



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

Wednesday, 28th November, 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, Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Information and Broadcasting, Y.T.M. TUNKU ABDUL RAHMAN PUTRA AL-HAJ, K.O.M. (Kuala Kedah).
- „ the Deputy Prime Minister, Minister of Defence and Minister of Rural Development, TUN HAJI ABDUL RAZAK BIN DATO' HUSSAIN, S.M.N. (Pekan).
- „ the Minister of Internal Security and Minister of the Interior, DATO' DR ISMAIL BIN DATO' HAJI ABDUL RAHMAN, P.M.N. (Johore Timor).
- „ the Minister of Finance, ENCHE' TAN SIEW SIN, J.P. (Malacca Tengah).
- „ the Minister of Works, Posts and Telecommunications, DATO' V. T. SAMBANTHAN, P.M.N. (Sungei Siput).
- „ the Minister of Transport, DATO' HAJI SARDON BIN HAJI JUBIR, P.M.N. (Pontian Utara).
- „ the Minister of Agriculture and Co-operatives, ENCHE' MOHAMED KHIR BIN JOHARI (Kedah Tengah).
- „ the Minister of Health, ENCHE' ABDUL RAHMAN BIN HAJI TALIB (Kuantan).
- „ the Minister of Commerce and Industry, DR LIM SWEE AUN, J.P. (Larut Selatan).
- „ the Minister of Education, TUAN HAJI ABDUL HAMID KHAN BIN HAJI SAKHAWAT ALI KHAN, J.M.N., J.P. (Batang Padang).
- „ the Minister without Portfolio, ENCHE' ABDUL AZIZ BIN ISHAK (Kuala Langat).
- „ the Assistant Minister of the Interior, ENCHE' CHEAH THEAM SWEE (Bukit Bintang).
- „ the Assistant Minister of Labour, ENCHE' V. MANICKAVASAGAM, J.M.N., P.J.K. (Klang).
- „ the Assistant Minister of Information and Broadcasting, ENCHE' MOHAMED ISMAIL BIN MOHAMED YUSOF (Jerai).
- „ ENCHE' ABDUL GHANI BIN ISHAK, A.M.N. (Malacca Utara).

- The Honourable ENCHE' ABDUL RAUF BIN A. RAHMAN, P.J.K. (Krian Laut).
- .. ENCHE' ABDUL RAZAK BIN HAJI HUSSIN (Lipis).
- .. ENCHE' ABDUL SAMAD BIN OSMAN (Sungei Patani).
- .. TOH MUDA 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 (Malacca Selatan).
- .. ENCHE' HUSSEIN BIN TO' MUDA HASSAN (Raub).
- .. 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' K. KARAM SINGH (Damansara).
- .. CHE' KHADIJAH BINTI MOHD. SIDEK (Dungun).
- .. ENCHE' KHONG KOK YAT (Batu Gajah).
- .. ENCHE' LEE SAN CHOON (Kluang Utara).
- .. ENCHE' LEE SECK FUN (Tanjong Malim).
- .. ENCHE' LIM JOO KONG, J.P. (Alor Star).

- The Honourable ENCHE' LIM KEAN SIEW (Dato Kramat).
 .. ENCHE' LIU YOONG PENG (Rawang).
 .. ENCHE' T. MAHIMA SINGH, J.P. (Port Dickson).
 .. ENCHE' MOHAMED BIN UJANG (Jelebu-Jempol).
 .. ENCHE' MOHAMED ABBAS BIN AHMAD (Hilir Perak).
 .. ENCHE' MOHAMED ASRI BIN HAJI MUDA (Pasir Puteh).
 .. ENCHE' MOHAMED DAHARI BIN HAJI MOHD. ALI
 (Kuala Selangor).
 .. ENCHE' MOHAMED NOR BIN MOHD. DAHAN (Ulu Perak).
 .. DATO' MOHAMED HANIFAH BIN HAJI ABDUL GHANI, P.J.K.
 (Pasir Mas Hulu).
 .. ENCHE' MOHAMED YUSOF BIN MAHMUD, A.M.N. (Temerloh).
 .. NIK MAN BIN NIK MOHAMED (Pasir Mas Hilir).
 .. ENCHE' NG ANN TECK (Batu).
 .. ENCHE' OTHMAN BIN ABDULLAH (Tanah Merah).
 .. ENCHE' OTHMAN BIN ABDULLAH, A.M.N. (Perlis Utara).
 .. TUAN HAJI REDZA BIN HAJI MOHD. SAID (Rembau-Tampin).
 .. ENCHE' SEAH TENG NGIAB (Muar Pantai).
 .. ENCHE' D. R. SEENIVASAGAM (Ipoh).
 .. ENCHE' S. P. SEENIVASAGAM (Menglembu).
 .. TUAN SYED ESA BIN ALWEE, J.M.N., S.M.J., P.I.S.
 (Batu Pahat Dalam).
 .. ENCHE' TAJUDIN BIN ALI, P.J.K. (Larut Utara).
 .. ENCHE' TAN CHENG BEE, J.P. (Bagan).
 .. ENCHE' TAN PHOCK KIN (Tanjong).
 .. ENCHE' TAN TYE CHEK (Kulim-Bandar Bahru).
 .. TENGKU 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 (Teluk Anson).
 .. ENCHE' V. VEERAPPEN (Seberang Selatan).
 .. WAN SULAIMAN BIN WAN TAM, P.J.K. (Kota Star Selatan).
 .. WAN YAHYA BIN HAJI WAN MOHAMED (Kemaman).
 .. ENCHE' YAHYA BIN HAJI AHMAD (Bagan Datoh).
 .. ENCHE' 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 Minister without Portfolio, DATO' SULEIMAN BIN DATO' HAJI
 ABDUL RAHMAN, P.M.N. (Muar Selatan) (*On leave*).
 .. the Minister without Portfolio, DATO' ONG YOKE LIN, P.M.N.
 (Ulu Selangor) (*On leave*).
 .. the Minister of Labour and Social Welfare, ENCHE' BAHAMAN
 BIN SAMSUDIN (Kuala Pilah).

The Honourable the Assistant Minister of Commerce and Industry,
TUAN HAJI ABDUL KHALID BIN AWANG OSMAN
(Kota Star Utara).

- .. ENCHE' GEH CHONG KEAT (Penang Utara).
- .. ENCHE' HUSSEIN BIN MOHD. NOORDIN, A.M.N., P.J.K. (Parit).
- .. ENCHE' KANG KOCK SENG (Batu Pahat).
- .. ENCHE' LEE SIOK YEW, A.M.N. (Sepang).
- .. TUAN HAJI MOKHTAR BIN HAJI ISMAIL (Perlis Selatan).
- .. ENCHE' QUEK KAI DONG, J.P. (Seremban Barat).
- .. TUAN SYED HASHIM BIN SYED AJAM, A.M.N., P.J.K.
(Sabak Bernam).
- .. TUAN SYED JA'AFAR BIN HASAN ALBAR, J.M.N. (Johore Tenggara).
- .. ENCHE' TAN KEE GAK (Bandar Malacca).
- .. WAN MUSTAPHA BIN HAJI ALI (Kelantan Hilir).
- .. ENCHE' YEOH TAT BENG (Bruas).

IN ATTENDANCE:

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

PRAYERS

(Mr Speaker *in the Chair*)

ADMINISTRATION OF OATH

The following Member made and subscribed the Affirmation required by Law: Enche' Abdul Razak bin Haji Hussin, for Lipis.

ANNOUNCEMENTS BY MR SPEAKER

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

Mr Speaker: Ahli² Yang Berhormat, saya hendak mema'umkan ia-itu saya telah menerima satu perutusan yang bertarikh 16 haribulan October, 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 jemput Setia Usaha Majlis membachakan perutusan itu kepada Majlis ini.

(Whereupon the Clerk reads the Message)

"Mr Speaker,

The Senate has agreed to the following Bills without amendment:

- (1) to provide for the control and management of the Chinese Tin

Mines Rehabilitation Fund, to prohibit the making of further loans from that fund, and to provide for matters incidental thereto;

- (2) 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;

- (3) to apply a sum out of the Consolidated Fund to the service of the year ending on the thirty-first day of December, 1963; and

- (4) to make further provision as to the appointment of the Judges of Appeal.

(Sgd.) DATO' ABDUL RAHMAN BIN MOHD. 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:

- (1) The Chinese Tin Mines (Rehabilitation Loans) Bill, 1962.

- (2) The Supplementary Supply (1961 and 1962) (No. 2) Bill, 1962.
- (3) The Consolidated Fund (Expenditure on Account) Bill, 1963.
- (4) The Judges of Appeal Bill, 1962.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

KEKURANGAN BIDAN DI- KLINIK² KERAJAAN DI-DAERAH KUBANG PASU, JITRA

1. Datin Fatimah binti Haji Hashim bertanya kepada Menteri Kesihatan ada-kah beliau sedar di-Daerah Kubang Pasu, Jitra, ada beberapa buah bangunan klinik yang telah di-siapkan oleh Kerajaan dalam Ranchangan Kemajuan Luar Bandar tetapi kekurangan bidan; jika beliau sedar akan hal ini maka apa-kah tindakan yang akan di-ambil oleh Kerajaan untuk menyelesaikan masalah kekurangan bidan di-Daerah Kubang Pasu, Jitra.

The Minister of Health (Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Haji Talib): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, di-kawasan Kubang Pasu, Jitra, ada tiga buah rumah klinik telah pun di-bena di-bawah Ranchangan Pembangunan Luar Bandar. Sabuah daripada-nya ia-itu di-Jerlun telah pun siap di-bena. Tetapi yang dua buah lagi ia-itu di-Telok Malik dan Megat Dewa maseh belum lagi di-serahkan kepada Jabatan Perubatan oleh kerana mustahak di-adakan sedikit perubahan bagi-nya. Bidan² akan di-tempatkan di-klinik² di-Telok Malik dan Megat Dewa itu apabila sahaja di-sempurnakan penyerahan klinik² itu kepada Kementerian Kesihatan. Sa-orang bidan akan di-tempatkan di-klinik Jerlun dalam bulan April, 1963.

30 orang pelajar² bidan akan menamatkan latehan mereka dalam bulan March tahun 1963. Bilangan ini akan menchukupi untuk semua klinik² yang sedang di-bena dalam tahun 1962 di-bawah Ranchangan Kesihatan Luar Bandar bagi negeri Kedah. Langkah² yang tegas ada-lah juga sedang di-ambil untuk memperluas dan me-

ngemaskan lagi ranchangan melatch kaki² tangan.

Tuan Haji Azahari bin Haji Ibrahim (Kubang Pasu Barat): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, soalan tambahan. Ada-kah Yang Berhormat Menteri Kesihatan ketahu² ia-itu bidan² di-negeri Kedah ini sangat kekurangan untuk hendak di-tempatkan di-klinik² yang hendak di-bena itu.

Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Haji Talib: Mengikut keterangan yang diberikan kepada saya bahawa apabila tamat sahaja 30 orang penuntut² dalam bulan March tahun 1963, keluaran bidan² akan menchukupi untuk semua klinik² yang di-bena itu.

LAPORAN JAWATAN-KUASA MENYIASAT GAJI SAMA BAGI LAKI² DAN PEREMPUAN

2. Datin Fatimah binti Haji Hashim bertanya kepada Perdana Menteri sudah-kah Kerajaan menerima laporan daripada Jawatan-Kuasa yang di-tugaskan untuk menyiasat gaji sama dengan kaum laki² oleh kaum perempuan dalam Jawatan Kerajaan; jika sudah, bila-kah boleh Kerajaan memberi keputusan atas tuntutan yang tersebut.

The Prime Minister: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Kerajaan telah pun melantek Jawatan-Kuasa untuk memeriksa atas gaji² kenaikan daripada pekerja² kaum perempuan tetapi belum lagi dapat di-sediakan laporan-nya. Sunggoh pun begitu saya dapat tahu bahawa Jawatan-Kuasa itu telah hampir siap menjalankan tugas-nya itu, dan tidak berapa lama lagi saya fikir laporan itu akan di-terima.

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH CUBA

3. Enche' V. David asks the Prime Minister to state the policy of the Government on Cuba and whether the Federation of Malaya intends to establish diplomatic relations with Cuba.

The Prime Minister: Mr Speaker, Sir, the Government does recognise the Government of Cuba, but it has very little diplomatic or commercial relations with Cuba. There is no proposal

at this moment, therefore, of establishing diplomatic relations with Cuba because of lack of personnel in the Ministry.

MALAYSIA—DISCUSSION WITH PRESIDENT OF INDONESIA

4. Enche' V. David asks the Prime Minister whether he intends to discuss the question of the formation of Malaysia with the President of Indonesia.

The Prime Minister: No. There is no intention of discussing the formation of Malaysia with the President of Indonesia. Personally, I do not think he would be interested in it apart from the fact that he would like to see the end of British rule in Borneo.

Enche' V. David: In case at a later stage if Indonesia claims ownership of the Borneo territories, what will be Malaya's stand?

The Prime Minister: Well, it is really difficult to answer all these theoretical questions but I dare say, if we are in possession of those territories, any legitimate claimant to matters connected with the territories will be considered by us.

CLAIM OVER SABAH—TALKS WITH PRESIDENT OF PHILIPPINES

5. Enche' V. David asks the Prime Minister whether he will hold talks with the President of the Philippines on her claim over Sabah.

The Prime Minister: Mr Speaker, Sir, the Philippines' claim over Sabah is a matter, as I have repeated time and again, between the British Government and the Philippines Government. If desired by the President while I am in the Philippines for the ASA talks, I will be only too happy to discuss the matter with the President, but it must be understood that if I do so, I will do it in my own personal capacity.

STATEMENT BY PRIME MINISTER

Sino-Indian Border Dispute

The Prime Minister: Mr Speaker, Sir, when I stand up before you today it would have been my preference to talk

to you about my very pleasant and enjoyable visit to Pakistan and India. It would have given me the greatest delight to convey to you my impressions of those two countries, their warm hospitality and genuine affection they have for our country and our people. However, certain events of a very serious nature developed during my visit to India which have far reaching effects, and indeed are fraught with dangers to the very existence of men and nations in Asia. I refer to the act of aggression committed by Communist China against India.

Ever since the Communist regime called the Peoples' Republic of China was proclaimed, India was amongst the first country to recognise that Government and she did so on 30th December, 1949, with the declared objective that the recognition would further strengthen what the Indians regarded as the immortal friendship, and would assist in bringing stability in Asia and the peace of the world. Very consistently India supported Communist China's entry into the United Nations.

It was evident that the Indian Government led by Mr Nehru, faithful to his principles of *Pancha Sila* which advocate peaceful co-existence, was extremely eager to embrace China as a friend. Even when Chinese troops entered Tibet in October 1950, India very mildly remarked that such an action would have adverse effects on China's prospect of entry into the United Nations.

In June 1954, Mr Chou En Lai went to India on a State visit. The streets of Delhi were packed by millions of people chanting a welcome to Chou "China-India Bhai! Bhai!"—in Hindi "China and India are brothers." Soon after, signs began to appear that Communist China was interested in claiming certain Indian territories. Mr Nehru visited Communist China in October the same year and raised the matter of maps being published in Communist China showing Chinese boundary which included approximately 50,000 square miles of Indian territory. Mr Chou En Lai dismissed the matter as trivial and attributed it to Kuomintang's old maps being reproduced

without revision and without their knowledge.

After that a systematic intrusion into Indian territories took place. The Indian Government made the usual demarche but of no avail. Sporadic incursions took place to the extent that roads were actually constructed on the Indian soil. In January 1959, the Communist Chinese Government officially laid claim to 50,000 square miles as shown in the map which was supposed to have been drawn up by the Kuomintang—and that, as you will realise, is exactly the size of our own country.

The Chinese duplicity in the matter became more pronounced. The Dalai Lama was driven out of Tibet and was given political asylum in India. The Chinese raised serious objections. Chinese military action against India began to be intensified and members of the Indian armed forces in the frontiers were taken prisoners by the Chinese. At this stage in November 1959, the Indian Government offered to withdraw their troops in the Western sector to the line which Communist China claimed, provided Communist China would withdraw to the line of their traditional boundary, and that a peaceful solution should be sought to settle the question of the difference in regard to the boundary. This was objected to by Communist China which even moved still further and built roads and army posts in the Indian territory.

In April 1960, Mr Chou En Lai visited New Delhi. Mr Nehru was unable to thaw Chou's obduracy on the border claims. But the Indian people were still hopeful that the so-called traditional friendship could be preserved. Indian newspapers commenting after the Nehru-Chou meeting almost in one voice said, "China and India have every reason to remain friendly for tens of thousands of years" and "it is not impossible to find common point or points of proximity over the border question." Chou En Lai in following his policy of dissimulation had the audacity to say at that time that "Friendly countries should negotiate for a final delineation of their boundaries and revise their maps

accordingly." India was not conditioned to the kind of double dealing—that is according to the Indians—and sincerely believed that she had no quarrel with China. Chou's departure from India had drawn Indian cheers, "India-China Bhai, Bhai!"

We, too, in Malaya thought that Communist China was India's friend. You can well imagine the surprise and shock which we share with the Indians, when the Chinese Communists launched their attacks against India on October 20th.

Mr Speaker, Sir, as I said just now, I was in India when this shameful aggression took place. There was a sense of bewilderment in India. The general public was at first confused but later gathered themselves and took stock of the whole situation. The line began to veer from that of friendly disposition towards a feeling of bitter disappointment and frustration. There was much soul-searching, and I could feel the sense of hopeless indecision at that time. The newspapers' reaction was one of caution in the hope that matters might yet be patched up. The Government was still hopeful that in spite of such gross attack India was still prepared to retain friendly relations and that this border clash might be localised, and that it would end in a round table talk. The border clash had developed into almost a war, but diplomatic relations had not ruptured and there was still hope that it might be settled. But I saw India unprepared. She was not ready militarily and psychologically for a large scale war or invasion. Her best army was concentrated in the Indo-Pakistan border. She never expected that she was going to be the victims of aggression from China. She was watching out for Pakistan. Least of all, she never thought that *Pancha Sila*, which Communist China had acclaimed and adhered to in Bandung, would be debauched. Peaceful co-existence was a principle to be respected by Communist China only according to Communist conception of it.

Let us now ask ourselves as to why Communist China should behave the way she did. I think the main reason

is that Communist China, an ardent follower of Stalinism, cannot afford to see India succeed in her effort to advance politically in the path of democracy and establishing herself as leader of Asia. According to Communist China, India could be tolerated so long as she does not usurp the position of being top Asian country. That must belong to Communist China with her vast fighting resources. But India was showing progress. Democracy was after all becoming more than an experiment. Admittedly, progress has been slow but in the light of her gigantic problems India had made large strides since her Independence in 1947. If the Indian experiment succeeded, other countries in Asia would adopt the Indian model of democracy instead of the Communist China's totalitarian regime. India must, therefore, be cut down to size and humiliated. In this way wavering countries can be brought into the fold of communism. Anti-communist countries can be brought to their senses and subdued, and beaten Communist forces in these latter countries can take courage for fresh rebellion, for ardent followers of Marxism believe only in revolution. It is a well-known fact that relations between China and Russia are none too well at this stage. Krushchev, having debunked Stalin, accepted the principle of co-existence. Mao Tse-Tung, on the other hand, only paid lip service but did not consider it a good policy. Like Stalin, Mao would prefer a show of strength rather than the method of quiet infiltration through the myopia of peaceful co-existence. Furthermore, Russia must be proved wrong in the belief that India was neutral. With this attack, and the quick response made by the Western powers to come to the aid of India, Communist China, according to them, have ample proof that India was not so neutral after all, and that there was no such thing as neutrality in the bigger conflict between communism and democracy. In this case, India became the guinea pig in the search for truth between Russia and China.

We, in Malaya, at least agree with Communist China in this respect. We

do not believe that Communism and democracy can co-exist peacefully, because it is contrary to the tenets of communism. It is the avowed aim of communism to destroy democracy. It is the avowed aim of communism to expand and control not only nations but lives and souls of men in an imperialism more terrible and sinister than any which history has ever recorded. I told Chin Peng so when he met me in Baling, and he was honest enough to admit it—and now we know.

Mr Speaker, Sir, having been able to gauge the feelings of the people of India, I told them in one of my speeches that the communist attack was a glaring red signal of danger to non-communist Asia. I told the Indians, and I shall repeat here—and others may differ from me—that to my mind the Chinese communists are out to capture the hearts and minds and imagination of the whole of Asia with the hope that in a show of strength all Asia will look up to Communist China through fear. As I said, China can no longer tolerate the existence of a great rival. They intend to topple democratic governments wherever they are found and to replace them with communist regimes completely subservient to Peking. There is no need to mince words about the seriousness of their thought and intention. This attack on India is not just a border clash. The picture is ghastly serious. Countries big or small must sit up and take notice. They must prepare for worse things to come.

I was tremendously impressed with what I saw in India during her hour of trials and tribulations. The ardent patriotism of the people in every walk of life, rallying to the call of their President and their Prime Minister, convinced me that India will face this grim struggle with determination. If she knuckles under, the fate of other non-communist countries in Asia is doomed.

At that early stage of my visit all that I could give India was Malaya's warmest and strongest sympathy for India. But half an hour before my speech in the State banquet, given in my honour in Delhi, I received a

message from Kuala Lumpur to the effect that the Government of the Federation of Malaya was in full sympathy with the Indian cause, but our Government reiterated its hope that the present trouble might be resolved by negotiations and peaceful means on terms acceptable to India. It was accepted that India was the victim. Indeed Tun Abdul Razak, acting for me in Kuala Lumpur, on behalf of the Government, said that "We will certainly offer to India something much more than sympathy in this her gravest hour." I assured them at the banquet that Malaya is a small country but in whatever form or in whatever way we can help India in her most trying moment, the moment she was faced with defence of her national honour, we will be only too happy to do so.

Our forthright stand and our unhesitating support for India received very wide publicity and favourable reaction in India. When referring to my various speeches, newspapers commented that no words of encouragement could be timelier. One leading newspaper said, "India owes him a lasting debt of gratitude for his forcefully expressed sympathy." Another commented that there was a profound truth in my warning as our Malayan Government had to deal with a violent communist activity for many years before it could be suppressed. They remarked that I did not suffer from an imaginary communist phobia and that according to them our analysis is the more relevant, because we as a small nation of Asia can see better what a communist Chinese success would mean in a conflict of ideologies. I was particularly struck by the comment made by one Indian newspaper which said that if I had made a similar speech some years ago about the Chinese motives it would have been sceptically received in India. "Much has happened since then. Much experience has been packed in the last few weeks", says the same paper. One Indian newspaper, welcoming the support given by Malaya to India, commented that the forthright stand taken by us on Chinese aggression was so heart-warming. It further stated that coming from a country

where the second most populous community was Chinese, it was of great significance. To this my reply was that our decision to uphold the Indian cause has no reference whatsoever to any of the communal groups in Malaya. I have regarded the people of Malaya as Malaysians. Therefore, the only significance of our action is not because there is a large Chinese community or Indian community in Malaya, but that the Malaysians are quick to perceive the communist challenge to democracy and to our way of life, and our duty was therefore to respond to India's call for help.

I left India with a very heavy heart, because I had just witnessed a country being stabbed in the back by a so-called friend and neighbour, whose cause she had espoused everywhere and for the sake of peace and amity. India, as I left it, was being over-run by hordes of people, who have no respect for or belief in God or man. It is her curious fate that India must suffer this unjustified and naked aggression from one whom she has always regarded as a friend.

In retrospect I felt grateful that I was in India at a momentous time, when she was faced with a grave and serious danger. I need not have to imagine the effect of the communist action which had stirred the whole nation to its depths. I am convinced that India is determined to redeem her honour and prestige.

We, sitting in the cool comfort of this Parliament, might feel that the Sino-Indian affair is remote and that it has nothing to do with us. To those who subscribe to that view or to that idea, I say that they are not aware of the true nature of the Communist menace. Any success of the Communists in the Indian border warfare would only tempt the communists in our country to start trouble afresh. We must, therefore, be vigilant. Any outbreak of communist trouble here would throw us back many, many years. All the progress we have made so far or since Independence would suffer a serious set-back. A war in India would bring about a serious repercussion in all the Asian countries which, since

Independence, have been trying to set their houses in order. The crisis in India is also a challenge to the entire free world.

So, when I returned to Kuala Lumpur, I at once consulted my colleagues on the initial help which we might be able to give India at this stage, remembering that this is a battle between democracy and communist totalitarianism. If India, the biggest democratic country in Asia, were humiliated and at the same time given the cold shoulder by her friends in her hour of need, democracy in Asia would suffer a heavy and, perhaps, a mortal blow; and we will see the end of democracy in this part of the world. The smaller Asian countries by not supporting democracy would not save themselves—on the contrary, their efforts to appease the communist dragon would only help to seal their own fate more certainly. Like Hitlerite Germany in the 1930s, Communist China would swallow up the smaller countries one by one. As I see it, therefore, it is Malaya's duty to stand by democratic India since this would not only be morally correct but also a sound practical measure, and one in keeping with our policy.

On the 21st November, Peking issued a statement announcing a cease-fire which would be carried out by the Chinese Communist forces with effect from zero hours on the 22nd November, "along the entire Sino-Indian border". The statement also announced that beginning from the 1st December, 1962, the Chinese Communists would "withdraw to positions 20 kilometres behind the line of actual control which existed between China and India on the 7th November, 1959". I am circulating a copy of the official New China News Agency English translation of the Chinese text of the statement.

The unilateral Chinese Communist decision to effect a cease-fire and a "withdrawal" does not appear to be a clean bill, since it enables the Communists to retain large chunks of Indian territory, particularly in the Ladakh area in the Western sector.

