal Legislative Council, Mr. K. L. Devaser, fought against the Honourable Minister for Works, Posts and Telecommunications; the campaign was along the line that Tamil speaking Tamils should vote for a Tamil and a Southern Indian and they should oppose the North Indian. Sir, such a narrow outlook will not contribute to the creation of a united Malayan nation which we are eager to see one day.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, not only political organisations, but in the field of sports too we find that UMNO has got recreational facilities for its members—it has got its Youth Section—where even in the field of sports communalism is not avoided. Teams meet on communal lines. The UMNO team meets some other communal teams, and the spirit in which they play leads them towards a narrow outlook in life and it strengthens communalism in their minds. I, for one, have seen these things on several occasions, and in several elections the ruling Party has exploited communal issues—they had not the guts to say, "We are a non-communal Party and we stand for

non-communalism." As I have said earlier, when they meet a group of people of predominantly one race the practice has been to champion or promises to champion the cause of that particular race from which they feel they could get votes in an election.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, we cannot discourage communalism merely by words and merely by statements on occasions, but it should be done by means of appropriate legislation whereby one should feel that it is a crime to advocate communalism and one should feel that all human beings are the same, and to discriminate or segregate them should be a crime—this should be borne in the mind of every citizen of this country. Towards this end, appropriate legislation can only bring about a change in our midst.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, today the Malayan Indian Congress, the United Malay National Organisation and the Malayan Chinese Association are not in the least willing to give up their individual identity as a racial or communal organisation. There have been and there are conflicting interests within these groups as far as power is concerned, as far as privileges are concerned. The three groups fight each other to gain more seats in Parliament, more seats in local councils and more seats in the Cabinet: we all know that in the last General Elections the MCA made a demand that they should be given a certain percentage of the seats in the parliamentary elections, failing which they threatened that they would break away from the Alliance. I can still remember the statement issued by the ex-president of the MCA, or former president of the MCA, Dr. Lim Chong Eu, stating his view that certain privileges should be extended to the MCA. Similarly, the UMNO stood up and said, "Well, we being the majority Group, we should have at least three-fourths of the number of seats in the various legislatures." On the other hand, the MIC which was unable to cry left everything to the mercy of the UMNO and MCA to decide. Mr. Speaker, Sir, this clearly indicates and exposes beyond doubt that racialism

and communalism is being openly advocated by the ruling Party, and we are driven to the conclusion and belief that the slogan of non-communalism and of creating a united Malayan nation is merely a slogan to catch the imagination of the public, and the Parties concerned are not in a position to put them into practice.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the contents of the motion is very plain. If in this House, if somebody believes in non-communalism, and if he does not fear from any quarters, and if he believes in non-communalism from the depth of his heart, then I should say that there is no reason why he should oppose this motion.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, today there are certain places where we have seen that as a result of communal slogans there had been riots, or nearly more given room for riots; and at times these riots have been avoided through the action of the relevant authorities, such as the Police. All this is the result of encouraging communal organisation.

Sir, there is a glaring example when we refer to the Singapore Government, the counterpart of the present Alliance Government. When it came into power the present Prime Minister issued an order that all communal and sectional social organisations should be closed. This was an attempt to pave the way for the creation of a Malayan nation in the broad sense of the word. Sir, I appeal to this House without any prejudice to the motion to give their full support if we believe that we are now heading towards the creation of a united Malayan nation. Thank you.

Dato' Dr. Ismail: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in intervening in this debate, I would like to inform you, Sir, that for the greater part of my speech I would be speaking in metaphor. I say this so that you will be aware of it and will exercise your powers as Speaker to stop any interruption based on mis-interpretation of my speech.

Sir, I would like to begin by quoting from William Shakespeare, and I quote: "All the world is a stage, and all the men and women merely players." The Federation of Malaya,

Sir, is a stage and the play being enacted now is entitled "Building a United Nation". This play is a sequel to a previous play called "Fight for Freedom of the Federation of Malaya". It is necessary to recall very briefly the outline of this first play. It goes back to the days when the Federation of Malaya was to all intents and purposes a colony of the United Kingdom. At that time it was the policy of the ruling power to divide the various races in this country into definite compartments. This policy was so successful, so much so that for years under British rule Malaya was a divided country. With the tide of nationalism surging throughout the colonial world, the Federation of Malaya was also engulfed by it. This force was so strong in the Federation of Malaya that it even overpowered the force of communalism. It was by harnessing this force of nationalism that the Alliance managed to secure freedom for this country (*Applause*). The successful harnessing of this national force, I think, Sir, was the unique achievement of the Alliance (*Applause*). In fact, this was and is the genius of the Alliance. How did the Alliance do this? How did the Alliance manage where other prominent leaders such as the late Dato' Onn failed? It is because, Sir, the Alliance based its practice of politics—I repeat, Sir, its practice of politics—on the realities of the situation then prevailing in the Federation. We recognised that political parties were organised on communal basis because this was a natural sequel to a people who lived under colonial rule, or people who were divided into definite compartments. In fact, Sir, there was no other way to organise political parties if they were to succeed. This is a reality which even the genius of the late Dato' Onn failed to recognise. He wanted to build a non-communal party out of a vacuum; it is for the benefit of the Honourable Mover of the motion—that attempt to build a political party based on slogans in the vacuum did not succeed. The Alliance, on the other hand, superimposed on those communal political parties another structure called the Alliance, which, by the way,

is a registered party, to voice the united urge of the people of this country, the united urge of the people of this country to be free. That was how we achieved freedom without bloodshed, a unique achievement in the annals of peoples fighting for freedom (*Applause*).

Now, Sir, in the present play, which I call "Building a United Nation," the peoples of the world are witnessing another unique achievement. The Alliance, although its component parts—UMNO, MCA and MIC—bear the label, I say the label of their respective races, has now a programme of national unity based on practical reality. I need not give the details of the unique programme, because you hear of them daily, by listening to speeches by the various Ministers, by the Information Department and even by members of the public; but suffice for me to say as a reminder, in broad outline, of what this programme is: first for a nation to be united, there must be one language—a national language. We have gone far towards achieving this objective without killing the languages of the respective races of this country. We are engaging in an economic re-orientation which will finally bring equality between our citizens in the urban and the rural areas. We have and are implementing the provision relating to the special position of the Malays without robbing the citizens of other races of what they have, and we are doing it in a way which is receiving the approval of the majority of the people in this country (*Applause*). The people approve of the way we implement this provision because, as I have often said in this House, the provision relating to the special position of the Malays is a handicap given to the Malays so that they can catch up with the citizens of the other races. Thus it can be seen that although the respective parties which make up the Alliance bear the label of communalism, yet the Alliance in its policies and implementation of these policies is non-communal.

Therefore, Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is obvious to the audience of the play

“Building a United Nation” that the Alliance Party is the hero of the play (*Applause*). Of course, Mr. Speaker, Sir, as in all plays there must be heroes as well as villains and clowns (*Laughter*). The clowns are, of course, Sir, obvious to the people—they appear as such. The villains, however, are not so easily recognised. In a few plays, of course, they are obvious, but in the majority of good plays they are not so obvious because they take on many guises. And here again I quote from William Shakespeare, and I quote him—

“And thus I clothe my naked villainy
With old odd ends, stolen out of holy writ;
And seem a saint, when most I play the
devil.”

Sir, this quotation has some relevance to the play of “Building a United Nation” which we are witnessing on this Malayan scene. There are political parties who put on the label of non-communalism, but are communalism rotten to the core (*Applause*). As with most villains in the plays, they make use of words and slogans: they pick out issues and use them by subtle means to arouse feelings of communalism under the label of non-communalism. These political parties which outwardly bear the label of non-communalism are hoping to disrupt the process of building a united nation. Up to the moment, Sir, their success, as the success of a villain in a play is infinitesimal, and as the play comes to an end, the villain of the piece will either fade away or be swallowed by those whom he tried to deceive.

Sir, communalism in Malaya is different from communalism in other countries. The Honourable Mover of the motion quoted the case of India where legislation had been introduced so that no communal political parties can exist. But India became an independent country by having Pakistan, by having division of the country. In Malaya, in spite of communalism, we emerged an independent country as a united nation (*Applause*). Here communalism, Sir, was imposed on the people by the policies of the British in the old colonial days. Why do I say this? I say this because if you compare the members of the various races in this

country who have become loyal citizens with those in their countries of origin, there is a very marked difference. Here, through centuries of association, moulded by the Malayan climate, influenced by the Malayan atmosphere, they have developed a spirit of tolerance which is the envy and admiration of those who visit this country. It is because this communalism is not deep-rooted that we see it slowly fading away under the leadership of the Prime Minister and the policies of the Alliance Government (*Applause*). No amount of slogans uttered by the other political parties, no amount of deceit and falsehood uttered by others can sway the people of Malaya from following their charted course towards non-communalism, leading to the supreme achievement of building a truly united nation.

Before I close, Sir, I would like to say this: that this motion by the Honourable Member for Ipoh is contrary to the spirit of our Constitution as envisaged in Article 10 of our Constitution. It is one of the provisions concerning fundamental liberties. It is indeed strange to me, Sir, that the Honourable Member should try to restrict the fundamental liberties when he has so often in this House cried for fundamental liberties. He not only by this motion goes against fundamental liberties but also, like the Colonial power, tries to discriminate, because in his motion he says that only organisations whose activities are essential for the *bona fide* religious, cultural and social needs of the country are allowed to function. Why allow them to function if he wants, according to him, non-communalism in this country? Therefore, Sir, one must come to the conclusion that this is purely a political motion, because even if it is passed by this House, no legislation can be introduced by the Government to give effect to the motion.

Finally, Sir, you can achieve a great deal without legislation; you can achieve a great deal towards achieving non-communalism in this country by not trying to bring out communal issues. I would advise Members of the Opposition, that if they want to achieve

the object of this motion, they should follow the way of the Alliance, because that is indeed practical politics under the prevailing conditions in the country. Thank you, Sir. (*Applause*).

Enche' S. P. Seenivasagam (Menglembu): Mr. Speaker, Sir, perhaps in the medical science with which I have no doubt the Honourable Minister of the Interior is familiar, if you mix three glasses of water, perhaps you get a fourth glass of wine. But from the commonsense point of view and in view of the fact that the Honourable Minister has used metaphors, I would crave his indulgence if I were to use metaphors. He has talked of villains and I am quite sure that he will not object if I talk of cut-throats and rogues. If three gangs of cut-throats and rogues combine together, they do not become anything else; they remain only a bigger gang of rogues and cut-throats. (*Laughter*).

Now, Mr. Speaker, Sir, before I go further, the Honourable Minister appears to have misunderstood the motion, perhaps in his eloquence. We do not say that only organisations which fight or which concern themselves with religious, cultural and social needs of the community are allowed to function. The motion says, in effect, that you can have an organisation catering for Chinese or Malays or Indians or Eurasians but you must exclude from the activities of those organisations politics. That is all. You can have as many organisations as you wish.

Today, Mr. Speaker, Sir, we find that an apostle of non-communalism in this country is openly advocating the continuation and propagation of political parties with a communal flavour in this country. The Honourable Minister himself admitted that the UMNO, the MCA and the MIC—lumped together as the Alliance—they bear the communal label. That is what he said. He admitted that these three organisations bear the communal label. Now, if you want to promote non-communalism in this country, is it not the first step and the first proper step to get rid of the dirty label? If you get rid of the label, perhaps people

would not be thinking about it. But if you wave your label around, you admit "My label is communal," but you say, "Believe me, I am not really communal." I really cannot understand why, if the Alliance believes that by their policy of firmly consolidating the three communal organisations in this country they will result ultimately in non-communalism, they mistrust, why they have no confidence in, the work they have done for so many years and declare tomorrow, "We, the Alliance, a great organisation, have succeeded in bringing non-communalism to this country. We now dissolve our parties and we form one great non-communal organisation to be known as the Alliance party. Anybody can join this party." They claimed that mighty achievement in this country—that they have nourished non-communalism, and yet they are terrified at the very thought of dropping the labels which are attached to them.

The Honourable Minister of the Interior asked several questions, some of them are unfortunate in that he did ask them. If we were to answer them, I am sure they would not like to hear the answers. I will spare him the pain of having to hear the answers which, I am sure, he dreads. Perhaps at a later stage in this debate it may become necessary to repeat the answers if we are pressed to give those answers, but I do sincerely hope that nobody is going to press us to give answers which they do not like to hear. But one thing I can say. Do not be too proud of your achievements, because if you search your conscience you will find that your achievements were made possible only by active deception of the people of this country in your profession of non-communalism. It is because the people of this country trusted three communal organisations, trusted that the fruit of their labour would result in non-communalism and a fair deal for each citizen of this country be he Malay, Chinese, Indian or Eurasian. It is in that firm belief that the people of this country placed their faith in these three communal organisations. But today it is quite obvious that these three communal organisations intend to exploit

the people of this country, and to maintain their power in this country by injecting communal poison into the minds of the people and keeping them apart from each other. What we see in Malaya is a terrible spectacle of men professing to have the welfare of this country at heart not hesitating to build a wall of hatred between the different races in this country, using words which they know will inflame communal feelings, using words to their own communities which are bound and are calculated to make their communities so frightened of the other communities that they will cluster together; and thereby these evil men, men who seek by evil means to maintain their power, do not hesitate to propagate evil thoughts among the trusting people of this country.

