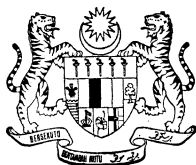


Volume III
No. 6



Monday
22nd August, 1966

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

DEWAN RA'AYAT
(HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES)

OFFICIAL REPORT
THIRD SESSION OF THE SECOND PARLIAMENT
OF MALAYSIA

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MALAYSIA

DEWAN RA'AYAT
(HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES)

Official Report

Third Session of the Second Dewan Ra'ayat

Monday, 22nd August, 1966

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

PRESENT:

- The Honourable Mr Speaker, DATO' CHIK MOHAMED YUSUF BIN SHEIKH ABDUL RAHMAN, S.P.M.P., J.P., Dato' Bendahara, Perak.
- „ the Prime Minister, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Minister of Culture, Youth and Sports, Y.T.M. TUNKU ABDUL RAHMAN PUTRA AL-HAJ, K.O.M. (Kuala Kedah).
- „ the Deputy Prime Minister, Minister of Defence and Minister of National and Rural Development, TUN HAJI ABDUL RAZAK BIN DATO' HUSSAIN, S.M.N. (Pekan).
- „ the Minister of Home Affairs and Minister of Justice, TUN DR ISMAIL BIN DATO' HAJI ABDUL RAHMAN, S.S.M., P.M.N. (Johor Timor).
- „ the Minister of Finance, TUAN TAN SIEW SIN, J.P. (Melaka Tengah).
- „ the Minister of Works, Posts and Telecommunications, TAN SRI V. T. SAMBANTHAN, P.M.N. (Sungei Siput).
- „ the Minister of Transport, TAN SRI HAJI SARDON BIN HAJI JUBIR, P.M.N. (Pontian Utara).
- „ the Minister of Health, TUAN BAHAMAN BIN SAMSUDIN (Kuala Pilah).
- „ the Minister for Welfare Services, TUAN HAJI ABDUL HAMID KHAN BIN HAJI SAKHAWAT ALI KHAN, J.M.N., J.P. (Batang Padang).
- „ the Minister for Local Government and Housing, TUAN KHAW KAI-BOH, P.J.K. (Ulu Selangor).
- „ the Minister of Labour, TUAN V. MANICKAVASAGAM, J.M.N., P.J.K. (Klang).
- „ the Minister of Information and Broadcasting, TUAN SENU BIN ABDUL RAHMAN (Kubang Pasu Barat).
- „ the Minister of Agriculture and Co-operatives, TUAN HAJI MOHAMED GHAZALI BIN HAJI JAWI (Ulu Perak).
- „ the Minister of Lands and Mines, TUAN ABDUL-RAHMAN BIN YA'KUB (Sarawak).
- „ the Minister for Sabah Affairs, TUN DATU MUSTAPHA BIN DATU HARUN, S.M.N., P.D.K. (Sabah).

- The Honourable the Assistant Minister without Portfolio,
TUAN HAJI ABDUL KHALID BIN AWANG OSMAN
(Kota Star Utara).
- .. the Assistant Minister of National and Rural Development,
TUAN SULAIMAN BIN BULON (Bagan Datoh).
- .. the Assistant Minister of Culture, Youth and Sports,
DATO' ENGGU MUHSEIN BIN ABDUL KADIR, P.M.N., S.M.T., P.J.K.
(Trengganu Tengah).
- .. the Assistant Minister of Education, TUAN LEE SIOK YEW,
A.M.N., P.J.K. (Sepang).
- .. the Assistant Minister of Finance, DR NG KAM POH, J.P.
(Teluk Anson).
- .. the Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Health,
TUAN IBRAHIM BIN ABDUL RAHMAN (Seberang Tengah).
- .. the Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Labour,
TUAN LEE SAN CHOON, K.M.N. (Segamat Selatan).
- .. the Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Finance,
TUAN ALI BIN HAJI AHMAD (Pontian Selatan).
- .. the Parliamentary Secretary to the Deputy Prime Minister,
TUAN CHEN WING SUM (Damansara).
- .. TUAN ABDUL GHANI BIN ISHAK, A.M.N. (Melaka Utara).
- .. TUAN ABDUL KARIM BIN ABU, A.M.N. (Melaka Selatan).
- .. WAN ABDUL KADIR BIN ISMAIL, P.P.T.
(Kuala Trengganu Utara).
- .. WAN ABDUL RAHMAN BIN DATU TUANKU BUJANG (Sarawak).
- .. TUAN ABDUL RAHMAN BIN HAJI TALIB, P.J.K. (Kuantan).
- .. TUAN HAJI ABDUL RASHID BIN HAJI JAIS (Sabah).
- .. TUAN ABDUL RAZAK BIN HAJI HUSSIN (Lipis).
- .. TUAN ABDUL SAMAD BIN GUL AHMAD MIANJI
(Pasir Mas Hulu).
- .. DATO' ABDULLAH BIN ABDULRAHMAN, Dato' Bijaya di-Raja
(Kuala Trengganu Selatan).
- .. TUAN HAJI ABDULLAH BIN HAJI MOHD. SALLEH,
A.M.N., S.M.J., P.I.S. (Segamat Utara).
- .. TUAN HAJI ABU BAKAR BIN HAMZAH, J.P. (Bachok).
- .. TUAN HAJI AHMAD BIN ABDULLAH (Kelantan Hilir).
- .. TUAN AHMAD BIN ARSHAD, A.M.N. (Muar Utara).
- .. TUAN HAJI AHMAD BIN SAAID, J.P. (Seberang Utara).
- .. PUAN AJIBAH BINTI ABOL (Sarawak).
- .. O.K.K. DATU ALIUDDIN BIN DATU HARUN, P.D.K. (Sabah).
- .. DR AWANG BIN HASSAN, S.M.J. (Muar Selatan).
- .. TUAN AZIZ BIN ISHAK (Muar Dalam).
- .. TUAN JONATHAN BANGAU ANAK RENANG, A.B.S. (Sarawak).
- .. PENGARAH BANYANG ANAK JANTING, P.B.S. (Sarawak).
- .. TUAN CHAN CHONG WEN, A.M.N. (Kluang Selatan).
- .. TUAN CHAN SEONG YOON (Setapak).
- .. TUAN CHAN SIANG SUN (Bentong).
- .. TUAN CHEW BIOW CHUON, J.P. (Bruas).

- The Honourable TUAN CHIA CHIN SHIN, A.B.S. (Sarawak).
- „ TUAN CHIN FOON (Ulu Kinta).
- „ TUAN C. V. DEVAN NAIR (Bungsar).
- „ TUAN D. A. DAGO ANAK RANDAN *alias* DAGOK ANAK RANDEN (Sarawak).
- „ TUAN SYED ESA BIN ALWEE, J.M.N., S.M.J., P.I.S. (Batu Pahat Dalam).
- „ DATIN HAJAH FATIMAH BINTI HAJI ABDUL MAJID (Johor Bahru Timor).
- „ TAN SRI FATIMAH BINTI HAJI HASHIM, P.M.N. (Jitra-Padang Terap).
- „ TUAN S. FAZUL RAHMAN, A.D.K. (Sabah).
- „ DATU GANIE GILONG, P.D.K., J.P. (Sabah).
- „ TUAN GANING BIN JANGKAT (Sabah).
- „ TUAN GEH CHONG KEAT, K.M.N. (Penang Utara).
- „ TUAN HAJI HAMZAH BIN ALANG, A.M.N., P.J.K. (Kapar).
- „ TUAN HANAFI BIN MOHD. YUNUS, A.M.N., J.P. (Kulim Utara).
- „ TUAN HANAFIAH BIN HUSSAIN, A.M.N. (Jerai).
- „ TUAN HARUN BIN ABDULLAH, A.M.N., J.P. (Baling).
- „ WAN HASSAN BIN WAN DAUD (Tumpat).
- „ TUAN STANLEY HO NGUN KHIU, A.D.K. (Sabah).
- „ TUAN HUSSEIN BIN TO' MUDA HASSAN, A.M.N. (Raub).
- „ DATO' HAJI HUSSEIN BIN MOHD. NOORDIN, D.P.M.P., A.M.N., P.J.K. (Parit).
- „ TUAN HUSSEIN BIN SULAIMAN (Ulu Kelantan).
- „ TUAN HAJI HUSSAIN RAHIMI BIN HAJI SAMAN (Kota Bharu Hulu).
- „ TUAN IKHWAN ZAINI (Sarawak).
- „ TUAN ISMAIL BIN IDRIS (Penang Selatan).
- „ TAN SRI SYED JA'AFAR BIN HASAN ALBAR, P.M.N. (Johor Tenggara).
- „ PENGHULU JINGGUT ANAK ATTAN, Q.M.C., A.B.S. (Sarawak).
- „ TUAN KADAM ANAK KIAI (Sarawak).
- „ TUAN KAM WOON WAH, J.P. (Sitiawan).
- „ TUAN THOMAS KANA (Sarawak).
- „ TUAN KHOO PENG LOONG (Sarawak).
- „ TUAN LEE SECK FUN, A.M.N. (Tanjong Malim).
- „ TUAN AMADEUS MATHEW LEONG, A.D.K., J.P. (Sabah).
- „ DATO' LING BENG SIEW, P.N.B.S. (Sarawak).
- „ DR LIM CHONG EU (Tanjong).
- „ TUAN LIM PEE HUNG, P.J.K. (Alor Star).
- „ DR MAHATHIR BIN MOHAMAD (Kota Star Selatan).
- „ TUAN T. MAHIMA SINGH, J.P. (Port Dickson).
- „ TUAN C. JOHN ONDU MAJAKIL (Sabah).
- „ TUAN JOSEPH DAVID MANJAJI (Sabah).

- The Honourable DATO' DR HAJI MEGAT KHAS, D.P.M.P., J.P., P.J.K.
(Kuala Kangsar).
- „ TUAN MOHD. ARIF SALLEH, A.D.K. (Sabah).
- „ ORANG TUA MOHAMMAD DARA BIN LANGPAD (Sabah).
- „ TUAN MOHD. DAUD BIN ABDUL SAMAD (Besut).
- „ TUAN MOHAMED IDRIS BIN MATSIL, J.M.N., P.J.K., J.P.
(Jelebu-Jempol).
- „ TUAN MOHD. TAHIR BIN ABDUL MAJID, S.M.S., P.J.K.
(Kuala Langat).
- „ TUAN MOHAMED YUSOF BIN MAHMUD, A.M.N. (Temerloh).
- „ TUAN MOHD. ZAHIR BIN HAJI ISMAIL, J.M.N. (Sungei Patani).
- „ WAN MOKHTAR BIN AHMAD (Kemaman).
- „ TUAN HAJI MOKHTAR BIN HAJI ISMAIL (Perlis Selatan).
- „ TUAN MUHAMMAD FAKHRUDDIN BIN HAJI ABDULLAH
(Pasir Mas Hilir).
- „ TUAN HAJI MUHAMMAD SU'AUT BIN HAJI MUHD. TAHIR, A.B.S.
(Sarawak).
- „ DATO' HAJI MUSTAPHA BIN HAJI ABDUL JABAR,
D.P.M.S., A.M.N., J.P. (Sabak Bernam).
- „ TUAN MUSTAPHA BIN AHMAD (Tanah Merah).
- „ TAN SRI NIK AHMAD KAMIL, D.K., S.P.M.K., S.J.M.K., P.M.N.,
P.Y.G.P., Dato' Sri Setia Raja (Kota Bharu Hilir).
- „ TUAN NG FAH YAM (Batu Gajah).
- „ TUAN ONG KEE HUI (Sarawak).
- „ TUAN OTHMAN BIN ABDULLAH, A.M.N. (Perlis Utara).
- „ TUAN QUEK KAI DONG, J.P. (Seremban Timor).
- „ TUAN HAJI RAHMAT BIN HAJI DAUD, A.M.N.
(Johor Bahru Barat).
- „ TUAN RAMLI BIN OMAR (Krian Darat).
- „ TUAN HAJI REDZA BIN HAJI MOHD. SAID, P.J.K., J.P.
(Rembau-Tampin).
- „ RAJA ROME BIN RAJA MA'AMOR, P.J.K., J.P. (Kuala Selangor).
- „ TUAN SANDOM ANAK NYUAK (Sarawak).
- „ TUAN SEAH TENG NGIAB, P.I.S. (Muar Pantai).
- „ TUAN SNAWI BIN ISMAIL, P.J.K. (Seberang Selatan).
- „ TUAN SNG CHIN JOO (Sarawak).
- „ TUAN SOH AH TECK (Batu Pahat).
- „ TUAN SULEIMAN BIN ALI (Dungun).
- „ TUAN SULAIMAN BIN HAJI TAIB (Krian Laut).
- „ PENGIRAN TAHIR PETRA (Sabah).
- „ TUAN TAJUDIN BIN ALI, P.J.K. (Larut Utara).
- „ TUAN TAI KUAN YANG (Kulim-Bandar Bharu).
- „ TUAN TAMA WENG TINGGANG WAN (Sarawak).
- „ DR TAN CHEE KHOON (Batu).
- „ TUAN TAN CHENG BEE, J.P. (Bagan).
- „ TUAN TAN KEE GAK (Bandar Melaka).

- The Honourable TUAN TAN TOH HONG (Bukit Bintang).
 .. TUAN TAN TSAK YU (Sarawak).
 .. **TUAN TIAH ENG BEE** (Kluang Utara).
 .. TUAN TOH THEAM HOCK (Kampar).
 .. TUAN STEPHEN YONG KUET TZE (Sarawak).
 .. TUAN HAJI ZAKARIA BIN HAJI MOHD. TAIB, P.J.K. (Langat).

ABSENT:

- The Honourable the Minister of Education, TUAN MOHAMED KHIR JOHARI (Kedah Tengah).
 .. the Minister of Commerce and Industry, DR LIM SWEE AUN, J.P. (Larut Selatan).
 .. the Minister for Sarawak Affairs, TAN SRI TEMENGGONG JUGAH ANAK BARIENG, P.M.N., P.D.K. (Sarawak).
 .. Y.A.M. TUNKU ABDULLAH IBNI AL-MARHUM TUANKU ABDUL RAHMAN, P.P.T. (Rawang).
 .. TUAN FRANCIS CHIA NYUK TONG (Sabah).
 .. TUAN EDWIN ANAK TANGKUN (Sarawak).
 .. TUAN EDMUND LANGGU ANAK SAGA (Sarawak).
 .. TUAN LIM KEAN SIEW (Dato Kramat).
 .. TUAN PETER LO SU YIN (Sabah).
 .. DATO' HAJI MOHAMMAD ASRI BIN HAJI MUDA, S.P.M.K. (Pasir Puteh).
 .. TUAN HAJI OTHMAN BIN ABDULLAH (Hilir Perak).
 .. TUAN D. R. SEENIVASAGAM (Ipoh).
 .. DATO' S. P. SEENIVASAGAM, D.P.M.P., P.M.P., J.P. (Menglembu).
 .. TUAN SIM BOON LIANG, A.B.S. (Sarawak).
 .. TUAN SIOW LOONG HIN, P.J.K. (Seremban Barat).
 .. TUAN YEH PAO TZE, A.M.N. (Sabah).

PRAYERS

(Mr Speaker *in the Chair*)

ANNOUNCEMENTS BY
MR SPEAKER

**THE YANG DI-PERTUAN AGONG'S
REPLY TO ADDRESS OF THANKS**

Mr Speaker: Ahli² Yang Berhormat, saya telah menerima perutusan bertarikh 28hb Jun, 1966 daripada Duli Yang Maha Mulia Seri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agong. Saya bacaan perutusan itu:

“Warkatul-ikhlas walmuhibbah ia-itu daripada Beta Ismail Nassarudin Shah ibni Almarhum Sultan Zainal Abidin, Yang di-Pertuan Agong Malaysia. Mudah²an barang

di-wasalkan oleh Raboul ‘alamin ka-Majlis Yang Berhormat Dato’ Chik Mohamed Yusuf bin Sheikh Abdul Rahman, S.P.M.P., J.P., Yang di-Pertua Dewan Ra’ayat Malaysia yang ada beristirahatulkhair pada masa ini di-bandar Kuala Lumpur dengan beberapa selamat dan kesejahteraan-nya.