The Communist Chinese claim that they are prepared to withdraw 20

kilometres north of the "illegal" McMahon Line, which means 20 kilometres north of the North East Frontier Agency. They will set up also "check posts on its side of the Line of actual control with a certain number of civil police assigned to each check-post", i.e. within the 20 kilometre wide zone between the McMahon Line and the main Chinese forces. If India agrees to take parallel action, Indian troops will find themselves 20 kilometres South of the McMahon Line, which has always been the Sino-Indian boundary. Moreover, in the middle and western sectors, a 20 kilometre withdrawal by the Chinese from the November 7, 1959 line of actual control will mean that the Chinese will still be within the Indian frontier, particularly in Ladakh, where the Communist Chinese have occupied a vast area and where they have built a long military road.

Mr Speaker, Sir, you will have observed that this recent action by the Communist Government is a political offensive aimed at isolating India from Afro-Asian sympathy and support, since Communist China must have realised that it would be extremely difficult, if not impossible, for India to fall in with this typical communist tactic, commonly referred to as a "peace offensive". In this respect Peking can be expected to seize upon any sympathy for the Chinese plan and interpret it as support for Communist China against India. Such sympathy, even if motivated by a genuine desire for peace, is likely to play into the hands of Communist imperialism.

By launching a peace offensive immediately after a succession of Communist Chinese military victories, China has forced India to a Hobson's choice. If India falls in line with the peace offensive she would have to surrender a large part of India—her humiliation will be complete; if she rejects it, she will be faced with the charges that she wants to make a pact with Imperialist West for a war against another great Asian nation. She will be branded "tool of Western imperialism".

It is therefore with a deep sense of gloom that I see the immediate future

of the situation. I must confess that I am not at all optimistic with the prospect of India accepting the Chinese offer although we cannot deny that it is a matter for India alone to decide. Personally, I feel that a small sacrifice for the sake of peace is perhaps a good thing.

Malaya's policy is that there should be peace and there must be peace, and we have all along taken this line in the United Nations and elsewhere. But our first desire is that there must be peace on terms favourable to India, who must be considered as the victim of aggression. As I stand up in this Parliament so many things are happening between the two countries. Events are moving so swiftly and so fast that it is difficult to keep pace with them. Any message from our High Commissioner becomes stale news when it gets here. India is still considering the peace move by China. American and British missions are already in India. An Indian Minister has already made a statement which you might have already read in the papers. I, therefore, cannot give you any report on developments, for if I were to do so I would find myself behind with the news. India has received the sympathy of the free world and Malaya is no exception, because to us it is not just India that has been attacked but democracy is endangered.

There are not many countries in this part of the world which practise democracy, and the form of democracy practised in India is identical with that which is practised in Malaya. If India's democracy is toppled, it will only be a question of time before Malaya herself will go under. This is the only way of life that we in Malaya understand and cherish, and it is our intention to live this life. In our humble way we must respond to India's call for help. We are a country which is ill-equipped to fight, either by means of force or by giving military aid. So, the only way which we can help India is to help her with money. Money which we are assured will be used for peaceful humane purposes, such as feeding and clothing the thousands of refugees, who have been driven from their homes as a

result of this attack on India. I am happy to say that the Save Democracy Fund has met with good response. The money comes from all the right thinking citizens of this country. In this conflict between two great nations of the world, our only hope and prayer is that it must be settled by peaceful means. If the conflict were to develop into a war, that will be the end of Asian civilisation. It would then not be just a question of a war between China and India. You can call this trouble a dispute, but to the best of my knowledge some thousands of lives have already been sacrificed on both sides. Many millions of dollars of property have already been destroyed. Many hundreds of schools in the troubled spots have been closed and thousands of school children have been driven out, and are now trudging their way across the mountainous ridges for safety—not only that, but in some cases they have had to be separated from their families, from fathers and mothers. These people will get the money collected here. So, the more we can do for all these people, the less they will suffer.

I call the money collected here the "Save Democracy Fund" just for want of a better name. The reason for Malaya's involvement is our love for Democracy and our sympathies for those thousands of human beings, who are suffering as a result of the aggression. It is my hope and prayer that the Malayan people should not consider themselves involved in this affair on any other ground than humane, and our love for the democratic way of life. The last thing I would like is to see the Malayan people taking sides by reason of the fact that they originated from India or from China. Malaya's solidarity and happiness depend entirely on the loyalty of all her people, no matter where they came from; and any trouble between one race and another would only hamper Malaya's progress and disturb the harmony which we have enjoyed so well and for so long. If the people of Malaya feel, as I do, that this aggression is a threat to democracy and a challenge to our way of life, then I ask them to contribute towards this Fund—but under no

circumstances must anybody impute any motive to what I am doing now, for if they do so it is they who are trying to confuse the issue thereby causing trouble among the peaceful citizens in this country. Some irresponsible politicians have already started to make wild accusations against me with no other objective than to put me up to hatred and contempt. I pin my faith on the people, whom it is my privilege to lead these number of years, to believe in me and to know that what I am doing is the right thing. You must share with me our deepest sympathies for India and her determination to uphold the democratic way of life in which India and ourselves have so much in common. At the same time let us pray for peace (*Applause*).

Enche' D. R. Seenivasagam (Ipoh): Mr Speaker, Sir, I rise under Standing Order 100 to ask the guidance of the Chair whether on this very important statement of international importance and of local public interest this House will be given the opportunity to debate it.

Mr Speaker: What Standing Order is that?

Enche' D. R. Seenivasagam: Standing Order 100. It is an all-embracing Order which states that where no specific provisions are made, you, Mr Speaker, Sir, may make some observations. I would like to appeal to the Government Bench to move a motion under the appropriate Standing Order to allow a debate on this matter of public importance.

Mr Speaker: I have already ruled that in the first instance this does not apply—Standing Order 100 does not apply. You can always move the adjournment of the House under Standing Order.

Enche' D. R. Seenivasagam: I cannot. It was amended to say that only a Minister can do so under Standing Order 14.

Mr Speaker: Under Standing Order 14 there is provision for request for leave to move the adjournment of the House on matters of urgent public importance. That should be done before

the Statement was made. You can only do that the next day at the next sitting of the House.

Now, I think this is the best time to suspend the sitting of the House for 15 minutes.

Sitting suspended at 11.00 a.m.

Sitting resumed at 11.15 a.m.

(Mr. Speaker in the Chair)

EARLIER RESUMPTION (MOTION)

The Deputy Prime Minister (Tun Haji Abdul Razak): Mr Speaker, Sir, I beg to move—

That, notwithstanding the provision of Standing Order 12 (1), this House at its rising at 1.00 p.m. today shall stand suspended and shall resume at 2.45 p.m. and continue until 4.45 p.m.

This motion, Sir, is merely to enable the Minister of Finance to move his Budget Speech this afternoon.

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

Question put, and agreed to.

Resolved,

That, notwithstanding the provision of Standing Order 12 (1), this House at its rising at 1.00 p.m. today shall stand suspended and shall resume at 2.45 p.m. and continue until 4.45 p.m.

BILLS PRESENTED THE NATIONAL LANGUAGE BILL

Bill to provide for the script of the national language and for the form of numerals of the national language and for purposes incidental thereto; presented by the Prime Minister; read the first time; to be read a second time at a subsequent meeting of the House.

THE MERDEKA STADIUM CORPORATION BILL

Bill to establish the Merdeka Stadium Corporation and to provide for purposes incidental thereto; presented by the Prime Minister; read the first time; to be read a second time at a subsequent meeting of the House.

THE SUPPLY BILL

Bill to apply a sum out of the Consolidated Fund to the service of the year 1963 and to appropriate that sum and such other sums as have been authorised to be issued for the service of that year; presented by the Minister of Finance; read the first time; to be read a second time this afternoon.

THE INSURANCE BILL

Bill to provide for the regulation of insurance business in the Federation and for other purposes relating to or connected with insurance; presented by the Minister of Finance; read the first time; to be read a second time at a subsequent sitting of the House.

THE KIDNAPPING BILL

Bill to make further provision for the choosing of assessors in trials under section 3 (2) of the Kidnapping Act, 1961; presented by the Minister of the Interior; read the first time; to be read a second time at a subsequent sitting of the House.

THE ADVOCATES AND SOLICITORS (AMENDMENT) BILL

Bill to amend the Advocates and Solicitors Ordinance, 1947; presented by the Minister of the Interior; read the first time; to be read a second time at a subsequent sitting of the House.

THE CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODES (AMENDMENT) BILL

Bill to amend the Criminal Procedure Codes; presented by the Minister of the Interior; read the first time; to be read a second time at a subsequent sitting of the House.

THE POST OFFICE (AMENDMENT) BILL

Bill to amend the Post Office Ordinance, 1947; presented by the Minister of Works, Posts and Telecommunications;

read the first time; to be read a second time at a subsequent sitting of the House.

THE FISHERIES BILL

Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to fisheries and to make provisions for matters incidental thereto; presented by the Minister of Agriculture and Co-operatives; read the first time; to be read a second time at a subsequent sitting of the House.

MOTION

WAKTU PERSIDANGAN MESHUARAT

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

Bahawa menurut syarat² dalam perenggan (1) dalam Peratoran Meshuarat 12, Majlis ini memerintahkan ia-itu dalam meshuarat sekarang ini syarat²—

- (a) perenggan-kecil (a) dalam perenggan (1) hendaklah difahamkan sa-olah² perkataan “atau hari Khamis” itu ma’ana-nya “hari Khamis atau hari Sabtu”;
- (b) perenggan (3) hendaklah difahamkan sa-olah² perkataan “hari Juma’at” itu ma’ana-nya “hari Sabtu”.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, menurut perenggan 12 (3) dalam Peratoran Meshuarat apabila Dewan ini tamat persidangan pada hari Juma’at, maka Dewan ini ditangguhkan sa-hingga hari Ithnin. Akan tetapi, oleh sebab dalam persidangan ini ada beberapa perkara yang mustahak hendak dibincangkan yang akan mengambil masa yang lanjut, terutama sa-kali berkenaan dengan Rang Undang² Perbekalan dan Development Estimates, maka telah difikirkan mustahak Dewan ini bersidang pada hari Sabtu juga. Oleh sebab itu, saya menchadangkan usul ini.

The Minister of Internal Security (Dato’ Dr Ismail bin Dato’ Haji Abdul Rahman): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya mohon menyokong usul ini.

Question put, and agreed to.

Resolved:

Bahawa menurut syarat² dalam perenggan (1) dalam Peratoran Meshuarat 12, Majlis ini memerintahkan ia-itu dalam meshuarat sekarang ini syarat²—

- (a) perenggan-kecil (a) dalam perenggan (1) hendak-lah di-fahamkan sa-olah² perkataan “atau hari Khamis” itu ma’ana-nya “hari Khamis atau hari Sabtu”;
- (b) perenggan (3) hendak-lah di-fahamkan sa-olah² perkataan “hari Juma’at” itu ma’ana-nya “hari Sabtu”.

THE NATIONAL LAND CODE (PENANG AND MALACCA TITLES) BILL

Second Reading

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Mr Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that a Bill intituled the National Land Code (Penang and Malacca Titles) Act be read a second time.

Sir, this morning this House had the opportunity of listening to the Honourable Prime Minister on a very serious and grave matter of vital international importance and this afternoon the House will be able to listen to the Honourable Minister of Finance on a very important domestic matter. But the matter that I propose to introduce to this House, though of not such vital importance and such urgency, but nevertheless is one that affects the lives of our people and one of great importance to the people now living in Penang and Malacca.

This Bill applies to the States of Penang and Malacca alone and at first sight it might be considered to deal with domestic matters which could quite well be left to the Legislatures of the States concerned. Indeed, even though it may be enacted Federally this Bill will still need to be approved by those Legislatures before it can come into operation. However, the Governments of both the States of Penang and Malacca have agreed to the introduction of the Bill into this House not merely because it is a measure which will promote uniformity in the land law of those two States but

also because ultimately it is designed to enable that law to be assimilated into a single system applicable to all eleven States in the Federation of Malaya.

This is the end and clearly an end of the greatest moment to this House. It is the declared policy of this Government to enact a National Land Code and it is only reasonable that it should accept the responsibility for this earlier measure which—even if it cannot properly be termed as a first instalment of a National Code—is nevertheless an essential preliminary to its introduction.

Honourable Members will no doubt have observed that this Bill is of considerable length and complexity. This complexity results from the intricacies of the existing land laws in this country and for the assistance of this House I propose to give a very brief summary of the present position as regards land laws in this country.

Within the Federation of Malaya there are at present two separate land systems entirely different in form and conflicting in effect. These I trust I may be allowed, for simplicity of reference, to all the Federated Malay States or “F.M.S. System” and the Straits Settlements or “S.S. System” as these are the terms commonly used in the Land Offices. As Honourable Members are aware, these two political units have now disappeared from our scene.

A majority of members will, I expect, have some acquaintance with the F.M.S. system since substantially it is followed in all the nine Malay States. The F.M.S. Land Code is a clear and concise statement, in a convenient form, of the entire law relating to land, that is:

the law relating to land tenure—the conditions on which title is held from Government;

the law relating to dealing in land—the transactions which can be effected, leases, charges, etc; and finally

the law relating to registration—both of the title and of the dealings.

The last item from the public standpoint is perhaps the most important of the three; it provides:

- (i) that a document of title clearly defining the land is filed in the Registry, and
- (ii) that upon that title all subsequent sales and other transactions in the land are registered.

At any moment therefore inspection in the Registry shows not only every detail of the terms and conditions of the original title but the names of the present proprietor and of all other persons who have interests in the land such as leases or charges.

Now by contrast the S.S. system—still current in Penang and Malacca—is lacking in clarity and definition and is not embodied in any single statute nor indeed completely embodied even in the existing series of statutes. It derives partly from the English common law—and to that extent, as Honourable and learned Members of this House are aware, is unwritten—and partly also from statutes and practices which have been enacted or have grown up over the centuries in England.

Admittedly the “Straits Settlements” have never copied the latest English statutes of the year 1926 by which the law there was radically revised but the advantage of doing so would in any case have been doubtful. The fact remains that, whether amended or not, the peculiarities of the English Law of Property do not make it a body of law at all suitable for application to Malayan conditions.

Its weaknesses—and correspondingly the weaknesses of the Straits Settlements system—are particularly marked in the very fields in which the F.M.S. system is strong, viz. simplicity of dealing and clarity of record.

A clear running record of title and of interests in land, such as exists in the F.M.S., may seem so obvious a requirement that Honourable Members may be surprised to learn that there is absolutely no corresponding method of registration in Penang and Malacca.

Although, in the S.S. as in the former F.M.S., the basis of land title is a grant by the State, in the S.S. the document of title has never been used as a register of subsequent dealings and the only information to be obtained from it is the name of the original owner—who may, by now, have been dead for a century-and-a-half.

Further, in the S.S. system, the process of conveyancing, by which change of ownership—or other dealing in land—is effected, is, to my mind, the reverse of simple.

At the time of a sale the purchaser receives from the vendor a deed of conveyance, which is in fact the only record that a sale has taken place and the only proof that the new purchaser is now the owner. For every subsequent sale the same process is repeated so that, after a number of transactions, there will be a whole chain of such conveyances—or title deeds as they are called—by which successive owners have received title from their immediate predecessors. To be sure that a current owner of land has a good title every link in this chain must be checked; a search back from vendor to vendor—which in law must be taken back 30 years or more—requires the services of a qualified conveyancing lawyer but only after it is done is there satisfactory proof that any owner has a good title.

In short, in Penang and Malacca, all connection between present ownership and the original title issued by the State has been completely obscured and, currently, proof of title rests, neither in a document of title issued by the State nor in an official register of dealings but solely on the evidence of a series of private documents.

Further, before any purchaser can be satisfied that he is buying a good title, this series of private documents requires expert scrutiny, and since this scrutiny must be repeated for each successive transaction the practice of conveyancing entails a formidable expenditure of time, labour and money. Therefore, the whole S.S. system must be regarded as cumbersome and outmoded.

Therefore, Mr Speaker, Sir, having agreed that these defects did exist in

the S.S. system of law, what should be done to put right these defects? The remedy is to convert the S.S. system to one of the F.M.S. type, and to do this we need to do two things:

- (1) To restore the basic value of the State document of title.
- (2) To use that document as a register for subsequent transactions.

To restore the value of the original documents of title in Penang and Malacca is however not a simple matter. In the past two centuries the forms of title issued have been many and varied—in Dutch and in English, printed and manuscript, legible and illegible. Many of the oldest titles are lost, many more are badly preserved, stained and decayed, many more, again, do not correspond with any present-day boundaries. As I have already said, the original State documents bear little relation to present-day realities.

Since we are faced with the position that (i) it is impossible to adopt the original State documents of title as the basis of a Register, and (ii) that the true legal title is proved not by such State document but by a packet of private conveyances—the title deeds, it has been decided that the only reasonable way to proceed now is to extinguish the original State documents of title and to replace them by new documents embodying the legal title as proved by those title deeds.

These new documents will confirm not only the legal title of the landowner but also all other rights or interests, e.g. leases, charges, etc., appearing in the deeds. The title deeds themselves will thus become redundant in their turn and they also will be extinguished.

Sir, I would add that the new replacement documents of title will not relate to the original land-boundaries but will be issued with respect to the parcels as now surveyed, since it is according to these parcels or holdings that dealings in lands have been effected by conveyance over the last 30 years or more. Subsequent dealings, according to normal F.M.S. practice, will be registered on the replacement titles.

This then is the guiding principle of the Bill. All that is old or dubious or redundant is extinguished and, in replacement, new, clear and simple documents and procedures are brought into being. This double process will take place automatically by operation of the provisions of the Bill on the day that they are brought into force.

Accordingly, on that appointed day, new "replacement" titles will come into existence confirming to present land-owners the rights they enjoyed under their title deeds immediately before that day, and from the appointed day onwards all further transactions in such land will be done not by conveyance but by memoranda of dealing substantially in the former F.M.S. form.

Mr Speaker, Sir, I hope I have not unduly tried the patience of this House by giving this somewhat technical description of the basic defects of the present system, of the difficulties which have to be overcome, and of the solutions we propose.

I have tried to deal with all these matters in the very broadest terms and Honourable Members will no doubt be relieved to hear that I do not intend to take them step by step through the Bill to study the detailed provisions which give effect to these broad principles. These actual provisions are, as I have said, highly complex and the method of conversion from one system to another is not always easy to follow.

However, every effort has been made to explain these complexities in the very full Explanatory Statement which has been added to the Bill, and those Members who have a special interest on this subject will, I know, have already made a study of that Statement.

In one respect only do I wish to enlarge upon a specific provision of the Bill and that because it relates to an entirely original measure for which I consider it only right that we should claim credit. This measure is the actual procedure by which the problem of introducing a system of registration of title has been solved.

Registration of title in some form has been introduced into almost all

countries in which the land system, as in Penang and Malacca, is derived from the English law—for example, the Australian States, New Zealand and other Commonwealth countries. In all these countries, however, conversion to the system of registration of title has been on a piecemeal basis—that is, title by title—and lands which the Registrar has not yet investigated remain unregistered and continue to be conveyed according to the old system. Such a method of conversion has two great disadvantages:

- (i) It is extremely slow—in some countries even after 70 years' work conversion is still far from being completed, and
- (ii) it is necessary to retain two entirely different land systems side by side; this is a cause of inconvenience, confusion and expense.

For these reasons we have, in this Bill, ignored all precedent and, instead, have devised a method of conversion which is entirely new and original.

In discussing the guiding principle of the Bill I made it clear that replacement titles will come into operation on the appointed day and that from then on all dealings will be registered upon these titles.

The new and original feature of this conversion lies in the form which the replacement titles will take. Obviously, it is not possible to issue overnight new documents of title for a hundred thousand holdings, but it is possible to compile instead as we are doing now a special register of known "title" to land.

This special register, created by the Bill, is to be known as the Interim Register, and in it, folio by folio, there will be entered details of the ownership of every piece of land and all known interests therein as these appeared in official records and in title deeds immediately prior to the appointed day. Each folio of the Interim Register will be the statutory replacement title to the piece of land entered thereon and on it will be registered all dealings with the land after the appointed day.

This Interim Register is indeed the cardinal feature of the whole Bill. Not only will it provide a permanent record of the state of title on the appointed day—a photograph, as it were, of the situation established by the old system of conveyancing immediately before that system was extinguished—and a record of subsequent dealings, but it will also be the foundation on which the new documents of titles will ultimately be issued.

The initial entries in the Interim Register will evidence a title no better and no worse than that appearing in the title deeds but the final documents, issued after investigation, will be guaranteed by Government and will be indefeasible to the same extent as are all National Land Code titles.

Now, Sir, since investigation of title requires meticulous care, and may well prove a slow process, we have further made the novel provision that entries in the Interim Register, if not investigated earlier, become indefeasible by operation of this Bill on the expiration of 12 years—the period after which the making of adverse claims is barred by the Limitations Ordinance. In other words, the conversion from the old title to new will be completed in 12 years—and I think Honourable Members will agree that this is a most notable reduction of the period of 70 or 80 years found necessary elsewhere.

However, in one case investigation is to be mandatory. Where sub-division is proposed, it is considered desirable in the public interest that title should be proved before, for example, a developer sub-divides into a hundred small parcels. Prior investigation is required not only to reduce administrative work—it is clearly easier to examine one original title than hundreds of sub-divisional titles arising from it—but also to facilitate the whole process of sale and purchase. It is considered that the "small man" making his first entry into land-ownership in order, probably, to build a small family house should from the first receive a guaranteed title.

Now, Sir, above I have given the merest outline of the novel system of

conversion embodied in the Bill, and Honourable Members who require greater elaboration must, I am afraid, turn to the Explanatory Statement. Because I have not detailed all the circumstances for which provision has been made, I do not wish it to be thought that the Bill ignores difficulties or fails to provide every proper safeguard for the rights of land-owners and other interested parties. Here, I can only sum up by saying that the method to be adopted is not only original and without precedent but it is, I claim, imaginative and simple. It is also most convenient for the land-owners affected, since it calls for no action on their part unless they themselves conceive that their titles are dubious. No man will need to make any formal application for a new title and no man will need to postpone even for a day the normal processes of purchase and sale, leasing and mortgaging.

To this general rule there is only one exception—that of mandatory investigation of title in cases of subdivision. I have already explained that the reason for this provision is to facilitate development, not obstruct it, and I assure this House that in implementing that provision we shall hold firmly to the spirit and to the intention.

Mr Speaker, Sir, before I move to my conclusion, I should like to refer again to the remarks I made at the beginning, because in them I stressed our desire for uniformity, and I had better make it clear that this does not proceed from any mere doctrinaire preference. Uniformity as secured by this Bill will bring many solid advantages to everyone owning or dealing in land in Penang and Malacca.

First, once the work of conversion to the new system is completed, every man owning land will hold a single clear document of title, guaranteed by Government, setting out both for his information and for the information of all people concerned all the conditions and other interests affecting the land.

Secondly, every person will be able to deal in land by a simple registration of stereotyped memoranda without the

need for complicated and expensive search through prior documents.

Thirdly, the title to the land the rights of all persons holding leases or charges will be indefeasible.

Finally, and this is a matter of major importance, registration and all administration with regard to rural small-holdings will ultimately be decentralised to the districts and the people will no longer require to travel to the State Capital and engage legal assistance before they can effect any dealing.

However, lest Honourable Members and members of the public obtain too optimistic a view of the immediate advantages of this Bill, I must stress that these full benefits cannot be achieved in a day. To convert, after approximately a century-and-a-half of separate life, the titles and the system of tenure and of dealing found in Penang and Malacca to those current in the remainder of the Federation is clearly a formidable task and the introduction of the Interim Register takes us only half of the way to the final goal.

However, immediately upon the appointed day, notable advances are made. Although prior title will still need to be examined before dealings are effected, the method of dealing will henceforth be by simple registration of memoranda. Further, although a final guaranteed document of title cannot be issued at once, nevertheless, every land-owner by being recorded in the Interim Register will from the appointed day be protected against the loss of his land by adverse possession.

Finally, the ultimate goal of complete conversion must inevitably be reached in 12 years and no more.

Now, Mr Speaker, Sir, there is one final matter which I touched on in my opening remarks and which I feel I should elaborate. This Bill, as its title implies, anticipates the enacting of a National Land Code and, indeed, in the whole form of its drafting, it is implicit that its provisions need to be complemented by those of such a Code: Honourable Members will have noted the various references made to the National Code in the text of the Bill.

Nevertheless, if necessary, it would still be possible to implement this Bill independently by means of the special provisions that if the National Land Code has not been enacted, then the F.M.S. Land Code, modified as may be necessary, may be substituted for it.

Such a device is somewhat inelegant and cumbersome and will be avoided, if it is at all possible to enact a National Land Code early. Work upon a preliminary draft is already well advanced, but since a Code affects all the eleven States of the Federation, and since land is essentially a State matter, and not a Federal matter, it is necessary to have prior consultations with all the States before a Bill is introduced into this House. However, I can assure Honourable Members that I will do my best to ensure the early completion of such a Code, for the Government regards such a measure as essential to the orderly development of the country. Indeed, without a uniform land law and a vigorous land administration, plans for rural and urban development cannot be vigorously implemented. In collaboration with the State Government, we have already done much but, with a uniform land law, administration and policy, we can do even more for the benefit of the people. This measure, therefore, represents an important step toward such uniformity and to the promulgation of a common code of land law for the Federation as a whole.