There are many questions that the Honourable Minister asks and I hesitate to answer them, but I leave it to the Mover of the motion, if he thinks fit, to refer to them at a later stage. There is one observation, however, that I would like to make. The Honourable Minister spoke using a metaphor, perhaps, saying that in a play clowns are necessary. Of course, they are, just as in *bangsawans* we find comic turns—people who stand on the platform to make others laugh. I do not know whether anybody in this House intends or intended to be an actor in a *bangsawan*, but I would suggest that this motion raises an issue of such vital importance that it would be most undignified for anybody to stand up in this House and try to treat it in a light vein.

Dr. Lim Swee Aun (Larut Selatan): Mr. Speaker, Sir, no one will dispute with that part of the motion which says that “it is essential for the proper functioning of democracy and the promotion of national unity that communalism should be eliminated from Malayan political life.” The Alliance has, both in this House and outside this House, consistently preached and practised this intention. We have always said that it is our aim to build one nation out of multi-racial community. We have even been acclaimed the world over as an example to other

nations as to how a multi-racial community like ours can be welded into one nation.

The Honourable Minister has pointed out the mistake of the Honourable Mover. The Alliance is a registered Party and the Alliance, the Constitution of which I have here, has among its objects, “to promote and maintain inter-racial goodwill and harmony and to protect the rights of minorities, and to establish and maintain a united Malayan nation.” The Alliance is not only open to the UMNO, MCA, or MIC, as members, but it is also open to such other parties or party of a national character whose membership is confined only to Federal citizens. So, Sir, the Alliance, which is the political Party to which we all belong, is a non-communal Party.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, it would be foolish to say that there is no communalism in this country. The Alliance is alive to the dangers of communalism, and we have taken steps to contain communalism—even in our Standing Rules and Orders, Standing Order 36 (10) (c) says that it shall be out of order to use “words which are likely to promote feelings of ill-will or hostility between different communities in the Federation.” Honourable Members in this House will remember that when the Alliance moved the adoption of this amendment to our Standing Rules and Orders, the Peoples’ Progressive Party and the Socialist Front were the strongest opponents to this amendment, (*Applause*); and today the Honourable Mover attempts to white-wash the ugly past by appearing today to be the champion of non-communalism.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, as both the Honourable Mover and the Minister of Finance have told us, communalism exists today as a legacy of the British policy of divide and rule.

Mr. Speaker: You say the Minister of Finance?

Dr. Lim Swee Aun: I beg your pardon, Sir. I mean the Minister of the Interior. Sir, the political Parties, UMNO and MCA were formed as a direct result of this British policy. These two political Parties played a

major part in our constitutional struggle for political equality. The Honourable Mover and all members of the Peoples' Progressive Party will agree that the peoples of Malaya should be grateful to these two Parties for creating such liberal citizenship laws, as a result of which 90 per cent of the non-Malays in this country have been given political rights and citizenship. The PPP cannot deny that citizenship by registration is unique. In fact, it is perhaps the only country that has such a type of citizenship. Why are our citizenship laws so liberal? It is because the UMNO and MCA realise that this is the only effective way to build national unity out of our multi-racial community.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, when the UMNO and the MCA formed the Alliance in our struggle for independence, we did not use, and do not use, the British policy of divide and rule, but adopted a motto for the Federation, "Unity is Strength". Since Merdeka, UMNO, MCA and MIC together forming the Alliance have built Malaya on the solid rock of non-communalism. Malaya has only attained independence or nationhood for only the last five years, yet under the Alliance Government our achievements in democracy and national unity are much more in proportion to the time at our disposal.

The Honourable Member for Ipoh, a member of the learned profession, has often said in this House that legislation is not the answer to the solution of all problems. I am, therefore, very disappointed that he should now suggest to this House in this motion that legislation will eliminate communalism. (*Laughter*). Surely the only way to eliminate communalism is not through legislation but through education—educate the people, both young and old, to think and act non-communally, and in time communalism will disappear. It is in the schools, adult education classes, the University, the clubs and associations, where education and promotion of national unity can be most effective. To eliminate communalism completely must take time. Therefore, in the same manner as the Honourable Mover has said that public

pronouncements indicate the mentality and outlook of a party, it is the duty of all leaders of political parties to set the example of non-communalism so that the people can follow.

The net result of this motion will be that political parties which have a communal name cannot be registered. Sir, what is in a name? Are there no so-called non-communal political parties that are down and out communal in their policies and outlooks? Are there no so-called communal political parties that are non-communal in their outlook—like the Alliance? The motion talks about promoting democracy. The Honourable mover has said that we do not want the whole world to know that there is no democracy in this country, and yet is it democratic to take away the rights by law of people to form political parties and call them according to whatever names they like? Is it democratic to prevent the minorities from forming political parties to look after and foster their rights and interests? Is the Honourable Member afraid that the aborigines will form a communal political party to safeguard their own political rights? Does he suggest that such a communal party will disrupt the proper functioning of democracy and destroy national unity? Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Honourable Member knows full well that legislation is not the answer to the elimination of communalism; in his heart of hearts he does know that education is the only safe medicine (*Applause*).

Enche' Mohamed Asri bin Haji Muda (Pasar Puteh): Tuan Yang di-Pertua usul di-hadapan kita sekarang ini ia-lah suatu usul yang berbunyi:

"Bahawa dengan tujuan hendak dapat perjalanan demokrasi yang terator dan hendak menggalakkan ikatan bersatu padu antara bangsa², mustahak-lah atoran berpehak² kapada kaum sendiri itu di-hapuskan daripada jiwa politik Tanah Melayu,"

Kalau kita perhatikan kapada bentok susunan chadangan di-hadapan kita sekarang ini maka dapat-lah di-simpolkan pada satu ia-itu tujuan chadangan ini supaya perjalanan demokrasi dapat di-jalankan dengan terator. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kalau itu-lah yang menjadi jiwa dan kehendak bagi chadangan

yang di-kemukakan oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Ipoh, supaya dapat-lah berjalan demokrasi dalam negeri ini terator dalam menuju kepada satu ikatan antara bangsa dalam negeri ini, maka chadangan yang di-kemukakan oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat daripada Ipoh itu tidak-lah mustahak di-terima pada masa ini.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, menahan perkembangan dan pertumbuhan parti² politik yang di-anggap atau di-pandang sa-bagai parti perkauman bukan-lah jalan bagi mendapatkan perjalanan demokrasi yang terator. Soal yang boleh menimbulkan ada-nya perjalanan demokrasi yang terator ia-lah manakala semua pihak dan semua golongan di-dalam negeri ini dapat mengemukakan kehendak²-nya bagi kepentingan hidup-nya sa-bagai suatu puak yang tertentu di-dalam suatu masyarakat yang besar. Dan kehendak² itu, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, tidak-lah akan dapat di-timbulkan melainkan apakala usaha² itu di-tujukan kepada arah timbul-nya kehendak² itu bagi diselaraskan dengan kehendak² kepentingan masyarakat yang besar. Tidak mesti-nya hanya ada parti politik yang di-namakan tidak perkauman boleh menjamin bahawa soal² perkauman tidak berbangkit dalam negeri ini.

Suatu parti politik yang tidak perkauman pada masa ini lebeh merbahaya lagi daripada satu parti politik pada zaman-nya merupakan parti perkauman sa-kira-nya parti yang tidak perkauman menggunakan semangat perkauman dan menggunakan faham² perkauman dan menggunakan kehendak² perkauman yang tajam bagi kepentingan parti itu sendiri. Mithalannya di-dalam hendak menchari pengarah di-dalam masyarakat politik di-tanah ayer kita ini ada parti politik tertentu yang chuba hendak menyentoh kehendak² sa-suatu kepentingan golongan yang lain yang memang telah di-akuī bersama itu sa-bagai hak; sapertilah dalam soal kedudukan istimewa orang² Melayu, dan memang telah terchatet dalam Perlembagaan Persekutuan Tanah Melayu. Ini ada-lah suatu langkah atau ikhtiar yang lebeh bisa dan lebeh tajam daripada tindakan² sa-suatu

parti politik yang besar yang merupakan parti perkauman.

Menyentoh kepada kehendak dan kepentingan suatu puak, satu bangsa dalam negeri ini yang memang telah di-akuī bersama bahawa itu-lah hak-nya dan itu-lah kepentingan-nya, ada-lah satu usaha sa-chara tidak langsung merupakan satu ikhtiar membangkitkan semangat perkauman di-negeri ini. Ini menyebabkan berjalan-nya demokrasi dalam negeri ini tidak terator. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, terlanjor pihak penchadang telah mengemukakan kesah² zaman empat masa yang telah menimbulkan faham politik dalam negeri ini ia-itu-lah masa Persekutuan Tanah Melayu menjadi tanah jajahan British, di-masa Persekutuan Tanah Melayu di-ta'alok dan di-jajah oleh pak pendek Jepun, zaman Persekutuan Tanah Melayu di-bawah penjajahan British semula dan zaman Persekutuan Tanah Melayu masuk ka-alam merdeka, soal yang di-kemukakan oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat penchadang, bahawa soal perkauman ini timbul-nya ia-lah sejak penjajahan mula bertapak di-negeri ini dan ini memang di-akuī oleh pihak Kerajaan sendiri dengan kenyataan² daripada Menteri Yang Berhormat tadi.

Sa-benar-nya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kalau hendak di-kajikan soal perkauman di-mana muncul-nya dapat-lah kita akuī bersama bahawa muncul-nya perkauman ini semenjak Semenanjung Tanah Melayu ini di-jajah oleh Kerajaan British sa-belum penjajahan Jepun. Dengan policy terbuka-nya atau open door policy yang di-laksanakan oleh penjajahan British dengan memasokkan bangsa² asing yang banyak ka-dalam Persekutuan Tanah Melayu pada masa itu, yang menyebabkan jumlah bilangan bangsa asing hampir menandingi jumlah bilangan penduduk asli bumiputera negeri ini. Dan bagi membolehkan penjajah itu melaksanakan policy-nya itu maka sa-telah negeri ini di-banjiri oleh bangsa asing maka di-jalankan-lah pula chara divided and rules pechah² kemudian perentah. Chara perpechahan di-antara kedudukan antara bangsa yang ada dalam Persekutuan ini akibat daripada policy pihak penjajah itu telah

membangkitkan semangat perkauman. Semenjak itu-lah muncul-nya semangat perkauman di-dalam Semenanjung Tanah Melayu ini. Dan bangkit-lah semangat perkauman atau pun roh perkauman itu sejak zaman penjajahan British sampai-lah pada masa merdeka ini soal perkauman itu maseh hidup. Saya perchaya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kalau sekarang pun di-tiadakan parti politik yang pada nama-nya merupakan parti perkauman, soal² perkauman tidak akan dapat di-hilangkan juga, sebab sa-lagi ada chorak dan bentok manusia yang berlainan, sa-lagi ada kepentingan bagi sa-suatu puak atau gulongan itu tidak sama maka sa-lagi itu-lah soal perkauman mesti timbul. Chuma yang menjadi masaalah, ada-kah soal² perkauman yang timbul daripada kehendak kepentingan sa-suatu gulongan bagi kesempurnaan kehidupan dalam sa-buah negeri yang demokrasi ini, boleh di-sifatkan sa-bagai suatu kehendak semangat yang boleh mengganggu berjalan-nya demokrasi dalam negeri ini. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, bagi Persatuan Islam sa-Tanah Melayu atau PAS ada-lah memandang bahawa kedudukan yang ada pada masa sekarang ini pun telah membolehkan kepentingan seluroh gulongan dikemukakan bersama dengan ada-nya sa-suatu susunan demokrasi yang semua gulongan dapat menyuarakan kehendak² masing² dalam suatu Rumah yang di-namakan Parlimen. Ini ada-lah menunjukkan bahawa kehendak² kepentingan sa-suatu gulongan itu dapat di-suarakan dalam Rumah ini, suatu kenyataan tepat bagi menjawab kehendak² bagi membasmiakan timbul-nya rasa perkauman yang tajam antara puak yang boleh menjahanamkan perpaduan demokrasi yang terator dalam negeri ini.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, itu-lah sebab-nya kami memandang bahawa chadangan Yang Berhormat wakil dari Ipoh itu ada-lah chadangan yang tidak munasabah di-terima, sebab ia merupakan satu chadangan yang di-timbulkan bagi muslihat-nya sendiri. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ada suatu perkara lagi yang di-sebutkan oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Ipoh dan demikian juga hal-nya Ahli Yang Berhormat yang menjadi

penyokong chadangan-nya itu, ia-itu soal bandingan-nya tentang kedudukan perkauman di-India, bagaimana Kerajaan India telah menerima chadangan pehak pati pembangkang supaya di-hapuskan semua pati perkauman dalam India sendiri. Saya suka-lah menyatakan bahawa ta'arif perkauman di-India ada-lah berlainan dengan Persekutuan Tanah Melayu ini. Pati² perkauman di-India itu ada-lah pati² yang bertujuan hanya untok kepentingan kasta atau untok sa-suatu puak ugama yang tertentu dalam kumpulan India, tidak untok kebajikan seluroh negara India. Pati² itu-lah yang di-sifatkan perkauman, kalau-lah India itu hendak di-jadikan chontoh perkembangan politik Persekutuan maka tidak-lah menjadi salah bagi suatu puak atau gulongan bangsa yang ada dalam negeri ini menubuhkan suatu pati bagi pehak bangsa-nya, asalkan tujuan perjuangan pati-nya itu tidak menunjukan kapada kepentingan puak-nya sa-mata² dan mengenenpikan kebajikan seluroh negara Persekutuan.