Waba’dah ehwal Beta sangat suka-chita menerima warkah Dato’ yang bertarikh 22hb Jun, 1966 kerana menyampaikan ketetapan ucapan terima kaseh Majlis Dewan Ra’ayat Malaysia kerana Titah Uchapan Beta pada masa membuka Penggal yang Ketiga Parlimen yang Kedua. Beta meminta kelapangan Dato’ harap-lah jua kira-nya Dato’ menyampaikan terima kaseh Beta

kapada sakalian ahli² Majlis Dewan Ra'ayat Malaysia kerana membuat ketetapan yang tersebut dan jua diatas perasaan yang tulus ikhlas yang telah di-tunjokkan kepada Beta itu akan di-kandongkan di-dalam ingatan Beta sa-lama²-nya. Demikian-lah sahaja Beta mema'alumkan di-sudahai dengan salam ta'dzim jua ada-nya.

Termaktub pada 28hb Jun, 1966."

**MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE
TO THE HOUSE OF
REPRESENTATIVES**

Mr Speaker: Ahli² Yang Berhormat, saya hendak mema'alumkan ia-itu saya telah menerima satu perutusan yang bertarikh 28hb Jun, 1966 daripada Yang di-Pertua Dewan Negara berkenaan dengan perkara-perkara yang tertentu yang telah di-hantar oleh Majlis ini meminta di-persetujukan oleh Dewan Negara. Sekarang saya meminta Setia-usaha Majlis membachakan perutusan itu kepada Majlis ini.

(The Clerk then reads the message):

"Mr Speaker,

The Senate has agreed to the following Bills:

- (1) to establish the Tunku Abdul Rahman Foundation Fund to provide for the management of that Fund and other matters incidental thereto;
- (2) to provide for the custody and preservation of public archives and public records of Malaysia and for matters incidental thereto;
- (3) to amend the Societies Act, 1966;
- (4) to amend the Employees Provident Fund Ordinance, 1951;
- (5) to authorise the borrowing of a sum not exceeding the sum of ninety-four million dollars in order to finance the payment of the share of the Federation in the Buffer Stock to be established under Article X of the International Tin Agreement, 1965, and for purposes incidental thereto;

(6) to amend the Exchange Control Ordinance, 1953;

(7) to amend the External Loans Act, 1963;

(8) to authorise the raising of loans outside the Federation in the form of receiving goods or services and delaying the payment of the price therefor and the value of services together with interest thereon to some future dates and to provide for matters connected therewith;

(9) to enable effect to be given to an international agreement for the establishment and operation of the Asian Development Bank and to enable the Federation to become a member thereof and to make provisions for matters connected therewith;

(10) to amend the Loan (Local) Ordinance, 1959;

(11) to amend the Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka Ordinance, 1959;

(12) to repeal the Midwives Ordinance, 1954, and to enact a law to provide for better provisions regulating the registration of midwives and the conduct of midwifery and other matters connected therewith;

(13) to amend the Local Government Election Act, 1960;

(14) to amend and re-enact the law relating to the control of rent and matters incidental thereto;

(15) to make provisions as to the exploration and exploitation of the continental shelf adjacent to the States of Malaya and for matters connected therewith;

(16) to make provisions relating to the issue of exploration licence and petroleum agreement with regard to exploration, prospecting and mining for petroleum in the States of Malaya and to provide for matters connected therewith;

without amendment.

(Sgd.) DATO' HAJI ABDUL RAHMAN,
President"

ASSENT TO BILLS PASSED

Mr Speaker: Ahli² Yang Berhormat, saya hendak mema'alumkan kepada Majlis ini bahawa Duli Yang Maha Mulia Seri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agong telah memperkenankan Rang Undang² berikut yang telah diluluskan oleh Parlimen baharu² ini.

1. Tunku Abdul Rahman Fund Bill, 1966.
2. National Archives Bill, 1966.
3. Societies (Admendment) Bill, 1966.
4. Employees Provident Fund (Admendment) Bill, 1966.
5. Loan (International Tin Buffer Stock) Bill, 1966.
6. Exchange Control (Amendment) Bill, 1966.
7. External Loans (Admendment) Bill, 1966.
8. Extended Credit Bill, 1966.
9. Asian Development Bank Bill, 1966.
10. Loan (Local) (Amendment) Bill, 1966.
11. Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka (Amendment) Bill, 1966.
12. Midwives Bill, 1966.
13. Local Government Elections (Amendment) Bill, 1966.
14. Control of Rent Bill, 1966.
15. Continental Shelf Bill, 1966.
16. Petroleum Mining Bill, 1966.

PINDAAN TERHADAP RANG UNDANG² YANG BERHORMAT DR LIM CHONG EU

Mr Speaker: Ahli² Yang Berhormat harus ingat, ia-itu Majlis ini dimeshuarat-nya yang lepas telah mengizinkan Yang Berhormat Ahli bagi Tanjong supaya mengemukakan satu Rang Undang² yang bernama Rang Undang² Perlembagaan Pindaan untuk meminda perkara 159 bahagian 3 dalam Perlembagaan Malaysia.

Sekarang saya hendak memberitahu Majlis ini bahawa saya telah menerima laporan Yang Amat Berhormat Perdana Menteri mengenai Rang Undang² ini sa-bagaimana yang di-tetapkan dalam Peratoran Meshuarat 49 bahagian 4, nyata-nya, berbunyi demikian:

“Tuan Yang di-Pertua,
Dewan Ra'ayat Malaysia,
Kuala Lumpur.

Constitution Amendment Bill

Pursuant to Standing Order 49 (4) of the Standing Orders of the Dewan Ra'ayat, I have the honour to make the following report on the above Bill introduced by the Honourable Member for Tanjong. I have considered the Bill, and I can find nothing objectionable in its phrasing in form. As the Bill seeks to amend the Constitution, the provision of Article 159 of the Constitution will have to be complied with.

Saya dengan hormat-nya,

(Sgd.) TUNKU ABDUL RAHMAN PUTRA
AL-HAJ,

Perdana Menteri”

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

ELAUN RUMAH BAGI PEGAWAI KERAJAAN

1. Tan Sri Fatimah binti Haji Hashim bertanya kepada Perdana Menteri:

(a) ada-kah sa-saorang Pegawai Kerajaan yang mendiami rumahnya sendiri boleh mendapat elaun rumah sama banyak dengan wang yang di-bayar kepada sa-saorang Pegawai yang tinggal di-rumah sewa, dan jika tidak, kenapa kadar elaun rumah yang di-bayar kepada mereka berbedza²; dan

(b) ada-kah beliau sedar bahawa perbedzaan dalam kadar elaun rumah yang di-bayar kepada Pegawai² Kerajaan yang tidak menduduki rumah² Kerajaan menguntongkan tuan² rumah bahkan juga tidak menggalakkan

Pegawai² Kerajaan membena dan memiliki rumah sendiri.

The Prime Minister: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, bagaimana soalan Ahli Yang Berhormat, elaun rumah yang diterima oleh Pegawai² Kerajaan adalah terletak kepada dua bahagian. Bahagian nombor satu, ia-lah Pegawai² Kerajaan yang menerima gaji tidak kurang daripada \$795. Mereka ini di-benarkan menyewa rumah Kerajaan dengan sewa yang tertentu, tetapi sa-kira-nya pegawai² ini duduk di-rumah²-nya sendiri, Kerajaan tidak memberi penyewa kepada-nya yang besar bagaimana chadangan soalan ini.

Pegawai² Bahagian II ini dapat elaun rumah, baik pun ia duduk rumah sewa, atau pun rumah-nya sendiri, sama banyak. Jadi, pegawai² dalam Bahagian I hanya di-bayar elaun rumah sahaja. Pertimbangan sedang di-beri sama ada pegawai² yang tinggal di-rumah-nya sendiri ini patut di-bayar sa-banyak mana di-bayar kepada pegawai² yang menyewa rumah sewa mengikut had² yang telah di-tentukan dan juga mengikut penilaian biasa sewa rumah itu.

Jadi, berkenaan dengan soalan (b), Kerajaan sedar di-atas kekurangan ini, tetapi apa boleh buat, Kerajaan ini tidak menchukupi wang ringgit hendak memberi sewa yang penoh, sungguh pun begitu hal² ini ada-lah di-dalam timbangan Kerajaan supaya hendak memberi kesenangan kepada pegawai² Kerajaan.

Dr Mahathir bin Mohamad (Kota Star Selatan): Ada-kah Kerajaan tahu ia-itu ada banyak pegawai² Kerajaan yang membena rumah sendiri, tetapi rumah sendiri ini di-sewa dan mereka mendiami rumah² yang di-bena oleh Kerajaan.

The Prime Minister: Ada. Saya sedar di-atas hal itu, tetapi terpulang-lah kepada dia, kerana kalau dia ada rumah sendiri, dia dapat beri sewa kepada orang lebeh daripada yang ia dapat terima daripada Kerajaan—itu terpulang kepada tuah dia. (*Ketawa*).

PERATORAN 'AM ATAU PERATORAN² KERAJAAN MEMBOLEHKAN PEGAWAI² KERAJAAN MEMINJAM WANG KERAJAAN UNTUK MEMBENA RUMAH²

2. Tan Sri Fatimah binti Haji Hashim bertanya kepada Perdana Menteri:

- (a) ada-kah apa² syarat dalam Peratoran 'Am atau Peratoran² Kerajaan yang lain-nya yang membolehkan Pegawai² Kerajaan meminjam wang Kerajaan bagi maksud membena rumah² mereka sendiri;
- (b) jika ada, berapa sa-tinggi² pinjaman yang boleh di-beri kepada sa-saorang pegawai bagi maksud ini; dan
- (c) ada-kah Kerajaan menganggap bahawa jumlah wang ini cukup untuk membena sa-buah rumah.

The Prime Minister: Menjawab soalan ini, Peratoran 'Am ada-lah di-beri satu Perentahan 'Am oleh Menteri Kewangan kepada Menteri² Besar, atau Ketua² Menteri dalam tiap² Negeri di-minta Menteri² Besar, atau Ketua² Menteri di-beri pinjaman kepada pegawai² dalam jawatan yang berpenchen. Jadi, pinjaman ini untuk membena rumah kediaman-nya sendiri di-atas tapak yang di-punyaï oleh pegawai itu, atau membeli untuk kegunaan pemohon sendiri sa-buah rumah kediaman yang telah di-dirikan di-atas tapak yang lain untuk memin-dahkan kepada tapak hak-nya sendiri, atau pun membaiki, atau meluaskan rumah kediaman yang di-punyaï oleh pemohon itu, atau pun membeli sa-buah rumah untuk kegunaan-nya sendiri, tetapi jumlah pinjaman yang di-beri kepada orang² itu ada-lah terletak kepada dua bahagian juga; satu bahagian \$10,000 dan untuk rumah yang di-katakan permanent, atau yang di-buat dengan batu dan \$5,000 kepada bahagian yang kedua yang gaji-nya tidak sampai tingkat bagaimana bahagian yang pertama.

Dan juga Kerajaan ada-lah memberi jaminan kepada Malaya Borneo Building Society untuk memberi pinjaman ini dan apabila kata-nya Malaya

Borneo Building Society tidak dapat memberi pinjaman kerana tidak cukup syarat pinjaman itu, Kerajaan ada juga memberi pinjaman, dan juga di atas pinjaman yang di-beri itu adalah juga di-beri kepada pegawai rendah dengan pinjaman sa-banyak \$2,500.

Jadi sa-takat ini-lah Kerajaan boleh buat sekarang ini, kerana Kerajaan belum dapat menjalankan satu rancangan hendak memberi sa-luas²-nya opportunity bagi kesenangan pegawai² itu. Hal ini bagaimana saya kata adalah di-dalam timbangan.

Berhubung dengan soal sama ada pinjaman yang di-berikan oleh Kerajaan ada-lah menchukupi untuk membena sa-buah rumah, ini ada-lah bergantung kepada bagaimana besarnya dan apa jenis rumah yang dikehendakki itu. Tetapi hendak menyampaikan maksud² pegawai² Kerajaan yang hendak membena rumah itu tentu-lah Kerajaan tidak mampu hendak memberi pinjaman yang sapa-neh-nya. Itu kerana wang ringgit telah terhad dan pegawai² Kerajaan ini bilangan-nya sangat banyak. Jadi Kerajaan buka peluang beri sa-takat mana kehendak pegawai² itu sudah tentu tidak dapat semua pegawai² hendak menerimakan pinjaman itu dan yang mana tidak terima jangsan kechil hati terhadap polisi Kerajaan. Jadi dengan kerana itu sa-takat mana Kerajaan boleh beri pinjaman sa-takat itu-lah Kerajaan hendak beri pinjam.

REVISION OF GENERAL ORDERS AND FINANCIAL GENERAL ORDERS

3. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair (Bungsar) asks the Prime Minister whether he is aware that some of the G.Os and F.G.Os are outdated and ambiguous; and that their interpretations have often caused unnecessary hardships to Government servants; and in view of this, whether the Government would urgently enter into consultations with civil service unions to revise and bring up to date the G.Os and F.G.Os.

The Prime Minister: I am aware that some of the provisions of our General

Orders and Financial General Orders are a little bit musty and probably should be committed to the National Archives. In fact, this Government has already started to work on the new General Orders, and it has been revised and the Staff Side of the National Whitley Council will be consulted as soon as the revised drafts are ready.

With regard to the Financial General Orders, all the sections have been revised, with the exception of Chapter V and section B of Chapter VI. These revisions are made by instruction from the Minister of Finance and has been in effect from the 1st of July, 1966. Chapter V that has not yet been revised deals with travelling expenses, subsistence and transport allowances, and section B of Chapter VI deals with loans and advances. These will be incorporated in the revised General Orders.

CHORAK PEMERENTAHAN KERAJAAN PUSAT—MALAYSIA

4. Tuan Haji Abu Bakar bin Hamzah (Bachok) bertanya kepada Perdana Menteri nyatakan:

- (a) apa-kah chorak pemerentahan Kerajaan Pusat sekarang ini Kebangsaan atau Sosialis-kah;
- (b) apa-kah sikap Kerajaan terhadap tuntutan UMNO supaya Malaysia sekarang mengubah chorak menjadi sa-buah Negara Kebajikan yang berchorak Sosialis Sederhana;
- (c) sama ada Kerajaan mengakui kenyataan yang di-keluarkan oleh Yang Berhormat Timbalan Perdana Menteri, Tun Haji Abdul Razak bin Dato' Hussein, bahawa Kerajaan sekarang ialah yang berchorak Demokratik Nasionalis; dan
- (d) dapat-kah Kerajaan menerangkan maksud² dan tujuan-nya apabila mengakui diri-nya sabagai Kerajaan Demokratik Nasionalis.

The Prime Minister: Menjawab soalan itu, pattern Central Government ini, soal nationalistik atau

sosialistik, sa-bagaimana di-jawab oleh Timbalan Perdana Menteri di-Meshuarat Agong Tahunan, ia-itu dasar negeri ini ia-lah national demokratik, ma'ana-nya negeri kita hanya demokratik barangkali ra'ayat yang bersuara. Jadi kita ini tidak ada pakai "ism".

Memang banyak negeri² dalam dunia ini pakai sosialis, liberal, conservative, demokratik, republic dan kita tidak ada pakai itu dengan kerana tujuan kita ia-lah apa dasar yang boleh memberi keuntungan kepada ra'ayat jelata-nya itu-lah yang menjadi dasar pemerintahan kita. Jadi banyak² negeri yang kita tahu dalam dunia ini, baik pun kominis, baik pun yang bukan kominis, semua-nya ada dasar yang boleh jadi guna. Jikalau kominis pun, sungguh pun kita ini bukan menyebelahi kominis, ada dasar yang baik kita pakai, kita tidak tolak mentah².

Bagitu-lah di-atas chara negeri² yang bukan kominis pun banyak yang berguna dan itu semua kita pakai. Jadi menurut persidangan UMNO satu daripada usul yang di-bawa hendak menukar chorak negeri ini daripada Moderate Sosialistik kepada Welfare State. Jadi ini satu perkara yang kita telah mengambil keputusan itu. Kita hendak jadikan negeri ini Welfare State ma'ana-nya sangat dalam dan luas. Berma'ana-lah kita kena memberikan segala² faedah kepada ra'ayat kalau beranak sa-orang anak kita kena bayar elaun susu, dan elaun macham². Jadi dengan orang kita kadang² nikah satu orang, dua tiga, empat, berapa anak yang kita kena sara, ini satu hal susah.