Sir, now in conclusion, I wish to thank the Bar Committee of the two States of Penang and Malacca and, in particular, their respective Chairmen Mr Lim Huck Aik and Mr Goh Tiow Wan, for their assistance in the preparation of this Bill. As I have explained, this measure makes radical changes in the existing law, and also deals with the problem posed by the introduction of the system of registration of title in a novel and original manner. In so complex a measure, exactly how all the changes proposed will operate cannot necessarily be foreseen at this stage, and I would therefore like to assure the Bar that full weight will be accorded to their views in the detailed transitional

arrangements contemplated by the Bill and that, if found necessary, this Bill will be amended in the light of experience gained in its administration.

As Honourable Members will observe, clauses 117 and 119 of the Bill enable the Minister, in consultation with the Governor, to make orders dealing with these transitional provisions, and I would now like to give an assurance to this House that I shall certainly not exercise these powers except after consultation with the respective Bar Committees. That so many of the members of these Committees have been prepared to study and to accept the principles of this Bill, and shown their willingness to carry its principles into practice is, I think, a tribute to the vitality and public spirit of the Bar.

Last but not least, I wish to pay a tribute to certain residents in the neighbouring State of Singapore—I refer to the Registrar of Titles and to the Members of the University Faculty of Law of that State. Their comments and suggestions on the draft Bill have been most helpful and stimulating—a fitting demonstration of the close and increasingly co-operative relations which exist between our two States.

Sir, as I have said, this Bill is introduced after considerable consultation with all the interested persons and I, therefore, commend this Bill to the House as a novel and important means for the improvement of our land law and our land administration for the benefit and convenience of our people.

Sir, I beg to move.

The Assistant Minister of the Interior (Enche' Cheah Theam Swee): Sir, I beg to second the motion.

Enche' D. R. Seenivasagam (Ipoh): Mr Speaker, Sir, I rise to give full support to this Bill, and indeed I am grateful to the Honourable Deputy Prime Minister for giving us such a clear explanation of the intentions and purposes of this Bill. I have no doubt whatever that members of the legal profession will wholeheartedly welcome this Bill, because I think that

unanimity is essential and of vital importance to the profession itself.

The system which now exists in the Settlements, as we used to call them, is indeed cumbersome and it causes considerable headache not only to members of the legal profession but also to persons who want to deal in land. In fact, the headache is so much that I feel that members of the profession, who practise in those territories, have to take out insurance to cover themselves against possible errors in their dealings. I certainly most welcome the Bill. I do not intend to comment on it, because it is a new measure. There might be defects, and here again we have the assurance that the defects will be put right after consultation with the Bar Committee and the Bar Council of the Federation.

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 18 inclusive ordered to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 19—

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Mr Chairman, Sir, I propose an amendment to Clause 19 as in the Amendment Slip which has been circulated to Honourable Members, reading as follows:

In sub-section (2), the words "six weeks to" be substituted for the words "fourteen days".

Sir, this amendment is merely to extend the period of appeal from two weeks to six weeks.

Amendment put, and agreed to.

Clause 19, as amended, ordered to stand part of the Bill.

Clauses 20 to 57 inclusive ordered to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 58—

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Mr Chairman, Sir, I propose three amendments

to Clause 58 as in the Amendment Slip which has been circulated to Honourable Members, reading as follows:

(i) Delete paragraph (a) thereof.

(ii) Re-letter paragraph (b) thereof as paragraph (a), and insert after the words "pre-existing easement" a comma and the words "restrictive covenant".

(iii) Re-letter paragraphs (c) and (d) as (b) and (c) respectively.

The purpose of these amendments is as stated in the Amendment Slip.

Amendment put, and agreed to.

Clause 58, as amended, ordered to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 59 to 70 inclusive ordered to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 71—

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Sir, I propose deletion of sub-section (3) of Clause 71. This provision is unnecessary in view of the provisions of the preceding sub-section.

Amendment put, and agreed to.

Clause 71, as amended, ordered to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 72 ordered to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 73—

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Mr Chairman, Sir, I propose an amendment to Clause 73, as per Amendment Slip, reading as follows:

In sub-section (1), the words "the Commissioner shall" to be substituted for the words "other than a covenant contained in a mortgage, charge or lease, the Commissioner may".

Amendment put, and agreed to.

Clause 73, as amended, ordered to stand part of the Bill.

Clauses 74 to 123 ordered to stand part of the Bill.

New Clause 124—

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Mr Chairman, Sir, I beg to move that a new Clause, Clause 124, as in the Amendment Slip which has been circulated

to Honourable Members, be inserted in this Bill. The new Clause reads as follows:

"Transitional provision relating to sub-division of certain lands."

124. (1) Where any holding consisting of land held in fee simple immediately before the appointed day, has, prior to such day, been subdivided, and such subdivision has not on the appointed day been delineated on a plan certified by or on behalf of the Chief Surveyor as a lot delimited (except as otherwise provided in sections 29 and 30) by rectilinear boundaries, then the Commissioner may, if he is satisfied—

(a) that a plan of such subdivision has been deposited with the Registrar of Deeds before the appointed day, or with the Commissioner on or within one month after the appointed day; and

(b) that such subdivision has been approved by any State or local authority charged with responsibility for the approval of any such subdivision for the purposes of any law relating to local government or town and country planning.

open a folio of the Interim Register in respect of any such subdivision, and every such subdivision shall, subject to the provisions of this section, thereupon be deemed to be a single holding for the purposes of this Act.

(2) Whenever any folio of the Interim Register is opened pursuant to the provisions of sub-section (1) the Commissioner shall endorse such folio with the words "Subdivision under section 124", and every such endorsement shall be deemed to constitute notice that the area and boundaries of the holding comprised therein have not been surveyed for the purposes of this Act.

(3) The Commissioner shall, upon being satisfied that the holding comprised in any folio referred to in sub-section (2) has been duly surveyed for the purposes of this Act, cancel the endorsement made upon such folio under the provisions of the said sub-section."

Sir, this as is explained in the Explanatory Note, is a concession to owners of lands who wish to subdivide their lands prior to the appointed day, in order to enable them to deposit

lay-out plans of proposed subdivisions without first surrendering their title and obtaining a re-grant of the subdivided parcels as required in Clause 4 of the Bill.

Sir, I beg to move that this new Clause 124, bearing the title "Transitional provision relating to subdivision of certain lands" be read a second time.

Question put, and agreed to.

New Clause 124 accordingly read a second time and ordered to be added to the Bill.

First Schedule ordered to stand part of the Bill.

Second Schedule—

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Mr Chairman, Sir, I propose an amendment to the Second Schedule as per Amendment Slip which has been circulated to Honourable Members, reading as follows:

In paragraph 5, delete the words "by the proprietor for the time being, notwithstanding that some other person may be found in occupation thereof, or of any part thereof".

Amendment put, and agreed to.

Second Schedule, as amended, ordered to stand part of the Bill.

Third Schedule ordered to stand part of the Bill.

Fourth Schedule ordered to stand part of the Bill.

Fifth Schedule ordered to stand part of the Bill.

Sixth Schedule ordered to stand part of the Bill.

Seventh Schedule ordered to stand part of the Bill.

Preamble ordered to stand part of the Bill.

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

THE RUBBER INDUSTRY (ANTI-INFLATIONARY CESS) FUND (WINDING UP) BILL

Second Reading

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Dr Lim Swee Aun): Mr Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that a Bill intituled "an Act to make provision

for the dissolution of the Rubber Industry (Anti-Inflationary Cess) Board, the payment of claims made to the Rubber Industry (Anti-Inflationary Cess) Fund Ordinance, 1956, and the disposal of the monies remaining in the Fund after the payments of such claims and for matters connected therewith" be read a second time.

Mr Speaker, Sir, the purpose of the Bill is to provide for the winding up of the Rubber Industry (Anti-Inflationary Cess) Fund. The anti-inflationary cess was levied on exports of rubber when the price of rubber went above \$1.00 per lb. The monies so collected were paid into the Anti-Inflationary Cess Fund, which was then refunded to the rubber industry when the price of rubber fell below \$1.00 per lb for a period of eight successive weeks. Since the scheme came into operation, there were five periods when the cess became leviable and the total cess collected during these five periods was about \$115.5 million. As at 31st Decemehr, 1961, all the monies collected from estates of 100 acres and over have been refunded with the exception of \$542,211.67 which have not been refunded for technical reasons, viz. the non-production of letters of administration or probate or clean titles. But the whole amount of the smallholders' share of the Fund has been paid into Fund "B" of the Rubber Industry (Replanting) Board to augment the funds available for smallholders replanting. As from 1st January, 1961, any further anti-inflationary cess collected when the price of rubber went above \$1.00 per lb would be paid direct into the general revenues of the Federation. As this cess is no longer refundable to the industry, it is necessary to wind up the Fund and dissolve the Board. Incidentally, Sir, the hopes of the Minister of Finance to fill the Treasury coffers with money from the anti-inflationary cess are still hopes and not reality since the price of rubber has never been able to creep the \$1.00 level since 1st January, 1961.

Coming back to the Bill, it provides that on or before the 30th day of October, 1964, the Anti-Inflationary

Cess Fund Board will have to write to all persons whose claims are payable under the Ordinance but who have not yet been paid, to submit their claims before the 30th of April, 1965, on which date the Fund will be wound up and no further claims will be met.

The Fund is to be audited by the Auditor-General as soon as possible after the 30th day of April, 1965, and the balance standing in the Fund on this date will be divided into two parts. One part is called the claimed fund, i.e., the amount that has been claimed but has not yet been paid because of legal and other technical difficulties. This claimed fund will be transferred to the Public Trustee who will until the 30th day of April, 1985, be responsible for the settlement of such claims to the participants of the Fund. Any monies remaining in the hands of the Public Trustee after 30th April, 1985, will be disposed of in accordance with the direction of the Minister of Commerce and Industry then. The other part consisting of the remainder of the Fund is called the unclaimed fund which will be paid into Fund "A" of the Rubber Industry (Replanting) Board to be applied for the purposes of the said Fund "A" as the money remaining in the hands of the Board is that share of the cess belonging to estates of 100 acres and over.

The Rubber Industry (Anti-Inflationary Cess) Fund Board is to be dissolved after the accounts have been audited by the Auditor-General as soon as possible after the 30th of April, 1965.

Mr Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that the Bill intituled the Rubber Industry (Anti-Inflationary Cess) Fund (Winding Up) Bill be read a second time.

The Minister of Agriculture and Co-operatives (Enche' Mohamed Khir bin 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 10 inclusive ordered to stand part of the Bill.

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

MOTIONS

STANDING ORDERS COMMITTEE (FOURTH SESSION)

Second Report

The Minister of Internal Security (Dato' Dr Ismail): Mr Speaker, Sir, I beg to move,

That the Second Report of the Standing Orders Committee (Fourth Session) which has been presented to the House as paper No. DR. 5 of 1962, be adopted with effect from the end of this meeting.

Honourable Members will recall the long and interesting debate which took place in this House on the 9th December, 1959, when Standing Order 36 (10) was discussed and eventually adopted. During the course of that debate, all the arguments for and against the principle embodied in S. O. 36 (10) were fully and often forcibly put forward from every side of the House, and I shall not weary Honourable Members by going over these arguments once again.

The proposed amendments to our Standing Orders now before the House merely extend the same principle to motions, amendments and questions put to Ministers. The reasons for these amendments are clearly and succinctly stated in the Report of the Committee. If, during the course of a debate in this House, it shall be out of order to use "words which are likely to promote feelings of ill-will or hostility between communities in the Federation" surely it follows that such words should also be out of order when uttered in the course of other proceedings of Parliament.

I would like to stress once again, and it cannot be stressed too often, that in this critical stage of our history, inter-communal ill-will is our greatest enemy. It is of paramount importance

that the present harmony amongst our multi-racial communities should be fostered and maintained, and nothing should be allowed—even under the guise of freedom of speech—which will destroy or likely to destroy the peace and goodwill among our people.

Sir, I beg to move.

The Assistant Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Enche' Mohamed Ismail bin Mohamed Yusof): Sir, I beg to second the motion.

Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Abdullah (Kota Bharu Hilir): Tuan Speaker, saya bangun membangkang ka-atas usul ini. Tuan Speaker, di-dalam Report ini ada mengandungi bahawasa-nya saya sa-bagai sa-orang anggota bagi Standing Orders Committee telah membangkangkan di-atas usul yang ada di-hadapan kita ini. Sebab²-nya maka saya membangkangkan usul ini ia-lah kita manakala menchapaikan kemerdekaan di-dalam tahun 1957, kita telah menerima satu chorak Kerajaan yang berparlamentari demokrasi yang memberi hak lebeh² lagi kapada anggota Dewan Ra'ayat, memberi kebebasan yang penoh untok berchakap di-dalam Rumah ini. Dan sekarang ini sa-telah Standing Orders telah berjalan daripada sejak 1959 sa-hingga sampai sekarang ini kita telah mengalami bermacam² motion yang telah di-kemukakan di-dalam Dewan ini. Sa-tengah daripada motion yang kita telah bahath itu ia-lah satu motion yang di-kemukakan oleh allahyarham Dato' Onn bin Ja'afar ia-itu motion yang hendak menjadikan rupa bangsa negara ini ia-lah Melayu. Motion itu telah berjalan dan telah pun di-bahathkan berbulan² lama-nya di-dalam Rumah ini dan motion itu di-pandang boleh menimbulkan huru hara atau pun perkelahian di-antara kaum² yang dudok di-dalam Tanah Melayu ini, tetapi motion itu dapat di-tamatkan dan huru hara yang di-takut²kan itu tidak juga timbul. Sekarang ini nampak-nya pehak Kerajaan telah membuat satu usul yang ada di-kemukakan di-hadapan kita ini untok menyekat kebebasan wakil² ra'ayat membuat chadangan² dan berchakap serta berbahath di-dalam Dewan ini.

Saya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ada-lah sebab bangkang saya di-atas usul ini ia-lah dua perkara. Pertama-nya usul ini akan menghalangi dan tidak akan membenarkan lagi wakil² ra'ayat dalam Dewan in membuat chadangan² yang berbau perkauman. Yang kedua-nya, dengan di-majukan usul ini maka ada-lah chadangan yang telah kita bahathkan pada Persidangan Dewan ini pada bulan October yang lalu yang telah di-kemukakan oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Kuala Trengganu Utara tidak dapat lagi membahathkan usul-nya itu dengan sa-penoh²-nya kerana mengikut usul yang ada di-hadapan kita ini bahawa usul itu akan di-hentikan, akan di-tamatkan sama ada perbahathan itu selesai atau tidak di-akhir Persidangan kita ini. Oleh sebab yang demikian, saya bangkang di-atas usul yang ada di-hadapan kita.

Enche' D. R. Seenivasagam: Mr Speaker, Sir, I rise to oppose the motion in the strongest possible terms. The Honourable the Minister of Internal Security in moving the motion has told this House that the principle of the motion itself, in fact, had been debated at some great length when an amendment, or proposed amendment, was introduced in respect of Standing Order 36. I disagree with that statement, because the principle involved in the present motion is entirely different from the principle involved in the last amendment made to Standing Order 36.

In the case of the last amendment, when sub-section (10) was added to Standing Order 36, the principle involved there was whether an individual Member of this House should be cautioned to restrain his language to the extent of not using language which is likely to cause feelings of ill-will or hostility between different communities in the Federation when a motion is being debated. Mr Speaker, Sir, the distinction between that and the present amendment is this: this amendment if it gets through will not be an amendment which will control or lay, perhaps, a reasonable restriction on the language to be used by Members of this House, but it will give an open ticket, uncontrolled from any source,

to you, Sir, to reject at the very outset any motion or any question, which in your opinion is calculated to give rise to breaches of this Order. Therefore, the first objection to this motion is that this House does not trust its own Members, because one of the amendments says this, "If Mr Speaker is of opinion that any motion or amendment or the continuance of the debate thereon is calculated to give rise to breaches of this Order . . .". Therefore, Mr Speaker, Sir, before you would be justified in rejecting a motion, you may come to the conclusion that an Honourable Member—whoever he is—is calculated in his own mind with an evil intent to violate the Standing Orders of this House. I say that it is an insult to each and every Member of this House for this motion to have come to this House, because no Member of this House, whatever his political beliefs, whatever his political theories may be, should be suspect of being a dishonest person: and if this is the intention of Government, then certainly it is a wrong intention, and the sooner the Government clears that intention and deal with the Members of this House as Honourable Members, then I say the sooner will Honourable Members of this House be prepared to reciprocate the Government in power in all dealings in this House. But if it is intended to say that Members of this House are to be suspect and you, Mr Speaker, Sir, will have to make up your mind that a particular Member is calculated with an evil mind and with evil intent to break the Standing Orders, then I say that it is wrong on principle; and on that very ground itself this motion is most offensive to the Members of this House—and, indeed, to the people of this country.

Now, Sir, the second ground on which this motion can be properly attacked is this: when a motion is introduced in this House, it will be impossible for you, Mr Speaker, Sir, to say that there will be a possibility of words being spoken which would offend sub-section (10) of Standing Order 36 until a Member has started speaking. May I ask, Sir, what is the necessity for this House to delegate this

power, if I may use the word, to Mr Speaker? Let a motion, whatever its form may be, so long as it complies with Standing Orders, come before this House; let it be debated; and Standing Order 36 more than amply provides for Mr Speaker to stop any Member from speaking if he chooses to violate sub-section (10) after warnings have been given by the Chair. Therefore, Sir, what is the intention, what is the motive?

Then, again, Sir, I think the Committee that dealt with this matter dealt with it in a most haphazard manner. The Committee did not know what it was saying when it asked that sub-section (11) be added to Standing Order 36. What does sub-section (11) say? It says:

"If Mr Speaker is of opinion that any motion or amendment or the continuance of the debate thereon is calculated to give rise to breaches of this Order . . ."

"This Order" means Standing Order 36. Therefore, under Standing Order 36, if Mr Speaker thinks that in the course of a motion offensive language or insulting language will be used, Mr Speaker can reject it—if Mr Speaker thinks that a Member may refer to another Member by name, he may reject it; if Mr Speaker thinks that an improper motive may be imputed, he may reject it. Then, what is the use of Standing Order 36, what is the intention? If you say that reference shall not be made to any matter which is *sub judice*, if Mr Speaker thinks that in the course of a motion reference will be made to a matter which is *sub judice*, the motion can be rejected—is that the intention? Is that sense or is that nonsense? I say that it is nonsense. If you want to say that Mr Speaker can reject a motion which may violate sub-section (10) then say so, but why make it so ridiculous and so fantastic that for each and every matter, which is provided for by Standing Order 36, to be controlled in this House? You can say that Mr Speaker can reject it arbitrarily in that manner. I say it is not logic. You might as well say that Standing Order 36 is removed and replaced by this Order—sub-section (11)—which will be sufficient for all

purposes in this House. However, I do not think that is the intention. I agree that it would be better to refer this back to the Standing Orders Committee, so that it can be more specific, because if other countries read our Standing Orders, I do not want them to laugh at us and to say, "What kind of Parliament is this, why have a Standing Order of this kind?".

The next point is this: we do not want to be like the ostrich burying its head in the sand. If there are matters which require to be spoken in this House and debated in this House, then I say that it is in the interests of the country that they should be put on the Order Paper and debated in a reasonable atmosphere of sense and understanding. We gain nothing by shutting our eyes to what is obvious. It is true that matters which may come under sub-section (10) of Standing Order 36 are matters of a delicate nature. I appreciate that language used by Members of this House should be used with caution and restraint. But I can never agree with the principle that just because something is delicate and something is of a peculiar nature, that matter should be shut out of this House. That is dictatorship and not democracy, and how dare the Government speak of being democratic! If Members of this House, outside this House, can even use the Sino-Indian border clash for propaganda purposes, then I say that Members of this House shall have more liberty to speak in this House with the control of Mr Speaker. I say that if Members of this House outside have the freedom to incite malfeeling between Chinese and Indians on the Sino-Indian border clash, then they shall have more privilege in this House and not outside this House.

Mr Speaker, Sir, I say that the motive of the Government in introducing this is not *bona fide*—it is *mala fide*—because it knows that as time goes on more and more motions of a nature important to the people of this country will be brought up—for example the last motion by the Honourable Member of the P.M.I.P. is important to this country; and under this Order it will never be allowed to be debated in this

House, I have no doubt—with great respect to you, Mr Speaker, Sir. Is that what we want? We do not want dictatorship. We want freedom, freedom to speak within the laws of this country and within the normal Standing Orders of a democratic Parliament. I have yet to see a democratic Government which would have an Order as proposed in this amendment.

Sir, for those reasons I oppose most strongly the proposed amendments, because they are made in bad faith in an attempt to muzzle Members of this House—I would not say Opposition—from bringing matters which are legitimately within the purview of democratic Parliaments known throughout the world. And I would say that you can bring in a proper Order, but you can only bring in a proper Order if you consider it properly and bring in a sensible one and not an all-embracing one such as sub-section (11), which is ridiculous, and it is against all commonsense and democratic principles.

Enche' Chin See Yin (Seremban Timor): Mr Speaker, Sir, I rise to suggest that this be referred back to the Committee. The reasons are very simple. Even in this House we have an assembly made up of all races—and in the governing Party we have the UMNO, the MCA and the MIC. Also, in the Federal Constitution there is an Article which gives certain rights and special privileges to a certain community. Therefore, in this House, whenever we should discuss matters concerning the affairs of the country, it is very likely, in the interests of the country, for one to speak of the rights for which he has to stand up for the people. For instance, let us take the case of the MIC. They will have to speak for the Indians, because they propose to represent the Indians. The MCA will have to speak for the Chinese because they propose to stand for the Chinese. Therefore, under the Constitution, if certain rights are given to one community, naturally the representatives of the other communities will speak about them.

Here, it is suggested that in order to avoid misunderstandings, the Government is introducing this motion to

amend the Standing Orders. But, Sir, a case in point was referred to you by the Honourable Member for Kota Bharu Hilir—the motion by the late Dato' Onn bin Ja'afar; and recently we have also debated a motion by the P.M.I.P. In debating these motions there was a lot of controversy and no trouble had arisen for the simple reason that though this country is made up of multi-races, everybody understands one another. Sir, the thing that really matters is the "rights and interests" of the people. So long as in the Federal Constitution there exists an Article which affords special rights and privileges to a certain community, there will always be in this House, and even outside, matters spoken which we today term as communal. How can you avoid this? The only way to avoid this is to remove that Article from the Constitution. Now, for me to make that suggestion, a member of a community or a representative of a community will no doubt say, "Here you are, that man is trying to take away our rights." Don't you think that it would be better if we come out to the open to discuss our rights and interests and come to a certain compromise? I think it would be a great deal better than to go about keeping things in one's heart, otherwise one day there will be an eruption like that of a volcano. When we practise democracy, we should allow matters to be discussed openly. Let everybody know what is in the mind of each other, and let us come to a sort of agreement in order to live peacefully and harmoniously.

As has been suggested by the Honourable Member for Ipoh, a certain matter can be made highly communal, even though it is only a matter of a claim, and you call it a battle between democracy and communism. Here, in this case, you make use of words of convenience by calling the fund "Save Democracy Fund". To whom are you going to give this money to save democracy? In fact, Nationalist China was fighting Communist China for a long time, and why should not this money be given to Nationalist China? (Laughter). These are words of con-

venience which can be used for the purpose. Since we all live for and are practising democracy, let us allow freedom of speech. You, Mr Speaker. Sir, have a lot of experience—you have always guided us in the right way—and when we go out of the way, you have just to say that we are out of order and ask us to stop. Therefore, what is the need for this amendment when for so long up to now you have guided us through very carefully and very happily?

I, therefore, suggest that either this be referred back to the Committee or let us throw it out.

Tuan Haji Hasan Adli bin Haji Arshad (Kuala Trengganu Utara): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sa-sudah tiga tahun Dewan ini di-tubuhkan dan Ahli² dalam Dewan ini sentiasa berdebat dengan baik, maka amat-lah mena'ajubkan saya apabila pindaan sa-rupa ini baharu di-chadangkan sa-sudah Dewan Ra'ayat bersidang. Saya tidak-lah berchadang hendak menimbulkan usul saya ini, kerana saya yakin bahawa Tuan Speaker yang ada ini dan yang sudah² ada-lah bertimbang rasa, dan oleh yang demikian tidak akan menyusahkan saya dalam pindaan undang² ini. Saya yakin yang beliau ini akan membenarkan usul yang saya kemukakan dalam bulan October, 1962 itu, dan saya akan kemukakan terus supaya boleh di-perdebat sampai bila² masa sa-lagi usul itu tidak selesai.

Tetapi. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, walau bagaimana pun, saya tidak-lah bersetuju dengan usul ini yang menchadangkan satu pindaan daripada Standing Order yang ada ini. Saya faham bahawa maksud pindaan ini ia-lah kerana mengelakkan Dewan ini daripada menjadi satu gelanggang pertikaman lidah atau perang lidah yang boleh mengakibatkan sa-suatu yang tidak baik dalam negeri ini, tetapi walau bagaimana pun saya yakin bahawa hakikat-nya sangat nyata bahawa apa² kekhuatiran itu sa-kali pun tidak akan di-bahathkan dalam Dewan ini; tetapi tidak-lah dengan memutuskan bagi membuat satu peratoran dalam Dewan ini akan dapat menyekat perkara itu berbangkit di-luar Dewan

ini, dan akan berlaku di-luar Dewan, maka ini-lah yang kita bimbangkan yang kita tidak ingin berlaku di-luar Dewan ini soal² yang boleh menyentoh perhubungan berbaik² di-antara kaum di-luar Dewan. Maka dengan kita mengenakan satu sekatan yang perkara itu di-bahathkan dalam Dewan ini, di-mana-kah kita boleh memperdebat atau mempertimbangkan masaalah itu bagi di-binchangkan.