Satu perkara lagi yang di-sebutkan oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat pehak penchadang ia-lah tentang menyatukan politik dan ugama satu perkara yang merbahaya di-negara ini. Fahaman itu juga ada-lah yang di-pegang kuat oleh pati yang memerintah pada masa sekarang ini. "Menyatukan politik dan ugama satu perkara yang merbahaya". Saya rasa terlalu umum bagi di-bahathkan dalam Rumah ini. Sebab menyatakan ugama dengan kalimah ugama sahaja tidak-lah dapat di-pastikan dengan tepat. Sebab di-antara ugama di-seluroh Persekutuan ini, ada ugama Islam, ugama Christian dan sa-bagai-nya, tiap² ugama itu ada mempunyai unsor² roh dan semangat-nya sendiri. Saya minta supaya di-tegaskan dengan menyatakan "bahawa menyatukan dengan politik ugama Islam ada-lah satu perkara yang merbahaya kapada negara". Dengan menyebutkan kalimah "Ugama Islam" baharu-lah dapat di-bahathkan dalam perkara saperti itu.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ugama Islam tidak-lah dapat di-samakan dengan ugama² lain dalam dunia ini. Sebab ugama Islam ada-lah terang dan nyata tidak boleh di-pisahkan dari

politik. Bahkan unsor² politik dalam Islam itu jika di-pakai dan di-jadikan unsor yang besar bagi perkembangan politik akan dapat menjamin kehidupan dan kebangkitan bagi sa-buah negara. Ini ia-lah keyakinan yang dipegang oleh PAS sendiri dan yang terchatit dalam falsafah Islam sendiri. Jadi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, jika kita mengatakan bahawa menyatukan politik dan ugama dengan ma'ana ugama Islam itu merbahaya, maka boleh-kah kita sifatkan bahawa bahaya yang di-sebutkan itu bahaya saperti mana? Ada-kah bahaya itu sama dengan bahaya komunis? Atau sama dengan bahaya perkauman yang di-bimbangkan oleh sa-tengah gulungan di-dalam negeri ini. Kalau kita katakan merbahaya menyatukan politik dengan ugama Islam sama dengan bahaya ada-nya komunis maka itu ada-lah satu chabaran kepada siapa sahaja yang memegang kuasa politik supaya mengharamkan dari menggunakan politik Islam itu, politik Islam di-anggap sama dengan bahaya komunis, ini tidak-lah dapat di-terima dengan begitu sahaja. Oleh kerana politik Islam bukan mengandongi unsor perkauman atau politik yang sempit. Tidak perlu saya hendak menerangkan dengan panjang lebar politik Islam itu di-sini. Saya memandang, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, hal² yang di-nyatakan oleh Yang Berhormat pehak penchadang itu ada-lah suatu kenyataan yang kosong tidak dapat di-terima bagi menguatkan hujah-nya bagi mengadakan perjalanan demokrasi yang terator dalam negeri ini.

Bila di-kaji bangsa Melayu dengan hak istimewa yang di-sebutkan dalam Perlembagaan Persekutuan yang telah juga di-bangkitkan oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat itu sendiri pada masa yang telah lalu, pada pandangan PAS, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Melayu atau bangsa Melayu ini sa-lama-nya kami tidak mengangap satu kaum dalam negeri ini. Memandang kepada sejarah Tanah Melayu sendiri juga kepada keadaan politik dan perjuangan yang telah berlaku dari empat tingkat zaman yang telah di-tempoh oleh Tanah Melayu, maka Melayu bukan-lah satu

kaum dalam negeri ini, nyata-lah bahawa bangsa Melayu ada-lah bangsa atau nation bagi Persekutuan Tanah Melayu.

Ini tentu-lah berlainan dengan kaum² yang lain yang ada dalam Persekutuan. Perkembangan zaman yang telah di-tempoh dan open door policy British yang telah memegang peranan beberapa masa yang lalu telah meletakkan bangsa Melayu terhimpit. Sunggoh pun demikian tidak-lah merupakan bangsa Melayu sa-bagai satu bangsa yang mempunyai hak mutlak dalam negeri ini.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya yakin berasaskan ini-lah maka dalam Perlembagaan Persekutuan itu di-adakan suatu bahagian tentang soal keistimewaan bagi orang² Melayu. Itu-lah sebab-nya, bukan-lah kerana ada-nya persetujuan bersama atau rahman rahim atau kasehan belas seluroh bangsa dalam negeri ini maka orang Melayu mendapat istimewa dalam Perlembagaan. Memang itu ada-lah hak yang mesti dan patut di-dapati oleh bangsa Melayu kerana mereka ada-lah bangsa bumi putera yang mula² sa-kali dalam negeri ini.

Mr. Speaker: Itu sudah lari daripada maudzo' perbahathan ini—tidak ada kena-mengena.

Enche' Mohd. Asri bin Haji Muda: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, itu-lah sebab-nya maka kami merasa bahawa asas dan dasar² yang di-perjuangkan oleh Persatuan Islam sa-Tanah Melayu bukan-lah asas atau dasar² yang memperjuangkan tujuan² dan semangat perkauman yang jahat yang boleh membunuh roh dan semangat demokrasi yang terator dalam negeri ini. Dan ini harus-lah di-perhatikan oleh seluroh peringkat ra'ayat dalam Tanah Melayu ini bahawa sa-barang tudohan yang di-hadapkan kepada Persatuan Islam sa-Tanah Melayu sa-bagai satu parti politik yang berbau perkauman, yang menganjorkan perkauman yang jahat maka itu ada-lah satu tudohan yang jahat, satu tudohan yang tidak tepat bahkan orang yang menudoh itu patut-lah menarek balek tudohan-nya.

Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, soal yang di-

kemukakan oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Ipoh itu ia-lah soal yang bersangkutan dengan kepentingan kebangsaan di-negeri ini yang ada pandangan-nya bagi mewujudkan persatuan dalam negeri ini, maka tuduhan² yang mempunyai syarat yang tertentu dalam Perlembagaan atau pun undang² tuboh, atau pun dalam kechergasan-nya perkara² yang menunjukkan contoh-nya kepada satu kaum yang tertentu maka pertubohan ini hendak-lah di-tegah dari menjalankan atau turut menyertai kehidupan politik negeri ini. Tujuan besar dari chadangan ini ia-lah supaya dengan demikian bentok perkauman, pandangan perkauman dan kechergasan² perkauman dapat di-hapuskan. Banyak Ahli² Yang Berhormat telah berchakap dalam perkara ini. Saya ingin melayani soal ini dari segi tujuan yang di-tujukan oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat itu sendiri. Katakan-lah dalam bentok masharakat seperti Persekutuan Tanah Melayu, kita buat undang² yang melarang pertubohan seperti tersebut itu dari menjalankan kechergasan-nya dan dengan demikian akan tinggal-lah pertubohan² yang ada dalam dasar-nya dan kechergasan-nya, tanda² yang menunjukkan bahawa ia tidak berbau perkauman. Negeri ini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sa-buah negeri yang boleh di-ibaratkan seperti sa-buah negeri yang penuh dengan anak gurih api yang boleh kita atorkan anak gurih api itu menurut kehendak kita sendiri yang ia ini tidak di-iktirafkan melainkan berlaku menurut apa yang kita atorkan. Kita ketepikan ketepi-lah dia dan kita ketengahkan ketengah-lah dia. Orang² yang membentok kaum di-negeri ini mempunyai baka kaum bukan-nya dalam otak kepala-nya sahaja, tetapi dalam cell darah-nya sendiri yang di-warithi daripada datok nenek-nya dahulu.

Kumpul-lah mereka ini dalam sa-buah parti politik yang berchorak kebangsaan, namakan-lah parti politik itu Parti Antah Berantah. Apabila ahli bagi Parti Antah Berantah ini di-sharatkan bahawa mereka ini mesti-lah dari warga-negara Persekutuan Tanah Melayu. Perhatikan tujuan parti itu maka masok-lah mereka. Mereka masok dalam tiga pintu yang berlainan

ia-itu pintu Melayu, pintu India, dan pintu China. Manusia tertarek hanya-lah kepada sa-suatu yang dapat memuaskan kepentingan dan bagi sa-buah parti politik akan tertarek-lah orang² dari tiga pintu ini menurut kepentingan² yang dapat di-penuhi oleh Parti Antah Berantah ini. Maka sakira-nya dalam dasar Parti Antah Berantah ternyata tujuan-nya berkehendakkan kepada layanan² yang ditegaskan bagi sa-buah gulongan, umpama-nya equality, sebut-lah equality maka yang masok orang² yang berkehendakkan equality. Sebut-lah kemajuan maka yang masok orang² yang berkemajuan. Sa-buah parti pada hari ini bukan esok, bukan lusa yang menentukan tujuan-nya bahawa ia berkehendakkan kepada layanan yang sama bagi semua ra'ayat negeri ini akan dapat menarek hanya gulongan² yang berhajat kepada layanan yang sama. Sa-chara konterek akan masok-lah gulongan² yang kekal dalam negeri ini dan orang² Melayu ta' dapat-lah ia masok, kerana ia tidak berkehendakkan oleh-nya. Kami tidak melarang ia masok—hendak masok, masok-lah tetapi ia tidak hendak masok, tinggal dia ini. Sa-sabuah parti, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, mesti-lah mempunyai walau pun parti itu di-kuasai oleh beberapa orang yang mesti mempunyai susunan yang demokratik. Sa-makin banyak ahli-nya dalam hal yang tertentu, maka sa-makin kuat-lah pressure group atau kumpulan yang memberi tekanan atas kepentingan dalam parti. Erti-nya waima orang Melayu maka dengan chara by rule of majority—bilangan yang terbanyak maka kepentingan itu-lah yang terima.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, apabila gulongan yang terbesar ini masok kadalam, dan gulongan ini merasa dia-lah yang berkuasa, dan di-dalam tiap² urat sarap orang² yang ada di-dalam-nya itu ada baka² hendak menjaga kepentingannya, maka siapa-kah yang dapat menahan mereka ini daripada melayan kepentingan mereka lebeh banyak dan memperkechilkan kepentingan orang lain dalam kechergasan-nya (activities)? Apa yang terjadi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua? Berbaju nasional dan bergerak perkauman. Ini-kah yang akan dapat

mengubah perjalanan demokrasi di negeri ini? Ini-kah yang akan dapat menyelesaikan kerunchingan² fikiran dan masaalah² hidup yang meliputi orang² yang tersusun daripada beberapa kaum dalam negeri ini, atau bahawa ini hanya dapat di-selesaikan dengan memberikan layanan yang adil bagi mereka ini walau pun pada zahir-nya tidak berapa menyedapkan?

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, oleh kerana Ahli Yang Berhormat itu menyebutkan India sa-bagai mithal, saya dapati ta'arif "communalism" di-India—saya tidak tahu buku ini sa-jauh mana lakunya dan bagaimana authoritative-nya, nama buku itu "The Winner". Saya sebutkan: "The term of communalism is generally used in India to refer to any party or organization which works for the interest of a caste or religion as oppose to the general welfare". "As oppose to the general welfare"—bertentangan dengan kepentingan kebangsaan. Di-Malaya badan² perkauman ini ada-lah badan² yang menchuba mendapat keadilan bagi diri-nya sendiri di-dalam satu bentok masharakat. Apalah demokrasi-nya kalau mereka ini tidak di-beri hak untok menyusun diri-nya dan menjaga diri bagi menchapai keadilan hidup? Apalah demokrasi-nya kita memaksa semua orang yang ada di-Tanah Melayu ini: berfikir bagi semua orang, jangan fikirkan diri kamu sendiri. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, lebeh baik kita memberitahu kapada mereka itu: berfikir-lah bagi semua orang, dan boleh di-fikirkan diri kamu sa-lama ia itu tidak bertentangan dengan kepentingan umum bagi negara. Ini lebeh waspada dan lebeh selamat daripada mereka ini di-tetapkan: parti politik Melayu haramkan. Apa yang akan jadi? Yang akan jadi tidak berparti politik-lah mereka ini dan akan tundok-lah mereka ini kapada keadaan? Tuan Yang di-Pertua, mudah mengatakan akan tundok-lah mereka 10 tahun dan akan tahu-lah mereka 15 tahun akan hilang pengaruh mereka. Manusia ini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ia-lah satu haiwan—haiwan yang tidak diam. Apabila kita singkirkan dalam masharakat-nya dan kita tekan dengan mengatakan: melainkan kamu mesti serta dengan kami, maka kepentingan

kamu akan kami tunaikan, tundok-lah dia sa-bentar, terasa-lah kelemahan diri-nya. Tetapi sifat "restlessness" yang ada pada diri-nya tidak akan membolehkan dia berdiam kemudian daripada itu. Apa yang akan jadi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua? Akan berulang-lah sejarah menuntut kepentingan hidup-nya sendiri.

Jadi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, bagi kepentingan demokrasi negeri ini dan bagi membolehkan negeri ini hidup dalam keadaan yang baik, maka chadangan ini tidak boleh kita terima.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya telah sebutkan tadi bahawa anasir² yang merupakan perkauman di-negeri ini, memasoki parti² yang tertentu bagi kepentingan mereka itu lebeh merbahaya daripada orang² yang mengatakan kami menjaga kepentingan kami sa-lama ia itu tidak merbahayakan kepentingan nasional. Ini lebeh merbahaya, sebab chontoh-nya banyak, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, dan kita tahu bahawa politik perkauman yang digunakan dalam badan yang tidak perkauman itu-lah yang telah merupakan satu ugutan kapada kita.

Saya perchaya Yang Berhormat dari Ipoh dapat memahami penting-nya kita meng'itiraf "reality", penting-nya kita meng'itiraf barang yang ada. Sebab perkataan saperti itu telah di-ucapkan-nya dalam Dewan yang mulia ini saperti yang di-katakan oleh sa-orang Ahli Yang Berhormat tadi pada masa membahathkan syarat Peratoran Meshuarat Dewan ini yang mengatakan ucapan² yang berperkauman tidak boleh digunakan. . .