Tuan Muhammad Fakhruddin bin Haji Abdullah (Pasis Mas Hilir): Pakai Family Planning.

The Prime Minister: Itu bagus-lah tetapi tidak berjalan dengan kuat. Tetapi apa yang kesusahan kepada Kerajaan ia-lah wang tidak chukup hendak mengubahkan negeri ini daripada apa chorak pemerintah sekarang kepada Sosialis State. Ini kerana orang² yang bayar tax kepada Kerajaan daripada bilangan 11 million

manusia yang dudok dalam Malaysia ini chuma satu per sen sahaja yang membayar income tax. Dengan kebolehan sa-umpama itu tidak dapat-lah kita hendak jadikan negeri ini Welfare State—99 per sen tidak bayar. Kalau kita bandingkan dengan negeri welfare state lain kita tahu 90 per sen bayar tax, dan 10 per sen tidak bayar tax; jadi mereka mampu-lah menjalankan chorak welfare state; negeri yang satu per sen bayar apa-kah rupanya kita hendak beri susu tiap² sa-orang ini yang keluar di-dunia ini kita hendak sara. Ini tidak upaya-lah.

Tetapi satu hari kita harap apabila 20 per sen membayarkan hasil atau pun tax, jadi di-situ dapat-lah kita timbangkan pula. Jadi di-sini dia bertanya pula bagaimana Tun Abdul Razak telah berkata the present Government ini nasionalis demokratik type of Government ada-kah kita bersetuju. Bagitu-lah bagaimana saya terangkan tadi, saya bersetuju-lah bagaimana di-atas keterangan saya beri itu.

Jadi lagi satu suroh di-nyatakan, di-terangkan, tujuan Kerajaan ini yang memanggil diri-nya demokratik national Government ini, suroh memberikan keterangan itu. Itu-lah keterangan bagaimana saya kata tadi apa yang boleh memberikan faedah kepada ra'ayat jelata itu-lah menjadi dasar kepada Kerajaan kita ini sa-mata² hendak memberi faedah dan keuntungan kepada ra'ayat jelata ini. Dengan kerana itu kita telah menjalankan ranchangan luar bandar dan dalam bandar yang besar bagaimana kita jalankan yang saya perchaya tidak ada negeri barangkali di-Timor Asia ini yang menjalankan ranchangan sa-umpama itu. Itu-lah ma'ana demokratik national Government yang kita jalankan pada hari ini.

Tuan Haji Abu Bakar bin Hamzah: Saya berpuas hati dengan keterangan apa yang di-berikan oleh Yang Amat Mulia Perdana Menteri itu kerana saya faham maksud-nya. Tetapi saya suka bertanya ada-kah Kerajaan kita sedar dan telah membuat langkah² bagi menolak tudohan² kepada akhbar²

di-luar negeri yang mengatakan negara kita ini berchorak "aristocratic" sa-bagai tersebut di-dalam majallah "Time", 1 haribulan Julai. Jadi jauh-lah bedza-nya dengan apa yang di-terangkan oleh Perdana Menteri kita. Jadi ada-kah Perdana Menteri kita sudah buat langkah² untok menolak tuduhan burok itu sa-macham itu atau pun akan buat lagi.

Yang kedua, sadikit sahaja Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kalau-lah Yang Teramat Mulia Perdana Menteri kita berniat juga hendak membuat welfare state tetapi keadaan tidak mengizinkan, ada-kah pada fikiran yang Teramat Mulia Perdana Menteri kita bahawa dalam hayat-nya Welfare State ini sempat di-buat atau pun sudah terlepas, agak-nya.

The Prime Minister: Bagi hendak menolakan segala tuduhan yang keluar daripada luar negeri itu kita ikhtiarkan dengan apa daya upaya-nya. Tetapi memang-lah akhbar² itu suka menuliskan di-atas apa² yang mereka dengar. Jadi ini-lah saya kata susah hati ada kadang² orang kita yang keluar negeri menghadhiri persidangan menudoh Kerajaan ini bermacham². Jadi akhbar² luar gunakan sahaja apa perchakapan mereka itu.

Di-sini kita kata kita yang makan kita-lah yang tahu sedap-nya. Jadi mereka tidak makan, biar-lah apa mereka kata, tetapi sa-takat mana yang kita boleh menolakan segala tuduhan, chachian mereka, kita chuba sa-berapa daya upaya, tetapi tidak sunyi chachi² yang keluar daripada luar² negeri terhadap kita itu.

Jadi berkenaan dengan welfare state, bagaimana yang kata tadi, kalau satu per sen ra'ayat yang bayar hasil atau pun tax di-sini, tidak dapat kita hendak mengadakan, tetapi sa-berapa daya upaya kita menurut dasar itu sa-takat mana yang boleh. Itu-lah dapat saya terangkan.

Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Abdullah (Kelantan Hilir): Jadi di-dalam keterangan yang telah di-berikan oleh Yang Teramat Mulia Perdana Menteri bahawa sa-nya sa-kira-nya 20% dari-

pada penduduk Malaysia ini telah membayar chukai pendapatan maka di-sana-lah ada kemungkinan atau pun Kerajaan akan mengadakan Welfare State.

Tetapi di-dalam satu kenyataan yang telah di-buat oleh Yang Berhormat Timbalan Perdana Menteri, jawapan bagi penchadang daripada Yang Berhormat Wakil daripada Seberang Prai Utara di-dalam persidangan UMNO baru² ini, kata-nya kalau kira-nya di-adakan Welfare State maka itu akan menimbulkan pergaduhan di-dalam kalangan Perikatan sendiri, sa-bagaimana yang di-siarkan oleh surat khabar. Oleh sebab yang demikian saya hendak tahu-lah sa-takat mana.

The Deputy Prime Minister: Saya suka memberi keterangan saya tiada chakap macham itu. Barangkali Ahli Yang Berhormat silap membacha atau silap dengar.

Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Abdullah: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya bacha benda itu dan saya boleh *produce* apa tertulis di-dalam surat khabar itu.

Mr Speaker: Macham mana tuduhan orang yang berchakap, Ahli Yang Berhormat itu dia buat bida'ah. Dia sudah kata dia sudah menerangkan dia tidak di-tudoh—apa lagi (*Ketawa*).

Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Abdullah: Jadi-nya bagus-lah bagi pehak Kerajaan itu menafikan.

Mr Speaker: Dia tidak buat macham mana dia hendak nafikan! (*Ketawa*).

DISAPPEARANCE OF THE MALAYSIAN HIGH COMMIS- SIONER IN AUSTRALIA, TUN LIM YEW HOCK

5. Dr Tan Chee Khoo asks the Minister of Foreign Affairs if he is aware that the disappearance of Tun Lim Yew Hock has been linked with the name of Miss Sandra Nelson, a strip-tease queen of Paradise Club in Sydney, that such a relationship poses the possibility of a serious security leak, and if so, what steps he has taken to see our diplomats do not perform

a Profumo and keep clear of the modern Mata Hari.

7. Wan Hassan bin Wan Daud asks the Minister of Foreign Affairs if the Government is aware of the fact that the recent disappearance of the Malaysian High Commissioner in Australia had caused a shock throughout the world and created anxiety and doubt, and if so, to state the reasons for the disappearance in order to dispel misapprehension.

The Prime Minister: With your permission, Sir, I would like to answer question No. 5 and question No. 7 together because they deal with the same subject: one was put by the Honourable Member for Batu and the other one by the Honourable Wan Hussan, the Member for Tumpat. The fact remains that these questions deal with what happened to our High Commissioner in Australia—Tun Lim Yew Hock.

It was alleged that he had a little lively affair with a certain lady, who performs dressing and undressing in public (*Laughter*). According to a personal report from Tun Lim Yew Hock himself, he never had any opportunity or pleasure of going about with this particular person. He might have met that person at a night club, because people living in Australia do go from time to time to all these night clubs, because there is no other club that is opened after certain hours—and all these clubs which are opened after certain hours are called “night club”. According to his own information—I have had no occasion to doubt his words—he has never been out with this girl, and this is corroborated by the police who interviewed the girl herself, because when she was interviewed, Tun Lim Yew Hock had already disappeared but she was still in the club. So, it turned out that all these reports that one heard and read in the papers are not true. They are a little bit of sensational news that is intended to please certain sections of the people there.

I have made a thorough investigation into this, and I myself have no

reason to suspect that what Tun Lim Yew Hock told me was not true. Therefore, I think Honourable Members need not take it to heart. When I mentioned this subject to a certain person from Italy, he turned round and said, “What of it? Certain Ambassadors in Italy had disappeared for months (*Laughter*) with different girls from different night clubs (*Laughter*); we never take any notice of that!” But, all of a sudden the people of this country appear to be too saintly concerning the affairs of other people; they appear to register shock and so on, but I am sure, except for a few members, nobody is free from entanglements of this sort (*Laughter*). If he does escape, well, he has missed something in life. However, I am not supporting what happened in Australia. I am just saying this as a joke and I hope you will take it as such, but I can tell you that those whom we have appointed to send out abroad have been—I can honestly say it—good, true and loyal subjects of this country and have represented this country well. A little incident like this should not really disturb the minds of the strait-laced members of this Parliament.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Mr Speaker, Sir, in asking this question, I want to make it quite clear that I do not wish to pose myself as a paragon of virtue (*Laughter*). Mr Speaker, Sir, is the Honourable Prime Minister aware that this issue of the *Time Magazine*, dated 1st July, 1966, was held up by the Special Branch for almost two days? Can he tell us why this issue was held up? Was it because it contained an article “The Diplomat and the Samaritan”, and wherein there was also a picture which was rather revealing—perhaps the Prime Minister was not aware? Was it because this revealing picture was too obnoxious or too revealing for the puritanical taste of Malaysians?

The Prime Minister: Let me be quite honest, Mr Speaker, Sir. I did not know that it was held up at all, because on the usual day I received my own particular issue; and so I do

not know where the Honourable Member got the idea that this was held up—maybe it was because this paper was late in appearing in this country.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Mr Speaker, Sir, the Honourable Prime Minister obviously does not read the newspapers as closely as I do. This issue of the *Time Magazine* was definitely held up—perhaps, the Honourable Minister of Home Affairs might clarify this point—and I believe it was held up because of this revealing picture and article of our former representative in Canberra. Mr Speaker, Sir, there is another article here—perhaps, the Prime Minister does not read these papers as well as others in this House do. Here is a picture, Mr Speaker, Sir, of our representative in Canberra on one side and another revealing picture. This comes from the Western Australia Sunday, issue of 19th June, 1966, wherein it is stated in bold letters, Mr Speaker, Sir: “Stripper tells of friendship with missing diplomat”. If this was untrue, why did not the Malayan Government issue a denial, or why did not the aggrieved person institute court proceedings against this lady, who dresses and undresses in public, as what the Prime Minister says? (*Laughter*).

The Prime Minister: Mr Speaker, Sir, as far as I know, it is from the report I received from our representative there, from the Australian official, and I have also got plenty of cuttings which are more revealing than what it says there. (*Laughter*). If he wants to make further investigation, I am quite prepared to offer a study tour for that particular lady to come here and be interviewed by the Honourable Member for Batu. (*Laughter*).

Tuan Haji Abu Bakar bin Hamzah: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, soal tambahan. Saya hendak bertanya kepada Kerajaan, ada-kah Kerajaan bersetuju supaya Majallah *Time* ini di-tegah masuk ka-dalam negara kita—erti-nya kita ban majallah yang sa-machan ini—sebab kenyataan² yang di-muatkannya amat mengelirukan; dan di-

samping itu gambar-nya pun, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, bukan sahaja saya pening kepala, Tuan sendiri pun kena tengok—nampak terok sangat. (*Ketawa*). Jadi saya meminta Kerajaan ban majallah yang sa-macham ini.

Mr Speaker: Fasal ban itu, itu soal lain.

The Prime Minister: Ahli Yang Berhormat sendiri, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, suka negara ini berjalan chorak demokrasi. Sekarang dia berchakap suroh *ban*. Ini bukan chorak demokrasi.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Mr Speaker, Sir, is the Honourable Prime Minister aware that in this issue of the *Herald* of Canberra dated 24th June, Mr Ezpeleta, the Philippine Ambassador and, I think, he is the Dean of the Canberra Diplomatic Corps, is reported to have said, “There are some who think that Tun Lim is not as ill as stated and others who think he is worse”. Would the Honourable Prime Minister care to comment on this statement by the Dean of the Diplomatic Corps in Canberra?

The Prime Minister: It is very difficult for me to comment on what people say, because everybody has a right to say what they like. But all I can say is that I have seen Tun Lim himself and he appeared ill when he came back. That is the truth. The reason, for his illness, I think, his wife knows best—I do not know; but all I can say from seeing him and talking to him is that he is not the same person as he was before. Had he been with the lady, as had been alleged by the *Mirror*, then he should appear very hale and hearty, well and happy, (*Laughter*) but he was quite the opposite when I saw him. As for the *Mirror*, I do not know the paper myself; the first occasion I came in contact with that paper was over Tun Lim’s disappearance and all the sensation that it published. But from the words of the Australians themselves, they say that this is a paper that is given to sensational news and

the disappearance of our representative, Tun Lim Yew Hock, gave them the opportunity to make themselves even more sensational—that is about all I can say. I do not think we should take much notice of that, because anything can happen to any of us (*Laughter*) and if a paper like that makes the fullest use of it to our discredit, I think we would be sorry about it. Therefore, let us not gloat over what happened to somebody else, but rather look at it soberly, sanely, and as a man of the world. (*Laughter*).

Tun Dr Ismail: Mr Speaker, Sir, the Honourable Member for Batu brought up the question that that particular issue of the *Time Magazine* was delayed by the Police. Now, I would like to make a statement on that question, because otherwise it may be misconstrued that we have taken special action against that particular issue of the *Time Magazine*. Sir, it so happened that that particular magazine was submitted to the Police for vetting one day later than was the usual practice, and that was the reason why it was released one day later than usual. As to why it was submitted one day later, I cannot find out the reason—probably, it was because of that picture, but I personally think there is nothing wrong with that picture: the lady was quite well covered, only revealing certain anatomy of the body but there is nothing to be excited about. (*Laughter*).

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: I wish to assure the Honourable Prime Minister that in asking this question I am not trying to gloat over it as he stated; rather it is a matter of public importance.

Another matter of public importance is this, Mr Speaker, Sir, which I wish to ask the Honourable Prime Minister. While the Australian Press, the New Zealand Press, and even the staid *Time Magazine*, raged with articles over the disappearance—here it is stated “Mystery of Diplomat grows deeper”—of our quondam representative in Canberra, the Malaysian Press, in particular the *Straits Times*

group, maintained—there was a conspiracy, it seemed—silence over this matter. Mr Speaker, Sir, this reminds one of the silence of the English Press over the Wallis Simpson divorce in U.K., just before World War II: Can the Honourable Prime Minister assure us that there was no directive from the Government to the Press to play down this affair?

The Prime Minister: I do not think there is anything for them to write about—that is why they did not write about it. (*Laughter*).

Dr Lim Chong Eu: Mr Speaker, Sir, I would like to ask a supplementary question arising out of the reply made by the Honourable Prime Minister, and in asking this supplementary question, I am not motivated with the idea of supporting the sense of virtue of the Honourable Member for Batu, or the lack of virtue of the Government benches. Sir, we feel very perturbed by the statement made by the Honourable Prime Minister and I would like to ask this supplementary question in all seriousness. Is the Government in trying to assess the quality and the virtue of the Ambassadors whom they send abroad to represent us, particularly if they were at one time foreign citizens, using a standard of virtue which the Honourable Prime Minister has said is, the habit of what was reported to him and what he told us of the Italian diplomats?

The Prime Minister: Would you say it again, please?

Mr Speaker: Will you please phrase your supplementary question to the point?

Dr Lim Chong Eu: Will the Honourable Prime Minister assure this House that it will not be the Government's policy to assess the quality of our foreign diplomats on the same level as that of the reported quality and level of the Italian diplomats whom the Honourable Prime Minister referred to just now?