Sa-lain daripada itu, bagi saya, apa yang saya khuatirkan ia-lah bahawa sadikit masa lagi akan timbul satu pindaan menyekat hatta soal² yang boleh di-fikirkan bahawa usul itu boleh mengusek atau pun menyakiti hati sa-suatu kaum dalam negeri ini. Jadi kalau sampai ini di-lakukan besok dalam Peratoran Meshuarat ini, maka amat-lah kita kesalkan oleh kerana sa-bagaimana yang telah di-terangkan oleh Ahli² Yang Berhormat di-Dewan ini baharu sa-bentar tadi, maka akan makin bertambah kurang kebebasan berbahath yang kita harus memileki oleh Ahli² Dewan Ra'ayat ini.

Itu-lah sahaja apa yang saya hendak katakan, walau bagaimana pun saya yakin bahawa Tuan Yang di-Pertua tidak akan melibatkan usul saya dalam pindaan ini.

Dr Burhanuddin bin Mohd. Noor (Besut): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya bangun membangkang usul yang ada di-hadapan kita ini. Saya membangkang bukan-lah dengan niat atau tujuan tidak menghormati undang² atau peratoran atau bukan pula sukakan perkauman. Pada zahir-nya tujuan usul ini ia-lah hendak menjaga peratoran dan hendak mengelakkan perkauman. Maka tidak-lah bererti tentangan yang saya maksudkan di-sini bersetuju melanggar peratoran dan sukakan kapada perkauman. Sebab pindaan ini akan merupakan satu tekanan kapada kebebasan untok melahirkan perasaan (conscience) yang ada terperap dalam jiwa Ahli² Dewan Ra'ayat ini.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya perchaya timbul-nya usul ini ia-lah kerana pihak PAS selalu mengemukakan usul di-katakan yang merupakan perkauman, yang mungkin membangkitkan perasaan perkauman, permusohan atau

persangkitaan. Saya suka menegaskan di-sini bahawa PAS ini jauh sa-kali daripada perkauman. Satu perkara yang harus di-ingat bahawa dasar perjuangan yang berjalan pada hari ini telah mengambil sikap dan pendirian yang berlain². Dengan sebab berlainan ini-lah menimbulkan ta'arif atau pengertian perkauman itu berlain².

Pada pendirian PAS tentang yang di-katakan perkauman ini ada satu perkara yang penting sa-kali ia-itu soal kebangsaan bumi putera. Soal kebangsaan bumi putera yang saya maksudkan di-sini soal kebangkitan ra'ayat negeri ini daripada gulungan bumi putera yang sudah bergerak pada satu chita² kebangsaan yang kita sebut nama kebangsaan Melayu. Hal ini sudah pun di-rakamkan dalam mana² pergerakan kebangsaan negeri ini yang wujud pada masa sekarang, dan yang wujud pada masa yang silam. Timbulnya pergerakan kebangsaan bumi putera ia-lah kerana orang dagang datang ka-negeri ini di-bawa oleh penjajah bagi muslihat dan kepentingan penjajah dalam bermacam² bahagian. Kedatangan mereka itu merupakan "communities" dalam negeri ini. Mereka yang datang itu sudah tentu ada mempunyai bahasa dan kebudayaan-nya sendiri. Oleh sebab penjajah menjaga kepentingan-nya, maka bumi putera negeri ini bangkit dengan nama kebangsaan Melayu itu.

Mr Speaker: Ada-kah itu mustahak? Masaalah yang ada di-hadapan Majlis ini ia-lah sama ada usul ini hendak di-terima atau tidak. Jadi kalau tuan hendak berchakap perkara itu bolehlah di-chakapkan dalam usul No. 6 baharu-lah kena pada tempat-nya. Kalau berchakap pendek, saya benar-kan.

Dr Burhanuddin: Jadi usul ini adalah satu tekanan bagi kebebasan dalam membangkitkan perasaan bumi putera yang sedang berjalan sekarang ini yang hendak membela bangsa Melayu. Maka usul ini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ada-lah sa-laras, sa-jalan dan sa-jajar dengan penekanan bagi kebangkitan perasaan kebangsaan bumi putera itu. Dan tidak-lah boleh di-ma'anakan perkara itu perkauman. Itu ada-lah nature atau tabi'at sa-mula

jadi yang di-punyaï oleh bumi putera negeri ini.

Ini-lah perkara yang dari pihak saya membangkang ini supaya dapat-lah membedza benar² dalam gerakan kebangsaan bumi putera, walau pun Melayu dengan nama Melayu itu tidak ada sama sa-kali boleh melibatkan dalam perkataan perkauman atau di-masokkan dalam ta'arif perkauman. Jadi, itu-lah perkara yang pokok dalam erti kata perkembangan kebangsaan yang tidak berma'ana perkauman. Sebab itu-lah saya membangkang usul yang di-kemukakan di-hadapan kita sekarang ini.

Dato' Dr Ismail bin Dato' Haji Abdul Rahman: Mr Speaker, Sir, as I said in moving this motion, I do not intend to repeat the arguments which have been used by this side of the House on a similar occasion in the past. I just like to answer some of the observations made which I consider to be new.

Atas bangkangan yang di-bawa oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Kota Bharu Hilir, yang pertama dia kata ia-itu di-dalam masa Legislative Council yang dahulu allahyarham Dato' Onn telah membuat satu chadangan yang sa-chara perkauman ia-itu supaya mengadakan rupa bangsa dalam negeri ini dengan nama Melayu. Ini saya suka-lah nyatakan ia-itu apa yang boleh di-perbuat di-bawah penjajah dahulu ta' usah-lah kita hendak buat pada masa kita sudah merdeka, sebab di-bawah penjajah dahulu satu perkara . . .

Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Abdullah: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, on a point of explanation—not in the Legislative Council but in Parliament.

Mr Speaker: I think he is right about Dato' Onn's motion—the motion was brought into this Parliament and not in the Federal Legislative Council. I remember what he said.

Dato' Dr Ismail: Baik-lah, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, chadangan yang di-bawa oleh Dato' Onn bin Ja'afar dalam Parlimen ini. Bagi pendapat Kerajaan Perikatan bahawa sejarah kaum² yang dudok di-dalam negeri ini telah

berjalan lama. Ini ada-lah menjadi satu panduan dan tujuan Kerajaan Perikatan, kita hendak menjadikan negeri ini dengan satu ra'ayat-nya yang kokoh dan ta'at setia kepada negeri ini. Atas soal menghadkan freedom of speech, di-sini Ahli² Yang Berhormat parti PAS tentu-lah tahu ia-itu di-dalam dunia ini tiap² satu benda itu tentu-lah ada had-nya tidak ada satu kebebasan dengan tidak ada had-nya. Dalam Parlimen ini pun kita ada freedom of speech, kita ada mempunyai Standing Rules and Orders sa-bagaimana dalam mana Tuan Speaker boleh menegor dan boleh menahan sa-saorang itu berchakap dengan me-lampau².

Now, Sir, I come to the Honourable Member for Seremban Timor. The only observation I would like to make is that I never knew that he represented the Chinese in this Parliament. I thought when he stood for election he stood as the Member for Seremban Timor, and I thought he represented all communities there.

Enche' Chin See Yin: On a point of explanation, Sir.

Dato' Dr Ismail: I will not give way, Sir.

Enche' Chin See Yin: That means he does not want me to explain. *(Laughter)*.

Dato' Dr Ismail: Now, Sir, as regards the Member for Ipoh, I cannot stop him from making observations on what he thought the Government's intention is. All I can say is that the Government's intention has already been put forward by me when I moved this motion. As regards his observation about Government wanting the co-operation of the Opposition, I would say that the Government never expect 100 per cent co-operation from the Opposition, because if that were so, then there would be no opposition in this House. However, what we would like is that on a matter of national importance—if the Opposition could come with us—we will let them co-operate with us; but even if the Opposition would not co-operate with us, and if we think that the matter is

of national importance to the country, for the good of the country, for the good of the people of this country, we will continue to do it in spite of the Opposition. *(Applause)* Sir, as I said, I will not try to repeat the arguments which this side of the House has said on a past occasion.

Sir, I beg to move.

Question put, and agreed to.

Resolved,

That the Second Report of the Standing Orders Committee (Fourth Session) which has been presented to the House as Paper No. DR. 5 of 1962, be adopted with effect from the end of this meeting.

Sitting suspended at 1 p.m.

Sitting resumed at 2.45 p.m.

THE SUPPLY BILL, 1963

Second Reading

The Minister of Finance (Enche' Tan Siew Sin): Mr Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that a Bill intituled "An Act to apply a sum out of the Consolidated Fund to the service of the year 1963 and to appropriate that sum and such other sums as have been authorised to be issued for the service of that year" be read a second time.

In accordance with my usual practice, I intend to begin this address by presenting a brief survey of economic conditions in the major industrial countries since conditions in these countries have a significant bearing on the quantum of our export earnings. I stated last year that the year 1961 saw a recovery in the United States, a slower rate of advance in Western Europe and a weakening in primary commodity prices. The broad conclusion which I drew from these facts was that an economic upsurge on a global scale was not likely to occur in 1962. It may, of course, be too early to make an assessment for 1963, but the indications at present are that the general pattern for next year will not be very dissimilar from that for 1962, though there might be differences in detail here and there.

A review of the international economic situation shows that world industrial production continued to expand

during 1962 though possibly at a slower rate than that for the previous year. 1962 brought further expansion in the United States though not as much as was widely expected at the beginning of the year, and a fairly general levelling off of production in some major continental European countries.

In the United States the rate of unemployment fell from a high point of 7 per cent in mid-1961, but up to July 1962 still remained in excess of 5 per cent of the labour force. Although the indices of industrial production and Gross National Product continue to reach new peaks, and are expected to register further advances until the end of the year, the picture as a whole is blurred, showing no definite tendency either way. A variety of measures, particularly in the field of taxation, have however been mooted as a means of providing a stimulus for continued growth, should such a need arise in 1963.

Industrial output figures in the E.E.C. countries did not alter significantly for the first nine months of 1961 but rose again in October of that year and continued to rise until January 1962. Since then production on the whole seemed to have reached a plateau. In West Germany, where there appears to be a slackening of activity, the spectacular rate of expansion which has been a feature of that country's post-war economic recovery appears to be giving way to a more normal rate of growth. Increasing attention is being focussed there on the problem of wage increases *vis-a-vis* productivity and of the resultant inflation, should this problem fail to be solved.

In the United Kingdom, industrial production was slightly higher in 1961 than it was in 1960. During the first half of 1962 there was some increase in output, and the rest of the year might see a further but modest rise. The restraints on bank lending are to come to an end and it appears that the British Government is trying to stimulate a moderate growth of the economy.

In Japan economic expansion which was more marked earlier in the year has recently tended to decline some-

what because of the strain placed on the balance of payments by heavy investment. On the other hand, many primary producing countries in Asia are faced with falling incomes owing to the continuation of their unfavourable terms of trade, and with diminishing foreign exchange receipts are less able to pay for imports. The downturn in Japanese industrial production could be attributed partly to the difficulty of maintaining the existing volume of exports to Asian countries whose imports from Japan have had to be curtailed as a result of rising expenditure on development projects.

As far as international liquidity is concerned, the deficit in the U.S. balance of payments this year is estimated to approximate US \$1½ billion, a considerable improvement over last year's US \$2½ billion, and even larger deficits in previous years. Britain too has achieved a welcome improvement in her balance of payments situation. In the first half of this year, there was a surplus of £96 million on current account compared with £60 million for the corresponding period of 1961. On the other hand, West Germany's balance of payments, which has been favourable during the last 10 years or so, is beginning to deteriorate. It has been running a deficit on current and long term capital account in 1962 and its reserves are now at about the same level at which they stood at the beginning of this year. Generally speaking, it appears that there is a more equitable distribution of international reserves today than has been the case for some time past. It can certainly be said that the world's two reserve currencies, viz., the dollar and the pound sterling are in better shape now than they were in 1961, and there is no evidence of a shortage of international liquidity. This is indeed an encouraging development, for Hon'ble Members will recall that in my Budget speech last year I expressed particular anxiety about the pound.

A rather disturbing event during the year under review was the sharp fall in share prices which took place on the New York Stock Exchange in May and June of this year and which had its

repercussions on nearly every stock exchange in the Western world. Contrary to some earlier expectations, this development, has not, so far, produced a recession in the industrial countries. It appears that this was more in the nature of a somewhat painful adjustment of share values which were too high in relation to earnings. One consequence of this adjustment is a depression in the capital markets of the Western bloc which in turn would make it more difficult for outside countries to float loans there on reasonable terms.

Summing up, it looks as if in almost all the industrialised countries of the free world business activity appears to have levelled off though on a fairly high plateau. This levelling off does not necessarily mean the beginning of a recession but rather that economic growth is falling well below the rate which might have been achieved if the economic potential of the countries concerned had been fully utilised. "It is the disappointment in unfulfilled expectations which is at the root of the widespread discussions of ways and means—not as much to avoid another recession as to develop higher rates of utilisation of productive resources". This quotation from the September 1962 Economic Letter of the First National City Bank of New York, in my view, applies not only to the United States but to almost every industrial country of the free world. It may well be that the plateau which has now been reached by the industrialised countries will, sooner or later, prove to be the starting point for a new upward curve but, at the moment, no signs of such a trend are apparent.

I stated last year that a total of only about \$16 million had been invested in U.S. Treasury Bills, in time deposits and in U.S. dollar stock issued by the International Bank, out of the \$75 million which Parliament had fixed as a ceiling for investment in non-sterling government securities or the securities of international institutions, like the World Bank. I stated then that active consideration was also being given to the desirability of making investments in short-term Deutsche Mark securities

issued by the Federal Republic of Western Germany. Although we have since invested \$7.5 million in 3½% 1963 Kassenobligationen der Bundesrepublik Deutschland, our total of \$24.7 million in non-sterling investments still falls far short of the \$75 million allowed. At a time like this, when we intend to venture into the non-sterling capital markets of the Western world for the first time in our history, and I shall have more to say on this subject in a later part of my address, it is essential that this particular portfolio should be greatly enlarged. This may present something of a problem, however, for as Hon'ble Members will learn later, we are now starting to run down our external reserves more rapidly than was originally anticipated.

In case the United Kingdom joins the European Common Market, it is clear that we should try to secure the best terms we can for those of our products which are likely to be affected. We have succeeded in securing duty-free entry for tea and it appears that tropical hard woods will also enter free. In regard to our remaining products which are affected, our best plan would probably be to negotiate a trade treaty direct with the Six, and we requested the British Government, in the course of the recent Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference in London to urge this course upon them.

One of the surest indicators of economic growth or the lack of it is the trend of Gross Domestic Product. In 1955 our own Gross Domestic Product at factor cost (at constant 1959 prices) amounted to \$4,281 million; by 1961 it had risen to \$5,458 million, and in 1962 it is expected to reach about \$5,700 million. Gross Domestic Product has thus been increasing at roughly 4 per cent a year since 1955. However, the population has also been increasing rapidly at just over 3 per cent a year. This fact, together with some deterioration in the terms of trade, has meant that "real" per capita Gross National Product has not greatly changed between 1955 and now. In 1960 Gross National Product (at factor cost) at current market prices was equivalent to just over \$700 *per capita* per annum.

International comparisons of national income are inconclusive owing to differences in method of compilation and depending on the exchange rate used. At best they are only rough. *Per capita* Gross National Product of the Federation of Malaya is approximately one-tenth that of America, one-fifth that of the United Kingdom, two-thirds that of Japan, one-third higher than that of Thailand, and three or four times as high as that of India, Pakistan or Burma. Thus the **Federation of Malaya** stands somewhere in the middle—richer than most S.E. Asian countries but not as rich as “Western” countries.

The steady fall in rubber prices since 1960 and the decline which has set in even in the price of tin this year has resulted in a steady deterioration in the terms of trade. Whereas in 1960 the favourable trade balance on merchandise account was \$905 million, the figure for 1961 was \$524 million, and for 1962 it is expected to be only \$350 million. The worsening of the terms of trade in 1962, and the direct and indirect effects of the substantial increase in Government expenditure under the Second Five-Year Plan, seem likely to cause a major swing in our balance of payments. The current deficit in 1961 was about \$30 million, and in 1962 it is expected to rise to over \$200 million. To a small extent the balance of payments deficit on current account will be offset by a net inflow of funds from abroad into the private sector. Nevertheless, a substantial loss of foreign exchange reserves in 1962 is in prospect. In 1963, the current balance of payments deficit, unless remedial measures are taken, will very likely be higher still—perhaps around the \$300 million mark. The basic and inescapable fact is that the value of our exports has not been increasing fast enough. Indeed, since 1960 the value of exports has declined. If the domestic sectors of the economy are expanding faster than the value of exports, mounting current balance of payments deficits are inevitable, unless there is a progressive decline in the propensity to import, and this is unlikely if we maintain our present policy of unrestricted imports.

Therein lies the very great importance of expanding the manufacturing sector, apart from other reasons, for ultimately this expansion will lead to a substitution of domestic products for imports.

In spite of the undeniable progress which has been made in the manufacturing sector, it is still small, by any standards. It contributes less than 6 per cent of Gross Domestic Product, though I should interpose here that manufacturing activities on rubber estates are included under “Agriculture”. Even then, it is well to remember that rather more than one-third of the net output of the entire manufacturing sector is accounted for by primary processing activities, such as rubber re-milling, rubber latex processing, coconut oil mills, sawmills and rice mills. A further one-third is accounted for by a group of 10 large industries, each of which employs over 1,000 workers. This group consists of firms producing biscuits, soft drinks, tobacco products, furniture, structural clay products, and of establishments undertaking job printing and book-binding, foundry and general machine repair work, and motor vehicle repairs. The remaining industries and their products are very diverse. Two large groups consist of establishments making chemical and metal products. Other industries that make a significant, if not large contribution to the net output of the manufacturing sector, are factories making ice, ice-cream and dairy products, joinery products and wooden boxes, cement and pottery products, etc.

For the whole of the manufacturing sector full-time paid employment increased 10 per cent in 1960, as compared with 1959, and a further 5 per cent in 1961. The experience of different industries varied. In the primary processing industries paid employment increased 10 per cent in 1960 but decreased 3 per cent in 1961, again taking 1959 as a basis year. In all the remaining industries full-time paid employment increased by 9 per cent in 1960 and 11 per cent in 1961.

Rather better progress was made by firms with pioneer status. The number of such establishments increased from 18 in 1959 to 31 in 1960 and 43 in

1961. The number of full-time paid employees very nearly trebled, rising from 1,255 to 3,060, but even so, the full-time paid employees of pioneer companies constituted only some 6 per cent of those in the manufacturing sector. Generally speaking, therefore, it can be said that progress in this sector has been steady but not spectacular.

During the Second Five-Year Plan, gross capital formation in the private sector will, in all probability, be below the target, although in the public sector it seems that it will be higher than that originally planned. This is causing us some concern, in fact it would have been better if it had been the other way round. It should be remembered that investment by the private sector is of prime importance in several ways—in diversifying the economy, in expanding the manufacturing sector, in providing employment opportunities for our rapidly increasing population, and so on. Let us take a look at our record in this field in recent years. In 1956 gross capital formation in the private sector totalled \$289 million. It rose to \$326 million in 1957, fell during the next two years, but reached a figure of \$442 million in 1960. Estimates have been made of the probable level of gross capital formation in this sector during the period of the current Plan, i.e., 1961 to 1965. Even on the most optimistic assumptions the total seems unlikely to exceed \$2,500 million compared with the target figure of \$2,900 million. Measures to stimulate investment by the private sector are under consideration. These include a revision of the tariff structure, new industrial estates, and additional loans to, and re-organisation of the Malayan Industrial Development Finance Limited about which I shall now speak.

At the moment, as Hon'ble Members are aware, M.I.D.F.L., if I may be permitted to use the initial letters of this development finance company instead of its full name, had an original capital of only \$15 million. The Government has subscribed \$2½ million while the bulk of the remainder comes from banks, insurance companies and

private individuals. The entire capital has been fully committed and, in any case, it is clear that it is grossly inadequate if the Company is to play a really significant role in the financing of private industry. At the request of the Government, the World Bank and its affiliate, the International Finance Corporation, sent out a team recently to advise us on its re-organisation and future structure. The capital of the Company has lately been increased from \$15 million to \$17.5 million as the result of a subscription of \$2.5 million from Bank Negara. Broadly, the plan is to increase the capital further to \$25 million. It is intended to obtain an additional \$3 to \$3.5 million from domestic investors, \$1-\$1.5 million from new foreign sources and the balance of between \$2.5-\$3.5 million from the International Finance Corporation. The Government's share will remain the same. This is a matter of some importance as it will ensure an organisation which would be free of political pressure. At the same time it is also essential to ensure that no particular individual or interests or group of individuals or interests hold too many shares that they are in a position to dominate this institution.

In addition, the Government, subject to Parliamentary approval, has agreed to grant a long-term interest-free loan of \$37.5 million to the Company in consideration of which the Company will allocate to smaller businesses a substantial share of its total investment programme. The Government loan will also be subordinated to share capital for the purpose of meeting the Company's debts and liabilities in the event of its liquidation. \$22.5 million will be payable early in 1963 and the balance as and when the additional capital is called up. It is not expected, however, that any loan will be less than \$50,000. Government has agreed to do this, having regard to the representations made that the financing of small businesses is largely uneconomic by virtue of the greater amount of work involved, proportionately speaking, and the greater likelihood of losses in case the monetary security is inadequate. It will be noted that the enhanced capital

of \$25 million plus the \$37.5 million Government loan will come to \$62.5 million. This sum of \$62.5 million would be regarded as equity by the World Bank for the purpose of calculating the Company's loanworthiness. The World Bank normally restricts its loans to three times the borrower's paid up capital and reserves. The World Bank has indicated its willingness to consider lines of credit to the Company which would therefore provide a potential source of loan funds amounting to \$187.5 million. The total potential resources of the Company after re-organisation will therefore be \$250 million as compared with the \$17.5 million it now has. It will therefore be seen that this re-organisation will provide M.I.D.F.L. with about 14 times its present capital and should go a long way towards meeting its needs in this direction.

One of the most valuable features of this reorganisation is that the International Finance Corporation itself will be intimately associated with the Company's future policies and direction, and will have the right to nominate a director to the Board. Furthermore, the World Bank as a condition of any loan to the Company, which would have to be guaranteed by the Federation Government, would insist that the Company be run in accordance with principles which have been accepted elsewhere and found to be successful in practice. It may be necessary also for M.I.D.F.L. in future to have a department which could provide technical and managerial know-how for small enterprises lacking in them. Government and the I.F.C. have also agreed that once it is felt that this concern is economically viable and has been put on a sound and enduring foundation, they would both sell out their shares to the public. Nevertheless, so long as any loans to Government are outstanding, it would be represented on the Board of the Company.

The rubber price for the first nine months of the year averaged nearly 78 cents per pound which compares favourably with the figure of 75 cents on which the 1962 Estimates were based. It does not compare favourably

however with the average price for 1961, which was 84 cents per pound. The year 1962 opened with the Singapore price of R.S.S. No. 1 at 80 cents per pound but it fell to as low as 72 cents towards the end of May at the time of the Wall Street stock market shake-up, or perhaps "shake down" would be a more appropriate term. Although the rubber price recovered soon thereafter, it was hovering at about the 75-cent level until the Cuban crisis when it went to as high as 86 cents, and it is now at the 80-cent level. The depressing effect on prices of U.S. strategic stockpile releases has been largely dispelled by the assurances given by the American Government that she would consult producing countries before making any changes in her stockpile disposal programme, and it is felt that as long as that pledge is upheld, which we do not doubt, stockpile releases should no longer be one of the disturbing imponderables of the rubber market. There remains, however, the factor of the direct off-take of rubber by Eastern European countries which might continue to have a significant bearing on the market for the next few years and which so far has had a bullish effect on it. In this connection, it is interesting to note that the level of pan-Malayan exports to those countries has, with the exception of 1960, been rising steadily.

In recent years Eastern European countries and an increasing number of the larger Western European buyers have been making direct purchases from the Malayan market. In both the London and New York markets, turnover has been declining and these two markets are now operating on a much smaller scale than they used to in the past. This change in the pattern of trade brings with it not only increasing activity in Malayan markets but also the challenge that some of the traditional techniques of the marketing system in Malaya need to be looked into and overhauled.

The prospect for 1963 appears reasonable although any optimism must be tempered with realism. There is no doubt that synthetic rubber prices will

continue to exert their downward pressure on natural rubber prices, and if natural rubber is to retain its fair share of an expanding world market, it must be sold at prices competitive with that of synthetic rubber, and in particular, the stereo-regular synthetic rubbers. There have been slight downward adjustments of synthetic rubber prices in 1962 consequent on falling natural rubber prices. It is not known what further downward revisions in the prices of synthetic will take place in the course of the next year or two, but this eventuality cannot be lightly dismissed, knowing as we do the rapid technological advances made in this field in the last few years. If, therefore, the new year does not bring with it any further downward revision in the price levels at which the older SBRs and the new stereo-regular synthetic rubbers are being marketed, it is safe to assume that natural will continue to hold its own at a competitive price level.

Although for budgetting purposes, it is better to err on the side of conservatism, and a figure of 70 cents has been taken for the 1963 Estimates, optimists are of the view that the level of 75 cents should continue to hold good for the first half of 1963. Whether for the whole of 1963 the price of natural will average out at 75 cents will depend to a large extent on whether the 1962 level of purchases by the Communist bloc countries can be maintained.

Federation rubber production during the first nine months of the year was 546,479 tons as compared with 541,897 tons during the corresponding period of 1961, an increase of 4,582 tons or less than 1 per cent. This rate of increase, although for only a nine-month period is rather below that for the previous year, which was 3 per cent per annum. This is due mainly to the poor output during the months of July and August (the production for each of these months being about 2,500 tons less than the corresponding months of last year) and possibly even in September and October on account of the heavy rains throughout the country.