Mr. Speaker: Kalimah².

Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad: . . . kalimah² yang membawa kapada permusohan dan bersakit hati antara kaum tidak boleh di-gunakan. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya telah menghormati beliau pada hari itu, kerana dia telah memberikan peng'itirafan kapada saya. Dan di-dalam ucapan-nya telah mengatakan apa-lah guna-nya kita tegah mereka itu berchakap saperti itu dalam Dewan ini sedangkan di-luar Dewan keadaan-nya sama-lah arguement perbahathan pada hari ini. Apalah guna-nya kita tutup badan² yang berperkauman ini sedangkan rasa itu

maseh ada pada orang yang ada didalam negeri ini. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, akan dapat di-jawab oleh beliau, hendaklah kita ini berikrar biarkan bagitu sampai mati? Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya pun tidak berkehendakkan bagitu. Tetapi yang penting sa-hingga tiap² gulongan itu merasa dia telah mendapat layanan yang adil menerusi peroses demokrasi, maka kita terpaksa melayan mereka. Dan apabila masing² telah merasa bahawa layanan yang adil menurut faham-nya telah dapat di-beri kepada mereka menurut peroses demokrasi dan dia pun tidak merasa teraniaya dalam masharakat-nya, maka dengan sendiri hal itu dapat di-singkirkan. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, hal ini saya minta Yang Berhormat dari Ipoh memikirkan supaya usul-nya ini di-tarek balek bagi kepentingan kebangsaan dalam negeri ini (*Tepok*).

Enche' D. R. Seenivasagam: Mr. Speaker, Sir, to dispose of the PMIP first would be simpler than trying to dispose of the other speakers. The views of the PMIP are known throughout this country for what they are worth. I can only say this: that if they start losing their members at the rate they are now doing, very soon Malaya will lose one political organisation and legislation will not be necessary to see to that. But there is one point raised by the last speaker from the PMIP and he appears to suggest that I am contradicting myself, that when the question of Standing Orders was raised I said that we have the liberty to raise any issue even if it is communal and to solve that issue. That stand I still maintain, but I say that the political organisation must have a constitution which every citizen of this country at least will have a right to become a member. And having that right, then your political organisation will discuss this communal issue, if you like to call it, and the views which you put forward will be the views of the citizens of the country as a whole and not sections of the community.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Honourable the Minister of Internal Security said that the attainment of independence was a unique achievement of the Alliance.

It was unique in the sense that treachery on a large scale was being practised on large sections of the communities that live in Malaya, particularly the Chinese and the Indians. In that it is unique; in that it will remain unique, and for that the Alliance will always have to take the blackest page in the history of Malaya. Beyond that I do not see anything unique in that achievement.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, reference was also made by the Honourable Minister, who said that the late Dato' Onn bin Ja'afar tried to build a non-communal political party but he failed. True, he failed. But let us ask ourselves: "Why did he fail?" He failed—again, why? Sitting in this House today there are men who joined Dato' Onn bin Ja'afar in the formation of this non-communal political organisation—the IMP. The same people who, like Judas of the Bible, for a few pieces of silver perhaps, sold themselves back into communal organisations that existed in this country. That is why Dato' Onn bin Ja'afar's attempt to form a non-communal political organisation in this country failed—not because the people did not want a non-communal political organisation. And we all know who those men are, like Judas of the Bible, who sold themselves back into their communal organisations.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am indebted to the Honourable Minister for admitting to this House that each of the political organisations which formed the Alliance is a communal organisation; and I am also glad that the people of Malaya will know that the Alliance which preaches non-communalism is not prepared to take away, as other speakers from this side have said, the label of communalism from their organisations. It has been suggested by the Honourable Minister that they are doing things non-communally, because they want one thing: they are doing things properly because they want the special position of the Malays to be preserved; that they are ruling by the will of the majority. Mr. Speaker, Sir, these are dangerous matters which have unfortunately, I say, been mentioned by the Minister in this debate on the

question of non-communal political organisations. We almost had a full scale debate on these matters only at the last meeting and if I were to rebut what the Minister had said, it will cause perhaps more unpleasantness than now exists in this House—because I completely disagree. I completely disagree with the Honourable Minister. I say that is not the way to build a nation of one people. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do not intend to say this, but I say this: I disagree with the special privileges; I disagree with the one language matter; and I disagree that the Alliance is non-communal. I say they are communal and their approaches to these problems are on communal lines.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Honourable Minister gave us some advice—try not to bring out communal issues. Good advice, but the wrong advice in a democracy because in a democracy you are entitled to bring out any issue so long as you bring it out properly, so long as you bring it out with a view to a solution. We who believe that there is no equality are not prepared to remain slaves in this country, and these issues will be brought up for solution from time to time and for that purpose and that purpose alone.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, it has been suggested that the success of some parties is so small that they will be swallowed up in due course. I am not a fortune teller, perhaps the Honourable Minister is or has been, but I suggest we wait and see.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Honourable Member from Larut side—I always have difficulty—Larut Selatan has displayed today how small the shell is where he lives. His knowledge of world affairs is so small that he does not know that in other countries there is such a thing as citizenship by registration. I think that is the height of ignorance displayed in this House, because we have it in so many countries and if one just walks to the Library—and I suggest the Honourable Member do that—and take the Constitutions of some countries, one will find it right there. So it is nothing unique in this country.

It has been suggested by the Honourable Member that the Alliance has always preached the policy of non-communalism. Now, it is significant to note that although the Alliance preach all this—the Honourable Member was at one time a member of the MCA and later on, for reasons, I suggest, best known to himself, he thought there was a very good political organisation known as N.A.P. or NAP, a non-communal organisation—the Honourable Member thought it fit to throw in his lot with the NAP. Now that is a strange matter. The Alliance—a good party, according to him—non-communal in its outlook, and yet he decided to change his loyalty to a party known as NAP. When the NAP got smashed, the Honourable Member suddenly decided “I will go back to my MCA”. If that is not an opportunist attitude, I do not know what is. I think it is the height of impertinence for such people to try to put on a front of honesty and integrity in politics.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, it has been suggested that the Alliance is a registered political organisation. But what is it? It is a political organisation without a membership. There is no one man in this country who can produce a membership card and say “I am a member of the Alliance Party.” The Honourable Member does not know his party or the partners that make up the party. What the Honourable Member just read out to us was this: that any political party whose members are citizens of the Federation can affiliate with the Alliance. I ask the Honourable Member: Is the MCA an organisation of Federal citizens; is the Malayan Indian Congress an organisation of Federal citizens? They certainly are not, because there are thousands of Chinese who are members of the MCA who are not Federal citizens, and there are thousands of Indians—I do not know, perhaps I should say a handful of Indians—who are members of the MIC who are not Federal citizens in this country. What, then, is the constitution of the Alliance that this Honourable Member from Larut Selatan is trying to pull over this House? Of course, the MCA is known for

doing illegal things; perhaps they enrolled non-citizens illegally—I do not know.

The Honourable Member said that legislation is not the answer to this, or he suggested that that was my attitude in several matters. Legislation is not the final answer to anything, but it is an important step to the end of getting a final answer; and I am surprised that the Honourable Member, in fact, says that legislation will serve no useful purpose in this matter.

The Honourable Member then suggested that we who brought in this motion are trying to curtail one of the fundamental rights of the people to form associations in accordance with Article 10 of the Constitution of this country. That, I think, comes from a lack of reading the motion properly or from a deliberate desire not to understand the motion clearly, because the motion makes it very clear that any

person in this country who wants to engage in activities other than political activities may form each, any and every organisation that they want to. A proper reading of the motion makes that clear. But we do not want in this country politics to mix with religion or be on a racial basis.

The Honourable Member said: "What is in a name?" I agree—what is in a name? You can call a political organisation by any name you like under this motion and under legislation if this motion gets through. You can call it by any name you like, but what we are interested in is this: its constitution, its rules, must provide for membership to any citizen of the Federation of Malaya, to say the least; and that is what we are.

Mr. Speaker: The time is up. The House is adjourned to 10 o'clock tomorrow morning.

Adjourned at 6.30 p.m.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND CO-OPERATIVES

Price of Fish

1. Tuan Haji Hasan Adli bin Haji Arshad bertanya kepada Menteri Pertanian dan Sharikat² Kerjasama adakah Kerajaan sedar ia-itu harga² ikan di-negeri ini terutama-nya di-negeri² Pantai Timor, telah jatuh merosot dengan sa-rendah²-nya, akibat kemasokan ikan² yang menchurah² daripada Siam, jika sedar, apa-kah sebab-nya Kerajaan membenarkan ikan² daripada Siam di-impotkan.

Menteri Pertanian dan Sharikat² Kerjasama (Enche' Abdul Aziz): Di-bandingkan harga ikan—harga ronchet²—bagi tempoh suku tahun pertama tahun 1961 dengan harga dalam suku tahun pertama tahun 1962, kejatohan harga ikan ini tidak banyak. Sa-balek-nya kejatohan ini boleh di-katakan sebab-nya yang besar ia-lah kerana banyak di-dapati ikan kembong dengan menggunakan pukut jurut di-Kuala Kedah dan di-Pangkor, bukan sa-mata² kerana ikan yang di-bawa masuk dari Thailand. 420 pikul ikan pada hetong panjang yang di-bawa masuk dari Thailand (dalam suku tahun pertama dalam tahun 1962) jangka-nya tidak akan berlembah menjatuhkan harga ikan di-negeri ini. Menurut surat rayuan yang di-terima dari nelayan di-Kuala Kedah, ikan yang di-bawa masuk tiap² hari dari Thailand ia-lah 1,000 pikul atau lebeh. Barangkali juga ada hari-nya sampai 1,000 pikul, tetapi kita tidak boleh terima angka ini sa-bagai banyak-nya ikan yang di-bawa hari² dari Thailand dalam suku tahun pertama tahun 1962. Dalam pada itu mustahak di-siasat bagi berkenaan hal menangkap ikan dan menjual ikan ka-pasar di-Selatan Thailand (di-perchayai tempat yang banyak sa-kali di-dapati ikan yang dihantar ka-Persekutuan). Kemudian baharu-lah dapat kita timbangkan betul tidak-nya ikan dari Thailand itu menjatuhkan harga ikan di-negeri ini.

2. Tuan Haji Hasan Adli bin Haji Arshad bertanya kepada Menteri Pertanian dan Sharikat² Kerjasama adakah atau tidak Kerajaan telah menerima rayuan atau sa-umpama-nya daripada kaum² nelayan Pantai Timor, supaya Kerajaan menjalankan tindakan² yang menasabah bagi mengatasi kesulitan mereka itu akibat kejatohan harga ikan, dan apa-kah tindakan² yang telah di-jalankan atau akan di-jalankan untuk menolong kaum² nelayan² itu.

Enche' Abdul Aziz: Kementerian Pertanian dan Sharikat² Kerjasama tidak ada menerima apa² rayuan daripada nelayan² di-Pantai Timor berkenaan dengan kejatohan harga ikan di-sana. Kerajaan sedar akan kejatohan harga ikan terutama sa-kali ikan kembong dan ikan merah di-Kuala Trengganu dalam bulan April tahun ini. Tetapi harga² ikan telah balek seperti biasa. Kejatohan harga ikan bukan sahaja di-Pantai Timor. Harga turun naik, bukan suatu perkara luar biasa dalam perusahaan menangkap ikan. Hendak menetapkan harga ikan supaya jangan selalu turun naik, Kerajaan sedang menjalankan serba-serbi ikhtiar hendak mengadakan kemudahan² menyimpan ikan dalam ayer batu di-tempat² yang di-pilih di-Pantai Timor.

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

Price of Copra

3. Tuan Syed Esa bin Alwee bertanya kepada Menteri Perdagangan dan Perusahaan apa sebab kelapa kering sangat jatuh harga-nya pada masa ini.

Menteri Perdagangan dan Perusahaan (Enche' Mohamed Khir Johari): Dalam tahun 1955, 1956 dan 1957 harga kelapa kering pada hetong panjang bulan² ada-lah tetap ia-itu di-antara \$23 sampai \$28 pada sa-pikul. Tetapi dalam tahun 1958 dan 1959 kelapa kering telah kekurangan dan harga-nya pun telah naik sangat sampai \$34 sa-pikul dalam tahun 1958 dan \$41 dalam tahun 1959. Harga minyak kelapa pun naik pula dalam tahun 1958 dan 1959. Oleh itu, kurang benar-lah di-pakai minyak kelapa bagi

membuat magerin. Sampai tahun 1959 minyak kelapa telah banyak digantikan dengan minyak kacang kedelai, minyak ikan dan minyak kacang tanah. Dengan sebab itu kelapa kering yang melambong tinggi harga-nya dalam tahun 1959 telah mula banyak balek dan harga-nya telah jatuh sampai \$33 sa-pikul dalam tahun 1960 dan \$26 dalam tahun 1961. Semenjak itu kekal-lah harga-nya lebeh kurang seperti ini.

Rice from Thailand

4. Tuan Haji Hasan Adli bin Haji Arshad bertanya kepada Menteri Perdagangan dan Perusahaan apa-kah syarat² yang di-kehendaki bagi membolehkan ahli² perniagaan Melayu di-Trengganu itu menjalankan perniagaan membeli beras daripada negeri Siam, untok di-bawa masuk ka-Persekutuan.