The Prime Minister: First, I must explain. I think there must be a little

bit of misunderstanding. I was told by the Italian diplomat about some other diplomats stationed in Italy from some other country—it is not about the Italian diplomats, do not make that mistake—and the things that they do. The people there are broadminded enough as not to take notice of small things like that. But I will certainly give the assurance to our Honourable Member that the persons we pick will be the best persons whom we think can fully justify our choice in representing us abroad.

Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Abdullah (Kelantan Hilir): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, soalan yang akhir. Saya hendak bertanya kepada Yang Amat Berhormat Perdana Menteri, mengikut berita² dalam surat khabar bahawa Pesuruhjaya kita yang dahulu ia-itu Tun Lim Yew Hock akan di-lantek menjadi Ambassador—Duta di-Italy, ada-kah perkara ini betul atau tidak? Kalau sakra-nya betul, saya takut kalau di-Australia dia telah hilang dan pergi kepada *night club* yang 800 batu ia-itu di-Sydney, saya takut kalau dia jadi Duta pula di-Italy di-sana dia berjumpa pula Diplomat yang telah berchakap dengan Perdana Menteri, harus dia akan hilang sa-tahun barangkali dan perkara ini amat-lah merosakkan nama baik Malaysia.

The Prime Minister: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, hal ini belum di-ambil keputusan kerana dia dalam keuzoran lagi.

FOREIGN POLICY OF MALAYSIA

6. Dr Tan Chee Khoon (*under Standing Order 24 (2)*) asks the Minister of Foreign Affairs to state clearly the principles of Malaysia's foreign policy and whether it would be right to describe this foreign policy as pro-West and anti-Communist, and if so, whether the Alliance Government realise that such a foreign policy is a dangerous one since the Western powers in Asia, especially the United States, have a vested interest in wanting to use Asian countries to fight its battle with Communism.

The Prime Minister: Mr Speaker, Sir, the principles of Malaysia's foreign policy have been explained to this House so many times that I thought the Honourable Member might have understood by now, but obviously he has not. However, I will try to enlighten him on this fact—that Malaysia really subscribes to an independent foreign policy and that, in so far as we can, we want to be friendly with every country that would like to reciprocate our sentiments. There are certain countries, of course, who do not like us, and there are others who like us. So, we attach ourselves or be friendly with those countries which are friendly with us; and those countries like the Communists, who do not like us, we keep away from them. That, so far, has been our policy. We are admittedly not a pro-Communist country, and as such it might be rightly said that we belong to the West. But on the other hand if the Communists were to change their attitude in life, or change their policies and pose no threat to countries who wish to lead their own lives, there is no reason why we should not be friendly with them. At the moment, having gone through 12 years of Communist trouble in this country, we are a little bit wary of them, because we understand, and we are told, that Communists the world over are Communists: whether they are Chinese, or they are Russians, they are Communists and part of International Communism; and as our country is small, our people are rather divided, so we have got to take a little bit of care in what we do, or whatever policy we embark on. The main concern of ours is to preserve the security of this country for the good of the country and for the good of the people as a whole.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Mr Speaker, Sir, is the Honourable Prime Minister aware that whether we are pro-West, pro-Communist, or anti-Communist, it is desirable for this country that it should co-exist with any type of Government particularly in Asia, and that in adopting an anti-Communist stance, will it not prevent Asians from solving quarrels amongst themselves

and walk into the trap that is set by the Americans for Asians to fight Asians in Vietnam?

The Prime Minister: So far, it has been the Communists who have been stirring up trouble in all these Asian countries. Why does not the Honourable Member pay a little attention to what they have been doing in this country, and in every country in South-East Asia, where they hope to gain certain dominance in order to change our way of life, to impose their own way of life on us? Why does he not pay a little attention to that? All he does is to find fault with the Americans, with Britain, with that, with this, but never with the Communists; and this despite our own experience whereby we have suffered terrible loss in human lives, in loss of property, from all kinds of mischiefs that we can think of—all this was the work of the Communists—and yet he wants us to be friendly with them. If he can guarantee or get the Communists to guarantee, or to give us their assurance that they would not disturb our way of life, leave us alone to lead our own way of life, I say there is no reason why we should not be friendly with them. All along, wherever they have been, wherever they find a footing, they go and stir up trouble and trouble and trouble. Therefore, those countries, from my experience, that have worked with the Communists have not made their people happy, and I do not see why we should change our way of life, our present policy, because on the whole it can be said, justly said, that our people are among the happiest in the world.

(Question No. 7 was taken together with Question No. 5).

AGREEMENT ON COMMON CURRENCY WITH SINGAPORE

8. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Finance whether agreement has been reached with Singapore over a common currency, and if not, whether he is aware that in view of the close and interwoven relationship in the monetary, financial and banking system that exists with Singapore every

effort should be made to have a common currency with Singapore.

The Minister of Finance (Tuan Tan Siew Sin): The Honourable Member would have noted that a joint statement on this subject was issued simultaneously by the Malaysian and Singapore Governments on the 17th August, 1966, in which it was stated that as from 12th June, 1967, both Malaysia and Singapore would issue their own separate currencies. Although I agree that there are advantages in having a common currency, there are also major and inherent difficulties in any arrangements where one central bank issues currency for two independent countries, especially if such countries should pursue widely divergent economic and trade policies.

I also agree that in the past the economies of Malaysia and Singapore have been closely interwoven. At the same time, it should be remembered that this was the result of a deliberate policy pursued by the then British Administration which regarded both Malaya and Singapore as one economic unit and shaped their policies accordingly, even though before the war this area was divided into 7 separate administrations, which were reduced to two administrations in the post-war period. Between 1957, when the then Federation of Malaya became independent, and 1963 when Malaysia came into being, Singapore was still not completely independent, and hence pan-Malayan arrangements were still in force in vital areas of economic policy and activity. Since the separation of Singapore from Malaysia in August last year, the position is radically different. We now have two independent and sovereign states and the sooner businessmen and bankers in both countries realise that it is utterly unrealistic to try to go back to the *status quo* obtaining before Singapore Day, the sooner and the better they will learn to adjust themselves to the new situation.

Having said that and in spite of all these, the Malaysian Government made herculean efforts to reach agreement with Singapore on a common currency.

For example, Malaysia would have been ready to issue its own currency on 12th June, 1966, that is two months ago, when Singapore was separated from Malaysia last August. In fact the former Federation of Malaya would have issued its own currency much earlier but for the impending formation of Malaysia. In order to accommodate Singapore, however, the Malaysian Government agreed to postpone the issuing of currency by Bank Negara Malaysia for a whole year to June 1967, and its officials went through not less than 18 meetings in 10 months to try to reach agreement with Singapore. The International Monetary Fund sent two missions to advise and help us, and the last mission went away with a firm impression that both Governments would accept the draft agreement, in view of the fact that their respective officials had already agreed to it. It is unlikely that the I.M.F. would be prepared to send a third mission after all the trouble they took to explore this question from every possible angle, especially when its advice has been rejected by the Singapore Government.

On the other hand, the Malaysian Cabinet accepted the draft agreement, which had been agreed to by the officials of the two countries, apart from one minor reservation made by the Singapore team of officials on the question of nomenclature.

Further, a decision had to be taken soon as our printers in London had warned us in no uncertain terms that unless orders for the new currency notes were placed immediately, they were unable to guarantee that such notes would be ready for issue by 12th June, 1967 by Bank Negara Malaysia.

In this connection, I should also add that the Malaysian Government tried to persuade the Currency Board to extend this date, that is the date when the Currency Board ceases to issue currency, by a further six months, to 12th December, 1967, in order to give more time within which to reach agreement with Singapore. Unfortunately, we failed to get the unanimous approval for such an extension. It will

therefore, be seen that our Government has bent over backwards in order to reach agreement with Singapore. To be fair to Singapore, I should add that any currency agreement which aims to cater for the needs of two sovereign independent countries must necessarily be cumbersome and unwieldy as agreement has necessarily to be reached only after a series of compromises which satisfy neither side completely. I can, therefore, appreciate Singapore's reluctance to enter into an agreement of this kind.

Consequently, I also suggest that this is not the time for mutual recrimination. There is nothing unique in two independent countries having two separate currencies. In fact, the other way round would be unique, because even the International Monetary Fund has not come across a situation which is similar to the one which exists between Malaysia and Singapore. The very fact that the agreement proposed was unique and that it was hammered out after the most tortuous negotiations must necessarily mean that, even if it were implemented, there would have to be the most intimate co-operation and the maximum amount of goodwill and understanding even to make it tolerably workable. There are, therefore, compensating advantages in having two separate currencies and so long as the two monetary and banking authorities co-operate to the maximum extent possible, the financial and economic relationships between Malaysia and Singapore should not be more difficult in the future than they have been in the past.

On behalf of the Malaysian Government, I pledge this co-operation. At the same time, I should add that it is ridiculous to suggest that Malaysia will lose anything by going it alone in the matter of currency. It is sufficiently large to be viable on its own in this matter, and indeed in many other matters.

If I may, I would like to address one last word to the business community. It is clear that some of them still have not been able to adjust themselves adequately to the new and

changed conditions. They still regard Malaysia and Singapore as one unit economically as it was in the good or bad old days of colonialism, whichever way you like to look at it. Unless Singapore becomes part of Malaysia again those days are gone, probably for good and the longer they cherish this delusion, the more difficult will be the eventual and inevitable readjustment.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: The Honourable Minister of Finance in his long explanation has not told this House, or the country, or the business circles, anything that they do not know. Mr Speaker, Sir, the Honourable Minister of Finance has told us time and again that Singapore has rejected whatever draft agreement that was agreed to. Can the Honourable Minister of Finance tell us what were the reasons for this crowning folly, this exercise in folly, that the negotiations have been described as—the actual reasons, without discrimination for this breakdown in negotiations. I must add that we on this side of the House, particularly the Labour Party, did anticipate that there would be such a breakdown, perhaps, in view of the intransigence of one or either party.

Tuan Tan Siew Sin: Mr Speaker, Sir, I am, in fact, rather surprised that this outburst should come from, of all people, Honourable Members on the opposite side. As I have been trying to say, what they suggest or what they, I think, imply by their remarks is that we should still retain the old pattern of financial and economic co-operation. I have been trying to point out that this, in fact, is an unnatural system because, if I may put it in another way, it really means that the Opposition benches want Singapore to be tied to Malaysia's economic apron strings, and they also want Malaysia to be tied to Singapore's economic apron strings. This is a relic of the past, which is no longer with us. It is, in fact, a relic of a colonial system of administration, which regarded the whole of the Malay Peninsula as one economic entity, although there was a legal fiction that

they were separate political entities. Now, what is good enough for the past or what was workable in the past, is clearly not workable, when you have two separate independent countries, both fully sovereign. For example, I can give one instance, that is, Hongkong, which is roughly the size of Singapore and much smaller than Malaysia and no one has suggested that the currency of Hongkong should be tied to the currency of Communist China to make it stable.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Mr Speaker, Sir, if the Minister of Finance now tells us that it would be better for us to forget the good old days, why then did he and his Ministry officials spend—I believe about 18 meetings was mentioned—a long time in trying their very best—one version had it that Malaysia was bending backwards to please Singapore—in this exercise in folly if right from the beginning the Minister of Finance tells us that there is no virtue in a common currency?

Tuan Tan Siew Sin: Mr Speaker, Sir, I never said that there are no virtues in having a common currency. There are advantages and disadvantages either way, but what I am trying to say is that the separation of the single currency into two is not an unmitigated disaster, and in point of fact, if the businessmen of both countries were to learn to adjust themselves quickly enough, in the long run it could be a blessing in disguise.

Tuan C. V. Devan Nair: Mr Speaker, Sir, in view of the fact that this is question time and not a debate—and I should think that it ought to be full-fledged debate—but nevertheless, I am obliged to frame my views as questions. Sir, would it be true to say:

- (1) that the officials of the International Monetary Fund do not share the view of this Government, or for that matter even of the Singapore Government, that the advantages of having a common currency are outweighed by the advantages of

not having one; in other words, that the officials of the International Monetary Fund would disagree with the basic assumptions in the Honourable Minister's statement?

- (2) Sir, would the Minister agree that the failure to divulge to the public, to all those who are directly interested, to the traders and to the banker, the failure on the part of both Governments to divulge the reasons for this failure to arrive at an agreement, constitutes an act of irresponsibility on the part of both Governments, for which both Governments ought to be condemned out of hand; and
- (3) Sir, would he give a full and detailed statement as to the reasons for this break down?

Tuan Tan Siew Sin: Mr Speaker, Sir, I do not think it is correct to imply, as the Honourable Member for Bungsar has implied, that the International Monetary Fund does not agree with the Malaysian Government. I should make it quite clear, to be fair to the International Monetary Fund, that it itself made it clear when it came here that it could only advise on the technical aspects of this matter; it is not for the IMF (it is the last thing they would wish to do) to advise on the political aspects of this matter. And let us remember that this is not purely a financial and economic exercise: it has got major political implications, because this arrangement does involve major issues of financial, monetary and economic policies, so you cannot divorce this matter from its political aspects.

Secondly, this matter of secrecy is not entirely of our own choosing. Both Singapore and we agreed that it would be in the public interest not to speak too much, because if we were to issue such a statement, then we might have to indulge in mutual recrimination and that will not augur well for the future—after all, it is the future which counts and let us forget the past.

Thirdly, it is the question of—what is the third question?

AN HONOURABLE MEMBER: The reasons for the break-down.

Tuan Tan Siew Sin: On the question of reasons for the break down, I should, I think, add that there is a psychological aspect to this. The people of both countries have been so used for so long (sixty years is the period mentioned), they have been used for such a long time to a common currency that an immediate break would, I think, produce a psychological effect in the sense that the business community and others would feel that from now on there might be an erosion of the value of their currency with the resultant loss of confidence, but a lot depends on how we conduct ourselves. If both Malaysia and Singapore were to pursue rational and sensible financial and economic policies, I see no reason why both currencies should not be as stable, if not more stable in the future than it has been in the past. This is purely a matter of psychology, and that is of some importance where confidence is concerned.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Sir, in view of the fact that the Minister of Finance has told us that it was not possible to secure unanimity over this issue, why was not it possible to agree to disagree on this thing and arrive at a happy solution? No. 2 is, if in view of the recrimination

Mr Speaker: When you are making use of numbers, would you mind noting them and not forgetting them when you refer to them afterwards?

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: There are only two questions that I am now going to frame. The second question that I wish to ask the Honourable Minister of Finance is this: in view of the fact that this futile exercise has led to such divergences of opinions and views, and policies, between the two Governments, can the Honourable Minister of Finance honestly tell us that these differences will be ironed out in the

future when there are separate currencies in the two territories?

Tuan Tan Siew Sin: Mr Speaker, Sir, what we and Singapore have done is exactly what has been suggested by the Honourable Member. We have agreed to disagree; and we both feel that the only solution is for both of us to issue separate currencies. As for the assurance that we will co-operate in future, I have made it clear in my opening statement that we will do so. In fact, I said that I would pledge our co-operation.

Tuan C. V. Devan Nair: Supplementaries, Mr Speaker, Sir, and this time I will note down my supplementaries: No. (1), Sir, would the Honourable Minister

Mr Speaker: No. (1)—and then you forgot the third question which you asked before. Would you mind noting down your questions?

Tuan C. V. Devan Nair: Yes, Sir, but I would expect that the Honourable Minister has an equally good memory, which he did not show.

Mr Speaker: I am not concerned with the Honourable Minister. I am concerned with the time of the House.

Tuan C. V. Devan Nair: But I am equally concerned for the Honourable Minister's lack of memory, but both of us are, perhaps, guilty and we will be grateful if you will bear with us.

No. (1) Would it be correct to say that if the International Monetary Fund had, in fact, agreed with the basic assumptions which came out in the Honourable Minister's statement, they would not have gone to the trouble of sending several missions to both countries in order to get both countries to effect the preservation of a common currency between them?

No. (2) The Honourable Minister stated that it was not in the public interest to divulge the detailed reasons for the

breakdown. Sir, would he agree that both he and his colleagues in this Government, as well as the Singapore Government, have been guilty of treating public opinion with contempt and that public opinion has got a right to be informed when such major and fundamental changes in monetary affairs are decided upon by the Governments of the two places. We cannot speak for Singapore, but I would say this: that the Government's obligations to public opinion in this country supersedes whatever understanding it may have effected with the Government of Singapore to keep everything hidden and away from public purview and debate.