Rubber production for 1963 is estimated at 760,000 tons.

The Singapore tin price for the first nine months of 1962 was about \$455 per picul and assuming the price will be about \$425 per picul for the rest of the year, the average price for the year will be about \$446 per picul. The average price for 1961 was \$448.

The air of uncertainty in the tin market caused by the U.S. Government announcement of its intention to release its surplus stockpile tin and the actual releases themselves, combined with the lag in industrial activity, particularly in America, have depressed the price of tin during the year to a level which caused the International Tin Council Buffer Stock Manager to intervene for a period to support the price at £850 per ton in London with a substantial part of his resources. Now that the uncertainty is largely removed by the appreciable restraint exercised by the U.S. Government in its releases of tin and now that it is clear that U.S. stockpile tin would not be made available cheaply to the market, the price has maintained itself at the L.M.E. price of £850 per ton. Assuming that the U.S. Government will continue to exercise a similar restraint and assuming that the level of world industrial activity will not drop sharply, there is reason to hope that the tin price will hold at a level of £850 per ton for next year.

Production for the first nine months of 1962 came to 43,715 tons as compared with 42,750 tons estimated for the period. The total production for the whole year is now expected to come to 57,965 tons. In 1963 production may be somewhat less, and a reduction in the output of tin during the coming years appears to be unavoidable. A recent survey of the dredging section of the industry reveals that there will be a reduction in productive capacity caused by the closure of dredges through lack of mining land. It is difficult to predict accurately the remaining lives of Asian mines, but there are strong grounds for believing that the general trend of their productive capacity must be down-

wards due to low grade land and hence declining yields. It will take time to develop off-shore mining and mining in Malay reservations and, at the most, it is expected that they would only serve to maintain existing capacity.

The immediate future of the tin industry will depend largely on releases from the U.S. Government's strategic stockpile and the level of world industrial activity. The Federation Government has pressed and will continue to do so, through its membership of the International Tin Council and through direct consultations with the U.S. Government jointly with other producing countries, for orderly disposals of such surplus tin so that any adverse effects of such disposals on the market will be minimised to the greatest extent possible.

In the field of commercial banking, the year 1962 saw steady progress in various directions. Although no new banks were established during the year, the number of banking offices increased from 143 at the end of 1961 to 180 at the end of October, 1962. Of the 37 new bank branches that were established, 18 were opened in 16 towns which had not been served by a bank before, while the majority of the remainder were in towns where few banks had representation. It is encouraging to note that much of this development was accounted for by Federation-incorporated banks.

As a result of the large increase in the number of branches, banking services have been made available to a larger section of the population and, with the consequent growth in the banking habit, the banking system will become an increasingly important means of mobilising what would otherwise be idle funds in outlying areas, which can now be channelled into productive investment and thus contribute towards the implementation of the Second Five-Year Plan.

Deposits in Federation commercial banks have continued to grow and at the end of September, 1962, stood at \$1,100 million which is nearly \$50 million higher than the figure at the beginning of the year. More than 50

per cent of this growth was accounted for by an increase in fixed deposits. At the same time, commercial bank advances have risen by about the same amount and stood at \$697 million at the end of September as compared with \$646 million at the beginning of this year.

The banking system has a function and indeed a duty to play a major role in the well-being and growth of the national economy. In furtherance of this objective, the Central Bank has continued to urge banks to reduce their advances for speculative purposes and to increase their financing of productive enterprises in the private sector. In the public sector, Honourable Members are aware that the financing of the Second Five-Year Development Plan will be met partly from domestic loans. While all the Government loans floated for this purpose during the past two years have been fully subscribed, it is only in regard to the current loan that a significant contribution has been received from the commercial banks. The issue of loans with maturities of two and five years is designed to provide Government securities which are suitable investments for banks. As the implementation of the Second Five-Year Development Plan gains momentum and the need for funds to finance the various projects increases, I look forward to greater support for Government loans from the banking system, among others.

Honourable Members will note from the Order Paper that the Insurance Act has been put down for its First Reading—in fact, it was read the first time this morning. I shall of course elaborate in much greater detail when introducing it for its second reading. For the moment, it is sufficient to say that this is the comprehensive legislation about which the Government has spoken in the past, and it is hoped that this Bill will pass through all stages during the present session of Parliament so that it can take effect as from the beginning of next year.

Let us now turn to the accounts of the Federal Government. In my speech last year I forecast that the revenue

for 1961 would be \$1,071 million. The actual receipts proved to be \$1,081 million, a figure which broke the previous year's record total by \$12 million. (*Applause*). Ordinary budget expenditure in 1961 amounted to \$939 million, so that on current account there was a surplus of \$142 million. (*Applause*). Development expenditure reached \$264 million, and allowing for the contribution of \$45 million from revenue to the Development Fund and \$7 million to other statutory funds, the total of ordinary and capital expenditure in 1961 amounted to \$1,151 million. There was thus an overall deficit of \$70 million on the 1961 accounts, against an overall surplus of \$98 million for 1960.

For 1962 it seems likely that revenue will reach a figure in the region of \$1,070 million. This is \$81 million above the original printed estimate, but lower than last year's record by \$11 million, being approximately the same as the receipts for 1960. There is a drop of over \$22 million in the yield from export duty on rubber due to lower prices for the commodity, but a drop of only \$4 million in income tax revenue, which is expected to be \$228 million as against the \$232 million collected in 1961. In fact, during the last 24 hours the estimate for income tax collection has been put at \$235 million which actually would be \$3,000,000 above that for 1961. This is particularly gratifying, as 1962 is a decidedly less prosperous year than 1961, and yet the yield from income tax will probably be only \$4 million less—but as I said a few minutes ago this figure was given to me some time ago, and it now appears that the 1962 yield will actually be above that of 1961. It is clear that the satisfactory result is largely due to the increasing success of our anti-evasion drive, which has been pushed forward with great energy and devotion by the officers responsible for this work in the Department of Inland Revenue. This work is not only arduous and unspectacular, it does not add to the public popularity of the officers concerned, to put it very mildly. I am sure the House will wish me, on behalf of the Government, to

record our grateful appreciation of the efforts of the officers concerned in a field of Government activity which is of paramount importance to our future financial stability. (*Applause*).

In this connection, too, I would like to pay a special tribute to the work of the team of expatriate officers in this field. Some of them have been recruited on contract and others have been generously supplied by the British Government on Colombo Plan terms. One of the main reasons for employing this team was to train Malayan officers in anti-evasion work and they have not been content merely to sit at a desk and advise others what to do. They have worked on the basis that practice is the best form of precept and have fearlessly tackled some serious cases of tax evasion. This has involved taking part in raids on premises and in lengthy Court proceedings.

Honourable Members will have seen some reference to the actual results of this work in the newspapers but comparatively few cases are taken to the Courts. Most cases are settled out of Court and in compounding them very large sums are collected as penalties.

By way of example, of the cases settled this year there was one of a motor company involving \$200,000, and two cases involving professional men produced \$100,000 and \$150,000 respectively. A company where some of the takings went direct to the directors' pockets had to pay \$300,000, a tin mine case produced \$250,000, one case involving rubber estates produced nearly half a million dollars, and another concerning rubber and real estate accounted for \$1.7 million.

The receipts from the duty on tin are now expected to be \$1 million more than last year, as a result of increased production. The Federation's share of the Currency Surplus Fund distribution will be \$9 million higher at \$31 million. A new item, the revenue from commercial broadcasting, will bring in \$2.3 million for the year, but against this must be set an increase of \$1.8 million in the recurrent expenditure of the Broadcasting Department, as

compared with 1961. A new item of \$4 million from the Social and Welfare Services Lotteries Board is balanced by expenditure of a similar amount on Grants for Social and Welfare Services as a result of the recent legislation. There is a rise of \$4 million in the revenue from Telecommunications. The import duty on tobacco, cigars and cigarettes on the other hand shows a drop of \$5 million resulting from the increase in consumption of home manufactured cigarettes. Petrol, fuel oils and motor car licence and registration fees all showed increases, but a number of categories of revenue showed slight decreases in line with general world economic conditions.

Ordinary expenditure for 1962 is expected to reach \$1,102 million, as against the \$1,039 million originally authorised in the Budget, and \$1,122 million if the first two Supplementary Supply Bills are included. In giving this forecast I may perhaps be forgiven for mentioning that my forecast last year of \$944 million as the final expenditure figure for 1961 was only \$5 million off the actual figure of \$939 million, as against an error of \$19 million for the previous year. On the basis of present indications there should be a deficit of \$32 million on current account for 1962. This includes expenditure of \$120 million representing transfers from revenue to the Development Fund, without which there would have been a current account surplus of \$89 million.

It is now expected that development expenditure in 1962 will reach a total in the region of \$420 million as opposed to the figure of \$264 million spent in 1961. This increase, substantial though it is, does no more than confirm the forecast made in Command Paper No. 52 of 1961 which was tabled in this House last December. In that Paper the following passage appears:

"It is confidently expected that actual Federal Government investment will surpass the \$400 million mark for 1962. . . ."

The fulfilment of this promise reflects great credit both on those responsible for the organisation of our efforts under the Development Plan and also on those officers who carried out the work on the

ground (*Applause*). As envisaged in the Second Five-Year Plan, however, this rate of expenditure would be possible only by the use of borrowed funds and by a substantial drawing down of our reserves. Subtracting the current account surplus of \$89 million there will, if the figure of \$420 million for development expenditure turns out to be correct, be an overall deficit for 1962 of no less than \$331 million of which \$212 million will have been met by borrowing and \$119 million by the use of surplus balances accumulated in past years.

Turning now to the future, it will be noted that total expenditure for 1963 will be about \$1,088 million, a rise of \$49 million over the original printed estimate of \$1,039 million for 1962. The 1963 figure also includes a contribution of \$50 million to the Development Fund. Disregarding such capital contributions in both cases, the estimate for 1963 represents a rise of \$56 million over the latest estimate of actual expenditure for 1962. This compares with the increase of \$94 million which took place in recurrent expenditure (excluding contributions to the Development Fund) between 1961 and 1962. The House will appreciate that, in order to achieve such a relatively small increase in the recurrent estimates for 1963, all Departments have been required to exercise the greatest restraint in making their expenditure plans for the coming year. The 1963 revenue, at existing rates of taxation, is estimated at \$1,000 million. This would result in an estimated current account deficit of \$88 million. The 1963 Development budget, however, provides for an expenditure of \$493 million, though actual development expenditure might not exceed \$420 million, which is the estimated level for this year. Even if we go on the lower figure, the overall deficit for 1963 would be of the order of \$458 million, which is not a figure one can dismiss lightly.

The principal increases and reductions of expenditure as compared with 1962 are set out in paragraphs 4 and 5 of the Treasury Memorandum tabled as Command Paper No. 42 of 1962.

Some of the larger items, however, do not in fact have such an effect on the Federation's finances as might appear to be the case on paper. I refer particularly to the sum of \$12.5 million under Head C11, Treasury, which is required to meet assignments of iron ore duty to State Governments under the legislation passed by the House earlier this year. This is of course balanced by a corresponding revenue item and represents revenue which had previously been paid direct to the State Governments instead of being passed through the Federal accounts. Similarly, the provision of \$7.5 million under Head S12, Grants for Social and Welfare Services, is balanced by equivalent receipts from the Social and Welfare Services Lotteries Board.

Leaving aside these items, the largest increase is attributable once again to the Ministry of Education. The increase under this Head, however, had this year been held back to the comparatively modest figure of \$6.5 million as against the increase of \$34 million which was budgeted for last year. Honourable Members will recall that, in my speech last December, I stated that it was obvious that this rate of growth in the cost of our education services could not be permitted to continue unchecked since it was far in excess of the growth of both national income and population. I also stated then that I was assured by the Ministry of Education that the 1962 increase represented a temporary bulge and once the main recommendations of the Rahman Talib Report had been put into effect the annual expenditure would drop to a more acceptable figure. It is my firm intention to ensure that this end is assured and for 1963 we have therefore allotted to the Ministry of Education no more than the absolute minimum required to meet essential commitments.

It is possible that the figure of \$230 million which we have allotted for 1963 may prove inadequate in which case the House will be asked towards the end of the year to approve any supplementary provision which may be required. We have taken the view, however, that it is preferable to run

this calculated risk than to provide too lavishly and thus give scope for continued increases in the rate of expenditure. In saying this, I wish to make it quite clear that I have no intention of denying the Ministry of Education the funds necessary to carry out all the commitments which have been imposed upon it. The Government is fully aware that investment in the education of our people is one of the most important factors in the economic growth of our nation, taking the long view.

I should like to take this opportunity to mention an apparent anomaly in the estimates under Head C12, Charges on Account of Public Debt. Honourable Members would naturally expect this figure to rise from year to year with the extra loan commitments incurred for the purpose of financing our development plan. In spite of this, however, the figure of \$121 million estimated for 1963 is almost the same as the expenditure on this account for 1962. The reason for this is that in 1962 we made a final payment of \$10 million to Singapore in respect of the \$30 million loan which was made by the Singapore Government to the Federation in 1954. There is therefore an actual rise of \$10 million in Public Debt Charges for 1963.

I referred last year to the introduction of a new policy whereby a ceiling is put on the recurrent expenditure of each Department within which each Head of the Estimates had to be framed. As I explained then the purpose of this policy was to enable recurrent expenditure to be contained within the projection in the Five-Year Plan which allows the recurrent budget to rise to approximately \$1,000 million by 1965. Leaving aside debt repayments, transfers to the Development Fund and other statutory funds, remaining expenditure on current account by the end of 1962 will already have crept up to about \$931 million. In the light of this, the House will appreciate why I have taken such care to limit the increase in the recurrent budget for 1963. The "ceiling" policy has again been followed and, with very minor excep-

tions, all Ministries and Departments have kept within the ceilings imposed, in framing their estimates.

There has been no change in the volume of external loans during 1962 other than additional drawings on the loans from the U.S. Development Loan Fund and the United Kingdom credit for telecommunications. The total of funded domestic debt has risen from \$962.6 million to \$1,032.6 million, an increase of \$70 million which excludes the sum likely to be received from the loan now in issue. This may total about \$138 million and the debt charges on this sum will be about \$5.1 million in 1963 thus raising the total cost of the public debt to about \$126.1 million in 1963 which represents 12.3 per cent of estimated revenue.

The level of public debt charges has risen steadily in recent years and will continue to rise in the future as the Second Five-Year Plan envisages continuous borrowing throughout the period to finance a substantial proportion of the investment required. When considering the impact of the debt charges on the Federation's finances it must be remembered that a considerable sum has been lent to States and statutory authorities on varying terms and conditions. At 1st November, 1962, the sum lent was \$335 million and in 1963 it is estimated that \$12.1 million will be received as interest and \$2.3 million as repayment of principal. The net burden of public debt charges is therefore \$111.7 million.

I do not regard the present level of the public debt as unduly excessive as external debt liabilities are acceptable in relation to export earnings. Nevertheless, the steady and continued growth of the public debt makes it necessary for me to emphasize, once again, that it is vitally necessary to ensure that the bulk of funds raised by way of loan are spent on projects which either produce additional income themselves sufficient to service the capital involved or else contribute adequately to the growth of national income. To finance non-income producing projects from loans, however desirable they may be, is to impose an unfair burden on posterity as the loans

will have to be repaid out of future taxation.

The 1963 Development Estimates provide for an allocation of \$493 million. In fixing the size of the 1963 Development Estimates, the Government has taken into account the findings, with respect to 1963, of the review of the Second Five-Year Plan, by the National Development Planning Committee in conjunction with experts from the World Bank. The provision recommended will enable the Government to make further headway towards meeting the objects of the Plan, utilise to the full existing administrative and technical capacity, and at the same time set the rate of expenditure at a level which is not in excess of the availability of funds.

The extent to which it is possible to accelerate economic development depends not only on capital investment but also on making effective use of available skilled, professional and administrative manpower. In this context, the contribution of external technical assistance in this respect should not be overlooked. Capital aid and technical assistance provided under the auspices of the U.N., the Colombo Plan and the U.S. Peace Corps have helped to fill some of the gaps in national manpower resources and speeded up progress in the past year.

About 100 U.N. and Colombo Plan experts are now serving in the Federation in various technical fields including engineering, medicine, agriculture, industrial productivity and education, while 116 Peace Corps volunteers in supplementing greatly needed middle level manpower in the country have taken up assignments and perform a wide variety of tasks in the social and economic fields.

Apart from technical assistance in the form of experts, the Federation Government has received grants for scientific, technical and medical equipment from Australia, Canada, New Zealand and the United Kingdom to the value of over \$5.7 million during 1961-62. The number of foreign experts and the volume of capital aid are only indicators of the immense development

activity now in progress and much of what is being done will yield full returns in the years to come.

The Government is happy to state that it has also become a donor country in making available awards for training in the Federation; in the last 12 months it has provided 24 training places for officers from abroad.

The House might have noted that the Government has allowed the Employees Provident Fund Board to lend \$5 million to the Borneo Housing Development Company Limited, subject to such loan being guaranteed by the Sarawak and North Borneo Governments. It was represented to us that these two territories were in urgent need of this assistance as failing such assistance they would have to suspend operations almost immediately. In the circumstances, it was felt that this would be a good gesture to make on the eve of Malaysia. Further, the Government, subject to Parliamentary approval, and subject to the successful outcome of the current negotiations, has decided to guarantee, and this announcement has been made in the current talks in the Inter-Governmental Committee, an allocation of \$10 million per annum to each of the two territories for the time being for the purpose of economic development. (*Applause*). It should be made clear that this amount is not intended to represent either the minimum or the maximum amount which will eventually be made available. Whether it would be one or the other would necessarily depend on the situation reached after marrying needs to available resources. This is rather meant to be an earnest of our good intentions towards our new partners. These two items are indeed a foretaste of future requirements in these two territories which, incidentally, do not possess substantial financial reserves though they have a great deal of leeway to make up in the fields of social and economic development, in comparison with the Federation of Malaya.

It is clear that the creation of Malaysia, which will become a reality some time in 1963 but not later than 31st August next year, unless some-

thing totally unexpected happens in the meantime, will throw greatly increased financial burdens on our economy. Honourable Members will note that the Government has not provided for Malaysia even in the field of economic development, viz. capital expenditure, because such a development plan entails a considerable amount of preliminary research and groundwork and, at the moment, we have insufficient data on which to proceed. There is little doubt, however, that the economic development of the territories of the new Federation will call for greatly increased sacrifices from all if the promise of accelerated economic growth consequent on the attainment of Malaysia is to be largely fulfilled. Foreseeable needs are clearly much greater than existing financial resources and the gap will have to be bridged either by increased taxation or internal and external borrowing or most probably by a combination of both.

In this connection, the appointment of the World Bank Malaysia Economic Mission headed by Monsieur Jacques Rueff to inquire into the feasibility of closer economic co-ordination among the territories of the new Federation has come none too soon. It will be recalled that this Mission is really a development of the original proposal of the Singapore Government that Common Market arrangements should be instituted between that territory and ourselves. With the advent of Malaysia, it was decided, and I think Honourable Members will agree rightly, that the scope of this enquiry should be extended to include the Borneo territories as well. Monsieur Rueff is not only an economist of international standing whose name is a household word in the capitals of the Western world, he is the man who has been regarded as largely responsible for the spectacular economic recovery of France in recent years. The results of his work could have far-reaching effects on the economic future of the new Federation, entrusted as he has been with the task of advising the Government on fundamental questions, such as Common Market arrangements, tariffs and trade, industrial develop-

ment, the maintenance of the entrepot trade of Singapore and Penang, and other economic questions. I am sure the House will wish me to place on record the Government's sincere gratitude to the World Bank for placing his services at our disposal for the purpose of undertaking this monumental task. (*Applause*).

Apart from economic development, Malaysia will also entail additional defence commitments. Malaya itself has a coast line of about 1,200 miles and we are separated from the Borneo territories by something like 1,000 miles of water. There will therefore be the problem of vastly extended communications to cope with. This might mean that the mobility of our Armed Forces would be a primary consideration in future defence planning. Preliminary studies of this subject have already been made by a working party, and the probable level of costs, both recurrent and capital, submitted. It is the intention to seek aid from at least the United Kingdom on this score, in view of the fact that the absorption of this burden by the new Federation will lighten the load of the United Kingdom correspondingly in the future. It is well to remember, however, that money spent on defence will mean that much less spent on economic and social development, and we in Malaya have been able to proceed more rapidly with the latter chiefly because we have chosen to spend the minimum on the former consistent with safety. Hitherto, defence expenditure has not exceeded 10 per cent of our ordinary budget and we should strive, for the reason I have given above, to keep such expenditure to this level.

During my recent trip overseas in connection with the annual meetings of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund, I took the opportunity to discuss with Government authorities and commercial bankers in Bonn, London and New York the possibility of our raising commercial loans in the capital markets of those three countries. These discussions have led me to believe that we might be able to make a start in this field in the new year though it will have to be a

modest start initially, and provided we maintain our present financial policies. In particular, it is essential, for obvious reasons, that we do not run down our reserves to such an extent that our creditworthiness is impaired. Other factors which would have a significant bearing on our creditworthiness would be the amount of our internal and external public debt, and the trend of our balance of payments, and how these figures will be affected by the establishment of Malaysia. I have used the term "modest start initially" because when you are new to a market it would be quite unrealistic to expect a large loan. You must put yourself on the financial map, so to speak, and make yourself known to potential investors or lenders first. Only when this step has been completed, would it be possible to float sizable loans with reasonable prospects of success.

I now turn to the taxation proposals for 1963 (*Laughter*). A number of adjustments are being made to the Customs tariff. The Customs Duties Order implementing these changes takes effect from 4 p.m. today and copies of it should be or will be before Hon'ble Members. The majority of these changes are designed to rectify anomalies or to improve the method of classification where this has been shown to be necessary in the light of experience gained in operating the new tariff structure introduced by the Customs Duties Order, 1961. Certain changes have been made to assist domestic producers and manufacturers but two major changes have been made with a view to bringing in more revenue. No major changes have been made in the tariff as regards duties on exports. As regards imports, I propose to deal with concessions first, and increases thereafter (*Laughter*). As far as possible I will follow the order in which the items appear in the tariff.

The duty on fish-paste and similar preparations, such as otak udang, but excluding blachan, is being reduced from 25 per cent *ad valorem* to nil in order to assist small producers on Penang Island who export a large proportion of their production to the

Principal Customs Area, that is the mainland of the Federation of Malaya. This will cost the revenue about \$5,000 a year.

The duty on white lead in oil and aluminium paste is being reduced from 20 per cent *ad valorem* to nil in order to encourage our domestic paint industry to use these commodities, rather than the more toxic and dangerous alternatives which at present enter free of duty, thus helping to improve working conditions in this industry. This concession will, however, mean a revenue loss of \$50,000 a year.

The duty on medicinal preparations for veterinary use, at present 25 per cent *ad valorem*, is being reduced to nil in order to encourage the domestic poultry and livestock industries to use modern drugs with a view not only to improving the quality of the livestock but also in order to increase productivity. This concession will cost us \$25,000 a year.

The duty on wood flour has been reduced from 20 per cent *ad valorem* to nil in order to assist domestic manufacturers of joss sticks to compete with the imported finished products which are at present allowed duty-free entry. This concession will cost us \$10,000 a year.

The duty on fountain and ball point pens and propelling pencils is being reduced from 25 per cent to 10 per cent *ad valorem*. There are indications that, owing to the ease with which these articles can be hidden, fair quantities are being smuggled into the Federation, and I hope that this reduction in duty will lead to a sharp decline in smuggling without affecting the revenue unduly. Last year, as Honourable Members may recall, we reduced the duty on watches and I am glad to say that this reduction has not resulted in a significant decline in revenue and I hope that a similarly satisfactory result will be obtained from this reduction. I say this, because although the duty on watches was slashed by more than half at the last Budget meeting, the loss in revenue will probably be less than 10 per cent. While we collected \$161,000 in 1961, the estimated yield for

1962 is likely to be of the order of \$148,000.

It is estimated that these concessions will cost the revenue a total of \$97,000 per annum.

I now turn to the increases in import duty which are being imposed.

A new duty of 12 cents per lb full, and 10 cents per lb preferential is being imposed on essences and concentrates of tea in order to check unfair competition to our domestic tea growing industry from new, imported products such as "Instant Tea". This is expected to bring in \$20,000 a year.

The duty on charcoal is being raised from \$5 to \$10 per ton in order to assist domestic industry which is having great difficulty in competing with low-priced imports. This is expected to bring in \$10,000 a year.

A new duty on expanded metal of iron and steel is being imposed at the rate of \$70 per ton as these products compete with iron and steel grills and reinforcing fabric which at present pay duty at \$70 per ton by virtue of Tariff Item No. 693 313. This again is a protective measure asked for by domestic industry and should bring in \$35,000 a year.

We are imposing an additional duty of \$1 per lb on unmanufactured tobacco, cigarettes and manufactured tobacco, at both full and preferential rates. They will, therefore, now be as follows:

Unmanufactured tobacco		\$ 8.60 per lb full
		8.40 per lb preferential
Cigarettes	...	11.50 per lb full
		11.00 per lb preferential
Manufactured tobacco		9.00 per lb full and preferential

Recently, there has been a substantial increase in the domestic manufacture of cigarettes, with a consequent decline in imports, and the Government wishes to encourage this development. Nevertheless, as the rate of duty on tobacco, both manufactured and unmanufactured, is less than that on cigarettes there has been a substantial decline in

the revenue from tobacco generally despite an increase in consumption. There is no valid reason why the domestic manufacture of cigarettes should lead to a reduction in revenue and the Government is, therefore, raising the duty on both tobacco and cigarettes by an equal amount, thus retaining the incentive for the domestic manufacture of cigarettes, which arises from the difference between the duty applicable to tobacco as compared with that on cigarettes. We are not at present raising the rate of excise payable on home produced tobacco, but if the wide difference between the excise and the import duty gives rise to an increase in the consumption of domestic tobacco at the expense of imports, we may have to consider an increase in the excise, which is at the very low rate of 25 cents per lb. It is estimated that these higher duties on tobacco and cigarettes will yield an additional revenue of about \$10.5 million per annum and its effect on the price of cigarettes will be about 5 cents per packet of 20 which should be bearable.