Enche' Mohamed Khir Johari: Tidak ada sekatan² yang di-kenakan kepada saudagar² beras Melayu di-Trengganu sa-bagai saudagar beras, tetapi mereka itu di-kehendaki mengikut peratoran² membawa barang² masuk ka-dalam negeri yang berjalan kuat kuasa-nya bagi semua saudagar² demikian itu. Berkenaan dengan beras, sa-orang yang hendak jadi importer hendak-lah ada lesen beras jualan borong (wholesale) yang di-keluarkan oleh Bahagian Perdagangan dalam Kementerian saya. Sa-belum lesen² mengimpot beras di-keluarkan kepada-nya maka hendak-lah dia membuat suatu surat perjanjian mesti membeli beras daripada Simpanan Kerajaan mengikut kadar banyaknya beras yang akan di-impot oleh-nya. Oleh sebab Kementerian saya sedang menchuba menggalakkan orang² Melayu mengambil bahagian dalam perniagaan, maka Kementerian saya memang suka benar menerima permintaan² jadi importers daripada orang² Melayu Trengganu, dengan syarat mereka bersedia mengikut undang² dan peratoran² yang di-kehendaki.

5. Tuan Haji Hasan Adli bin Haji Arshad bertanya kepada Menteri Perdagangan dan Perusahaan ia-itu sa-belum tahun 1955, ahli² perniagaan

Melayu di-negeri Trengganu boleh menjalankan perniagaan membeli beras daripada negeri Siam dengan tiada sekatan, maka ada-kah Kerajaan berchadang akan membatalkan sekatan yang ada sekarang ini supaya mereka bebas sa-mula menjalankan perniagaan beras itu, jika ya, bila-kah sekatan itu boleh di-batalkan, jika tidak mengapa.

Enche' Mohamed Khir Johari: Sa-belum tahun 1955 dan sa-lepas perang, kawalan beras pada 'am-nya lebeh rapi lagi daripada sekarang. Hampir semua jenis beras yang di-impot pada masa itu di-hadkan kepada Kerajaan. Oleh yang demikian saya tidak tahu sa-kira-nya saudagar² beras Melayu di-Trengganu pada masa itu boleh mengimpot beras dengan tidak ada sekatan. Kalau tidak, maka jawapan pertanyaan ini ia-lah seperti yang terkandung dalam jawapan saya tadi kepada Ahli Yang Berhormat.

Employees at the Oil Refineries, Port Dickson

6. Enche' Mohamed bin Ujang bertanya kepada Menteri Perdagangan dan Perusahaan:

- (a) ada-kah beliau sedar bahawa Kilang² Penapis Minyak yang sedang di-dirikan oleh Sharikat² Shell dan Standard-Vacuum di-Port Dickson, Negeri Sembilan itu telah membawa pekerja² dan boroh² dari luar Persekutuan Tanah Melayu pada hal banyak penduduk² Port Dickson sendiri tidak ada mempunyai pekerjaan;
- (b) ada-kah Kementerian ini sanggop membiarkan perkara yang sa-umpama ini berjalan terus dan jika tidak apa-kah langkah yang dapat dan hendak di-ambil oleh Kementerian Perdagangan dan Perusahaan supaya mencheгах perbuatan itu;
- (c) dapat dan sanggop-kah Kementerian ini untok memerentahkan atau pun menasehatkan supaya Sharikat² itu mengutamakan orang² tempatan di-dalam soal mengambil pekerja² dan boroh di-situ.

Enche' Mohamed Khir Johari:

- (a) Saya sedar bahawa ada pekerja² dari luar Persekutuan telah di-ambil bekerja dalam pekerjaan membena penapis minyak di-Port Dickson. Tetapi saya mesti tegaskan ia-itu pekerja² ini ia-lah pekerja² berkemahiran yang di-ambil sementara oleh kontrakter² dengan kerana tidak ada pekerja² berkemahiran di-Port Dickson.
- (b) Satu daripada syarat² yang dikenakan pada Sharikat² sa-masa memberi taraf perintis kapadanya, ia-lah Sharikat² itu mesti mengambil pekerja² dari warga negara Persekutuan. Tetapi Sharikat² itu di-benarkan membawa juru² teknik dari luar negeri yang menasabah bilangannya bekerja sa-lama satu tempoh yang di-hadkan, bukan sahaja untuk menjalankan kilang, tetapi juga untuk melateh orang² tempatan yang akan menggantikan mereka itu kelak. Memakai juru² teknik negeri asing itu hanya buat sementara sahaja. Untuk menjamin supaya kontrakter² itu mengikut dasar hendak memberi keutamaan kepada penduduk² di-kawasan Port Dickson, Sharikat Penapis Minyak itu telah memasokkan satu syarat dalam perjanjian-nya dengan kontrakter² itu supaya pekerja², bila² boleh, hendaklah di-ambil daripada orang² dalam kawasan Port Dickson, dan sa-kira-nya tiada, baharulah di-ambil orang² dalam Negeri Sembilan.
- (c) Sa-lain daripada tindakan² yang telah di-jalankan dalam (b), semua sharikat² yang dapat taraf perintis telah di-minta supaya mengambil pekerja² buroh daripada Tempat² Menchari Kerja yang dekat sa-kali dengan sharikat-nya. Oleh yang demikian, orang² tempatan hendaklah mendaftarkan nama di-Tempat Menchari Kerja di-tempat masing² atau yang dekat sa-kali, bila hendak menchari kerja.

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION**King George V School Seremban—Failures in School Certificate Examination**

7. Enche' Mohamed bin Ujang bertanya kepada Menteri Pelajaran :

- (a) bahawa keputusan² pepereksaan "School Certificate" di-sekolah King George V, Seremban makin sa-hari sa-makin merosot, ada-kah Kementerian akan atau pun sudah menjalankan penyiasatan dengan tujuan hendak menchari sebab² kegagalan itu;
- (b) kenapa-kah Kementerian tidak bersedia memperkenankan permintaan supaya satu Kelas diadakan untuk memberi peluang kepada murid² yang telah gagal itu.

Menteri Pelajaran (Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Haji Talib):

- (a) Dengan tujuan hendak mengekalkan dan meninggikan darjah² pelajaran dalam sekolah² bantuan, perkara ini di-siasat dengan bantuan Jema'ah Nadzir, dan langkah² yang di-kehendaki bagi mengelokkannya di-jalankan bila² dapat di-jalankan. Report² berkenaan dengan hal ini telah di-terima oleh Kementerian Pelajaran dan langkah yang di-kehendaki ada-lah sedang di-jalankan.
- (b) Dengan belanja sa-untuk² sahaja yang di-berikan kepada Kementerian saya, dukachita tiada dapat saya membenarkan murid² yang tidak lulus itu belajar lagi kechuali mengikut saperti yang di-sharatkan dalam Penyata Jawatan-Kuasa Penyemak Pelajaran, tahun 1960, Lampiran 6.

Trained Teachers' Duties

8. Enche' Mohamed bin Ujang bertanya kepada Menteri Pelajaran :

- (a) berapa-kah bilangan guru² yang terlatah yang sekarang ini membuat pekerjaan yang tidak berkehendakkan latehan sa-bagai guru mengikut negeri² Persekutuan Tanah Melayu;
- (b) ada-kah Kerajaan bermaksud hendak membuat atoran supaya

mereka itu dapat bertugas di dalam jawatan² yang mereka² itu telah terlatah.

Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Haji Talib: Tidak terang ada-kah pertanyaan ini di-maksudkan kepada guru² yang mengajar perkara² yang lain daripada perkara yang di-latah mereka mengajar-nya; atau kepada guru² yang telah mendapat latehan tetapi tidak menjalankan kerja² dalam bilek darjah.

Jika Ahli Yang Berhormat bermurah hati dapat menerangkan-nya, suka benar-lah saya memberikan jawab-nya yang di-kehendaki.

Text Books issued to National Schools

9. Enche' Mohamed bin Ujang bertanya kepada Menteri Pelajaran:

(a) berapa-kah bilangan buku² bacaan yang telah di-keluarkan untuk di-gunakan di-Sekolah² Kebangsaan di-negeri² di-dalam Persekutuan Tanah Melayu ini berbanding dengan bilangan murid² yang menggunakan-nya;

(b) benar-kah hanya 300 buah buku sahaja telah di-berikan untuk Daerah Jebeu untuk lebeh daripada 2,000 orang murid di-dalam 14 buah Sekolah Kebangsaan;

(c) ada-kah Kerajaan hendak menambah buku² ini lagi? Jika ada bila-kah, jika tidak mengapa.

Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Haji Talib:

(a) Bilangan buku² pelajaran yang telah di-keluarkan dan di-hantar kepada Sekolah² Kebangsaan dalam tiap² Negeri dan bilangan penuntut² yang memakai buku² itu ada-lah di-terangkan dalam daftar yang di-kembarkan bersama² ini. (*Sila lihat*).

(b) Sa-hingga sekarang, 6,000 naskah buku² pelajaran yang di-sebutkan itu telah di-bahagikan kepada empat belas buah Sekolah Kebangsaan dalam Daerah Jebeu dan 3,000 naskah lagi akan di-bahagikan sa-lewat²-nya dalam bulan August, tahun ini.

(c) Tujuan Kerajaan ia-lah hendak membanyakkan buku² demikian itu yang hendak di-bahagikan kepada Sekolah² Kebangsaan dengan beransor² dari sa-tahun ka-sa-tahun.

Buku² Pelajaran yang di-bahagikan kepada Sekolah² Kebangsaan

NEGERI PERLIS

| Nama buku | Banyak-nya | Darjah | Bilangan murid |
|-------------------------------------|------------|--------|----------------|
| 1. Bacaan Dewan (Rumi) I | 2,116 | 1 | 2,056 |
| 2. Bacaan Dewan (Rumi) II | 2,084 | 2 | 1,950 |
| 3. Bacaan Dewan (Rumi) III | 1,984 | 3 | 1,847 |
| 4. Bacaan Dewan (Jawi) I | 1,867 | 1 | 2,056 |
| 5. Bacaan Dewan (Jawi) II | 1,884 | 2 | 1,950 |
| 6. Pelajaran Bahasa Kebangsaan I | 2,116 | 1 | 2,056 |
| 7. Pelajaran Bahasa Kebangsaan II | 2,084 | 2 | 1,950 |
| 8. Pelajaran Bahasa Kebangsaan III | 1,200 | 3 | 1,847 |
| 9. Pelajaran Bahasa Kebangsaan VI | 1,450 | 6 | 1,331 |
| 10. Buku Angka I | 2,116 | 1 | 2,056 |
| 11. Kira2 Sekolah Rendah Baharu II | 2,000 | 2 | 1,950 |
| 12. Kira2 Sekolah Rendah Baharu III | 1,950 | 3 | 1,847 |
| 13. Kira2 Sekolah Rendah Baharu VI | 1,400 | 6 | 1,331 |
| 14. Tangga Bacaan | 800 | 4 | 1,801 |
| 15. Ilmu Kejadian Tanah Melayu II | 500 | 4 | 1,801 |
| 16. Tawarikh Tanah Ayer | 1,350 | 4 | 1,801 |
| 17. Tawarikh Manusia dan Kemajuan | 1,870 | 5 | 1,544 |
| 18. Ilmu Alam Buku II | 800 | 4 | 1,801 |
| 19. Bacaan Dewan (Jawi) III | — | 3 | 1,847 |
| Jumlah | 30,071 | .. | 34,822 |

Buku² Pelajaran yang di-bahagikan kepada Sekolah² Kebangsaan

NEGERI KEDAH

| Nama buku | Banyak-nya | Darjah | Bilangan murid |
|-------------------------------------|------------|--------|----------------|
| 1. Bacaan Dewan (Rumi) I | 13,620 | 1 | 15,607 |
| 2. Bacaan Dewan (Rumi) II | 13,759 | 2 | 14,379 |
| 3. Bacaan Dewan (Rumi) III | 12,809 | 3 | 14,209 |
| 4. Bacaan Dewan (Jawi) I | 12,120 | 1 | 15,607 |
| 5. Bacaan Dewan (Jawi) II | 12,059 | 2 | 14,379 |
| 6. Pelajaran Bahasa Kebangsaan I | 13,620 | 1 | 15,607 |
| 7. Pelajaran Bahasa Kebangsaan II | 13,759 | 2 | 14,379 |
| 8. Pelajaran Bahasa Kebangsaan III | 9,500 | 3 | 14,209 |
| 9. Pelajaran Bahasa Kebangsaan VI | 10,400 | 6 | 10,281 |
| 10. Buku Angka I | 13,620 | 1 | 15,607 |
| 11. Kira2 Sekolah Rendah Baharu II | 14,400 | 2 | 14,379 |
| 12. Kira2 Sekolah Rendah Baharu III | 14,400 | 3 | 14,209 |
| 13. Kira2 Sekolah Rendah Baharu VI | 10,300 | 6 | 10,281 |
| 14. Tangga Bacaan | — | 4 | 12,344 |
| 15. Ilmu Kejadian Tanah Melayu II | 2,800 | 4 | 12,344 |
| 16. Tawarikh Tanah Ayer | 12,450 | 4 | 12,344 |
| 17. Tawarikh Manusia dan Kemajuan | 7,355 | 5 | 10,167 |
| 18. Ilmu Alam Buku II | 5,000 | 4 | 12,344 |
| 19. Bacaan Dewan (Jawi) III | — | 3 | 14,209 |
| Jumlah | 202,371 | .. | 256,885 |