Tuan Tan Siew Sin: Mr Speaker, Sir, I would like to make it clear that it was not the international Monetary Fund which insisted that it should be brought into these negotiations because, in fact, the Malaysian Government had suggested that the I.M.F. be brought in, so that it could advise both Governments impartially. We felt that there was considerable advantage in having a third party, whose international standing was beyond question, to come into this matter and with its considerable expert knowledge to advise us.

With regard to the second point raised by the Honourable Member for Bungsar, there is no question of treating public opinion with contempt. As I have tried to show, raising all these controversies now, when the thing is a closed chapter, when in fact nothing more can be done, would not help the matter because that would at once create a lack of understanding, to put it very mildly, between the two Governments and would make future co-operation more difficult. After all, as I have said already, it is the future rather than the past which matters. Raking up the past now, especially when we have not been able to reach agreement, will certainly not increase

our chances of future co-operation. That is why both Governments felt that the less said the better, but I believe that something should be said, and that is why I said, I think, enough to show that nothing more can be done about this matter.

In regard to the general question of the generally uneasy effect on the Opposition, I cannot understand one thing. No one can say that Malaysia is not viable if we were to issue our own currency—no one can possibly say that. I know there is no fear in so far as Malaysia is concerned, and I, therefore, fail to understand why the Opposition is so concerned. I have a feeling that they are not so much concerned with the interests of Malaysia as probably the interests of some other party or organisation (*Applause*).

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Mr Speaker, Sir, I think it is rather unkind, to say the least, of the Minister of Finance, to say that we on this side, my absent colleague and I, are trying to speak for a foreign country south of the Causeway. Mr Speaker, Sir, is the Honourable Minister for Finance not aware that apart from the fact of a foreign country being involved, the ordinary man, the hawker, the sweeper, when he goes to the foreign country south of the Causeway, his dollar no longer becomes legal tender, and as such he is entitled to an explanation from the Government? Mr Speaker, Sir, can the Honourable Minister confirm or deny that one of the causes of this breakdown was the “big brother” attitude adopted by the Central Government? Mr Speaker, Sir, here is the Act of Parliament, No. 27 of 1960, the Currency Act, 1960, wherein is shown the percentages of our Special Reserve Fund: Federation of Malaya 76.9%, Singapore 22.25%, Brunei 0.75%, Colony of North Borneo in respect of Labuan 0.10%. Mr Speaker, Sir, is it not a fact that, although the percentage held by Singapore is only 22.25, the currency circulation in the commercial banks in Singapore equals that of the currency in circulation in the commercial banks in the States of Malaya, and that the velocity of circu-

lation in Singapore is much greater than that of the States of Malaya. As such, if this “big brother” attitude was correct, then it is an uncalled for attitude on the part of the Central Government.

Tuan Tan Siew Sin: Mr Speaker, Sir, it was precisely because we could lay ourselves open to having this “big brother” attitude that it was Malaysia which suggested that the I.M.F. should be called in to advise as an impartial third party, and what I have revealed so far should indicate very clearly that far from adopting a “big brother” attitude, we went out of the way to accommodate Singapore. If we had taken the “big brother” attitude, negotiations would not have started at all.

(*Note: Question time was up and the Answers to Oral Questions Nos. 9 to 22 are given below.*)

ARMED FORCES OF MALAYSIA— COMPOSITION TO BE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE PEOPLE OF MALAYSIA

9. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Defence to state whether it is the intention of the Government to implement the contemplated increase in our armed forces on the basis of a multi-racial Malaysian composition, so that the Defence of the nation may be truly representative of the people of Malaysia.

The Minister of Defence (Tun Haji Abdul Razak): Except for the Malay Regiments, units of the Malaysian armed forces have always been of multi-racial composition and this will continue to be the policy with respect to new units to be raised.

NATIONAL SERVICE—EXIT PERMITS FOR PERSONS TO GO TO BRUNEI AND SABAH FOR EMPLOYMENT

10. Tuan Ong Kee Hui asks the Minister of Defence to state why it is necessary to prevent those within National Service Age limits but not called up from seeking employment in Brunei and Sabah.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Persons registered under the National Service Ordinance, 1952, are not required to obtain an exit permit in order to go to Sabah but are required to inform the National Service Department before they do so.

Exit permits to countries outside Malaysia are normally issued to such persons by the proper authority on being satisfied that the cases are genuine and where the persons concerned do not come under the category required for specific duty under the National Service. On this case, the authority had always issue exit permits to persons who produced evidence that they had obtained employment in that country, through labour agency or firms, etc.

The authority cannot, however, consider the issue of exit permits to persons merely on the ground that they are seeking employment in that country, because this might lead to abuse. A lot of those who would want to evade call-up would continually be asking for exit permits on the ground of looking for jobs outside Malaysia.

DISSEMINATION OF UNDESIRABLE PROPAGANDA BY LEADERS OF POLITICAL PARTIES

11. Dato' Haji Mustafa bin Haji Abdul Jabar asks the Minister of Home Affairs to state whether Government is aware that there are certain leaders of political parties in the country who, acting on the instructions of leaders of foreign countries, go about disseminating propaganda inciting the members of the public to be disloyal to Malaysia, and if so, whether the Government considers such persons to be inimical to the integrity of the nation and what action it intends to take against them.

The Minister of Home Affairs (Tun Dr Ismail): The Government is not aware of any activities of this nature by certain leaders of political parties in this country. Such activity, if conducted, is without doubt detrimental to the security of this country and it is

the duty of every loyal citizen of this country to report such activities to the authorities. Perhaps the Honourable Member will supply me with the names and full particulars of such persons so that the necessary investigations can be made.

DETENTION OF LEADERS OF OPPOSITION POLITICAL PARTIES (ENCHE' AHMAD BOESTAMAM AND OTHERS)

12. Tuan Lim Kean Siew asks the Minister of Home Affairs whether he is aware that several leaders of Opposition political parties have been arrested and detained by the Alliance Government in connection with the question of Malaysia and with Indonesia's policy of confrontation, notably Enche' Ahmad Boestamam, Enche' Ishak Haji Muhammad and Dr Burhanuddin, respectively, Chairman or former Chairman of Parti Rakyat, Labour Party and the P.M.I.P. Some have been released with drastic curtailment of their freedom. Others like Enche' Ahmad Boestamam have not been released. If so whether he can give an assurance to this House that, in accordance with democratic practice, Enche' Ahmad Boestamam and other political detainees will be released unconditionally without delay, and the curtailment of freedom of those who have been released will be withdrawn; if not, whether he would explain to this House why that cannot be done.

Tun Dr Ismail: The arrest and detention of leaders of the Opposition political parties referred to by the Honourable Member were made because of their active participation in Indonesian confrontation against our country with the aim of toppling the Malaysian Government. Their activities therefore were considered prejudicial to the security of Malaysia. The action taken against them speaks well of attitude of the Alliance Government in the sense that in many other countries in the world persons found participating similar activities would have been dealt in accordance with the ordinary process of elimination.

The Orders of Detention made against persons who are still in detention are reviewed periodically by an independent Advisory Board. If the Board considers that a particular detainee is no longer a threat to the security of Malaysia, it will make a recommendation that he be released unconditionally or in certain cases released subject to certain conditions. In view of this, I cannot give an assurance that all political detainees will be released unconditionally or that the restrictions placed on those who have been released will be withdrawn unless it is reported that they no longer constitute a security threat.

NUMBER OF PERSONS UNDER POLITICAL DETENTION

13. Tuan Lim Kean Siew asks the Minister of Home Affairs to inform this House how many persons are there in political detention, now, for what reasons they are being detained and the period they have been under detention.

Tun Dr Ismail: There are 842 political detainees in Malaysia. The breakdown of this figure is as follows:

States of Malaya	...	260
Sarawak	... ..	391
Sabah	... ..	191

All these persons have been detained for participating in activities which are considered to be prejudicial to the security of Malaysia. The period of detention is usually two years but there is provision for this period to be extended. In the case of the 260 detained in the States of Malaya, 148 are serving a two-year period of detention while the remaining 112 have up to-date been detained for more than two, but less than four years. In the case of the 391 Sarawak detainees, 227 are serving a two-year period of detention while the remaining 164 have been in detention for more than two years but less than four years. In the case of the 191 Sabah detainees, 113 have been held in detention for more than two years but less than four years, while the remaining 78 are serving a two-year period of detention.

PRODUCTION OF BIRTH CERTIFICATES BY SARAWAK RESIDENTS TO ACQUIRE NEW IDENTITY CARDS

14. Tuan Ong Kee Hui asks the Minister of Home Affairs to state why it is necessary for Sarawak residents possessing identity cards to produce birth certificates in order to acquire new identity cards.

Tun Dr Ismail: The new identity cards now being issued in Sarawak are of three different colours, i.e., blue, red and green. Blue coloured cards are issued to citizens, red ones to non-citizens who are permanent residents, and green ones to temporary residents.

It is necessary to determine properly the citizenship status of those who are applying for the new identity cards so that they could be issued with the right ones. Those who claim to have been born in Sarawak and were ordinarily resident in the State on Malaysia Day must produce their birth certificates in order to qualify for citizenship by operation of law under Section 2 (a) of Part I of the Second Schedule of Article 31 of the Constitution. Otherwise they cannot be issued with blue coloured identity cards meant for citizens.

In the process of issuing the new identity cards in exchange for the former ones it is therefore necessary to ask the applicants to produce their birth certificates if they claim to have been born in Sarawak. (Those who were born in Sarawak but could not produce their birth certificates because their birth was not registered may apply for late registration of birth).

COMPENSATION FOR DEALERS WHOSE GUNS, AMMUNITION, OR FIRE CRACKERS, WERE TAKEN BY GOVERNMENT

15. Tuan Ong Kee Hui asks the Minister of Home Affairs to state when dealers whose guns, ammunition or fire crackers were taken over by Government will be compensated.

Tun Dr Ismail: Payment of compensation for explosives (which include

fire-crackers) possession of which has been taken or surrendered pursuant to the Preservation of Public Security Regulations, 1963, is governed by the Preservation of Public Security (Compensation) Rules, 1966, which were published in the Government *Gazette* on 5th May, 1966. The Secretary, State War Executive Committee was allocated with the necessary funds in July, 1966, and payment is expected to be made soon.

With regard to the arms and ammunition taken over by Government in pursuance to the Preservation of Public Security Regulations, 1963, it is not the policy of the Government to pay compensation to the owners as it is the intention to return the guns and ammunition to the respective owners when the situation justifies such return.

HARMONISATION OF COMMON-WEALTH CONTENT OF GOODS FOR PREFERENTIAL TARIFF RATES

16. Tuan Tan Tsak Yu asks the Minister of Finance to state whether the Central Government will consider taking steps to streamline the percentage of local content of the value of each and every article manufactured in the Commonwealth Countries, so that the importers in Malaya and the Borneo States will be put on equal basis in obtaining the Preferential Tariff rates.

Tuan Tan Siew Sin: I presume that the Honourable Member is referring to the eligibility of Commonwealth goods for preference when imported into the States of Malaya, Sabah and Sarawak. It is true that in the three customs areas in question different rates of what are termed as "Commonwealth content" are specified before these goods qualify for preference. Such differences as regards not only eligibility for preference but with regard to preferential margins themselves do exist at present in these three customs areas, but the process of harmonisation is taking place and when this exercise is completed, then these differences will no longer exist. As the Honourable Member himself is aware, such harmo-

nisation is to take place only in graduated stages.

US\$630 MILLION GAP IN THE FIRST MALAYSIAN FIVE-YEAR PLAN—FILLING OF

17. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Finance how successful he has been to fill the \$630 million gap in the 1st Malaysian Plan and whether he does not consider that unless the money is found it is premature to expand the army to 20 battalions as announced in the recent UMNO General Assembly.

Tuan Tan Siew Sin: I would like first of all to put the record straight in regard to the size of the financial gap in the First Malaysia Five-Year Plan. The Plan document itself spells this out quite clearly as being M\$1,900 million or about US\$630 million, and not M\$630 million as mentioned by the Honourable Member in his question. The gap of M\$1,900 is clearly a large sum of money and amounts to about 42% of the resources required to finance the public sector of the Plan. As Honourable Members are aware, I have stated earlier that the response of a number of countries comprising the Consultative Group on Aid to Malaysia was most encouraging at the meeting of this Group held in London in May this year.

Subsequent to that meeting my officials have been negotiating with the representatives of various member countries of this Group in Malaysia on the form and quantum of external aid that may be expected from them. These negotiations by their very nature have to be rather protracted and it is too early as yet to assess the practical results at this stage although certain countries have already indicated what the overall size of their aid would be.

In regard to the proposed build-up of the Armed Forces, I would like to point out that the First Malaysian Plan envisages that priority will be given to economic development. To quote the Honourable the Prime Minister, he stated that "we are in the process of expanding our Army, which, in the

end, will give us nearly 20 battalions". This is a target and of course must be subject to the availability of financial resources. Furthermore, this target expansion of the Army does not necessarily have to coincide with the Plan period of 5 years, i.e., 1966-1970, and the Honourable Member for Batu can rest assured that the Government, as it has in the past, will match the aspirations of Malaysia to her financial resources.

BILANGAN PENUNTUT² MALAYSIA DI-UNIVERSITI SINGAPURA DAN BAYARAN KAPADA KERAJAAN SINGAPURA

18. Tan Sri Fatimah binti Haji Hashim bertanya kepada Menteri Pelajaran :

- (a) berapa bilangan penuntut² Malaysia yang belajar di-Universiti Singapura dalam tahun 1964 dan 1965 masing²-nya;
- (b) berapa jumlah wang yang Kerajaan telah bayar kepada Kerajaan Singapura berkenaan dengan penuntut² ini dalam tahun 1964 dan 1965 masing²-nya; dan
- (c) berapa banyak wang yang Kerajaan telah bayar kepada Kerajaan Singapura bagi tiap² sa-orang penuntut yang belajar dalam jurusan Perubatan di-Universiti Singapura.

Menteri Pelajaran (Enche' Mohamed Khir Johari):

- (a) Bilangan penuntut² Malaysia yang belajar di-Universiti Singapura pada tahun 1964 dan 1965 adalah seperti berikut:

Tahun Belajar

1964/1965 ... 723

1965/1966 ... 747

- (b) Jumlah wang yang akan di-bayar maseh lagi dalam perundingan dengan Kerajaan Singapura dan ada-lah di-jangka persetujuan akan di-anggarkan bahawa Kerajaan Persekutuan akan membayar lebeh kurang \$3.4 juta bagi tahun 1964 dan \$3.5 juta bagi tahun 1965. Kita telah membuat satu bayaran pendahuluan sa-banyak \$10 juta kepada Singa-

pura untuk perbelanjaan dari tahun 1959 hingga 1966 dan sa-lepas sahaja angka² mu'tamad di-persetujui oleh kedua² belah pihak maka pelarasan² yang perlu akan di-buat.

- (c) Perbelanjaan bagi penuntut² perubatan ia-lah pada kadar \$8,000 sa-orang dengan tambahan sa-banyak \$2,500 bagi sa-orang penuntut yang mengikuti kursus kelinik. Bayaran² ini maseh di-dalam perundingan di-antara Kerajaan Malaysia dan Kerajaan Singapura dan ada-lah di-jangka persetujuan yang mu'tamad akan terchapai tidak beberapa lama lagi.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE IN SARAWAK

19. Tuan Tan Tsak Yu asks the Minister of Education to state, in view of the fact that the Methodist Mission is establishing an agricultural college in Sabah, whether the Central Government will consider establishing an agricultural college in Sarawak in the light of provisions made in the First Malaysia Plan.

Tuan Mohamed Khir Johari: There is provision in the First Malaysia Plan to establish an Agricultural College in East Malaysia, but due to inadequate supply of trainee material at Agricultural College level, no detailed planning and final decision on the subject has yet been taken.