The duty on petrol will go up by a further 10 cents per gallon from its present level of \$1.20 per gallon. The Government thinks that this is a fair imposition as it will be paid by those who can best afford to pay, and the amount of the payment should be in proportion to one's ability to pay. This higher levy should bring in an additional \$6 million per annum.

The new and additional duties proposed under the Customs tariff should benefit the revenue by \$16.6 million a year. Taking into account the concessions on the other side, i.e. the abolition or reduction of existing duties, the net gain to the revenue should be of the order of \$16.5 million per annum.

Further, it is also intended to increase annual licence fees on motor vehicles by 10 per cent. The *Gazette* Notification implementing this decision is being published today and will take effect as from 1st December this year. The effect of this imposition should also be proportionate to one's means for, as Honourable Members are already aware, these fees are lowest in the case of the smallest cars and

rise in graduated stages according to the horse power of the vehicle. This increase should bring in an additional \$3.5 million a year. Where licences have already been issued at the old rates, it is not proposed to enforce payment of the additional amounts due under the new *Gazette* Notification.

I should add that the Singapore Government has agreed to fall in line with the Federation in regard to the increase in the import duty on petrol and the annual licence fees for motor vehicles. It has agreed to do so as these are Federal taxes. This would also reduce the temptation on the part of owners of vehicles from registering them or filling them up with petrol in Singapore in order to avoid paying higher levies in the Federation. I am sure the House would like me to say that we appreciate this co-operation on the part of the Government of Singapore. I should also add that in both the Federation and in Singapore, buses will be exempted from the proposed increase in motor vehicle annual licence fees. This will mean that that section of the population which has to rely on public transport, and they are largely in the lower income groups, will not be affected by this additional levy.

As I stated previously, several minor amendments to the tariff are being made in the light of experience gained since the new tariff structure was brought into force by Customs Duties Order, 1961; the items concerned are rusk, thymol, phenol, certain inorganic chemicals classified under Item No. 514 109, plant hormones, glues, certain cast iron products, chairs, certain types of footwear and sugar.

The amendments to the tariff dealing with sugar are not for the purpose of increasing revenue but are designed to facilitate classification, and thus overcome difficulties experienced in the past in connection with unrefined sugars which had been subjected to a certain degree of processing and blending in order to raise their sucrose content.

Two minor amendments are being made to the schedule of export duties whereby ores and concentrates of

thorium including monazite, and ores and concentrates of uranium will be classified separately and not under the item "other ores" as at present.

At present, duty on iron ore is charged on the value of each shipment as shown in the final sales documents. This system involves a considerable amount of detailed work by Customs and also provides opportunities for under-declaration of value. I propose therefore from 1963 to gazette a value for iron ore for payment of duty purposes as is the present practice for rubber, tin, palm oil and copra. I am aware that the value of shipments varies mainly in accordance with the Fe content, but after extensive enquiry I am satisfied that the imposition of a uniform value for duty purposes will not cause hardship to the industry and will greatly facilitate the task of collection.

The actual value to be used for duty purposes will be gazetted when further details of 1963 contract prices have been ascertained.

It may be necessary in the course of next year to make further changes in the tariff. These changes will however be made solely for the purpose of protecting the pioneer and other manufacturing industries which have asked for various measures of protection. Their examination has however not been completed and hence it has not been possible to dispose of them in this Budget.

I turn now to the question of income tax and once again I have good news for taxpayers. You will recall that in last year's Budget I maintained the status quo as far as rates of tax and reliefs were concerned. At the same time I announced increased rates of depreciation in respect of planting and tin mining to encourage the further development of those industries which are still the main props of the nation's economy.

This year I am again in the happy position of announcing that there will be no changes in tax rates and reliefs. (*Applause*). Once again however I am making a proposal for a new tax relief

which, although it will cost something in tax revenue, is designed to help the economy in another respect.

I shall be introducing legislation, effective from the first of January next, to exempt from tax the annual value of residential property which is occupied by the owner. (*Applause*).

The Alliance Government has on many occasions declared itself in favour of any reasonable steps which could promote the development in this country of true and responsible democracy. To this end the Government wishes to encourage the growth of home ownership. In this way more and more people will have a stake in the country.

The encouragement of home ownership will incidentally help to promote house building by private enterprise. Apart from creating additional activity and employment in the building industry the ultimate effect should be to increase the total supply of living accommodation for the community as a whole and supplement the efforts of Government in this direction.

The income tax relief I have just referred to will mean that where an individual has bought or built himself a house in which to make his home the income tax man will no longer regard the ownership of his residence as a source of income. The exemption will however extend to one such property only. If you retain a residence in Kuala Lumpur, a beach house in Port Dickson, and a hill station bungalow in Cameron Highlands, only one of these will qualify for exemption. (*Laughter*).

As I have said, I shall be giving up a certain amount of revenue, about \$700,000 a year under existing circumstances, but I consider the objective to be well worth the cost.

The second point on which I wish to deal concerns a rather complicated feature of our income tax legislation, that is the provisions regarding the basis of assessment on commencement and cessation of a source of income. I would like to see some simplification of these provisions and have instructed

that the matter be thoroughly investigated. I am informed that there would be substantial administrative difficulties involved in making a change and that not the least problem would be to maintain equity while closing all possible loop-holes for tax avoidance during the transition to a new system. I am however anxious that something should be done in this direction and have asked that a start should be made with salaried employment. I want to see some form of Pay As You Earn system inaugurated so that an employee's income tax can be deducted in instalments from each payment of his monthly salary.

This system of monthly payments, which is sometimes optimistically referred to by hire purchase traders as the "*Easy Payments*" system, is in my view preferable to the annual issue of a bill for a full year's tax. To instal a full-scale P.A.Y.E. system in one operation would impose a major administrative burden on the Income Tax Department which is already heavily committed to the anti-evasion drive. I have therefore decided that a P.A.Y.E. system should be introduced in stages, the first of which will commence in January, 1963. From January, a system of monthly deductions will be inaugurated so that all salary earners whose income tax amounts to \$600 per year (that is \$50 per month) or more will have their tax deducted from their salaries by their employers.

The deductions in the first instance will be a provisional figure, based on approximately 1/12 of the tax payable for 1962, and will commence in January. As soon as the 1963 assessment has been determined however the deductions will be adjusted so that the total deductions for the year will be equal to the total tax for the year.

The advantage of this change will be obvious. It will enable employees to keep up to date with their tax liabilities. No longer will they feel unduly prosperous in the early part of the year only to feel impoverished in the latter part of the year after the income tax bill has arrived. Government recognises that while income tax is a necessary

burden the weight of the burden is mitigated if it can be spread, by means of instalments, over the whole of the tax year.

To limit the administrative work for the first year the deduction scheme will, as I have said, apply compulsorily only to those whose tax exceeds \$50 per month. Other employees whose tax bill is smaller will be permitted to apply voluntarily to have the scheme applied to them. In addition, where voluntary arrangements have already been made for monthly deductions from 1963 salaries, those will normally be allowed to stand.

In future years it is intended to bring all employees into the scheme and transform it into a full-scale P.A.Y.E. system whereby monthly deduction corresponds as closely as possible to the actual tax liability on the salary in question. As far as next year is concerned, it is recognised that there may be certain teething troubles, even with a limited scheme. Any employee whose tax exceeds \$600 and who considers that, because of circumstances peculiar to his case, the compulsory deduction scheme may cause him hardship should write to the Income Tax Department at Suleiman Building, Kuala Lumpur, if possible before 31st December, making his own proposals for tax payment. His representations will be sympathetically considered and I have asked that the position generally be closely watched so as to ensure that any difficulties or anomalies connected with the new procedure can be quickly dealt with.

There is one further point I wish to mention. Income tax is regarded all over the world as a somewhat complicated subject and the Federation system is no exception. The staff of the Income Tax Department are of course always ready to explain points to taxpayers either by letter or interview but in many other countries an explanatory booklet is available and I have asked that a booklet on Federation Income Tax should be prepared for the use of taxpayers in this country. This booklet is in an advanced state of preparation and will be published shortly.

When the Betting and Sweepstake Duties (Amendment) Bill, 1957, was moved in the then Legislative Council in November, 1957, it was stated that the percentage of duty on sweepstakes would be reduced from the 20 per cent rate then prevailing to 15 per cent as from 1st December, 1957. It was, however, also made clear at the same time that should circumstances change, it should be possible to increase the rate of duty again. It is now proposed that the rate of duty on sweepstakes should be restored to the original figure of 20 per cent as from 1st December, 1962, although a maximum rate of 30 per cent is allowed under the Betting and Sweepstake Duties Ordinance, 1948. It is estimated that at this higher rate, it will be possible to collect an additional duty of approximately \$300,000 a year.

At the same time it is proposed to increase the duty on bets from the present long standing rate of 10 per cent to 15 per cent. It is estimated that on this new basis, the total duty on bets and "3 digits" would amount to some \$7 million a year. The overall effect of these increases in the rate of duty on sweepstakes and bets would be an additional income of some \$2.6 million per annum. The present income from these sources is about \$5.5 million.

I stated earlier that the net result of the proposed tariff changes will be a gain of \$16.5 million per annum to the revenue. Additional annual licence fees on motor vehicles will bring in a further \$3.5 million a year. Income tax changes will cost the Government \$700,000 a year. The increases in the percentage of duty on sweepstakes, bets and "3 digits" will bring in another \$2.6 million per annum. The total net gain to the revenue from all the changes proposed in this Budget will therefore be of the order of \$22 million per annum. The estimated total revenue for 1963 is thus increased from \$1,000 million to \$1,022 million.

The House will recall that in 1960 I stated that it was our intention to extend the coverage of the Employees' Provident Fund Ordinance so as eventually to bring all employed persons under the umbrella of this valuable

social measure. Owing to the pressure on the Parliamentary Draftsman's time it has not been possible for the Government to carry out its original plan to effect a complete revision of the law, though it is still hoped to do so in due course.

Nevertheless, we propose to make a major change at the beginning of next year by amending the Schedule to the present Ordinance in such a manner as to provide that employers employing 3 or more persons would be required to contribute to the Fund together with their employees and to proceed thereafter as rapidly as is practicable to include all employers and employees. At the moment, the Ordinance does not cover firms or organisations employing less than 5 persons. It is expected that contributions in respect of employers employing 3 or more persons will become payable in May next on the April wages from which employers will be permitted to make the necessary deductions.

Further, it is the view of the Government that the present arrangement whereby persons earning over \$400 per month are in certain circumstances exempted from the provisions of the Ordinance excludes a number of persons who should be entitled to its benefits and it is intended to raise this limit from \$400 to \$500 per month.

Powers will be given to the Employees' Provident Fund Board to require employers to register with them in anticipation of the payments to be made in May and while it will not be possible to legislate for this power earlier than January, 1963, all employers, however few the number of employees they have, are asked to co-operate by registering as early as possible after 1st January, 1963, even though the necessary legislation may not be in force then. The Board of the Fund is arranging for a simple registration document to be available at all post offices and offices of the Ministry of Labour on 1st January, 1963, and the fullest possible publicity will be given so that employers will know exactly what to do.

If I may put it as briefly as possible, our financial position must compel us to exercise the greatest restraint and care in regard to expenditure. Although our surplus on current account in 1960 was \$239 million, our overall surplus i.e. after deducting capital or development budget expenditure was only \$98 million, and it should be remembered that this was the kind of boom year which we are not likely to see again. Rubber prices then reached the \$1.40 mark, and tin fetched an average price of £797 per ton in that year. Where rubber is concerned, the threat of synthetic, and progressive releases from the U.S. strategic stockpile will ensure that this sort of level is not likely to be reached again in our lifetime, and it is unnecessary to add that rubber plays by far the most important role in our economy.

It should also be remembered that in that year we spent only \$141 million on capital account. Future expenditure on this account will be at least twice, if not three times this amount. If, for example, we had spent in 1960 the sum of \$400 million, which is the approximate annual average envisaged for the Second Five-Year Plan, we would be in the red by \$161 million, and, as I have stated already, that was an exceptionally good year. Last year after providing only \$264 million for capital expenditure our overall deficit was \$70 million. This year, after providing \$420 million for capital expenditure our overall deficit will be \$331 million. Next year's deficit would be about \$436 million. Assuming rates of taxation remain unchanged in the future, it will be seen that this shortfall in revenue will have to be made up

partly by drawing on accumulated reserves and partly by fresh loans, both internal and external. This is a sobering prospect.

As I have said already, such a prospect can only be faced with equanimity if the development projects financed in this way lead to an increase of national income, i.e., are of economic value. To accept any other course would lay us open, and rightly so, to a charge of grave financial irresponsibility, the adverse consequences of which would ultimately be felt in the political sphere, because financial and economic instability inevitably leads to political instability eventually. It is also equally important that all measures should be taken to accelerate capital investment in the private sector of our economy. Investment in the public sector is only a means to an end. The end must be to stimulate adequate investment in the private sector upon which must depend our ability to maintain our present level of prosperity, let alone increase it.

Sir, I beg to move. (*Applause*).

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

Mr Speaker: Honourable Members, in accordance with the provisions of Standing Order 66 (2), the debate on the motion for the Second Reading of the Supply Bill will be adjourned for two days till Saturday, 1st December, 1962.

The House will now adjourn till ten o'clock tomorrow.

Adjourned at 4.30 p.m.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND CO-OPERATIVES

Difficulties of Fishermen at Kuala Kedah and Kuala Perlis

1. Tuan Haji Hasan Adli bin Haji Arshad bertanya kepada Menteri Pertanian dan Sharikat² Kerjasama adakah Kerajaan sedar atas kesusahan² yang di-alami oleh nelayan² di-Kuala Kedah dan Kuala Perlis akibat daripada belat² pok yang di-pasang oleh taukeh² China dan jika ya, terangkan apa tindakan² yang telah di-jalankan bagi mengatasi kesusahan² tersebut.

Menteri Pertanian dan Sharikat² Kerjasama (Enche' Mohamed Khir bin Johari): Kerajaan memang sedar betul² akan kesusahan² yang di-alami oleh kaum nelayan di-Kedah dan di-Perlis. Hasil daripada lawatan Menteri Pertanian ka-Kedah dan Perlis baharu² ini, sa-buah Surohanjaya Penyiasat sudah pun di-tubuhkan sekarang untuk membuat shor² yang kemudian akan di-pertimbangkan oleh Kerajaan.

Legislation for Control and Regulation of Fishing

2. Tuan Haji Hasan Adli bin Haji Arshad bertanya kepada Menteri Pertanian dan Sharikat² Kerjasama adakah Kerajaan boleh menimbangkan satu Undang² mengawal dan mengator perusahaan² menangkap ikan supaya dapat melindungi kepentingan nelayan² yang menjalankan perusahaan² bersendirian yang kecil²; jika boleh, bila Undang² saperti itu akan di-adakan.

Enche' Mohamed Khir bin Johari: Suatu rang undang² baharu, Rang Undang² Perikanan akan di-bawa dan di-timbangkan dalam Meshuarat Dewan Ra'ayat yang akan bersidang dalam penggal sekarang ini. Dalam Rang Undang² ini ada terkandung sharat² bagi mengadakan peratoran² dan menetapkan jalan² menjaga chara² menangkap ikan.

Co-operative Marketing Societies

3. Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Abdullah bertanya kepada Menteri Pertanian

dan Sharikat² Kerjasama berapa bilangan Sharikat² Kerjasama Jual Menjual (Co-operative Marketing Societies) untuk menjual kelapa kering, getah dan kopi yang telah di-dirikan dalam tahun 1960, 1961 dan 1962 dan berapa buah daripada Sharikat² ini yang telah tutup.

Enche' Mohamed Khir bin Johari: Bilangan Sharikat² Kerjasama Jual Menjual (Co-operative Marketing Societies) untuk menjual kelapa kering, getah dan kopi yang telah di-dirikan dalam tahun 1960, 1961 dan 1962 adalah saperti berikut:

<i>Jenis Sharikat²</i>	<i>Pendaftaran</i>		
	1960	1961	1962
Sharikat ² Kelapa Kering ...	1	1	1
Sharikat ² Kopi ...	—	1	1
Persatuan Menjual Kopi ka-Pasar ...	—	1	1
Sharikat ² Getah ...	21	25	31

Di-antara sharikat² yang tersebut di-atas hanya sa-buah sahaja Sharikat Getah telah di-tutup dalam tahun 1961.

Co-operative Societies for production of Coconut Oil and Coffee Beans

4. Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Abdullah bertanya kepada Menteri Pertanian dan Sharikat² Kerjasama adakah Kerajaan telah mendirikan kilang² Sharikat Kerjasama untuk mengeluarkan minyak kelapa, dan kilang (processing plants) untuk mengeluarkan kopi No. 1 dan 2 dari biji² kopi yang di-tanam dalam Tanah Melayu.

Enche' Mohamed Khir bin Johari: Sa-hingga masa ini, belum ada.

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

Assistance under the Rubber Replanting Scheme

5. Tuan Haji Hassan bin 'Haji Ahmad bertanya kepada Menteri Perdagangan dan Perusahaan adakah Kerajaan sedar bahawa sa-bahagian daripada pekebun kecil yang telah mendapat bantuan menanam getah sa-mula itu tidak dapat menjayakan kerja-nya dengan sa-penoh-

nya, dan jika demikian tidak-kah dapat pehak Kerajaan mengkaji sa-mula supaya dapat di-adakan satu kaedah yang lebeh menasabah dan memberi lebeh munafaat kapada pekebun² kechil itu sendiri.

Menteri Perdagangan dan Perusahaan (Dr Lim Swee Aun): Bantuan wang kapada semua pekebun² kechil yang masok Ranchangan No. 3 bagi Pentadbiran Kumpulan Wang "B" (di-sebut juga Ranchangan Menanam Sa-mula bagi Pekebun² Kechil) telah di-tambah baharu² ini sa-banyak \$50 bagi tiap² satu ekar, jadi \$750 bagi tiap² satu ekar, bagi pekebun² yang mempunyai tanah kurang daripada 5 ekar luas-nya. Dengan sebab itu pada timbangan Kerajaan bantuan yang di-beri itu memada-lah bagi pekebun² kechil dapat menjayakan usaha menanam sa-mula tanah-nya.

Acreage of Rubber Small-holdings and Area Replanted

6. Dato' Mohamed Hanifah bin Haji Abdul Ghani bertanya kapada Menteri Perdagangan dan Perusahaan berapa jumlah luas kebun getah kechil dalam Persekutuan Tanah Melayu dan berapa jumlah luas yang telah di-tanam sa-mula.

Dr Lim Swee Aun: Menurut Buku Kechil Angka² Kebun Getah Tahun 1961, jumlah luas kebun² kechil dalam Persekutuan ia-lah 1,986,000 ekar.

Jumlah luas kebun² kechil yang sudah di-tanam sa-mula di-bawah Ranchangan Kumpulan Wang "B" hingga 31hb October, 1962, ia-lah 522,483 ekar.

7. Dato' Mohamed Hanifah bin Haji Abdul Ghani bertanya kapada Menteri Perdagangan dan Perusahaan berapa luas kebun getah kechil yang lima ekar ka-bawah, berapa luas yang telah di-tanam sa-mula dan daripada yang telah tertanam sa-mula itu:

(a) berapa ekar jumlah semua tanah² yang telah di-pechah²kan (fragmentation) yang berasal dari kebun² besar;

(b) berapa luas-nya yang telah berjaya hingga dapat bantuan yang kelima.

Dr Lim Swee Aun: Berapa sa-benarnya jumlah luas kebun² kechil, yang tiap² satu-nya 5 ekar dan kurang dari 5 ekar luas-nya tidak di-ketahui. Jumlah luas kebun² kechil yang telah diterima untok di-tanam sa-mula di-bawah Ranchangan Kumpulan Wang "B" (Ranchangan Menanam Sa-mula bagi Pekebun² Kechil) saperti pada 31hb December, 1961, ia-lah 154,690 ekar.

Daripada jumlah ini, (a) 8,669 buah kebun² yang jumlah luas-nya ia-lah 25,304 ekar, ada-lah pechahan² daripada kebun² besar yang tiap² satu ada-lah lebeh daripada 100 ekar luas-nya; dan (b) 23,144 buah kebun² yang jumlah luas-nya ia-lah 54,189 ekar telah menerima bantuan yang ke-5 menurut Ranchangan Menanam Sa-mula.

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

Religious Teachers in Secondary Schools

8. Tuan Haji Hasan Adli bin Haji Arshad bertanya kapada Menteri Pelajaran:

(a) berapa jumlah Guru² Ugama Sekolah Menengah yang berjawatan tetap;

(b) berapa yang berjawatan sementara, yang berkhidmat pada masa ini di-Sekolah² Menengah.

Menteri Pelajaran (Haji Abdul Hamid Khan bin Haji Sakhawat Ali Khan): Bilangan guru² ugama Sekolah Menengah yang mengajar di-tiap² Negeri ada-lah saperti berikut:

Perlis	...	...	5
Kedah	...	...	22
Penang	...	...	14
Perak	...	...	48
Selangor	...	...	4
Negeri Sembilan	...	...	12
Malacca	...	...	10
Johor	...	...	6
Pahang	...	...	6
Trengganu	...	...	7
Kelantan	...	...	25

Kuala Lumpur ... Tidak ada
Semua guru² yang di-atas ini tidak dalam jawatan tetap.

9. Tuan Haji Hasan Adli bin Haji Arshad bertanya kepada Menteri Pelajaran berapa anggaran bilangan Guru² Uagama Sekolah Menengah, tetap atau sementara, yang di-jangka akan diambil dalam tahun 1963 akan datang bagi tiap² Negeri.

Tuan Haji Abdul Hamid Khan bin Haji Sakhawat Ali Khan: Sa-bagai-mana yang di-terangkan dalam jawapan saya bagi soalan yang dahulu, guru² uagama yang akan di-ambil dalam tahun 1963 tidak akan di-masokkan sa-bagai guru² yang berjawatan tetap. Anggaran bilangan guru² uagama yang akan di-ambil dalam tahun 1963 adalah seperti berikut :

Perlis	...	...	2
Kedah	...	...	4
Penang	...	...	4
Perak	...	...	4
Selangor	...	...	12
Negeri Sembilan	...	...	6
Malacca	...	...	3
Johor	...	...	45
Pahang	...	...	20
Trengganu	...	...	5
Kelantan	...	...	2
Kuala Lumpur	...	...	15

GEYLANG CRAFT CENTRE SECONDARY SCHOOL, SINGAPORE

Students to sit for Federation of Malaya Certificate Examination

10. Tuan Haji Hasan Adli bin Haji Arshad bertanya kepada Menteri Pelajaran ada-kah Kerajaan telah menerima permohonan daripada Kerajaan Singapura meminta supaya penuntut² Melayu tahun empat Sekolah Menengah Geylang Craft Centre, Singapura, di-benarkan masuk Pepereksaan Sijil Persekutuan Tanah Melayu, dan jika ada, bila-kah permohonan itu di-terima.

Tuan Haji Abdul Hamid Khan bin Haji Sakhawat Ali Khan: Permohonan yang demikian telah di-terima oleh Kementerian ini pada 27hb April, 1962.

11. Tuan Haji Hasan Adli bin Haji Arshad bertanya kepada Menteri Pelajaran apa syarat² yang di-kehendaki, jika ada, bagi penuntut² Sekolah Menengah Melayu di-Singapura, manakala mereka hendak masuk Pepereksaan Sijil Persekutuan Tanah Melayu.

jaran apa syarat² yang di-kehendaki, jika ada, bagi penuntut² Sekolah Menengah Melayu di-Singapura, manakala mereka hendak masuk Pepereksaan Sijil Persekutuan Tanah Melayu.

Tuan Haji Abdul Hamid Khan bin Haji Sakhawat Ali Khan: Syarat²-nya ada-lah seperti dalam peratoran² berchap bagi Pepereksaan Sijil Persekutuan, ia-itu chalun² di-terima sa-bagai chalun² sekolah jikalau mereka di-hantar oleh sa-sabuah sekolah yang di-sahkan sa-bagai Sekolah Menengah Melayu. Yang lain²-nya akan di-masokkan sa-bagai chalun² bersendirian (private) jika mereka lulus dalam Pereksa Duga.

12. Tuan Haji Hasan Adli bin Haji Arshad bertanya kepada Menteri Pelajaran ada-kah Kerajaan telah menerima daripada Kerajaan Singapura sukatan pelajaran Sekolah Menengah Geylang Craft Centre, Singapura, jika ada, ada-kah sukatan pelajaran itu cukup taraf-nya bagi membolehkan penuntut² sekolah itu masuk Pepereksaan Sijil Persekutuan dengan tidak payah di-uji terlebih dahulu.

Tuan Haji Abdul Hamid Khan bin Haji Sakhawat Ali Khan: Sukatan² Pelajaran itu tidak ada di-terima oleh Kementerian ini. Peratoran ini tidak-lah di-kehendaki, memandang kepada jawapan yang sudah.

Batu Pahat English School

13. Tuan Syed Esa bin Alwee bertanya kepada Menteri Pelajaran bila bangunan atap dalam kawasan Sekolah Inggeris Batu Pahat itu akan di-robohkan dan di-ganti dengan suatu bangunan yang lebih besar mengikut jumlah bilangan kanak².