Buku² Pelajaran yang di-bahagikan kepada Sekolah² Kebangsaan
NEGERI PULAU PINANG

| <i>Nama buku</i> | <i>Banyak-nya</i> | <i>Darjah</i> | <i>Bilangan murid</i> |
|---|-------------------|---------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Bachaan Dewan (Rumi) I | 5,870 | 1 | 5,215 |
| 2. Bachaan Dewan (Rumi) II | 5,829 | 2 | 5,090 |
| 3. Bachaan Dewan (Rumi) III | 5,679 | 3 | 5,114 |
| 4. Bachaan Dewan (Jawi) I .. | 5,370 | 1 | 5,215 |
| 5. Bachaan Dewan (Jawi) II | 5,329 | 2 | 5,090 |
| 6. Pelajaran Bahasa Kebangsaan I | 5,920 | 1 | 5,215 |
| 7. Pelajaran Bahasa Kebangsaan II | 5,929 | 2 | 5,090 |
| 8. Pelajaran Bahasa Kebangsaan III | 3,400 | 3 | 5,114 |
| 9. Pelajaran Bahasa Kebangsaan VI | 3,500 | 6 | 3,340 |
| 10. Buku Angka I | 5,870 | 1 | 5,215 |
| 11. Kira2 Sekolah Rendah Baharu II | 5,200 | 2 | 5,090 |
| 12. Kira2 Sekolah Rendah Baharu III | 5,250 | 3 | 5,114 |
| 13. Kira2 Sekolah Rendah Baharu VI | 3,400 | 6 | 3,340 |
| 14. Tangga Bachaan | 2,000 | 4 | 4,605 |
| 15. Ilmu Kejadian Tanah Melayu II | 1,000 | 4 | 4,605 |
| 16. Tawarikh Tanah Ayer .. | 4,700 | 4 | 4,605 |
| 17. Tawarikh Manusia dan Kemajuan | 4,622 | 5 | 4,103 |
| 18. Ilmu Alam Buku II .. | 1,900 | 4 | 4,605 |
| 19. Bachaan Dewan (Jawi) III | 5,329 | 3 | 5,114 |
| Jumlah .. | 86,097 | .. | 90,879 |

Buku² Pelajaran yang di-bahagikan kepada Sekolah² Kebangsaan
NEGERI SELANGOR

| <i>Nama buku</i> | <i>Banyak-nya</i> | <i>Darjah</i> | <i>Bilangan murid</i> |
|---|-------------------|---------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Bachaan Dewan (Rumi) I | 9,601 | 1 | 8,486 |
| 2. Bachaan Dewan (Rumi) II | 9,579 | 2 | 8,127 |
| 3. Bachaan Dewan (Rumi) III | 8,425 | 3 | 7,529 |
| 4. Bachaan Dewan (Jawi) I .. | 8,701 | 1 | 8,486 |
| 5. Bachaan Dewan (Jawi) II | 8,075 | 2 | 8,127 |
| 6. Pelajaran Bahasa Kebangsaan I | 9,601 | 1 | 8,486 |
| 7. Pelajaran Bahasa Kebangsaan II | 9,575 | 2 | 8,127 |
| 8. Pelajaran Bahasa Kebangsaan III | 5,000 | 3 | 7,529 |
| 9. Pelajaran Bahasa Kebangsaan VI | 4,900 | 6 | 4,802 |
| 10. Buku Angka I | 9,601 | 1 | 8,486 |
| 11. Kira2 Sekolah Rendah Baharu II | 8,200 | 2 | 8,127 |
| 12. Kira2 Sekolah Rendah Baharu III | 7,700 | 3 | 7,529 |
| 13. Kira2 Sekolah Rendah Baharu VI | 4,800 | 6 | 4,802 |
| 14. Tangga Bachaan | 5,500 | 4 | 6,984 |
| 15. Ilmu Kejadian Tanah Melayu II | 1,608 | 4 | 6,984 |
| 16. Tawarikh Tanah Ayer .. | 7,100 | 4 | 6,984 |
| 17. Tawarikh Manusia dan Kemajuan | 5,184 | 5 | 5,448 |
| 18. Ilmu Alam Buku II .. | 2,900 | 4 | 6,984 |
| 19. Bachaan Dewan (Jawi) III | 8,075 | 3 | 7,529 |
| Jumlah .. | 134,197 | .. | 139,556 |

Buku² Pelajaran yang di-bahagikan kepada Sekolah² Kebangsaan
NEGERI PERAK

| <i>Nama buku</i> | <i>Banyak-nya</i> | <i>Darjah</i> | <i>Bilangan murid</i> |
|---|-------------------|---------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Bachaan Dewan (Rumi) I | 17,182 | 1 | 14,912 |
| 2. Bachaan Dewan (Rumi) II | 17,078 | 2 | 14,761 |
| 3. Bachaan Dewan (Rumi) III | 16,028 | 3 | 14,088 |
| 4. Bachaan Dewan (Jawi) I .. | 15,682 | 1 | 14,912 |
| 5. Bachaan Dewan (Jawi) II | 15,178 | 2 | 14,761 |
| 6. Pelajaran Bahasa Kebangsaan I | 17,182 | 1 | 14,912 |
| 7. Pelajaran Bahasa Kebangsaan II | 16,878 | 2 | 14,761 |
| 8. Pelajaran Bahasa Kebangsaan III | 9,800 | 3 | 14,088 |
| 9. Pelajaran Bahasa Kebangsaan VI | 7,900 | 6 | 7,721 |
| 10. Buku Angka I | 17,182 | 1 | 14,912 |
| 11. Kira2 Sekolah Rendah Baharu II | 14,700 | 2 | 14,761 |
| 12. Kira2 Sekolah Rendah Baharu III | 14,200 | 3 | 14,088 |
| 13. Kira2 Sekolah Rendah Baharu VI | 7,800 | 6 | 7,721 |
| 14. Tangga Bachaan | 8,300 | 4 | 12,884 |
| 15. Ilmu Kejadian Tanah Melayu II | 2,690 | 4 | 12,884 |
| 16. Tawarikh Tanah Ayer .. | 13,000 | 4 | 12,884 |
| 17. Tawarikh Manusia dan Kemajuan | 13,002 | 5 | 11,610 |
| 18. Ilmu Alam Buku II .. | 5,200 | 4 | 12,884 |
| 19. Bachaan Dewan (Jawi) III | 15,178 | 3 | 14,088 |
| Jumlah .. | 244,160 | .. | 253,632 |

Buku² Pelajaran yang di-bahagikan kepada Sekolah² Kebangsaan
KUALA LUMPUR

| <i>Nama buku</i> | <i>Banyak-nya</i> | <i>Darjah</i> | <i>Bilangan murid</i> |
|---|-------------------|---------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Bachaan Dewan (Rumi) I | 1,470 | 1 | 1,477 |
| 2. Bachaan Dewan (Rumi) II | 1,450 | 2 | 1,475 |
| 3. Bachaan Dewan (Rumi) III | 1,420 | 3 | 1,312 |
| 4. Bachaan Dewan (Jawi) I .. | 1,270 | 1 | 1,477 |
| 5. Bachaan Dewan (Jawi) II | 1,320 | 2 | 1,475 |
| 6. Pelajaran Bahasa Kebangsaan I | 1,470 | 1 | 1,477 |
| 7. Pelajaran Bahasa Kebangsaan II | 1,520 | 2 | 1,475 |
| 8. Pelajaran Bahasa Kebangsaan III | 800 | 3 | 1,312 |
| 9. Pelajaran Bahasa Kebangsaan VI | 1,050 | 6 | 897 |
| 10. Buku Angka I | 1,470 | 1 | 1,477 |
| 11. Kira2 Sekolah Rendah Baharu II | 1,500 | 2 | 1,475 |
| 12. Kira2 Sekolah Rendah Baharu III | 1,450 | 3 | 1,312 |
| 13. Kira2 Sekolah Rendah Baharu VI | 1,000 | 6 | 897 |
| 14. Tangga Bachaan | 900 | 4 | 1,365 |
| 15. Ilmu Kejadian Tanah Melayu II | 298 | 4 | 1,365 |
| 16. Tawarikh Tanah Ayer .. | 1,400 | 4 | 1,365 |
| 17. Tawarikh Manusia dan Kemajuan | 1,060 | 5 | 998 |
| 18. Ilmu Alam Buku II .. | 700 | 4 | 1,365 |
| 19. Bachaan Dewan (Jawi) III | 343 | 3 | 1,312 |
| Jumlah .. | 21,891 | .. | 25,108 |

Buku² Pelajaran yang di-bahagikan kepada Sekolah² Kebangsaan
NEGERI NEGERI SEMBILAN

| <i>Nama buku</i> | <i>Banyaknya</i> | <i>Darjah</i> | <i>Bilangan murid</i> |
|---|------------------|---------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Bachaan Dewan (Rumi) I | 6,554 | 1 | 5,612 |
| 2. Bachaan Dewan (Rumi) II | 5,686 | 2 | 5,361 |
| 3. Bachaan Dewan (Rumi) III | 5,386 | 3 | 4,923 |
| 4. Bachaan Dewan (Jawi) I .. | 5,954 | 1 | 5,612 |
| 5. Bachaan Dewan (Jawi) II | 5,086 | 2 | 5,361 |
| 6. Pelajaran Bahasa Kebangsaan I | 6,554 | 1 | 5,612 |
| 7. Pelajaran Bahasa Kebangsaan II | 5,686 | 2 | 5,361 |
| 8. Pelajaran Bahasa Kebangsaan III | 3,200 | 3 | 4,923 |
| 9. Pelajaran Bahasa Kebangsaan VI | 3,350 | 6 | 3,185 |
| 10. Buku Angka I | 6,554 | 1 | 5,612 |
| 11. Kira2 Sekolah Rendah Baharu II | 5,400 | 2 | 5,361 |
| 12. Kira2 Sekolah Rendah Baharu III | 5,100 | 3 | 4,923 |
| 13. Kira2 Sekolah Rendah Baharu VI | 3,300 | 6 | 3,185 |
| 14. Tangga Bachaan | 2,569 | 4 | 4,751 |
| 15. Ilmu Kejadian Tanah Melayu II | 888 | 4 | 4,751 |
| 16. Tawarikh Tanah Ayer .. | 4,850 | 4 | 4,751 |
| 17. Tawarikh Manusia dan Kemajuan | 3,734 | 5 | 3,599 |
| 18. Ilmu Alam Buku II | 1,800 | 4 | 4,751 |
| 19. Bachaan Dewan (Jawi) III | 5,086 | 3 | 4,923 |
| Jumlah .. | 86,737 | .. | 92,557 |

Buku² Pelajaran yang di-bahagikan kepada Sekolah² Kebangsaan
NEGERI JOHOR

| <i>Nama buku</i> | <i>Banyaknya</i> | <i>Darjah</i> | <i>Bilangan murid</i> |
|---|------------------|---------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Bachaan Dewan (Rumi) I | 12,432 | 1 | 15,096 |
| 2. Bachaan Dewan (Rumi) II | 12,219 | 2 | 15,656 |
| 3. Bachaan Dewan (Rumi) III | 11,069 | 3 | 13,662 |
| 4. Bachaan Dewan (Jawi) I .. | 10,832 | 1 | 15,096 |
| 5. Bachaan Dewan (Jawi) II | 10,319 | 2 | 15,656 |
| 6. Pelajaran Bahasa Kebangsaan I | 12,432 | 1 | 15,096 |
| 7. Pelajaran Bahasa Kebangsaan II | 12,219 | 2 | 15,656 |
| 8. Pelajaran Bahasa Kebangsaan III | 9,000 | 3 | 13,662 |
| 9. Pelajaran Bahasa Kebangsaan VI | 10,600 | 6 | 10,400 |
| 10. Buku Angka I | 12,432 | 1 | 15,096 |
| 11. Kira2 Sekolah Rendah Baharu II | 15,600 | 2 | 15,656 |
| 12. Kira2 Sekolah Rendah Baharu III | 13,800 | 3 | 13,662 |
| 13. Kira2 Sekolah Rendah Baharu VI | 10,500 | 6 | 10,400 |
| 14. Tangga Bachaan | 3,100 | 4 | 13,802 |
| 15. Ilmu Kejadian Tanah Melayu II | 2,796 | 4 | 13,802 |
| 16. Tawarikh Tanah Ayer .. | 13,900 | 4 | 13,802 |
| 17. Tawarikh Manusia dan Kemajuan | 8,286 | 5 | 9,870 |
| 18. Ilmu Alam Buku II | 5,700 | 4 | 13,802 |
| 19. Bachaan Dewan (Jawi) III | 10,319 | 3 | 13,662 |
| Jumlah .. | 197,555 | .. | 249,872 |

Buku² Pelajaran yang di-bahagikan kepada Sekolah² Kebangsaan
NEGERI MELAKA

| <i>Nama buku</i> | <i>Banyaknya</i> | <i>Darjah</i> | <i>Bilangan murid</i> |
|---|------------------|---------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Bachaan Dewan (Rumi) I | 6,187 | 1 | 5,036 |
| 2. Bachaan Dewan (Rumi) II | 5,368 | 2 | 5,487 |
| 3. Bachaan Dewan (Rumi) III | 4,918 | 3 | 4,452 |
| 4. Bachaan Dewan (Jawi) I .. | 5,587 | 1 | 5,036 |
| 5. Bachaan Dewan (Jawi) II | 4,688 | 2 | 5,487 |
| 6. Pelajaran Bahasa Kebangsaan I | 6,137 | 1 | 5,036 |
| 7. Pelajaran Bahasa Kebangsaan II | 5,368 | 2 | 5,487 |
| 8. Pelajaran Bahasa Kebangsaan III | 3,000 | 3 | 4,452 |
| 9. Pelajaran Bahasa Kebangsaan VI | 3,500 | 6 | 3,285 |
| 10. Buku Angka I | 6,137 | 1 | 5,036 |
| 11. Kira2 Sekolah Rendah Baharu II | 5,500 | 2 | 5,487 |
| 12. Kira2 Sekolah Rendah Baharu III | 4,600 | 3 | 4,452 |
| 13. Kira2 Sekolah Rendah Baharu VI | 3,400 | 6 | 3,285 |
| 14. Tangga Bachaan | 1,000 | 4 | 4,540 |
| 15. Ilmu Kejadian Tanah Melayu II | 1,042 | 4 | 4,540 |
| 16. Tawarikh Tanah Ayer .. | 4,600 | 4 | 4,540 |
| 17. Tawarikh Manusia dan Kemajuan | 4,483 | 5 | 3,650 |
| 18. Ilmu Alam Buku II | 1,900 | 4 | 4,540 |
| 19. Bachaan Dewan (Jawi) III | 4,668 | 3 | 4,452 |
| Jumlah .. | 82,083 | .. | 83,740 |