ISLAMIC RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION

20. Dato' Haji Mustafa bin Haji Abdul Jabar asks the Minister of Education whether it is a fact that Government has set up a Committee to study the possibility of introducing a uniform system of education for religious schools at all levels, and if so, to state what is the new system and whether the Committee obtained the co-operation of Religious Departments of each State.

Tuan Mohamed Khir Johari: I am glad to inform the Honourable Member that, in accordance with Section 36

in the Education Act, 1961, in any assisted primary and secondary school where there are 15 or more pupils professing the Islamic Religion, such pupils are to be given Islamic Religious Instruction. It has been the policy and intention of my Ministry that such pupils be given Islamic Religious Instruction that would be basically sufficient for them during their nine years of schooling in the primary and secondary assisted schools in accordance with the present policy.

In order to implement this aim my Ministry had convened a meeting in Kuala Lumpur with representatives from State Governments and State Religious Affairs Departments on the 16th of April, 1964, in order to investigate and consider as to how Islamic Religious Instruction in assisted primary and secondary schools can be further improved. The proposals and the actions that are now being undertaken are as follows:

- (i) to appoint a Committee to review the syllabus suitable to the age of the pupils and to recommend a suitable method of teaching religion;
- (ii) to appoint a Committee to select Islamic religious books in assisted schools;
- (iii) to improve the working conditions and experience of the religious teachers by having a teacher training course;
- (iv) to have a uniform salary scale and scheme of service for religious teachers.

The abovementioned Committees are still working on the proposals and it is expected that the Reports from these Committees would be forwarded at a meeting that will be attended by the officers of my Ministry and representatives of State Governments in the very near future.

The Ministry of Education has however already initiated action to further improve religious education in assisted secondary schools relating to matters which could be carried out by the Ministry without having to discuss

with the State Governments. At present my Ministry is carrying out a teacher training course for religious teachers in secondary assisted schools and it is expected that the training for the first batch of teachers will finish by the end of 1967. At the present moment this Ministry is considering and preparing a salary scale and scheme of service for religious teachers in secondary schools and it is expected that this salary scale and scheme of service will be ready by early 1967.

As for the College Islam Malaya, the Federal Government and Muslim College Council have agreed that this College would be placed under section 25 (1) (f) of the Education Act, 1961 as a higher educational institution specialising in Islamic Religious Education. In order to achieve this objective a Joint Committee has been appointed to consider the constitution and administration of the College Islam and another Joint Committee has also been appointed to consider the set-up and syllabus of the College when it is to be placed under section 25 (1) (f). When these matters have been agreed upon by the Federal Government and College Islam Council, the College will be placed under section 25 (1) (f) of the Education Act, 1961 as a higher educational institution that will specialise in Islamic religious education and will get full aid from the Federal Government. The intention of placing the College under section 25 (1) (f) of the Education Act, 1961 is to enable the College to produce not only students who have undergone higher education in Islamic religion and who will in the end be able to hold positions in the religious fields but will also be able to produce students who can hold various positions in the public service, commerce and industry.

In order to implement the policy of the Ministry of Education so that the Islamic religious education in our country be further improved, this Ministry is at present considering a proposal to give full assistance to one secondary Non-Government Muslim Religious Schools in each State of

West Malaysia. The system of education in these schools will follow the setup and syllabus that has been laid down by the Ministry of Education in accordance with Education Act, 1961 and the students from these Special Schools will be able to go for higher education at the College Islam.

TRADE UNION EMERGENCY REGULATIONS

21. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Labour what features of the trade union Emergency Regulations the Government proposes to retain in Post-Confrontation Malaysia and whether the Government would seek and respect trade union views before incorporating these measures as a permanent part of the industrial relations system of the country.

The Minister of Labour (Tuan V. Manickavasagam): I presume the Honourable Member is referring to the Essential (Trade Disputes in the Essential Services) Regulations, 1965. These Regulations are only an emergency measure and their retention would no longer be necessary once the Emergency is declared over.

Sir, I have already indicated in this House before that I am reviewing the whole system of industrial relations in the country. During this exercise I propose to draw on all our past experiences gained from the voluntary system of Industrial Relations, and also the experience gained from the Essential Regulations and evolve a system that can operate efficiently under any circumstances and which will meet the interests of not only the parties themselves, but also cater adequately for the national interest. The proposals, when they are ready, would be discussed with both sides of industry and their views would be given every consideration.

RANCHANGAN FAMA UNTUK PEMASARAN KELAPA KERING

22. Dato' Haji Mustafa bin Haji Abdul Jabar bertanya kepada Menteri Pertanian dan Sharikat Kerjasama adakah Kerajaan sedar ia-itu kelapa kering yang di-punyai oleh pekebun²

kecil merupakan satu hasil yang besar di-negeri ini dan pasaran-nya sentiasa dalam tekanan orang tengah, dan jika sedar, terangkan apa rancangan FAMA, jika ada, untuk membela nasib pekebun² kecil ini mendapatkan pasaran kelapa mereka dan bila-kah akan di-laksanakan rancangan² tersebut.

Menteri Pertanian dan Sharikat Kerjasama (Tuan Haji Mohamed Ghazali bin Haji Jawi): Kementerian saya sedar bahawa kelapa kering yang di-keluarkan oleh pekebun² kecil telah menjadi satu daripada hasil² pertanian yang mustahak di-negeri ini. Sa-benarnya Kementerian saya telah memperolehi perkhidmatan sa-orang pakar daripada FAO untuk menyiasat keadaan pengeluaran dan pemasaran kelapa di-negeri ini. Laporan Pakar itu maseh di-tunggu.

Sabagaimana yang Ahli Yang Berhormat telah ma'alom bahawa LPPP pada masa ini sedang menumpukan tugas²-nya kepada dua jenis perusahaan—ia-itu pemasaran padi dan ikan. Di-dalam pada itu LPPP sedang menyiasat masalah pemasaran kelapa dan sedang menchari jalan untuk memperbaiki chara pemasaran itu. Tindakan yang akan di-ambil oleh LPPP ia-lah bergantung kepada keputusan penyiasatan ini.

KENYATAAN PERDANA MENTERI

PERJANJIAN ANTARA MALAYSIA DENGAN INDONESIA

Perdana Menteri: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, bagaimana Ahli² Yang Berhormat sakalian sedia ma'alum, satu persetujuan telah di-chapai baharu² ini di-antara negara kita, Malaysia, dengan negara Indonesia. Jadi apa² hal berkenaan dengan perdamian itu, tuan² telah pun membacha dalam akhbar², mendengar di-radio dan segala²-nya. Chuma-nya saya, sa-bagai Ketua Dewan ini, mengambil peluang hendak merekodkan apa yang terjadi itu dalam rekod Parlimen ini sahaja, kerana tidak ada apa yang baharu yang dapat saya memberi tahu kepada tuan².

Dengan persetujuan itu, satu perjanjian telah pun di-buat di-antara kedua² negara yang berjiran. Jadi perjanjian yang tersebut telah pun di-edarkan kepada semua Ahli² Yang Berhormat. Maka dengan terikat-nya perjanjian itu bererti-lah bahawa perdamaian telah pun tercapai di-antara Malaysia dan Republik Indonesia dan tamat-lah konfrantasi yang telah berjalan sa-lama tiga tahun.

Di-dalam pertelingkahan yang telah berlaku itu, pehak kita dan juga rakan² kita, Kerajaan British, telah pun mengeluarkan banyak wang ringgit dan beberapa jiwa telah terkorban dan juga kita dapat pertolongan yang tertentu daripada Kerajaan² Australia, New Zealand dan bantuan perkakas² dan lain² daripada Kerajaan Canada. Persetujuan yang telah di-chapai di-Bangkok dan kemudian-nya telah menjadi perjanjian yang telah di-tanda tangani di-Djakarta pada 11hb Ogos itu ada-lah mengandongi tiga perkara yang penting:

- (i) Ra'ayat Sabah dan Sarawak dikehendaki menentukan ada-kah mereka suka hendak dudok di-dalam Malaysia di-dalam pilehan raya yang akan di-adakan menurut Perlembagaan negeri Sarawak dan Sabah.
- (ii) Kerajaan Republik Indonesia dan Kerajaan Malaysia bersetuju, dengan terhenti-nya konfrantasi ini, akan berhubung pula diplomatic relation antara kedua buah negeri itu.
- (iii) Kerajaan Malaysia dan Kerajaan Indonesia bersetuju supaya perbuatan² "hostile" atau pun pertelingkahan ini mahu-lah di-rentikan sama sa-kali baik dengan mulut atau pun dengan apa² jalan lain.

Perjanjian yang penoh ia-lah sa-bagaimana yang ada di-edarkan di-hadapan tuan² sakalian dan ini-lah sahaja satu²-nya Perjanjian yang di-tanda tangani oleh Tun Abdul Razak.

Ketibaan Tun Abdul Razak dan rombongan-nya pada 11hb Ogos di-Indonesia ada-lah mendapat sambutan yang gilang-gemilang. Sambutan yang

di-rasai sangat mesra dan bagitu-lah juga apabila rombongan daripada Indonesia datang ka-sini kita pun memberi sambutan membalas kemesraan mereka itu.

Maka dengan Perjanjian ini segala kekusutan telah pun dapat di-selesaikan dan terjalin-lah balek tali persahabatan antara Malaysia dengan Indonesia—itu kita harap sahaja-lah dan berdo'a ka-hadzrat Allah subhanahuwata'alla. Dengan itu bererti-lah kedua² buah negeri itu tidak akan lagi bergaduh.

Usaha Tun Abdul Razak sa-hingga tercapai-nya perdamaian di-antara kita dengan Indonesia itu telah di-sambut dengan meriah di-serata² tempat dalam negeri ini oleh serata² orang. Pada hari ini saya mengambil kesempatan dan peluang ini untuk merakamkan di-dalam Dewan Ra'ayat ini ucapan terima kasih dan rasa penghargaan yang sa-tinggi²-nya di-atas segala jasa² yang di-chapai oleh Tun Abdul Razak itu (*Tepok*).

Dalam masa tiga tahun kita menghadapi konfrantasi, kita telah menghadapi satu ujian yang besar. Itu-lah masa-nya ra'ayat Malaysia di-uji tentang kejujoran dan ta'at setia-nya terhadap tanah ayer mereka sendiri. Alhamdulillah, boleh di-katakan seluroh ra'ayat dalam Malaysia telah lulus dalam ujian itu dengan tingkatan yang tinggi kerana semua mereka itu boleh di-katakan, tidak kira apa bangsa, apa keturunan mereka, apa ugama mereka, telah memberi bantuan sa-penoh²-nya kepada Kerajaan. Ini ada-lah menjadi satu kemenangan yang besar kepada Kerajaan dan negeri kita ini sokongan dan ta'at setia yang di-tunjokkan oleh ra'ayat jelata kita ini.

Apakala Kerajaan buka Daftar Perkhidmatan Negara atau pun Kerajaan Tenaga, boleh di-katakan semua ra'ayat masok mendaftarkan nama, sedia hendak mengorbankan nyawa segala²-nya untuk mempertahankan mempertahankan negeri-nya sendiri. Ini ada-lah berlainan daripada apa yang berlaku dahulu pada masa kita di-bawah ta'alok British. Pada masa itu

kalau tuan² ingat masa di-bukakan daftar supaya ra'ayat jelata mendaftarkan diri untuk berkhidmat dengan Kerajaan, kebanyakan-nya lari pergi ka-negeri China, lari pergi ka-negeri India, lari menyurok diri di-cherok rantau. Di-sini apabila di-buka daftar nama, boleh di-katakan tidak ada siapa pun yang lari melainkan ada-lah orang² yang lari masuk ka-sabelah sana itu—sabelah seteru kita—untuk hendak berlawan balek. Itu tidak apalah kerana sikap berlawan, asal dia lari pergi lawan balek dengan kita. Kita boleh kenal siapa-kah lawan dan siapa-kah kawan kita ini yang dudok dalam negeri kita.

Memang tiap² negeri ada sahaja musuh dalam selimut tetapi bilangan musuh dalam selimut itu tidak banyak. Ini membuktikan bahawa sa-lepas merdeka, semangat dan perasaan ra'ayat negeri ini terhadap kapada tanah ayer mereka ini telah banyak berubah daripada masa penjajah dahulu bagaimana saya cheritakan itu tadi.

Apa yang sedikit rasa mashghul kapada saya ini ia-lah Party² lawan kita ini, bukan sahaja lawan dalam hal politik membedza²kan politik antara mereka dengan kita tetapi ada daripada Party² itu juga yang menyokong musuh yang hendak menghanchorkan kita, bagaimana tuan² tahu, ada yang menjual berbagai² di'ayah yang mengatakan kita hendak menggunakan pemuda² kita ini menjadi peluru meriam dan berbagai²-nya dan menggesa mereka jangan mereka masuk berkhidmat kapada negeri ini, jangan berdasarkan negeri mereka itu. Ini semua ada-lah di'ayah² itu yang di-keluarkan. Tetapi bilangan orang² itu tidak banyak. Ada juga di-antara ketua² mereka yang menerima wang ringgit daripada pehak lawan kita itu untuk hendak menolong Kerajaan luar hendak menghanchorkan negeri-nya sendiri. Ada sahaja itu di-masa berperang besar, ada di-panggil "quisling" dan sabagai-nya, nama yang di-beri kapada orang itu ia-itu orang² yang menderhaka.

Tetapi apa boleh buat dalam negeri yang berbilang bangsa yang banyak

dan yang berchorak demokrasi, mereka berkuasa memikir, berkuasa membuat apa mereka suka, tetapi sayang-nya sedikit demokrasi yang sa-benar-nya tidak membenarkan mereka berlawan dengan negeri mereka sendiri, merosakkan Kerajaan mereka sendiri, menolong seteru menghapuskan negara mereka sendiri. Demokrasi berma'ana berkuasa, bersuara di-atas pemerentahan ini, tetapi alhamdulillah, bilangan orang² itu tidak-lah banyak, chuma-nya sedikit. Bilangan yang banyak ia-lah orang² yang ta'at setia kapada negeri kita ini. Pada masa pilehan raya, mereka telah menunjukkan hati mereka itu dengan tidak memberi sokongan kapada party² yang telah masuk menyebelah lawan² kita itu.

Jadi, berbalek kapada perkara Perjanjian yang telah di-chapai itu, saya fikir Ahli² Yang Berhormat khas-nya dan ra'ayat negeri ini 'am-nya, harus merasa sedikit terkeliru apabila mendengar ucapan yang di-buat oleh President Soekarno pada 17hb Ogos, yang di-katakan bahawa Perjanjian yang di-buat di-Bangkok ada-lah berlainan daripada yang di-tanda tangani di-Djakarta. Di-dalam pengetahuan kita, tidak ada sa-barang perubahan pun. Orang itu juga yang menanda tangani di-Bangkok yang mendapat kuasa daripada Kerajaan mereka sendiri dan orang itu juga yang menanda tangani di-Djakarta dan apabila di-tanda tangani, tidak ada janji lain melainkan Perjanjian yang tertulis dan di-tanda tangani di-Bangkok juga dan lepas di-tanda tangani di-terima oleh President Soekarno dan lain².

Yang menyebabkan President Soekarno mengeluarkan chakapan yang sa-umpama itu, ini saya sendiri tidak dapat tahu sebab²-nya, harus juga barangkali dia hendak mengambil hati bilangan orang² yang menentang Perjanjian yang telah di-persetujui itu. Itu hal dia dan bukan hal kita. Hal kita yang kita besarkan, yang kita megah²kan, ia-lah pergadohan yang telah berlaku sa-lama tiga tahun antara saudara² orang² yang sa-keturunan, sa-ugama ada-lah di-rentikan dan saya berdo'a dan berharap perberhentian itu ada-lah akan kekal sa-lama²-nya kerana

kedudukan antara kedua buah negeri ini, kalau boleh, biar dudok dengan berbaik² banyak-lah kegunaan akan timbul daripada itu, baik pun di-sabelah Indonesia atau pun sa-belah sini.

Orang² Indonesia boleh berniaga di-sini bagitu-lah juga orang² di-sini boleh berniaga di-sana dengan tidak ada berbangkit sa-barang keraguan. Dengan timbul-nya pergadohan yang sa-umpama itu rugi sa-mata², bukan sa-haja pehak Malaysia, pehak Indonesia juga. Jadi dengan kerana itu-lah kita membesar²kan tamat-nya konfrantasi yang telah di-jalankan itu.