Tuan Haji Abdul Hamid Khan bin Haji Sakhawat Ali Khan: Ada lima buah bangunan bagi sekolah ini. Dapada lima buah bangunan² ini hanya sa-buah sahaja yang beratap dan ada 4 bilek darjah. Bangunan ini maseh baik lagi keadaan-nya serta boleh dipakai beberapa tahun lagi. Tidak terang apa yang di-maksudkan oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat akan perkataan "to accommodate all the pupils" dalam per-

tanyaan-nya. Jika maksud-nya supaya semua murid² sekolah itu di-tempatkan dalam sa-buah bangunan tetap yang lebeh besar lagi maka harus-lah lama lagi baharu di-robohkan semua bangunan² ini yang maseh terlalu baik lagi keadaan-nya, dan di-gantikan dengan sa-buah bangunan tetap yang lebeh besar lagi. Jika ramai kanak² masok sekolah boleh-lah sekolah itu diperbesarkan.

National Language Teachers

14. Tuan Syed Esa bin Alwee bertanya kepada Menteri Pelajaran berapa orang guru daripada bangsa China dan Tamil yang mengajar Bahasa Kebangsaan dalam Sekolah² Kebangsaan dan berapa orang Guru Melayu yang mengajar dalam Sekolah² Jenis Kebangsaan hingga akhir bulan September tahun ini.

Tuan Haji Abdul Hamid Khan bin Haji Sakhawat Ali Khan: Ada sembilan orang guru² China dan India yang mengajar bahasa Melayu dalam Sekolah² Kebangsaan. Bilangan Guru² Melayu yang mengajar sa-penoh masa dalam Sekolah² Jenis Kebangsaan hingga bulan September tahun ini ialah sa-ramai 3,209 orang.

Further Education for Rural Primary School Leavers

15. Tuan Syed Esa bin Alwee bertanya kepada Menteri Pelajaran ada-kah Kementerian Pelajaran sedar beribu² kanak² yang tidak dapat masok Sekolah Menengah itu terbiar dengan menghabiskan masa-nya bermain² sahaja. Ada-kah apa² langkah yang hendak dijalankan supaya kanak² yang maseh kechil dan yang patut di-bangku

sekolah itu dapat menambah pelajaran-nya lagi.

Tuan Haji Abdul Hamid Khan bin Haji Sakhawat Ali Khan: Kerajaan memang sedar benar² akan keadaan ini dan telah siap membuat ranchangan² hendak memberi pelajaran kepada murid² dalam kelas² menengah lanjutan. Boleh-kah kira-nya saya menarek perhatian Ahli Yang Berhormat itu kepada ranchangan² Kerajaan dalam Bab IV dalam Penyata Jawatan-Kuasa Penyemak Pelajaran, 1960.

Classes in Schools on Fridays in Johore

16. Tuan Syed Esa bin Alwee bertanya kepada Menteri Pelajaran apa sebab-nya ada beberapa buah Sekolah Jenis Kebangsaan di-buka pada hari Juma'at dalam negeri Johor pada hal hari Juma'at itu kelepasan 'am.

Tuan Haji Abdul Hamid Khan bin Haji Sakhawat Ali Khan: Sa-tengah² Sekolah Jenis Kebangsaan dalam negeri Johor sa-belum Merdeka telah di-benar mengadakan kelas² pada hari Juma'at dan pada masa itu Kerajaan Johor sendiri yang bertanggung-jawab dalam hal pelajaran. Atoran ini maseh di-ikut hingga sekarang.

Graduates from Technical College

17. Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Abdullah bertanya kepada Menteri Pelajaran berapa bilangan penuntut² yang telah lulus peperiksaan akhir Kolej Teknik dalam tahun 1961 dan 1962 dan apa pelajaran² yang mereka lulus dan siapa nama penuntut² itu.

Tuan Haji Abdul Hamid Khan bin Haji Sakhawat Ali Khan: Keterangan yang di-kehendaki ada-lah saperti di-bawah ini:

NAMA PENUNTUT²—1961

CIVIL ENGINEERING

Lim Yong Keat
Tan Jin Tun
Kamarul Zaman bin Md. Ali
M. Sundarajah
David Stephen Fernandez
Joseph Lau Yuen Fatt
Khoo Theam Hooi
Lam Wah Thong

Lim Khooi Khye
Teh Hong Kia
Ong Tit Hin
Seow Siak Yong
Gurkishen Kumar Bangah
Wong Yoon Min
Yoon Yuen Wah
S. Selvanayagam

CIVIL ENGINEERING—(cont.)

Hong Tat Tee
 Lee Beng Seong
 Lim Chin Tian
 Sarjit Singh Sandhu
 Thomas Ng
 Foong Lee Chee
 Dominic Soosay
 Lim Choong Kong
 Tang Yew Pong
 S. Bhaskaran
 Ernest Yoong
 Subrayam Subramaniam
 Colin Boudville
 Khew Khoon Mun
 Micheal Lie Ie Hoei

Ng Yoke Seng
 Cheng Kam Yuen
 S. Sivananthan
 T. Sivaganabalan
 Tan Chin Aik
 Cheam Tat Hong
 Leong Wei Kok
 Wong Chee Seng
 Cheong Kwai Hin
 Loe Weng Wah
 Veerappen Krishna
 Chong Yuk Tshung
 Yee Shin Lok
 Lim Siew Kwan

MECHANICAL ENGINEERING

Leong Chiew Kum
 Ong Eng Kim
 Joseph Terrance Gomez

Loy Hai Kee
 Avatar Singh
 Huah Beng Ann

ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING (POWER)

Foo Kee Tarn
 Ng Heng Liat
 Seow Chan Hean
 Low Yong Nguan
 Ajaib Singh
 Harbans Singh
 Thean Siong Khee

Tai Kam Hon
 Tan Kim Thian
 Francis Maniam
 Chee Peng Choy
 Foong Peng Kuan
 Wong Yee Choong

ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING (RADIO)

Ooi Beng Huat
 Chee Ah Chye
 Goh Teik Bian
 Koh Teo Khoon
 Lee Khuen Suan

Lee Seng Suan
 Francis Gabriel Teo
 Koh Yang Chon
 Cho Chor Siong

SURVEYING

Leong Teng Boon
 Chong Yin Wah
 Joseph Lim Eng Pitt

Teoh Cheng Piau
 J. Bajan Singh
 Lee Mun Poh

QUANTITY SURVEYING

Ch'ng Kim Leong

Lim Teik Hock

BUILDING DESIGN

Syed Husin bin Abu Bakar
 Wong Wing Yew
 Chiang Joo Keong
 Andrew Tan
 Chow Ah Chi
 Fam Bow Cheong

Chuah Teik Poh
 Teh Teik Seng
 Chew Cheang Kar
 Kam Pak Cheong
 Sng You Thiam
 Gan Ching Hock

TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING

Chong Sun Yit

Tsen Tsat Moi (Miss)

NAMA PENUNTUT² -1962

CIVIL ENGINEERING

Sek Hong Yeong
Ho Fatt
Wong Kok Sing
Inderjeet Singh
Chan Pak Chuan
Hector Durairatnam
Cheong Yik Keong
Siah Peng Poh
Wong Soon Huat
Leong Sai Hoh
Thum Kok Hong
Lam Sit Chi
Kong Fatt
Ng Chee Tuck
Cheah Kam Loong
Tham Soon Yoon

Chan Yoke Fun
Cheah Soong Yeng
Wong Yew Chan
Eng Jee Wan
Harun bin Ahmad Saruji
M. Subramaniam
Lam Kok Wai
Chen Seong Yun
Abd. Halim bin Haji Mohd. Don
Tan Young Khoo
Tan Ewe San
Yap Huan Ju
Ho Foot Oon
Tan Tiang Chuan
Lim Kaing Siang

MECHANICAL ENGINEERING

Wong Hon Kwong
Hor Tuck On
Mahadevan s/o Thiagarajah
Wong Sook Ming

Leong Ah Chee
Leong Ah Kin
V. Thiagarajah
Lam Kam Hoong

ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING (POWER)

Cheong Wan Chin
Low Yok Choy
Lee Sin Hian
Chan Charn Hoy
Goh Thean Soo
Scow Foo Sang

Chang Chin Ming *alias* Cheong Chan Ming
Ong Kim Tong
Soo Moon Sow
Yap Boon Gan
Siow Yit Sing

ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING (RADIO)

Kong Siew Chuan
Tan Jok Kee
Sardul Singh s/o Sadhu Singh
Chew Lip Soon
Tan Ewe Cheng
Abd. Razak bin Abd. Wahab
Chow Kwok Sen
Tan Wah Thong
Chan Fook Cheong

Siow Keng Cheng
Wong Yau Liong
Chang Meng Teng
Seah Cheng Huat
Lo Loke Yee
Albert J. Anthony
Hoo Yuen Chong
Chong Fook Choy
Poon Hong Cheng

LAND SURVEYING

Khoo Boo Khean
Kuan Toh Cheong
Ching Hin Sian
Choo Keng Joon
Tham Kok Kee
Wong Yuen Pow
K. Sathyanathan Nair
Mohd. Yusof bin Abdul Rahman
Chin Kon Hoi

Lee Kok Kiat
Bertie Everet Fernandez
Abd. Latiff Midai bin Hj. Zakaria
Joseph Liew Hon Boon
Teo Jit Min
Wong Meng Koy
Tan Choong Leong
John Tan
Khong Yew Weng

QUANTITY SURVEYING

Adolf Felix Alfenso

Fong Weng Choon

CIVIL ENGINEERING/SURVEYING

Koh Weng Sun

Chan Yow Yee, Patrick

BUILDING DESIGN

Tan Siew Wah
Lee Loy *alias* Lee Yin Yoke (Miss)
Nik Yusoff bin Wan Omar
Lee Wee Kee
Joseph Lee Hock
Lee Mong Har (Miss)
Lee Swan Sim (Miss)

Ch'ng Kong Chan
Hwang Yang Kee
Ng Kim Kang
Micheal Song Hoi Kin
Lip Yoke Keng
Yoon Pooi Seng

Colombo Plan Scholarship Students

18. Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Abdullah bertanya kepada Menteri Pelajaran berapa orang penuntut² dari Tanah Melayu yang sedang belajar di-luar negeri dan juga yang telah lulus dengan mendapat Biasiswa Ranchangan Colombo bagi tahun 1960, 1961 dan

1962, dan siapa nama mereka itu.

Tuan Haji Abdul Hamid Khan bin Haji Sakhawat Ali Khan: Bilangan dan nama² penuntut² Malaya yang mendapat Biasiswa Ranchangan Colombo sekarang belajar di-luar negeri ada-lah seperti di-bawah ini:

DAFTAR PENUNTUT² TANAH MELAYU YANG BELAJAR DI-SEBERANG LAUT MENGIKUT RANCHANGAN COLOMBO, PADA 13HB NOVEMBER, 1962

	Pelajaran	Tahun berapa dapat Biasiswa	Tahun berapa balek
AUSTRALIA :			
ARTS			
1. Aloyah binti Abdul Rahman	B.A. (Hons.) & Dip. Ed. ...	1961 ...	Dec., 1965
2. Nur Hayati binti Mohamed	" "	1961 ...	Dec., 1965
3. Khadijah binti Abd. Karim	" "	1961 ...	Dec., 1965
4. Endon binti Johari ...	" "	1962 ...	Dec., 1966
5. Jayos bin Piwaro ...	" "	1962 ...	Dec., 1966
6. Salleh bin Mohd. Joned	" "	1962 ...	Dec., 1966
7. Sharifah Mariam binti Syed Mansor	" "	1962 ...	Dec., 1966
8. Sharifah Naama binti Syed Mansor	" "	1962 ...	Dec., 1966
SCIENCE			
1. Yip Sow Har ...	B.Sc. (Hons.) & Dip. Ed. ...	1957 ...	Dec., 1961
2. Lim Khaik Leang ...	" "	1956 ...	Dec., 1961
	Kerana Ph.D. ...	1961 ...	Jan., 1963
3. Huang Su Eng ...	" "	1955 ...	Dec., 1961
4. Low Beng See ...	" "	1955 ...	Dec., 1961
5. Arnold Samy ...	" "	1957 ...	Dec., 1962
6. Ooi Boon Teck ...	" "	1957 ...	Dec., 1962
7. Soh Bee Koon ...	" "	1957 ...	Dec., 1962
8. Oh Yow Lan ...	" "	1959 ...	Dec., 1963
9. Christie Teo Cheng Im	" "	1959 ...	Dec., 1963
10. Asiah binti Ariffin ...	" "	1960 ...	Dec., 1964
11. Chin Long Fay <i>alias</i> Tan Leng	" "	1960 ...	Dec., 1964
12. Chong Kheng Chow	" "	1960 ...	Dec., 1964
13. Chow Peng Wai ...	" "	1960 ...	Dec., 1964
14. Cheong Choon Kong	" "	1960 ...	Dec., 1964
15. Chye Toh Cehong <i>alias</i> Tshoi To	" "	1960 ...	Dec., 1964
16. Goh Tong Hong ...	" "	1960 ...	Dec., 1964
17. Helen Hew Tong Moy	" "	1960 ...	Dec., 1964
18. Khoo Phon Sai ...	" "	1960 ...	Dec., 1964
19. Lim Kee Taing ...	" "	1960 ...	Dec., 1964
20. Lim Teong Poh ...	" "	1960 ...	Dec., 1964
21. Lee Seng Teik ...	" "	1960 ...	Dec., 1964
22. Mac Yin Cheng ...	" "	1960 ...	Dec., 1964
23. Tye Wan Pin ...	" "	1960 ...	Dec., 1964
24. Ong Bee Jing <i>alias</i> Ong Chew Cheng	" "	1960 ...	Dec., 1964
25. Leong Koon Chew ...	" "	1960 ...	Dec., 1964
26. Ooi Eam Beng ...	" "	1960 ...	Dec., 1964
27. Cheam Aik Seong ...	" "	1961 ...	Dec., 1965
28. Cheng Mee Chooi ...	" "	1961 ...	Dec., 1965
29. Cheong Hock Aun ...	" "	1961 ...	Dec., 1965
30. Choo Kok Wai ...	" "	1961 ...	Dec., 1965

	Pelajaran	Tahun berapa dapat Biasiswa	Tahun berapa balek
AUSTRALIA—(cont.)			
SCIENCE—(cont.)			
31. Chun Chee Keong ...	Kerana Ph.D. ...	1961 ...	Dec., 1965
32. Hui Kok Huang ...	.. ..	1961 ...	Dec., 1965
33. Ivy Goh Kim Kee ...	.. ..	1961 ...	Dec., 1965
34. V. G. Kumar Das ...	.. ..	1961 ...	Dec., 1965
35. Leong Weng Fatt ...	.. ..	1961 ...	Dec., 1965
36. Liew Nyok Kheng ...	.. ..	1961 ...	Dec., 1965
37. Lim Chin Teik ...	.. ..	1961 ...	Dec., 1965
38. Lim Teck Kah ...	.. ..	1961 ...	Dec., 1965
39. Lim Wee Keat <i>alias</i> Lee Wee Keat ...	.. ..	1961 ...	Dec., 1965
40. Lim Yew Meng ...	.. ..	1961 ...	Dec., 1965
41. Ling Ai Mee ...	.. ..	1961 ...	Dec., 1965
42. Mak Kok Fee ...	.. ..	1961 ...	Dec., 1965
43. Mui Siew Lian ...	.. ..	1961 ...	Dec., 1965
44. Sheila Sodhy ...	.. ..	1961 ...	Dec., 1965
45. Tan Yim Toon ...	.. ..	1961 ...	Dec., 1965
46. Thong Kar Lum ...	.. ..	1961 ...	Dec., 1965
47. Chia Ah Bah... ..	.. ..	1961 ...	Dec., 1965
48. Tan Teng Nam ...	.. ..	1960 ...	1965
49. Leong Wah Hing ...	.. ..	1961 ...	1966
50. Loke Kum Mun ...	.. ..	1962 ...	1967
51. Abdul Razak bin Mohd. Shariff ...	.. ..	1962 ...	1967
52. Aminah binti Abdul Rahim ...	.. ..	1962 ...	1967
53. Chin Shin Ping ...	.. ..	1962 ...	1967
1. Ch'ng Cheng Kim ...	Mengajar orang pekak ...	1960 ...	Dec., 1962
2. Goon Swee Suen ...	.. ..	1960 ...	Dec., 1962
3. Raneer Roshanara ...	.. ..	1961 ...	Dec., 1965
4. Khadijah binti E. K. Ganny ...	.. ..	1961 ...	Dec., 1965
5. Au Siew Kin ...	.. ..	1961 ...	Dec., 1965
1. Sulaiman bin Haji A. Wahab ...	Teachers for the Blind ...	Feb., 1961 ...	Jan., 1965
1. J. D. Cardosa ...	Teaching of English as a Sec. Language ...	Feb., 1962 ...	Nov. 1962
2. L. A. H. Moreira ...	.. ..	Feb., 1962 ...	Nov. 1962
1. Ong Kong Ghee ...	Bach. Education ...	Feb., 1962 ...	Dec., 1962
2. D. S. B. Malaypillay ...	.. ..	Feb., 1962 ...	Nov. 1962
1. Chu Than Seng ...	B.Sc. Engineering (Mec.) ...	Mar. 1962 ...	1965
2. Lee Yuk Yan ...	B.Sc. Engr. (Elect.) ...	Mar. 1962 ...	1965
3. Lim Yun Yao ...	B.Sc. Engr. (Mech.) ...	Mar. 1962 ...	1965
4. Mohd. Nawawi bin Mohd. Zain ...	B.Sc. Engr. (Elect.) ...	Mar. 1962 ...	1965
5. Mohd. Radzuan bin Haji Mohd. Salleh ...	.. ..	Mar. 1962 ...	1965
6. Ong Aye Ho ...	B.Sc. Engr. (Mech.) ...	Mar. 1962 ...	1965
7. Loke Kum Mun ...	B.Sc. Engr. (Mining) Now transferred: B.Sc. B.Sc. Civil Engr. ...	Mar. 1961 ...	1967
8. Soo Bee Hoon ...	B.Sc. Civil Engr. ...	1957 ...	1963
9. Ooi Boon Teik ...	B.Sc. Engr. (Elect.) ...	1957 ...	1963
CANADA:			
1. Chong Lai Aim ...	B.Sc. (Hons.) & Dip. Edu. ...	1962 ...	1967
2. Khoo Teng Lek ...	.. ..	1962 ...	1967
3. Lee Yeong Chyang ...	.. ..	1962 ...	1967
4. Swaminathan s/o Hari Hara Iyer ...	.. ..	1962 ...	1967

	Pelajaran	Tahun berapa dapat Biasiswa	Tahun berapa balek
1. Harcharan Singh s/o Gill	Industrial Training ...	July, 1962	July, 1963
2. Toh Kheng Teik ...	„ „ ...	July, 1962	July, 1963
1. Tan Choong Leong ...	Tech. Teacher Training ...	Sept., 1962	Aug., 1963
1. Sarojini Menon ...	Bach. Education ...	1960 ...	July, 1962
UNITED KINGDOM:			
1. Gerald Basil Rozario	Teacher Training for the Deaf	Oct., 1962	Sept., 1963
2. Lee Soo Foong ...	„ „ ...	Oct., 1962	Sept., 1963
NEW ZEALAND:			
1. Maznah binti Ismail	B.A. (Hons.) & Dip. Edu. ...	1961 ...	Dec., 1965
2. Mohd. Yunus bin M. Noor	„ „ ...	1961 ...	Dec., 1965
3. Junid bin Abu Sahau	„ „ ...	1961 ...	Dec., 1965
4. Yusof bin Ngah ...	„ „ ...	1962 ...	1966
5. Zainab binti Mohammed	„ „ ...	1962 ...	1966
6. Zabidah binti Hassan	„ „ ...	1962 ...	1966
1. Cecilia Pereira ...	Teacher Training for the Deaf	1961 ...	1965
2. Fatimah binti Kadir Ghani	„ „ ...	1961 ...	1965
3. Saadiah binti Ahmad	„ „ ...	1962 ...	1963
1. Boey Chee Kiew ...	B.Sc. (Hons.) & Dip. Edu. ...	1956 ...	Dec., 1961
2. Cheong Lean Eng ...	„ „ ...	1957 ...	Dec., 1961
3. Hoo Cheong Seng ...	M. Sc. (Maths) ...	1957 ...	Dec., 1961
	Now doing Ph.D. in U.S.A.	1961 ...	1964
4. Lim Lum Leng ...	B.Sc. (Hons.) & Dip. Edu. ...	1956 ...	Dec., 1961
5. M. Ratnasabapathy...	M.Sc. ...	1958 ...	Dec., 1963
6. Wahidullah Khan ...	„ „ ...	1958 ...	Dec., 1963
7. Zahariah binti Yaacob	Dip. D. Sc. ...	1957 ...	Dec., 1962
8. N. K. Nair ...	B.Sc. (Hons.) & Dip. Edu. ...	1957 ...	Dec., 1962
9. Thomas T. Ooman ...	M.Sc. ...	1958 ...	Dec., 1962
10. Ang Thoon Seng ...	M.Sc. (Maths) ...	1959 ...	1963
11. Ng See Ngean ...	„ „ ...	1959 ...	1963
12. Oo Khiak Cheang ...	M.Sc. „ ...	1959 ...	1963
13. Khoo Kean Huat ...	„ „ ...	1959 ...	1963
14. Chung Chee Min ...	„ „ ...	1960 ...	1964
15. Josephine Chin Sin Sim	„ „ ...	1960 ...	1964
16. Parkash Kaur ...	„ „ ...	1960 ...	1964
17. A. L. Chandrasegaram	„ „ ...	1961 ...	1965
18. Hoh Bean San ...	„ „ ...	1961 ...	1965
19. Lee Hok Leng ...	„ „ ...	1961 ...	1965
20. Yin Hong Kee ...	„ „ ...	1961 ...	1965
21. Siew Yow Cheong ...	„ „ ...	1956 ...	1960
	Now doing Ph.D. in U.K.	1960 ...	July, 1963
1. Muslimah binti Naim	Teachers of the Blind	Jan., 1962	1965
2. Noraini binti Md. Yusuf	„ „	Jan., 1962	1965

MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

Pilgrimage to Mecca

19. Tuan Syed Esa bin Alwee bertanya kepada Menteri Hal Ehwal Luar Negeri:

(a) berapa orang Islam dalam tiap² Negeri dalam Persekutuan Tanah

Melayu yang telah menyempurnakan rukun haji-nya pada tahun 1961;

(b) ada-kah Kerajaan hendak mengambil langkah membuat ketentuan dengan Kompeni Kapal Terbang supaya menyenangkan perjalanan bakal² haji ka-Mekah pada tiap² tahun.

Perdana Menteri:

(a)

Kedah	...	...	1,272
Perlis	...	...	50
Perak	...	...	829
Selangor	...	...	635
Trengganu	...	...	265
Pahang	...	...	210
Kelantan	...	...	973
Penang	...	...	308
Negeri Sembilan	...	...	233
Malacca	...	...	259
Johor	...	...	767
Singapura	...	...	214
Borneo	...	...	50
Brunei	...	...	79
Sarawak	...	...	294
Cambodia	...	...	39
Thailand	...	...	21
			6,498

(b) Tidak.

Malayan Embassy Building in Japan

20. Tuan Syed Esa bin Alwee bertanya kepada Menteri Hal Ehwal Luar Negeri bila-kah Pejabat Duta Besar Malaya di-negeri Jepun itu akan di-bangunkan pada hal tanah tapak bangunan itu sudah di-beli.

Perdana Menteri: Persiapan sedang di-jalankan bagi membuat pelan² Bangunan Tempat Tinggal Rasmi Duta Persekutuan di-Tokyo. Tidak dapat di-tentukan tarikh yang betul²-nya kerja mendirikan-nya itu akan di-mulakan, kerana pelan² itu hendak di-pereksa dahulu sama ada sesuai atau tidak sesuai dan boleh di-terima atau tidak boleh di-terima. Tetapi di-harapkan kerja² mendirikan-nya itu akan di-mulakan entah² dalam tahun hadapan ini.

Immigrants into the Federation of Malaya

21. Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Abdullah bertanya kepada Menteri Hal Ehwal Luar Negeri berapa ramai-nya orang² asing yang telah masuk ka-Persekutuan Tanah Melayu dalam tahun 1961 dan 1962 dan berapa banyak daripada mereka itu yang telah mendapat (a) kebenaran dudok sa-lama²-nya dalam Tanah Melayu dan (b) kebenaran dudok buat sementara.

Perdana Menteri:

Bilangan Permit ² untuk dudok tetap yang telah di-keluarkan			
January-October	...	1961	...
	...	1962	...
Bilangan Permit ² dan Visa untuk dudok sementara yang telah di-keluarkan			
January-October	...	1961	...
	...	1962	...

Islamic Commonwealth

22. Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad bertanya kepada Perdana Menteri apakah chara, bentok dan tujuan satu persatu Commonwealth Islam yang di-chadangkan oleh Perdana Menteri baharu² ini.

Perdana Menteri: Chadangan hendak menubuhkan sa-buah negara Commonwealth Islam telah di-keluarkan oleh saya dalam lawatan saya baharu² ini ka-Pakistan. Bagaimana bentok-nya dan apa tujuan-nya tidak dapat di-tentukan bagian² pada masa ini sa-hingga ada chukup bilangan negeri² Islam dan orang² Islam telah memutuskan-nya.