Buku² Pelajaran yang di-bahagikan kepada Sekolah² Kebangsaan
NEGERI PAHANG

| <i>Nama buku</i> | <i>Banyaknya</i> | <i>Darjah</i> | <i>Bilangan murid</i> |
|---|------------------|---------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Bachaan Dewan (Rumi) I | 5,959 | 1 | 5,086 |
| 2. Bachaan Dewan (Rumi) II | 5,834 | 2 | 5,297 |
| 3. Bachaan Dewan (Rumi) III | 5,534 | 3 | 4,976 |
| 4. Bachaan Dewan (Jawi) I .. | 5,359 | 1 | 5,086 |
| 5. Bachaan Dewan (Jawi) II | 5,234 | 2 | 5,297 |
| 6. Pelajaran Bahasa Kebangsaan I | 5,959 | 1 | 5,086 |
| 7. Pelajaran Bahasa Kebangsaan II | 5,834 | 2 | 5,297 |
| 8. Pelajaran Bahasa Kebangsaan III | 3,200 | 3 | 4,976 |
| 9. Pelajaran Bahasa Kebangsaan VI | 3,250 | 6 | 3,072 |
| 10. Buku Angka I | 5,959 | 1 | 5,086 |
| 11. Kira2 Sekolah Rendah Baharu II | 5,300 | 2 | 5,297 |
| 12. Kira2 Sekolah Rendah Baharu III | 5,100 | 3 | 4,976 |
| 13. Kira2 Sekolah Rendah Baharu VI | 3,200 | 6 | 3,072 |
| 14. Tangga Bachaan | — | 4 | 4,760 |
| 15. Ilmu Kejadian Tanah Melayu II | 1,090 | 4 | 4,760 |
| 16. Tawarikh Tanah Ayer .. | 4,850 | 4 | 4,760 |
| 17. Tawarikh Manusia dan Kemajuan | 4,394 | 5 | 3,839 |
| 18. Ilmu Alam Buku II | 2,000 | 4 | 4,760 |
| 19. Bachaan Dewan (Jawi) III | — | 3 | 4,976 |
| Jumlah .. | 78,056 | .. | 90,459 |

Buku² Pelajaran yang di-bahagikan kepada Sekolah² Kebangsaan

NEGERI KELANTAN

| <i>Nama buku</i> | <i>Banyak-nya</i> | <i>Darjah</i> | <i>Bilangan murid</i> |
|--|-------------------|---------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Bachaan Dewan (Rumi) I | 10,576 | 1 | 11,834 |
| 2. Bachaan Dewan (Rumi) II | 10,587 | 2 | 12,358 |
| 3. Bachaan Dewan (Rumi) III | 7,545 | 3 | 11,315 |
| 4. Bachaan Dewan (Jawi) I .. | 9,575 | 1 | 11,834 |
| 5. Bachaan Dewan (Jawi) II | 8,887 | 2 | 12,358 |
| 6. Pelajaran Bahasa Kebangsaan I .. | 10,576 | 1 | 11,834 |
| 7. Pelajaran Bahasa Kebangsaan II .. | 10,687 | 2 | 12,358 |
| 8. Pelajaran Bahasa Kebangsaan III .. | 7,500 | 3 | 11,315 |
| 9. Pelajaran Bahasa Kebangsaan VI .. | 8,700 | 6 | 8,488 |
| 10. Buku Angka I .. | 10,576 | 1 | 11,834 |
| 11. Kira ² Sekolah Rendah Baharu II .. | 12,400 | 2 | 12,358 |
| 12. Kira ² Sekolah Rendah Baharu III .. | 11,400 | 3 | 11,315 |
| 13. Kira ² Sekolah Rendah Baharu VI .. | 8,600 | 6 | 8,488 |
| 14. Tangga Bachaan .. | 3,000 | 4 | 10,639 |
| 15. Ilmu Kejadian Tanah Melayu II .. | 2,302 | 4 | 10,639 |
| 16. Tawarikh Tanah Ayer .. | 10,750 | 4 | 10,639 |
| 17. Tawarikh Manusia dan Kemajuan .. | 7,209 | 5 | 8,896 |
| 18. Ilmu Alam Buku II .. | 4,400 | 4 | 10,639 |
| 19. Bachaan Dewan (Jawi) III | — | 3 | 11,315 |
| Jumlah .. | 155,270 | .. | 210,456 |

Buku² Pelajaran yang di-bahagikan kepada Sekolah² Kebangsaan

NEGERI TRENGGANU

| <i>Nama buku</i> | <i>Banyak-nya</i> | <i>Darjah</i> | <i>Bilangan murid</i> |
|--|-------------------|---------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Bachaan Dewan (Rumi) I | 8,838 | 1 | 6,973 |
| 2. Bachaan Dewan (Rumi) II | 8,545 | 2 | 7,798 |
| 3. Bachaan Dewan (Rumi) III | 11,045 | 3 | 6,820 |
| 4. Bachaan Dewan (Jawi) I .. | 8,088 | 1 | 6,973 |
| 5. Bachaan Dewan (Jawi) II | 7,045 | 2 | 7,798 |
| 6. Pelajaran Bahasa Kebangsaan I .. | 8,838 | 1 | 6,973 |
| 7. Pelajaran Bahasa Kebangsaan II .. | 8,545 | 2 | 7,798 |
| 8. Pelajaran Bahasa Kebangsaan III .. | 4,400 | 3 | 6,820 |
| 9. Pelajaran Bahasa Kebangsaan VI .. | 4,400 | 6 | 4,285 |
| 10. Buku Angka I .. | 8,888 | 1 | 6,973 |
| 11. Kira ² Sekolah Rendah Baharu II .. | 7,800 | 2 | 7,798 |
| 12. Kira ² Sekolah Rendah Baharu III .. | 6,950 | 3 | 6,820 |
| 13. Kira ² Sekolah Rendah Baharu VI .. | 4,300 | 6 | 4,285 |
| 14. Tangga Bachaan .. | — | 4 | 6,449 |
| 15. Ilmu Kejadian Tanah Melayu II .. | 1,318 | 4 | 6,449 |
| 16. Tawarikh Tanah Ayer .. | 6,550 | 4 | 6,449 |
| 17. Tawarikh Manusia dan Kemajuan .. | 5,950 | 5 | 5,384 |
| 18. Ilmu Alam Buku II .. | 2,700 | 4 | 6,449 |
| 19. Bachaan Dewan (Jawi) III | — | 3 | 6,820 |
| Jumlah .. | 114,200 | .. | 126,114 |

School leavers from National Primary Schools

10. Enche' Mohamed bin Ujang bertanya kepada Menteri Pelajaran:

- (a) dapat-kah beliau sekarang ini memberi angka bilangan murid² Sekolah² Kebangsaan Rendah di-Persekutuan Tanah Melayu ini yang telah berhenti Sekolah dengan tidak melanjutkan pelajaran-nya ka-Sekolah² Menengah, Lanjutan dan apa² jua jenis Sekolah dan sebab²-nya;
- (b) jika tidak ada-kah Kementerian ini bermaksud hendak membanchi kanak² ini supaya diketahui kedudukan-nya yang sa-benar supaya langkah² dapat di-ambil untuk memperbaiki keadaan mereka² itu.

Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Haji Talib:

- (a) 43,872 orang murid tidak dapat masuk sekolah² menengah, termasuk sekolah² menengah lanjutan, dalam tahun 1962. Daripada bilangan ini, setengah-nya di-benarkan belajar lagi dalam Darjah 6 tetapi bilangan sa-benar-nya murid² yang di-benarkan belajar lagi dalam Darjah 6 itu tidak diketahui pada masa ini.

Tidak dapat di-terangkan apa sebab-nya murid² tidak mahu melanjutkan pelajaran-nya. Mendaftarkan nama untuk hendak masuk sekolah menengah lanjutan ada-lah dengan suka hati sendiri sahaja tidak di-paksa.

- (b) Dengan kerana telah di-terangkan dalam jawapan di-atas ini, maka jawab-nya ia-lah Kementerian Pelajaran tidak hendak berbuat demikian.

Assistant Registrars of Schools

11. Enche' Mohamed bin Ujang bertanya kepada Menteri Pelajaran:

- (a) apa-kah kelayakan di-kehendaki bagi Jawatan Penolong Pendaftaran Sekolah² Negeri Sembilan;

- (b) apa-kah kelayakan mereka yang memegang jawatan itu sekarang ini;
- (c) ada-kah Kerajaan sanggup untuk menimbangkan perkara ini sa-mula supaya jawatan itu dapat di-berikan kepada mereka yang lebeh berkelayakkan;
- (d) sa-lain daripada jawatan Pemangku Pendaftar Sekolah², Negeri Sembilan, apa-kah jawatan lain yang di-pegang oleh mereka yang memangku jawatan itu dan berapa banyak-kah elaun yang di-bayar kapadanya.

Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Haji Talib:

- (a) Tidak ada di-tetapkan bahagian² kelayakan bagi jawatan Penolong Pendaftar Sekolah² di-Negeri Sembilan. Penolong² Pendaftar ada-lah di-lantek daripada pegawai² Kerajaan dalam Pejabat Pelajaran Negeri Sembilan atau dalam Ibu Pejabat Kerajaan Negeri Sembilan. Pegawai² yang di-lantek jadi Penolong Pendaftar Sekolah di-kehendaki menjalankan kewajipan² berkenaan dengan mentadbirkan Undang² Pelajaran tahun 1961 sa-lain daripada kewajipan² jawatan sendiri.
- (b) Kelayakan pegawai² yang sekarang di-gazetkan sa-bagai Penolong Pendaftar Sekolah, Negeri Sembilan ia-lah:

Pegawai² dalam Pejabat Pelajaran—

- 7 Penolong Pendaftar—sa-orang daripadanya guru latehan maktab, yang enam orang lagi itu guru normal.
- 1 Pegawai Perhubungan—Guru Normal.
- 1 Penyelia Perempuan, Sekolah² China—Guru Normal.

Pegawai² dalam Ibu Pejabat Kerajaan—

- 1 Penolong Setia Usaha Kerajaan "B".
- 1 Pegawai Kanan Hal-Ehwal China.
- 1 Pegawai Hal-Ehwal China.

- (c) Kewajipan² yang di-jalankan oleh Penolong² Pendaftar Sekolah ada-lah di-sebutkan dalam jawab saya kepada pertanyaan (a) di-atas tadi. Tidak ada di-bayar elaun kepada siapa² jua pegawai ini kerana menjalankan kewajipan Penolong Pendaftar Sekolah.

MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE

Indian Welfare Society

12. Enche' V. David asks the Minister of Health and Social Welfare to state how much money was allocated to the Indian Welfare Society for the year 1961, and whether the Society has at any time submitted a statement of accounts to the Ministry in regard to the way the money was spent.

The Minister of Health and Social Welfare (Enche' Mohamed Khir Johari): No money was allocated by this Ministry to the Indian Welfare Society, Malaya, in 1961, or in any other year.

13. Enche' V. David asks the Minister of Health and Social Welfare to state whether it is correct that the money allocated to the Indian Welfare Society is made on condition that it should only be distributed to the members of the Malayan Indian Congress.

Enche' Mohamed Khir Johari: In view of the reply to the above question, this question does not arise.

MINISTRY OF LABOUR

Employment of Children in Restaurants

14. Enche' V. David asks the Minister of Labour to state whether he is aware that children under fourteen are employed in many of the restaurants in the Federation of Malaya, and if so, what action has been taken to ascertain whether employers comply with the provisions of the Employment Ordinance, 1959.

The Minister of Labour (Enche' Bahaman bin Samsudin): I am aware that children under 14 are employed in restaurants in the Federation of Malaya. However, the Children and

Young Persons Ordinance, 1947 and the Employment Ordinance, 1955, which regulate the conditions of employment of children and young persons, do not prohibit the employment of children above the age of 12, provided that such conditions as the number of hours and days of work are complied with.

MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT

Passenger Terminals at Penang and Port Swettenham

15. Enche' V. David asks the Minister of Transport to state whether he will consider having proper passenger terminals built at the Port of Penang and at Port Swettenham to protect passengers embarking and disembarking, from rain and sun.

The Minister of Transport (Dato' Haji Sardon bin Haji Jubir): At Penang the Penang Port Commission has in hand arrangements for the construction of a passenger terminal and detailed planning of the building is now in progress. As regards Port Swettenham, consideration has been given to the matter but in view of the relatively small number of passengers using the port at present, it is felt that the existing passenger jetty is adequate to meet the present requirements. However, consideration will be given to provide passenger terminal facilities after the North Klang Straits comes into operation.

Delay in the departure of trains from Kuala Lumpur

16. Enche' V. David asks the Minister of Transport to state whether he is aware that the trains leaving Kuala Lumpur for Singapore and Penang are late almost daily, and if so, to state the reasons for the constant delay.