Satu perkara barangkali yang tidak dapat di-laksanakan dengan chepat masa-nya ia-itu pertukaran diplomatik. Barangkali dengan ada-nya pergadohan sa-lama 3 tahun, banyak-lah perkara² yang patut kita lichinkan atau pun patut kita perbetulkan dahulu daripada kita menerima diplomatik daripada Indonesia atau pun Indonesia menerima diplomatik daripada kita ini. Jadi masa yang hendak di-adakan perhubungan diplomatik akan lambat sedikit barangkali. Sunggoh pun dalam persetujuan itu kita telah menyebutkan, perhubungan diplomatik itu harus berjalan dengan masa yang chepat, tetapi kesulitan mesti-lah ada dan kerana kita hendak menjaga supaya jangan ada berbangkit pergadohan pada hari hadapan atau perselisihan faham di-hari hadapan, maka dengan kerana itu-lah kita katakan, jangan-lah bergopoh-gapah kita letakkan diplomatik kita di-Indonesia atau Indonesia di-sini. Ini-lah satu hal sahaja tetapi hal itu bagaimana saya katakan, ini tidak-lah menjadi satu tanggungan yang berat, satu perkara yang besar. Apa yang kita inginkan, apabila kita dudok dengan berbaik² antara satu dengan lain menjalankan perhubungan persahabatan antara satu dengan lain bagaimana biasa kita dahulu itu.

Lagi satu perkara juga yang saya suka hendak sebutkan di-sini ada-lah pada masa kita bergaduh dengan Indonesia, orang² yang menentang kita atau parti² politik yang menentang kita telah pun marah kapada kita, menegor

kapada kita, menchachi kapada kita dengan mengatakan kita ini jahat, kita ini salah, semua-lah, macham kita dengar semua selalu menyalahkan kita. Jadi dengan itu kita pun meminta chuba sa-berapa daya memperbetulkan balek antara kita dengan Indonesia. Jadi apabila kita sudah perbetulkan balek dengan Indonesia kita tentu-lah suka juga mendengar sambutan yang baik daripada mereka tetapi tidak ada.

Bagi pehak lagi satu pula, pehak, yang berlawanan dengan kita, musuh yang ada dalam negeri ini, bawa di'ayah yang lain pula. Di'ayah-nya mengatakan, sekarang Malaysia dengan Indonesia telah berbaik, orang² China kita akan terancham antara kedua buah negeri ini akan berdasarkan orang² China negeri ini. Ini musuh kedua pula di-dalam itu. Tetapi apa yang mereka tidak sedar ia-lah pada mula kita merdeka sampai timbul-nya konfrantasi, ada-kah negeri ini satu² benda yang jahat, benda yang khianat, benda yang tidak baik terhadap kapada ra'ayat jelata dalam negeri kita ini? Ada-kah kita menunjukkan dengan persahabatan dengan Indonesia dalam lima tahun sa-belum berbangkit konfrantasi itu, yang kita berdasarkan orang² yang bukan daripada bangsa Melayu?

Saya ingat apa yang telah berlaku lima tahun dahulu, tidak ingat, satu hendak menchari sebab yang kita hendak berbaik dengan Indonesia kita hendak berdasarkan orang² China. Kita tahu apa yang berguna kapada kita. Apa yang membawa kemajuan, kema'amoran, kesenangan kapada ra'ayat kita ini kita tahu ia-itu bekerjasama, berbaik² antara satu pehak dengan lain pehak pendudok² dalam negeri ini yang ta'at setia kapada negeri ini. Memang orang yang tidak ta'at setia, orang yang berlawan dengan negeri ini membangkit kachau-bilau yang menggunakan senjata hendak menumbangkan Kerajaan dengan sa-chara kekerasan, orang² itu kita balas dengan kekerasan juga. Tetapi orang yang baik, orang yang menjadi citizen (warga negara), yang ta'at setia kapada negeri kita ini, kita tidak membeza dia Melayu, dia China,

dia India untuk hendak menjalankan pemerintahan negeri ini dengan chara adil dan saksama. Itu-lah ma'ana kita berkata negeri ini tidak ada "ism" chuma apa yang kita buat ia-lah menjalankan pemerintahan negeri kita ini dengan chara adil, dengan pertimbangan, saksama, dengan memberikan segala kebaikan kesenangan kapada ra'ayat kita ini.

Ada-kah kita ini bagitu tidak bijak hendak buat binasa kapada satu² puak yang duduk dalam negeri kita ini dengan kerana kita berbaik² dengan Indonesia? Ini satu perkara di'ayah yang boleh di-katakan khianat. Jadi orang² yang ta'at setia kapada negeri ini tidak harus ambil berat di-atas di-'ayah² yang sa-umpama itu. Jadi ada-lah sekarang ini konfrantasi telah berhenti, tidak ada manusia di-sini harus bimbang dan apa yang di-dengar daripada musoh yang tidak baik, tinggalkan-lah. Itu chakapan musoh. Itu chakapan yang hendak merosakkan perjalanan pemerintahan Kerajaan kita ini. Di'ayah yang jahat tidak harus di-perchayai oleh ra'ayat² yang ta'at setia kapada negeri ini.

Dengan habis-nya konfrantasi ini, bagaimana Ahli² Yang Berhormat faham, yang telah di-sebutkan oleh Tun Abdul Razak sa-bagai Menteri Pertahanan, tentera² Commonwealth akan berundur daripada Malaysia Timor. Jadi tempat-nya di-ganti dengan askar² Malaysia sendiri. Jadi ini ada-lah perjanjian dan mereka pehak British ada-lah membuat di-dalam perjanjian yang kita buat dengan mereka. Jadi saya menguchapkan lagi sa-kali terima kaseh banyak² kapada Kerajaan British yang telah mengeluarkan wang ringgit dan telah berkorban nyawa askar² tentera mereka itu di-dalam pertolongan mereka beri untuk menahan negeri kita ini dan bagitu-lah juga terima kaseh kapada Australia dan New Zealand yang telah memberi bantuan baik harta-benda atau pun ra'ayat tentera mereka itu untuk menolong menahan keselamatan kita itu dan juga bagitu-lah Canada yang telah memberi berbagai perkakas kapada kita.

Berkenaan dengan Defence Treaty di-antara kita dengan British memang berkuat-kuasa juga. Di-bawah Defence Treaty itu kalau kita di-serang oleh musoh, maka tanggungan Kerajaan British, Kerajaan² Commonwealth untuk menolong kita. Hal dalam negeri, mengawal keamanan dalam negeri, itu tanggungan kita. Ini bukan benda yang baharu. Masa dahulu kita di-haru oleh kominis; apabila kita dapat merdeka kita juga menjalankan segala kerja² untuk menghapus atau mengalahkan kominis yang mengharu kita.

Jadi ini jangan-lah menaruh bimbang di-atas tanggong-jawab tentera kita untuk menahan dan menjaga keamanan, nyawa dan harta-benda orang² di-dalam Eastern Malaysia atau pun Malaysia Barat, Timor Malaysia atau Malaysia Barat ini ada-lah jadi satu tanggungan kita dan akan menjalankan tanggungan itu dengan boleh memberi puas hati kapada ra'ayat jelata sakalian.

Jadi saya suka mengambil kesempatan ini untuk merakamkan ucapan sa-tinggi² terima kaseh dan tahniah kapada ra'ayat di-dalam Malaysia, Malaysia Barat, Malaysia Timor lebeh² lagi barangkali Malaysia Timor di-mana berlaku-nya konfrantasi di-atas ta'at setia mereka yang bersama² bekerja dengan Kerajaan untuk menahan keselamatan negeri Malaysia Timor dan Malaysia (*Tepok*). Sunggoh pun mereka baharu sahaja masuk dalam Malaysia tetapi perasaan kebangsaan yang tertanam dalam hati sanubari mereka itu telah keras, dan ini-lah bukti yang telah mereka bangkit bersama² dengan kita sakalian melawan dan menahankan Kerajaan kita ini.

Elok juga saya sebut di-sini sa-lepas tamat konfrantasi ada juga kita dengar² Kerajaan luar chuba hendak mengelirukan fikiran pula orang² yang ada dalam Malaysia Timor dengan hendak chuba membangkit perasaan berpechah-belah antara mereka atau hendak menghasut² mereka itu dalam Malaysia Timor untuk meninggalkan Malaysia. Tetapi saya perchaya bagaimana mereka telah melawan dengan

musoh dahulu itu mereka sedia melawan dengan apa sahaja musoh yang baharu (*Tepok*).

Jadi, ini-lah sahaja yang harus saya sebutkan di-sini kerana apa² yang lain semua telah pun di-edarkan dalam akhbar², majallah² luar dan dalam, dalam radio dan talivishen dan lain²-nya. Jadi, tidak apa² payah saya hendak tambah lagi kerana chuma mengambil masa Parlimen ini, tetapi apa yang saya sebut akan terchatit dalam rekod di-sini dan ucapan terima kasih kita kepada Tun Abdul Razak dan rombongan yang pergi baik pun Bangkok, Indonesia ia-lah satu ingatan yang menjadi kenangan² sampai masa² yang akan datang.

Sa-bagai penutup-nya mari-lah kita berdo'a moga²-nya Perjanjian yang telah di-buat di-Bangkok pada 11 haribulan Ogos itu akan mengiratkan kembali perhubungan kedua buah negara yang berjiran. Ini demi kepentingan bersama dan kema'amoran diseluruh Tenggara Asia (*Tepok*).

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Untok Penjelasan, Tuan Yang di-Pertua. Dalam masa Dewan Ra'ayat yang bersidang kali ini boleh-kah Kerajaan Pusat beri peluang kepada kami di-pehak Pembangkang untok membahath ucapan Perdana Menteri?

The Prime Minister: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, oleh kerana dalam ucapan saya ada berbangkit satu perkataan yang terkait kepada parti Pembangkang, bagi pehak saya dan pehak Kerajaan tidak tegah menjadikan satu bahathan kalau di-kehendaki oleh Ahli Pembangkang itu.

Mr Speaker: Persidangan ini ditempohkan sa-lama 10 minit.

Sitting suspended at 11.47 a.m.

Sitting resumed at 12.15 p.m.

(Mr Speaker in the Chair)

BILLS PRESENTED

THE SUPPLEMENTARY SUPPLY (1966) BILL

Bill to apply sums out of the Consolidated Fund for additional expenditure

for the service of the year 1966 and to appropriate such sums for certain purposes; presented by the Minister of Finance; read the first time; to be read a second time at a subsequent sitting of this House.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF MALAYSIA (AMENDMENT) BILL

Bill to amend the Central Bank of Malaysia Ordinance, 1958; presented by the Minister of Finance; read the first time; to be read a second time at a subsequent sitting of this House.

THE MERCHANT SHIPPING (AMENDMENT) (No. 2) BILL

Bill to amend the Merchant Shipping (Amendment) Act, 1966; presented by the Minister of Transport; read the first time; to be read a second time at a subsequent sitting of this House.

THE ROAD TRAFFIC (AMENDMENT) (No. 2) BILL

Bill to amend the Road Traffic Ordinance, 1958; presented by the Minister of Transport; read the first time; to be read a second time at a subsequent sitting of this House.

THE DANGEROUS DRUGS (AMENDMENT) BILL

Bill to amend the Dangerous Drugs Ordinance, 1952; presented by the Minister of Health; read the first time; to be read a second time at a subsequent sitting of this House.

THE TIN INDUSTRY (RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT) FUND (AMENDMENT) BILL

Bill to amend the Tin Industry (Research and Development) Fund Ordinance, 1953; presented by the Minister of Commerce and Industry; read the first time; to be read a second time at a subsequent sitting of this House.

THE RUBBER INDUSTRY (REPLANTING) FUND (AMENDMENT) BILL

Bill to amend the Rubber Industry (Replanting) Fund Ordinance, 1952; presented by the Minister of Commerce

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

THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT ELECTIONS (AMENDMENT) (No. 2) BILL

Bill to amend the Local Government Elections Act, 1960; presented by the Minister for Local Government and Housing; read the first time; to be read a second time at a subsequent sitting of this House.

BILLS

THE CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL

Second Reading

The Deputy Prime Minister (Tun Haji Abdul Razak): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya meminta izin menchiedangkan bahawa Rang Undang² yang bernama Constitution (Amendment) Bill di-bacha kali yang kedua.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Ahli² Yang Berhormat sedia ma'alum bahawa dengan perpisahan Singapura daripada Malaysia serta dengan lulus-nya undang² the Constitution and Malaysia (Singapore Amendment) Act, 1965, pindaan² yang tertentu hendak-lah dibuat kepada Perlembagaan Persekutuan. Tujuan utama Rang Undang² ini ia-lah untuk mengadakan pindaan² tersebut atas Perlembagaan kita. Pindaan² yang lain juga di-dapati perlu dan mustahak dan oleh itu di-masokkan juga dalam Rang Undang² ini. Butir² lanjut atas semua pindaan² itu ada di-terangkan dalam Jadual yang di-sertakan bersama² dengan "Explanatory Statement" kepada Rang Undang² ini.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sa-bagaimana yang boleh di-lihat, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Jadual yang di-kemukakan itu menerangkan pindaan² itu dengan teliti dan terang dan dengan sebab itu tidak perlu-lah bagi saya mengulangi-nya di-sini satu persatu.

Bagaimana pun saya suka hendak memberi penerangan ringkas atas pindaan² ini. Pindaan² ini boleh di-

bahagikan kepada 5 bahagian yang besar:

1. Pindaan² oleh sebab perpisahan Singapura daripada Malaysia.
2. Pindaan² yang berkaitan dengan Pilehan Raya bagi Malaysia Timor.
3. Pindaan² bagi melaksanakan tujuan Perjanjian Malaysia 1963 (Malaysia Agreement 1963) berkenaan dengan kedudukan Mahkamah² Persekutuan (Federal Courts) dan Mahkamah² Tinggi (High Courts).
4. Pindaan² berkaitan dengan kuasa Surohanjaya Perkhidmatan Awam yang di-tubuhkan di-bawah Perkara 139, dan
5. Pindaan² umum bagi membetulkan kesalahan² nahu dan penchetakan yang kecil yang di-jumpai di-dalam Perlembagaan.

Berkenaan dengan Bahagian 1— dengan lulus-nya "The Constitution and Malaysia (Singapore Amendment) Act, 1965", syarat² dalam Perlembagaan berkenaan kewarganegaraan berkaitan dengan Singapura sudah tentu mesti di-pinda. Syarat² itu di-dapati dalam Part III dan Jadual Kedua kepada Perlembagaan. Ada-lah perlu sekarang bagi Dewan ini membatalkan, mithal-nya, syarat² yang membolehkan Singapura meluluskan undang² berkaitan dengan kewarganegaraan Malaysia, membatalkan syarat² yang berkaitan dengan penyatuan warganegara Singapura dan warganegara Persekutuan, dan membatalkan undang² yang berkaitan dengan kelayakan warganegara Singapura di-pilih sa-bagai Ahli Parlimen Malaysia kita ini.

Oleh sebab perpisahan Singapura daripada Malaysia itu, ada-lah juga perlu bagi kita meminda Perlembagaan supaya mengeluarkan semua chatitan (references) berkaitan dengan Singapura yang tidak lagi berguna atau sesuai kerana Singapura tidak lagi berada di-dalam Malaysia. Keterangan² yang lengkap berkenaan pindaan² ini, seperti saya sebutkan, ada di-nyatakan dalam jadual bersama² ini dengan "Explanatory Statement" kepada Rang Undang² ini.

Kerajaan juga menhadangkan untuk meminda Perkara 54 Perlembagaan supaya tempat² kosong (casual vacancies) dalam Dewan Ra'ayat bagi ahli² daripada Malaysia Timor boleh di-isi dalam masa sembilan puluh (90) hari daripada tarikh kekosongan itu berlaku. Pada masa sekarang ini kekosongan itu mesti-lah di-penuhi dalam masa enam puluh (60) hari. Sa-bagaimana di-ketahui, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, di-negeri² Sabah dan Sarawak pengundian di-beberapa kawasan ada-lah mengambil masa lebih daripada 10 hari oleh kerana kesukaran pengangkutan dan perhubungan. Dari itu suatu pilihan raya harus tidak boleh selesai di-dalam tempoh 60 hari sa-bagaimana yang di-kehendaki oleh Perkara 54.