Tujuan pangkal-nya ia-lah hendak mendapat persefahaman rapat antara negeri² Islam dan umat² Islam sa-elok²-nya di-seluruh dunia. Ada-nya Commonwealth Islam saperti yang di-chadangkan ini akan menyenangkan orang² Islam mengadakan perjumpaan sama sendiri dari satu masa ka-satu masa bagi merundingkan dan barangkali memutuskan masalaah² yang sama² mengenai negeri² dan orang² Islam dalam lapangan ugama.

Kashmir

23. Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad bertanya kepada Perdana Menteri apa sikap Persekutuan Tanah Melayu tentang pertikaian antara Pakistan dengan India dalam masalaah Kashmir? Dan sudah-kah di-ma'alumkan oleh Perdana Menteri akan sikap itu kepada Kerajaan Pakistan dan India pada masa beliau melawat kedua² negeri itu.

Perdana Menteri: Kerajaan Persekutuan mensifatkan pertelingkahan antara Pakistan dengan India berkenaan dengan Kashmir itu sa-bagai pertelingkahan yang sa-baik²-nya boleh di-selesaikan oleh kedua buah negeri itu dengan jalan berunding sa-chara berbaik². Kedua² negeri itu, Pakistan dan India, ia-lah ahli Commonwealth dan

berbaik² dengan Persekutuan Tanah Melayu. Saya tidak ada menyebutkan apa² jua—sa-chara rasmi—berkenaan dengan pertelingkahan ini, baik kepada Kerajaan Pakistan atau kepada Kerajaan India dalam lawatan saya baharu² ini ka-India dan Pakistan.

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

Local and Foreign Loans

24. Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Abdullah bertanya kepada Menteri Kewangan:

- berapa banyak-nya pinjaman yang telah di-ambil oleh Kerajaan Persekutuan dari luar negeri dan dari dalam negeri bagi tahun 1960, 1961 dan 1962;
- berapa banyak-nya bunga yang di-bayar bagi tiap² tahun yang tersebut di-atas; dan
- negeri² mana yang memberi hutang itu dan berapa banyak-nya bunga yang di-bayar kapada-nya.

Menteri Kewangan (Enche' Tan Siew Sin): (a) Butir² berkenaan dengan segala hutang² Kerajaan (dari dalam negeri atau luar negeri) hingga akhir tahun 1961, boleh di-dapati kalau tidak dalam Anggaran Tahunan Hasil dan Perbelanjaan Kerajaan Persekutuan, dalam Perjanjian² Pinjaman Wang yang telah di-bentangkan dalam Majlis ini. Dalam tahun 1962 tidak ada pinjaman² baharu telah di-buat.

(b) Jumlah faedah yang di-bayar kapada tiap² satu pinjaman wang, sama ada pinjaman dari dalam negeri atau luar negeri, bagi tiap² tahun ada juga di-tunjokkan dalam Anggaran Tahunan Hasil dan Perbelanjaan Kerajaan Persekutuan. Sa-lain daripada pinjaman wang dari dalam negeri sa-bagaimana yang boleh di-dapati dalam Anggaran Tahunan Hasil dan Perbelanjaan Kerajaan Persekutuan bagi tahun 1962 itu, ada juga lain² pinjaman wang dari dalam negeri yang telah di-ambil dalam tahun 1962 sa-hingga 7hb November, ia-itu saperti yang berikut ini:

Tarikh tempoh bayar baiek	Banyak-nya	Faedah	Bayaran faedah Tahunan
1967 ...	\$12,000,000	5 %	\$ 600,000
1978/80 ...	58,000,000	5½ %	3,190,000
1964 ...	13,525,600	4½ %	
1967 ...	3,432,700	5 %	Maseh
1978/80 ...	70,753,600	5½ %	Terbuka

(c) Sa-bagaimana yang di-terangkan dalam bahagian (a) di-atas, sa-panjang tahun 1962 ini, Kerajaan tidak ada mengambil apa² pinjaman wang dari negeri luar. Kenyataan penoh berkenaan dengan pinjaman² wang dari luar negeri dalam tahun² yang dahulu daripada tahun 1962 boleh di-dapati dalam Anggaran Hasil dan Perbelanjaan Kerajaan Persekutuan bagi tahun 1962.

MINISTRY OF HEALTH

Recruitment of Doctors from Overseas

25. Tuan Syed Esa bin Alwee bertanya kapada Menteri Kesihatan ada-kah Kerajaan berchadang hendak mengambil doktor² dari negeri Jepun, Pilipina (Philippines) dan Republik Arab Bersatu dengan sebab sangat kekurangan doktor dalam negeri ini.

Menteri Kesihatan (Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Haji Talib): Kementerian saya sentiasa mengkaji soal hendak mengambil doktor² dari luar negeri bagi mengatasi kekurangan doktor dalam perkhidmatan Kerajaan. Sa-bagai suatu langkah yang akan di-jalankan dengan serta-merta, 60 orang doktor akan di-ambil dari Pilipina sa-chara "dengan perjanjian" (on contract).

Klang General Hospital

26. Enche' V. David asks the Minister of Health to state the number of out-patients monthly from 1st July, 1962 to 31st October, 1962 at the Klang General Hospital.

Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Haji Talib: The hospital at Klang is a District Hospital, not a General Hospital. The number of out-patients for the months of July to October, 1962, was as under:

July, 1962	...	...	11,171
August, 1962	...	...	10,858
September 1962	...	...	11,034
October, 1962	...	...	11,154

27. Enche' V. David asks the Minister of Health to state the number of doctors attending to out-patients from 1st July, 1962, to date at the Klang General Hospital.

Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Haji Talib: It is presumed that the question refers to the "general" out-patients department. Except on Sundays and public holidays, at least, one full-time and one part-time medical officers attend to patients daily in the general out-patients department of the District Hospital, Klang, from 1st July, 1962 to-date. On Sundays and public holidays there is a full-time medical officer on duty who attends to all medical and surgical out-patients and admissions. A surgeon is available at all times to attend to surgical emergencies.

28. Enche' V. David asks the Minister of Health the number of beds as at 1st January, 1960, and the number of beds as at 31st October, 1962, in the Klang General Hospital.

Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Haji Talib: The number of beds as at 1st January, 1960, and 31st October, 1962, in the District Hospital, Klang, were 272 and 282 respectively.

MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR

3-Digit-Betting Agencies and Total Collections

29. Enche' Chin See Yin asks the Minister of the Interior to state the names of all agents appointed by the Turf Clubs for the 3-digit-betting and against each name to state:

- the place in which the 3-digit-betting is being carried on;
- the average collections per month.

The Minister of the Interior (Dato' Dr Ismail bin Dato' Haji Abdul Rahman): Details of places where 3 digits branches have been opened:

Place	Average Collection per month
Ipoh	\$400,144.82
Kampar	100,007.95
Taiping	93,686.63
Teluk Anson	73,375.32
Kuala Kangsar	33,228.61
Sitiawan	17,499.43
Tapah	27,738.73
Grik	11,635.33
Bagan Serai	17,291.70
Tanjong Malim	8,523.04
Sungei Siput	7,711.80
Alor Star	78,697.13
Kangar	26,887.69

Place	Average Collection per month
Sabak Bernam	\$ 17,414.00
Kuala Kurau	7,579.35
Kuala Lumpur	140,759.42
Kuala Lumpur—Batu Road	99,541.16
Klang	58,601.71
Kajang	17,013.81
Rawang	31,514.29
Banting	39,465.71
Kuala Kubu Bharu	21,375.30
Batang Berjuntai	24,051.77
Tanjong Karang	16,712.94
Jinjang	15,741.78
Salak South	24,306.00
Petaling Jaya	27,824.40
Serdang Bharu	6,628.87
Rasa	14,311.75
Seremban	182,994.79
Kuala Pilah	43,036.77
Malacca	42,719.08
Sungei Pelek	16,522.00
Segamat	9,339.00
Johore Bahru	29,194.73
Muar	7,878.50
Batu Pahat	6,490.00
Penang	90,222.27
Ayer Itam	16,397.72
Butterworth	32,041.62
Bukit Mertajam	40,491.61
Kepala Batas	6,498.70
Sungei Patani	48,492.17
Kulim	18,930.34
Padang Serai	9,543.47
Baling	8,260.47
Guar Chempadak	2,072.00
Kodiang	1,544.00

There are no agents appointed by the Turf Clubs, operations being carried on by branches of the Turf Clubs, which employ their own hands.

30. Enche' Chin See Yin asks the Minister of the Interior to state the total collections on the 3-digit-betting made by each Turf Club in the Federation of Malaya up to the end of October, 1962, and against the name of each club to state the following:

- taxes paid into the Federal Treasury;
- prizes paid for winning tickets;
- commissions paid to appointed agents.

Dato' Dr Ismail: Figures in respect of period 1st April, 1961 to 31st October, 1962:

Name of Clubs	Total Collections	Taxes Paid	Prizes Paid
Penang ..	\$ 4,683,849.00	\$ 468,384.90	\$ 2,841,192.50
Perak ..	16,800,082.00	1,680,008.20	10,690,932.50
Selangor ..	11,641,985.50	1,164,198.55	7,361,580.00

There being no agents, no commissions are paid.

Acquisition of Federal Citizenship by Aliens

31. Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Abdullah bertanya kepada Menteri Dalam Negeri berapa bilangan orang² asing yang telah menjadi Warga Negara Persekutuan dalam tahun 1960, 1961 dan 1962.

Dato' Dr Ismail:

1960	...	79,791	orang	
1961	...	57,187	"	
1962	...	112,177	"	(January sampai October).

Private Firearms in Police Custody

32. Tuan Syed Esa bin Alwee bertanya kepada Menteri Keselamatan Dalam Negeri ada-kah senjata² api kepunyaan sendiri yang telah di-ambil oleh pihak polis itu akan di-kembalikan kepada tuan punya masing² supaya membolehkan mereka menjaga tanaman² daripada serangan binatang² buas.

Menteri Keselamatan Dalam Negeri (Dato' Dr Ismail bin Dato' Haji Abdul Rahman): Kebanyakan daripada senjata² api yang telah di-ambil oleh pihak polis daripada tuan² empunya-nya ada-lah dengan sebab² menjaga keselamatan pada masa Dharurat dahulu, atau dengan sebab tuan² empunya-nya sudah tidak layak memiliki-nya. Apabila di-ishtiharkan tamat Dharurat pada 31hb July, 1960 dahulu, semua tuan² punya senjata² api ini telah di-benarkan meminta balek senjata² api-nya dengan mengambil lesen² baharu, dan orang² yang layak dan mempunyai sebab² yang menasabah untuk memileki senjata api telah di-luluskan permintaan-nya. Dalam menimbang ada-kah patut di-beri balek senjata api ini di-timbangkan juga untuk menjaga tanam-tanaman.

Kerajaan sedang menimbang juga hendak mengeluarkan senapang² yang sedang dalam simpanan polis kepada balai² polis yang berhampiran dengan tempat² Ranchangan Tanah Baharu atau kepada Pengurus² Ranchangan Tanah Baharu dengan tujuan hendak mengadakan simpanan senapang saku² yang boleh di-gunakan untuk menjaga tanam-tanaman.

Pada masa ini ada 16,727 puchok senjata² api yang berlesen untuk men-

jaga tanam-tanaman, dan 33,959 puchok untuk menjaga tanam-tanaman, berburu dan sa-bagai-nya. Kebanyakan daripada senjata² api ini ada-lah dalam pegangan penduduk² di-kawasan luar bandar.

MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Rural Development Projects

33. Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Abdullah bertanya kepada Menteri Pembangunan Luar Bandar:

- (a) berapa ranchangan luar bandar yang telah di-jalankan dan siap bagi tahun 1960, 1961 dan 1962;
- (b) berapa perbelanjaan-nya; dan
- (c) berapa ranchangan yang sedang di-buat bagi tiap² Negeri di-Persekutuan Tanah Melayu.

Timbalan Perdana Menteri (Tun Haji Abdul Razak): (a) Hendak menerangkan semua hal satu-persatu berkenaan dengan tiap² satu Ranchangan Pembangunan Luar Bandar yang di-lancar dan di-siapkan dalam tahun 1960, 1961, 1962 ta' dapat tiada akan memakan masa dan berkehendakan di-siasat dalam² kerana ranchangan² demikian itu banyak sangat dan bermacam² jenis-nya dan terpaksa bertanya fikiran hampir² semua sa-kali Kementerian dan Jabatan², baik Jabatan Negeri atau Jabatan Persekutuan di-seluruh Persekutuan.

Dan juga, bidang Ranchangan Pembangunan Luar Bandar ini luas sangat hingga termasuk ranchangan² dalam Senarai Kuasa Kerajaan Persekutuan, Senarai Kuasa Kerajaan Negeri dan Senarai Kuasa Bersama dalam Jadual Kesembilan dalam Perlembagaan Persekutuan dan hal² yang betul-nya seperti berapa bilangan-nya, apa jenis-nya dan sa-bagai-nya hanya boleh di-dapati sa-telah bertanya fikiran atas serba-serbi perkara dengan tiap² Kerajaan Negeri.

(b) Banyak-nya perbelanjaan yang telah di-belanjakan ada di-sebutkan dengan terang dalam Anggaran Perbelanjaan Pembangunan Kerajaan Persekutuan dan Kerajaan Negeri bagi tahun² yang di-sebutkan itu.

(c) Pada masa sudah akhir tahun seperti sekarang, sedikit sahaja dimulakan rancangan² baharu; kebanyakan rancangan² baharu adalah di-jalan pada awal tahun selepas diluluskan Anggaran² Perbelanjaan Pembangunan.

**Social Welfare Services Lotteries Board
Grant to Political Parties**

34. Enche' V. David asks the Minister of Rural Development to state whether it is a fact that the Social and Welfare Services Lotteries Board grants money only to social organisations whose officials belong to a particular party, and if so, which political party.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Tiada.

MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT

**Recruitment of Trainees under the Special
Technical Apprenticeship**

35. Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Abdullah bertanya kepada Menteri Pengangkutan berapa bilangan orang² baharu yang diambil oleh Jabatan Keretapi dalam tahun 1961 dan 1962 untuk berlateh dalam bahagian Pelateh Teknik Khas (Special Technical Apprenticeship) dan siapa nama² mereka itu.

Menteri Pengangkutan (Dato' Haji Sardon bin Haji Jubir): Nama² Pelateh² Teknik yang di-ambil oleh Pentadbiran Keretapi Tanah Melayu dalam tahun 1961 dan 1962 ada-lah seperti berikut:

**PELATEH² TEKNIK YANG DI-AMBIL
DALAM TAHUN 1961**

1. Mohd. Kamar bin Mohamed
2. A. Ramachandran
3. How Say Koon
4. Lee Kong
5. Chong Chee Eng
6. Majid bin Adam
7. Yeong Hoong On
8. Hamzah bin Ismail
9. Tan Kim Leong
10. Law Kong Huat
11. Gan Eng Kim
12. Ng Kee Meng
13. Khor Soon Seng
14. Meor Izazi bin Meor Yahaya.

**PELATEH² TEKNIK YANG DI-AMBIL
DALAM TAHUN 1962**

1. S. Thilagalingam
2. Lim Chan Guan
3. Chong Swee Kong
4. Looi Eng Lam
5. Ng Aik Peng
6. Jaafar bin Ismail
7. Abbas bin Osman
8. Chan Kok Wah
9. Zainal Abidin bin Md. Jani
10. Ng Nen Leong
11. N. Thirunavukarasu
12. Tan Aik Sun
13. Goh Tiam Hey
14. Sulaiman bin Ishak
15. Tan Seng Cheong
16. Ooi Tee Ming.

**Transport Companies owned by Malays and
Non-Malays**

36. Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Abdullah bertanya kepada Menteri Pengangkutan berapa bilangan sharikat² pengangkutan bus, lorry dan taxi yang dipunyai oleh bangsa Melayu dan bukan Melayu dalam tahun 1960, 1961 dan 1962.

Dato' Haji Sardon bin Haji Jubir: Bilangan Sharikat² Kenderaan (bas², lori² dan teksi²) yang di-punyai oleh orang² Melayu dan orang² yang bukan Melayu dalam tahun 1960, 1961 dan 1962 ada-lah seperti berikut:

100% Orang ² Melayu				
		1960	1961	1962
Bas ²	...	18	25	28
Lori ² *	...	1	3	5
Teksi ²	...	3	5	7

Orang ² Bukan Melayu				
		1960	1961	1962
Bas ²	...	73	66	66
Lori ² *	...	145	145	145
Teksi ²	...	73	73	73

* Menunjukkan Sharikat² yang di-jalankan bagi sewa dan upah sahaja.

Permits for Hire-cars and Taxis

37. Tuan Haji Hassan bin Haji Ahmad bertanya kepada Menteri Pengangkutan berapa banyak-nya mereka² yang memileki permit teksi lebih daripada satu buah baik yang berupa Hire Car atau Taxi Cabs, dan apa-kah dasar Kerajaan dalam meluluskan pemberian permit itu lebih dari satu kepada satu orang dan tidak-kah Kerajaan berfikir

bahawa mustahak di-kaji sa-mula supaya dapat permit itu di-ratakan kapada mereka² yang benar² berkaitan dengan pekerjaan tersebut.

Dato' Haji Sardon bin Haji Jubir:

(a) Bilangan orang² yang ada lesen lebih daripada sa-buah hire car atau taxi ia-lah saperti berikut:

Melayu	119
Lain ² bangsa	229

(b) Tiap² permohonan hendakkan sa-buah lesen taxi atau hire car membenohkan lesen kosong di-timbangkan oleh Lembaga Pelesen Tempatan mengikut patut tidak-nya di-luluskan permohonan² itu. Memileh satu² permohonan membenohkan lesen kosong itu, Lembaga Pelesen mesti-lah memuas hati sendiri bahawa pemohon itu ada syarat² yang di-kehendaki saperti tempat tinggal, ada lesen pemandu kereta atau lesen vocational, khidmatan²-nya yang lepas sa-bagai anggota Pasokan Bersenjata atau sa-bagai-nya, wang untok membeli sa-buah kereta dan juga pemohon itu mesti-lah sa-orang yang di-dapati layak sa-kali daripada pemohon² yang lain.

Jika sa-saorang pemohon itu memang sudah ada lesen taxi atau hire car dan telah menunjukkan kelakuan yang memuaskan hati sa-bagai sa-orang tuan taxi atau hire car dan sa-kira-nya dialah sahaja yang meminta, maka tidak ada jalan lain lagi bagi Lembaga Pelesen melainkan meluluskan permintaan-nya itu. Undang² tidak menyekat sa-saorang itu daripada mempunyai dua atau lebih daripada dua lesen sama ada lesen² itu bagi satu jenis kenderaan atau bagi lain² jenis kenderaan.

MINISTRY OF WORKS, POSTS AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS

Telephone Booths

38. Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Abdullah bertanya kapada Menteri Kerja Raya, Pos dan Talikom berapa bilangan talipon booth yang telah di-buat di-dalam kawasan bandar dan kawasan luar bandar bagi tiap² Negeri di-Persekutuan Tanah Melayu bagi tahun 1960, 1961 dan 1962 dan berapa perbelanjaan-nya.

Menteri Kerja Raya, Pos dan Talikom (Dato' V. T. Sambanthan): Bilangan Tempat² Talipon tambahan yang di-dirikan di-kawasan Bandar dan kawasan Luar Bandar dalam tiap² negeri ada-lah saperti di-bawah ini:

Negeri ²	1960		1961		1962 hingga 30hb Sept. '62	
	Bandar	Luar Bandar	Bandar	Luar Bandar	Bandar	Luar Bandar
Perlis	—	3	—	3	—	3
Kedah	3	14	2	16	5	32
Penang	12	14	8	5	18	1
Perak	2	45	6	34	11	18
Selangor	6	13	3	23	15	13
Negeri Sembilan	0	19	3	13	1	15
Malacca	0	10	5	8	8	9
Johor	7	28	9	24	6	23
Pahang	1	5	5	28	1	11
Kelantan	0	0	1	0	0	0
Trengganu	0	0	1	9	7	13
Jumlah	31	151	43	163	72	138

Belanja hetong panjang bagi mengadakan tiap² satu daripada-nya ada-lah lebih kurang \$3,000 dan jumlah perbelanjaan semua sa-kali lebih kurang \$1.75 juta.

Kebanyakan daripada Tempat² Talipon di-kawasan Luar Bandar telah di-adakan daripada belanja dalam Bahagian Kepala 53, Tempat² Talipon di-kawasan Luar Bandar, dan jumlah perbelanjaan-nya mengikut tahun² adalah saperti di-bawah ini:

1960 ... \$210,463

1961 ... 288,575

1962 ... 325,810 (hingga 30hb September, 1962)

Tempat² Talipon di-kawasan Bandar dan bagi Tempat² Talipon di-kawasan Luar Bandar telah di-adakan belanjanya dalam Bahagian Kepala 67, Extension of Subscriber Network.

Bridges over Muar and Batu Pahat Rivers

39. Tuan Syed Esa bin Alwee bertanya kapada Menteri Kerja Raya, Pos dan Talikom bila-kah pekerjaan membuat jambatan menyeberangi Sungai Batu Pahat dan Muar itu akan di-mulakan. Berapa chadangan belanja pada tiap² sa-buah jambatan itu dan bila anggaran kedua² jambatan itu akan siap boleh di-gunakan oleh orang ramai.

Dato' V. T. Sambanthan: Chadangan hendak membuat Jambatan Muar dan Jambatan Batu Pahat itu telah dimasukkan dalam Ranchangan Lima Tahun dan sekarang sedang di-buat pelan-nya. Kerja membuat jambatan² itu boleh di-mulakan sa-baik² ada wang belanja-nya. Kedua² jambatan itu agak² dua tahun lama-nya hendak menyudahkan termasuk kerja membuat jalan di-seberang menyeberang sungai.

Jambatan Muar itu di-anggarkan \$4,000,000 belanja-nya termasuk belanja membuat jalan raya di-seberang menyeberang sungai. Jambatan Batu Pahat di-anggarkan \$3,200,000 termasuk belanja membuat jalan raya di-seberang menyeberang sungai.

Ada-kah hendak di-mulakan dalam tahun 1963 akan di-putuskan tidak lama lagi.

PRIME MINISTER'S DEPARTMENT

Recognition of Foreign Degrees in Language and Literature

40. Tuan Haji Hasan Adli bin Haji Arshad bertanya kepada Perdana Menteri apa nama Universiti² luar negeri, termasuk Indonesia, yang di-akuī oleh Kerajaan Persekutuan Tanah Melayu ijazah²-nya dalam jurusan sastera dan bahasa pada masa ini.

Perdana Menteri: Tidak dapat disebutkan semua sa-kali universiti² yang di-akuī oleh Kerajaan Persekutuan degree²-nya dalam jurusan Bahasa dan Sastra. Degree² daripada universiti² yang lain sama ada dalam jurusan Bahasa dan Sastra atau dalam perkara² yang lain ada-lah di-timbang mengikut patut tidak-nya di-akuī dan pada menimbangkan darjah-nya kita bandingkan dengan darjah degree² di-universiti kita sendiri. Kebanyakan degree² daripada universiti² di-United Kingdom dan Australia telah di-akuī tetapi degree² di-universiti Indonesia tidak di-akuī.

Building Loans to Government Employees

41. Tuan Syed Esa bin Alwee bertanya kepada Perdana Menteri ada-kah Kerajaan berchadang hendak memberi

pertolongan kepada kaki tangan Kerajaan membuatkan rumah dengan bayaran beransor pada tiap² bulan.

Perdana Menteri: Memang sudah ada satu syarat dalam Peratoran² 'Am Kewangan (Financial General Orders) yang membolehkan pegawai² Kerajaan meminjam wang kerana hendak mendirikan rumah.

Parliament House, National Mosque and Museum

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

- (a) bila bangunan Parlimen baharu itu akan siap dan berapa belanja-nya,
- (b) bila bangunan Masjid Negara itu akan siap dan berapa belanja-nya,
- (c) bila bangunan Muzium Negara itu akan siap dan berapa belanja-nya.

Perdana Menteri: Tarikh siap dan harga-nya ada-lah saperti di-bawah ini:

- (a) Bulan July, 1963; \$16,520,000.
- (b) Tarikh siap-nya bergantung kepada bila kontrek di-terima bagi kerja² yang besar-nya. Kerja ini di-jangka akan siap 25 bulan dari tarikh di-terima kontrek. Tender² sedang di-timbangkan sekarang dan harga-nya akan mengikut tender yang sa-habis rendah sa-kali tetapi harga-nya tidak-lah boleh di-beritahu pada masa ini.
- (c) Bulan February, 1963; \$1,650,000.

India and China Border Conflict

43. Tuan Haji Hasan Adli bin Haji Arshad bertanya kepada Perdana Menteri:

- (a) Sudah-kah Kerajaan menerima permintaan daripada Kerajaan India untuk membantu-nya dengan angkatan bersenjata bagi menentang Kominis China dalam pertikaian sempadan India-China itu.
- (b) Jika sudah, ada-kah Kerajaan sudah menimbangkan untuk memenohi permintaan itu, dan

berapa ramai-kah bilangan tentera² Persekutuan yang akan di-hantar kerana bantuan itu.

- (c) Ada-kah Kerajaan akan menim-bangkan, ia-itu akan di-hantar tentera² Persekutuan Tanah Mela-yu yang terdiri daripada kaum China sahaja untuk membantu India menentang Komunis China itu.

Perdana Menteri:

- (a) Tidak ada.
(b) } Soalan² ini tidak-lah ber-
(c) } bangkit.

Pakistan Flood Relief Fund

44. Enche' V. David asks the Prime Minister whether he had sought the approval of the Parliament before making the donation of \$28,000 to the Pakistan flood relief fund.

Prime Minister: The amount donated by the Prime Minister to the East Pakistan Relief Fund was \$30,000 and not \$28,000. This donation was paid out of provision under Head 66 Sub-head 1.