Dato' Haji Sardon bin Haji Jubir: It is not true that the trains leaving for both Singapore and Penang are late almost daily. The punctuality of these trains is usually good. There are however occasions when a train must start late when extra coaches are attached at the last moment to cater for an unexpected rush of passengers.

"Pajak system" by Taxi owners

17. Enche' V. David asks the Minister of Transport if he is aware that some taxi owners are operating the "pajak system" and if he is aware, what action has he taken to prevent them.

Dato' Haji Sardon bin Haji Jubir: I know that some taxi cab owners are operating their vehicles on the "pajak system". Road Transport Officers have always been on the look out for these taxi cab owners and have interrogated them as well as their drivers. Whenever there is sufficient evidence to show that the owners have left the operation of the vehicles entirely in the hands of the drivers and the conditions of the licence have not been complied with, the matter is brought before the Licensing Board for decision whether to suspend or revoke the licence. I have often made a personal appeal to members of the public and also to the Honourable Member to supply information relating to the operation of taxi cabs on the "pajak system". As a result during the last twelve months, 68 licences have been suspended and 3 revoked, and many more cases are under investigation.

Road Transport Office, Batu Road

18. Enche' V. David asks the Minister of Transport to state if he is aware that the public have to wait for hours in line to pay road tax and obtain driving licences at the Road Transport Department, Batu Road, and if he is aware, what action has he taken to overcome the inconvenience to the public.

Dato' Haji Sardon bin Haji Jubir: I am aware that members of the public have to wait for their turn to pay road tax and obtain licences at the office of the Senior Registrar and Inspector of Motor Vehicles, Kuala Lumpur, but this is so only during certain periods of the month when there is a rush for renewal of licences within a few days of the date of the expiry of those licences. Members of the public can help reduce this waiting if they will only send in their applications earlier, e.g., by registered post. The Motor

Vehicles (Registration and Licensing) Rules, 1959, provide that every application for a licence shall be lodged with the Registrar *not less than 14 days* before the date on which the licence applied for is to take effect. The Motor Vehicles (Driving Licence) Rules, 1959, provide that applications may be received within 2 months before the date on which the licence is to become effective. In the circumstances the Road Transport Department will make a fresh appeal to the members of the public to submit their applications for licences well in advance of the date on which the licence is to become effective.

Class XI Railway Quarters at Bungsar Road and Sentul

19. Enche' V. David asks the Minister of Transport to state when he contemplates renovating Class XI Railway Quarters along Bungsar Road and in Sentul.

Dato' Haji Sardon bin Haji Jubir: The Railway Administration has 329 units and 647 units of Class XI quarters at Bungsar Road and Sentul respectively. Of the 329 units at Bungsar Road, 111 units have been renovated in early 1961. None are due for renovation this year. The 647 units were all renovated in the latter part of 1955 and arrangements are in hand to renovate 150 of the units at Sentul during the course of this year.

Lorry, Bus and Taxi Licences

20. Tuan Syed Esa bin Alweee bertanya kepada Menteri Pengangkutan apa-kah syarat² yang di-kenakan pada lesen² yang di-keluarkan kepada lori², bas dan kereta-sewa.

Dato' Haji Sardon bin Haji Jubir: Syarat² yang di-kenakan kepada lesen² lori yang di-pakai kerana perniagaan, lesen² bas dan kereta sewa ia-lah syarat² yang mengenai perkara² dalam sekshen 118 dan 119 dalam Undang² Kenderaan Jalan Raya, tahun 1958. Jika Ahli Yang Berhormat hendakkan hal² lain lagi, satu persatu, sila hantar surat kepada saya dan saya dengan suka hati akan memberi keterangan² itu.

MINISTRY OF WORKS, POSTS AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS

Earth-moving Tractors

21. Enche' V. David asks the Minister of Works, Posts and Telecommunications to state the number of earth-moving tractors bought by the Federation Government from 1st January, 1961, to 31st May, 1962; the firm from which they were purchased, and whether tenders were called for the purchase of the said tractors.

The Minister of Works, Posts and Telecommunications (Dato' V. T. Sambanthan): Public tenders were called and the earth-moving tractors listed below were purchased by Government during the period in question on the recommendation of the Federal Public Works Department Tenders Board.

| Quantity | Description | Supplier | Amount |
|----------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|------------|
| 12 | Caterpillar 955 .. | M/s. Sime Darby Ltd. | \$ 490,680 |
| 14 | Caterpillar D8 .. | | 1,391,548 |
| 22 | Caterpillar D7 .. | | 1,305,400 |
| 12 | Caterpillar D6 .. | | 586,800 |
| 48 | International Harvester BTD20 | M/s. Federated Engrs. | 2,563,024 |
| 15 | International Harvester TD.25 | | 1,466,805 |
| 35 | International Harvester TD.9 | | 1,306,550 |
| 4 | Hough D.120 .. | | 471,600 |

National Land Finance Society

22. Enche' V. David asks the Minister of Works, Posts and Telecommunications to state whether the National Land Finance Society, Federation of Malaya, is sponsored by the Federation Government, and if it is not, to state under what authority is the Postal Department being asked to collect money on behalf of the said society.

Dato' V. T. Sambanthan: No. Under the authority of the Postmaster-General who empowers the provision of various agency services.

Tender for the New Kuala Lumpur General Hospital

23. Enche' V. David asks the Minister of Works, Posts and Telecommunications to state who is the successful tenderer for the building of the new Kuala Lumpur General Hospital, how many tenders were received, and on

what basis the successful tender was chosen.

Dato' V. T. Sambanthan: Tenders have not yet been invited for the building of the new Kuala Lumpur General Hospital.

First Class Main Roads

24. Tuan Syed Esa bin Alwee bertanya kepada Menteri Kerja Raya, Pos dan Talikom berapa panjang jalan raya kelas pertama yang telah di-siapkan dalam tiap² sa-buah negeri pada tiap² tahun dari tahun 1958 hingga akhir tahun 1961, dan berapa jumlah perbelanjaan yang di-untukkan dalam tiap² sa-buah negeri itu pada tiap² tahun.

Dato' V. T. Sambanthan: Jalan² raya kelas satu, pada biasa-nya, ia-lah jalan² raya Persekutuan yang termasuk dalam Leboh I, II dan III. Belanja jalan² raya ini, yang di-buat dalam tiap² Negeri daripada tahun 1958 sampai hujung tahun 1961, ada-lah di-sebutkan dalam Jadual di-bawah ini.

Leboh² baharu tidak ada di-ranchangkan dalam tahun 1958, 1959 dan 1960 dan tidak ada jalan raya baharu kelas satu yang telah di-buat dalam tiga tahun yang di-sebutkan itu. Tetapi ada di-buat jalan² menyempang kerana hendak membena jambatan² kekal dan meluruskan selekoh² dan sempang² jalan.

Kebanyakan Kerajaan² Negeri, sebelum di-adakan Ranchangan Kemajuan Luar Bandar, telah di-beri duit tiap² tahun untuk membuat jalan raya tetapi jalan² raya ini tidak boleh di-bilangkan jalan² raya kelas satu. Hanya jalan² raya yang di-buat mengikut ketentuan jalan raya besar sahaja yang di-masokkan dalam jadual tadi, dan kira² belanja yang di-beri itu termasuk belanja semua sa-kali apabila jalan itu telah siap, dan juga kebanyakan termasuk belanja dalam tahun yang di-sebutkan itu atas sa-bahagian daripada kerja² lain yang berkait dengan kerja membuat jalan raya itu.

JADUAL

Hitongan Batu bagi jalan raya (Persekutuan) yang telah di-buat dari tahun 1958 sampai tahun 1961, belanjanya

| Negeri | Tahun 1958 | | Tahun 1959 | | Tahun 1960 | | Tahun 1961 | |
|-----------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| | Hitongan Batu | Belanja \$ | Hitongan Batu | Belanja \$ | Hitongan Batu | Belanja \$ | Hitongan Batu | Belanja \$ |
| Kedah/Perlis .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | 6MU. (ALDF) | — |
| N. Sembilan .. | 1.07 | 276,845 36 | 0.51 | 108,832 23 | 2.50 | 294,730 77 | 5.58 | 764,985 58 |
| Johor .. | .09 | 231,000 00 | — | — | — | — | 1.00 | 88,000 00 |
| Perak .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Pahang .. | 3.07 | 1,380,264 64 | 5.03 | 1,643,000 00 | 3.15 | 2,034,351 00 | 8.33 | 2,099,187 00 |
| C.H' Lands .. | — | — | .68 | 369,409 00 | .84 | 663,578 00 | 1.29 | 1,417,554 00 |
| Melaka .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Pinang .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Kelantan .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Trengganu .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Selangor .. | 12.25 | 2,585,848 00 | 13.50 | 3,877,460 00 | 17.00 | 3,043,800 00 | 12.00 | 3,686,808 00 |
| | 16.48 | 4,473,958 00 | 19.72 | 5,998,701 23 | 23.49 | 6,036,459 77 | 34.20 | 8,056,534 58 |

JADUAL

Hitongan Batu bagi jalan raya (Negeri) yang telah di-buat dari tahun 1958 sampai tahun 1961, dengan belanjanya

| Negeri | Tahun 1958 | | Tahun 1959 | | Tahun 1960 | | Tahun 1961 | |
|-----------------|---------------|------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| | Hitongan Batu | Belanja \$ | Hitongan Batu | Belanja \$ | Hitongan Batu | Belanja \$ | Hitongan Batu | Belanja \$ |
| Kedah/Perlis .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| N. Sembilan .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Johor .. | .25 | 25,000 00 | 0.40 | 63,000 00 | 1.8 | 176,000 00 | 1.6 | 212,000 00 |
| Perak .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Pahang .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Melaka .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Pinang .. | 4.80 | 141,000 00 | 1.00 | 40,000 00 | 1.53 | 65,000 00 | 4.16 | 395,000 00 |
| Kelantan .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Trengganu .. | 8.42 | 507,000 00 | 8.63 | 500,000 00 | 6.00 | 500,000 00 | 2.00 | 278,000 00 |
| Selangor .. | .50 | 60,000 00 | 1.50 | 549,000 00 | 1.50 | 339,000 00 | 1.50 | 252,000 00 |
| | 13.97 | 733,000 00 | 11.53 | 1,152,000 00 | 10.83 | 1,080,000 00 | 9.26 | 1,137,000 00 |

THE PRIME MINISTER'S DEPARTMENT

Malaysia

25. Enche' V. David asks the Prime Minister to state what is the target date for Malaysia, and the number of elected seats there will be in the Federation of Malaysia Parliament.

The Prime Minister: It is difficult to say exactly at this stage when Malaysia could come into being. Much depends on the outcome of the talks which will be held in London between myself and the Prime Minister of Great Britain.

The number of seats for the Malaysian Parliament will depend on the constitutional arrangements which will be reached in the London talks.

Unemployment

26. Enche' V. David asks the Prime Minister to state the number of persons unemployed in the Federation of Malaya at present and the action being taken by the Government to provide employment for them.

The Prime Minister: The number of persons unemployed in the Federation is unknown. The Government, however, approved a plan in January, 1962, for a comprehensive Employment, Unemployment and Underemployment Survey. This survey is being jointly undertaken by the Minister of Labour and the Department of Statistics. The survey will be undertaken in two phases. The first phase was held in April, 1962 and the second phase will be held in September, 1962. It is expected that the results will be analysed and a report prepared by May, 1963. In the meantime, 17 Employment Exchanges have been set up throughout the country to assist job seekers to find suitable employment.

Preference for employment to students from Technical and Trade Schools

27. Tuan Syed Esa bin Alwee bertanya kepada Perdana Menteri ada-kah penuntut² yang lulus dan tamat pelajaran-nya dalam Sekolah Teknik dan Sekolah Pertukangan yang tidak ada

kerja itu dapat di-utamakan oleh Pejabat Teknik Kerajaan daripada orang² sa-berang laut.

Perdana Menteri: Kelulusan yang di-dapati dari Sekolah Teknik atau dari Sekolah Pertukangan tidak boleh di-bandingkan dengan kelulusan² yang di-dapati dari Maktab Teknik. Penuntut² lepasan Sekolah Teknik atau Sekolah Pertukangan di-Tanah Melayu ini biasa-nya di-ambil bekerja dalam jawatan² Bahagian II atau Bahagian yang rendah bagi penuntut² yang berkelulusan dari Maktab Teknik boleh-lah di-timbangkan memegang jawatan² dalam Bahagian I. Tetapi walau macham mana pun, mengambil pegawai² masok jawatan Kerajaan ada-lah di-jalankan oleh Surohan Jaya Perkhidmatan Awam, dan tidak-lah terbit soal mengutamakan satu pihak daripada satu pihak.

Librarian for the National Library

28. Tuan Syed Esa bin Alwee bertanya kepada Perdana Menteri:

- (a) ada-kah rancangan Kerajaan hendak mengadakan Perpustakaan National dalam Ibu Kota ini, dan bila;
- (b) ada-kah chadangan Kerajaan hendak menghantar sa-siapa penuntut kelulusan Universiti atau daripada pegawai² Kerajaan ka-luar negeri belajar ilmu perpustakaan yang kelak boleh menjalankan pentadbiran-nya apakala Perpustakaan National itu di-adakan.

Perdana Menteri:

- (a) Kerajaan sedang berya-ya betul menimbangkan hal hendak menubuhkan sa-buah Kutub Khanah Negara di-Ibu Kota Persekutuan.
- (b) Apabila telah putus soal hendak menubuhkan sa-buah Kutub Khanah Negara, maka baharu-lah di-timbangkan soal menghantar penuntut² lepasan Universiti atau Pegawai² Kerajaan ka-luar negeri kerana belajar chara menguruskan kutub khanah.