Berkaitan dengan ini ada-lah juga di-chadangkan bagi meminda Perkara 55 untuk membolehkan pilihan raya di-Malaysia Timor di-adakan di-dalam tempoh 90 hari daripada hari Parlimen di-bubarkan oleh sebab kesukaran² yang saya sebut tadi. Berikutan dengan itu, tempoh 90 hari daripada hari pembubaran Parlimen itu untuk memanggil Parlimen bersidang tidak memadai bagi Malaysia Timor. Oleh itu ada-lah di-chadangkan supaya tempoh untuk memanggil Parlimen bersidang sa-lepas Parlimen di-bubarkan di-lanjutkan kepada 120 hari.

Perkara 54 juga di-pinda untuk membolehkan Ahli² Dewan Negara dan Ahli² Dewan Ra'ayat bagi Malaysia Barat di-lantek atau di-pilih sa-lepas daripada 60 hari daripada kekosongan itu berlaku, tetapi bagi Ahli Dewan Negara tempoh lantekannya dalam keadaan bagitu ia-lah 6 tahun daripada tamat-nya tempoh 60 hari daripada tarikh kekosongan itu berlaku.

Perjanjian Malaysia 1963 (Malaysia Agreement 1963) bertujuan supaya Mahkamah Persekutuan (Federal Courts) dan Mahkamah Tinggi (High Courts) di-pisahkan antara satu sama lain. Ada-lah di-khuatirkan sama ada tujuan ini sudah tercapai di-bawah Perkara 125 Perlembagaan sekarang ini. Oleh itu tujuan mengadakan Clause baru (10) kepada Perkara 125 Perlembagaan ada-lah untuk meng-

hilangkan keraguan itu dan menentukan bahawa Mahkamah Persekutuan ada-lah berasingan daripada High Courts.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Kerajaan memikirkan sangat mustahak supaya kuasa dan tugas² Surohanjaya Perkhidmatan Awam (Public Service Commission) yang di-tubuhkan di-bawah Perkara 139, sa-lain daripada kuasa melantek bagi pertama kali kepada jawatan tetap atau pun jawatan berpenchen, boleh di-jalankan oleh satu Lembaga yang di-lantek oleh Yang di-Pertuan Agong. Tujuan pindaan kepada Perkara 144 ada-lah untuk membolehkan Yang di-Pertuan Agong melantek satu Lembaga yang boleh diberi kuasa menjalankan kuasa² dan tugas² yang sekarang ini di-jalankan oleh Public Service Commission itu. Pindaan² ini juga menghendaki supaya di-adakan satu Lembaga Rayuan (Appeal Board) yang juga akan dilantek oleh Yang di-Pertuan Agong. Sa-siapa yang tidak puas hati dengan keputusan Lembaga tersebut boleh-lah membuat rayuan kepada Lembaga Rayuan (Appeal Board) untuk di-timbangan.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Kerajaan berpendapat sangat mustahak supaya kuasa berkenaan dengan tata-tertib (discipline) dan kenaikan pangkat diserahkan kepada Lembaga yang mengandongi Ketua² Pejabat supaya "discipline" dalam Perkhidmatan Awam dan kelichinan pertadbiran dapat di-baiki lagi.

Pada masa sekarang ini Ketua Jabatan tidak boleh mengambil tindakan "discipline" yang tegas terhadap pegawai² di-bawah-nya atau pun menaikkan pangkat pegawai² yang rajin, chergas dan menunjukkan kebolehan. Ada-lah menjadi tujuan Kerajaan untuk menguatkan "discipline" dalam Perkhidmatan Awam supaya pertadbiran negeri ini akan berjalan lebih lichin lagi.

Bagi menjaga kepentingan pegawai² Kerajaan dan supaya kuasa ini tidak di-salah gunakan oleh Ketua² Pejabat, maka Kerajaan akan mengadakan Lembaga Rayuan dan mereka yang tidak berpuas hati dengan keputusan

tata-tertib mengenai mereka itu akan dapat membuat rayuan kepada Lembaga itu yang akan menimbangkan rayuan itu dengan adil dan saksama. Oleh itu pegawai² Kerajaan tidak harus khuatir dan waswas bahawa mereka akan teraniaya oleh kerana pemindahan kuasa yang di-chadangkan itu.

Tujuan Kerajaan tidak sa-kali² untuk menakutkan pegawai² Kerajaan tetapi ia-lah untuk membaiki lagi Perkhidmatan Awam negeri ini dan melichinkan lagi pertadbiran supaya negara kita akan mendapat kemajuan² yang lebeh² lagi daripada ranchangan² dan usaha² Kerajaan untuk hendak membaiki tata-tertib atau "discipline", mustahak-lah Ketua² Pejabat di-beri kuasa supaya Ketua Pejabat dapat menjaga pekerja² dan pegawai² di-bawah-nya dan dengan itu dapat-lah Ketua Pejabat itu menjaga kelakuan baik dan juga kerja² yang di-jalankan oleh pegawai² di-bawah-nya.

Kerajaan telah berkali² menyatakan bahawa Perkhidmatan Awam negeri ini ada-lah di-antara yang terbaik sa-kali dalam kawasan dunia di-sabelah sini. Tetapi maseh juga di-dapati kelemahan² yang boleh di-baiki dan Kerajaan berazam hendak membaiki kelemahan² itu dengan tidak merosakkan moral Public Services di-negara kita ini. Bagitu juga saya suka menegaskan di-sini bahawa apabila Kerajaan hendak mengadakan peratoran² berkenaan dengan mengambil alih kuasa² daripada Public Services Commission ini, Kerajaan akan berunding dengan Staff Side Whitley Council supaya Staff Side Whitley Council itu boleh memberi apa juga pandangan² yang mereka itu kehendaki.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, peluang telah juga di-ambil untuk membetulkan kesalahan yang saya katakan grammatical errors, printing errors yang kechil yang telah di-jumpai dari masa kamasama. Kenyataan² berkenaan dengan pindaan ini boleh-lah di-dapati dalam Explanatory Statements bersama² dengan Rang Undang² ini.

Ada sadikit pindaan kepada Rang Undang² ini yang saya akan chadangkan apabila Dewan ini membinchang-

kan Rang Undang² ini dalam Jawatan-kuasa atau Committee Stage. Pindaan ini telah pun di-edarkan kepada Ahli² Yang Berhormat. Pindaan ini ada-lah berkaitan dengan Bahagian II (Part II) dalam Tenth Schedule yang mengan-dongi chara² dan sharat² untuk mengira "State Road Grant" yang di-beri kepada Negeri².

Mengikut Sekshen 2, Jadual Kesapuluh, perbelanjaan bagi menjaga atau pun memperbaiki jambatan, viaduct dan culverts, tidak di-ambil pertimbangan pada masa mengira harga menjaga jalan² itu. Oleh sebab jambatan, viaduct dan culverts ada-lah sa-bahagian daripada jalan raya, maka dari itu mustahak-lah di-pinda Sekshen 2 dalam Jadual Kesapuluh supaya belanja menjaga jambatan² dan juga viaduct dan culverts itu boleh di-masokkan ka-dalam perkiraan apabila mengira "State Road Grant" yang di-bayar kepada tiap² Negeri.

Sekshen 4 dalam Jadual Kesapuluh menetapkan bahawa hanya-lah jalan raya yang sa-benar di-jagai oleh Jabatan Kerja Raya Negeri itu yang boleh mendapat "State Road Grant". Oleh kerana sharat ini, Majlis Tempatan yang di-katakan "financially autonomous" telah menghadapi kesukaran oleh kerana jalan raya mereka tidak di-jaga oleh Jabatan Kerja Raya dan oleh kerana itu Majlis itu tidak dapat menerima "State Road Grant". Oleh yang demikian ada-lah di-chadangkan untuk meminda Sekshen 4 dalam Jadual Kesapuluh supaya membolehkan jalan² di-dalam kawasan "Local Authorities" mendapat "State Road Grant" apabila telah di-akuï oleh Jabatan Kerja Raya bahawa jalan² itu telah di-jaga mengikut darjah yang di-tentukan oleh Pejabat Kerja Raya bagi jalan² raya di-negeri².

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya memohon menchadangkan.

Tuan Tan Siew Sin: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya menyokong.

Tuan C. V. Devan Nair (Bungsar): Mr Speaker, Sir, the amendment which signifies a really big change in this Bill is the amendment to Article 139 (4) and also, Sir, the proposed Clause

(5B) to Article 144 of the Constitution, and I rise, Sir, in particular to oppose the addition of this proposed clause.

I remember it was suggested at one time somewhere that one of the reasons justifying the transfer of some of the powers and functions of the Public Services Commission to Heads of Departments was that it was desirable to move away from the practices of the colonial past. We might get the record straight, Sir. We have it on excellent authority that the institution of Public Service Commissions was not heard of in the developing countries of Afro-Asia before constitutional changes brought about self-government and independence. In the colonial era such appointments to the Public Service as were not made by the Colonial Office and the Crown Agents were made by officers of the countries' colonial secretariat. The selection procedures, whether for appointments or for promotions, were regulated by administrative instructions issued in the name of the Governor, who was in effect the appointing authority in all local cases.

It was only with the advent of self-government and independence that the Civil Service in countries which had formerly been British colonial territories came more and more under local control and the Public Service Commission system was generally introduced in all these countries, sometimes as a constitutional provision (as in Malaysia) and sometimes by an Act of Parliament, with the primary intention of insulating appointments, promotions and discipline from politics and political considerations. Far from being a relic of the colonial past, the Public Services Commission and its powers and functions were in fact the first fruits of independence.

The case as advanced and accepted in most of the Commonwealth countries which were former colonial territories for an executive Public Service Commission was that if politicians were given any responsibilities in sensitive areas, like appointments, promotions and discipline, in respect of posts in the Civil Service, there would

be a great danger of political patronage and nepotism undermining the integrity and morale of the Civil Service. An independent and impartial Commission enjoying full executive powers, and therefore not subject to Ministerial influence or manipulation, would apply the principles of merit, impartiality and justice in the discharge of these responsibilities. In such circumstances, the integrity of the Civil Service would be safeguarded.

In our country, these dangers of political interference and manipulation have by no means receded with the passage of the years since independence. Indeed, the general apprehension seems to be, Sir, that such dangers have, if anything, increased rather than decreased over the years. This explains the undoubtedly widespread apprehension entertained by Civil Servants in regard to the proposed constitutional amendment. Sir, the Public Services Unions have not been satisfied to-date that the interests of justice and equity will be served by the amendment. It surely does not speak well for the Government that it has thought fit to completely by-pass the Public Service Unions which represent the great majority of the Civil servants who are going to be directly affected by this amendment. Instead of allaying their fears, and their apprehensions, the Government has shown utter disregard for the views and representations of these unions and this, Sir, bodes ill for future relations between the Government and its employees with its consequent repercussions on governmental efficiency and morale.

The Government's claim, Sir, would appear to be that the proposed constitutional amendment would lead to greater efficiency and discipline in the Civil Service. Very grave doubts, Sir, exist as to whether the proposed amendment will achieve anything of the kind. The morale, the efficiency and the discipline of the Civil Service, Sir, are indivisible. Efficiency is materially affected by morale in the Service. In like manner, morale and efficiency have an effect on the attitude of officers towards the disciplinary code, disciplinary procedures and so

forth. If this assessment, Sir, is accepted—and one wonders how it cannot be, as it would appear to be almost axiomatic—the proposed amendment is likely to have exactly the opposite effect. Demoralisation in the Civil Service, which is even more widespread than the Government thinks it is, most inevitably lead to less and not more efficiency. And any discipline that we achieve would be the unhealthy variety of discipline, Sir, not accepted and practised individually and collectively as a voluntary act but imposed externally by the fear of victimisation, injustice and inequity.

Let us remember, Sir, that the Public Services Commission as presently constituted is a quasi-judicial body, the members of which have been chosen on the basis of possession of quasi-judicial qualifications, including, among other things, immunity from political pressure or manipulation of any kind. And this is rightly so, as the Commissioners are expected to ensure that merit, impartiality and justice are the criteria for regulating the sensitive functions of appointments, promotions and discipline in the Civil Service, and also for ensuring that political patronage and influence and nepotism have little room to flourish.

What is now proposed by this amendment is that all these highly sensitive powers and functions of the Public Services Commission, other than the power, we are told, of first appointment to the permanent or pensionable establishment, may now be exercised by a Board which nobody pretends will have a quasi-judicial composition, qualification or procedure, and the same thing goes for the proposed Appeal Board. There is nothing in the constitutional amendment which guarantees that either the Board or the Appeal Board will enjoy a quasi-judicial composition, or discharge its functions in accordance with quasi-judicial procedures. The consequences, Sir, can be devastating and can gravely undermine the confidence, integrity and impartiality of the Civil Service.

I would appeal, Sir, to the Deputy Prime Minister to consider these submissions with the utmost care. In the pursuit of efficiency, let us not recklessly abandon one of the essential prerequisites for efficiency and discipline, which must be the preservation of a high morale in the Civil Service. If this amendment is pushed through, demoralisation will undoubtedly set in, and among the first casualties will be the efficiency, integrity and impartiality of the Civil Service which the public has come to value.

I concede, Sir, that the present Public Services Commission is snowed under at the moment by interviews and that disciplinary cases sent before the Commission take a great deal of time before clearance by the Commission. All such delays are unhealthy and, one concedes, does tend to lower the efficiency of the Civil Service. But the right way to go about rectifying this state of affairs is not to hand over the powers and functions of the Public Services Commission to persons, who do not enjoy quasi-judicial qualifications and immunities from political pressure or manipulation, but to provide for the delegation, which, I submit, the Government should consider, of the powers and functions of the Commission to quasi-judicial officers of the Commission, who will enjoy a status and possess qualifications and immunities similar to those of the members of the Commission. And I must urge, Sir, that the Government as a matter of utmost urgency should desist from pushing through this particular amendment and should re-examine the whole problem of securing greater efficiency and discipline in the Civil Service in the light of preserving the morale of the service and of safeguarding its integrity and its impartiality. Much obliged.

Dr Mahathir bin Mohamad (Kota Star Selatan): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya bangun untuk menyokong pindaan undang² di-dalam Perlembagaan yang di-kemukakan oleh Yang Amat Berhormat Timbalan Perdana Menteri. Pindaan² ini ia-lah pindaan yang bersangkutan dengan Surohanjaya

Perkhidmatan Awam. Sebab yang saya menyokong ia-lah seperti berikut: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, di-dalam negara yang mengamalkan demokerasi berparlimen, seperti Malaysia, kebebasan sa-saorang warga-negara mesti-lah dijamin. Satu daripada kebebasan ini ia-lah Kerajaan tidak boleh menindas sa-siapa dengan chara yang tidak adil. Supaya perkara yang tidak adil ini tidak berlaku, maka demokerasi mengator supaya kuasa² Kerajaan terbatas dengan ada-nya lain² kuasa seperti kuasa kehakiman yang bebas, kuasa² surohanjaya dalam perkhidmatan² dan kuasa Raja² dan juga kuasa Duli Yang Maha Mulia Seri Paduka.

Sa-bagai sa-orang yang menjunjung tinggi chara demokerasi berparlimen, saya bersimpati benar dengan sekatan² kuasa Kerajaan untuk menjaga ke'adilan, tetapi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kadang² sekatan yang bertujuan menjaga ke'adilan di-salah gunakan dan membawa kepada kurang ke'adilan. Apabila keadaan yang seperti ini tertimbul, maka kita tidak dapat mengelak daripada mengkaji samula kuasa² yang di-beri ka-mana² pehak. Saya perchaya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, di-dalam soal kuasa Surohanjaya Perkhidmatan Awam beberapa perkara telah timbul yang menunjukkan ia-itu masa sudah tiba untuk mengkaji sa-mula kuasa yang ada kepada Surohanjaya ini.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, di-dalam demokerasi berparlimen, kuasa yang terbesar sa-kali ia-lah ra'ayat yang terbanyak. Ini-lah sebab-nya yang kita adakan pilihan raya ia-itu supaya ra'ayat yang banyak di-wakili dalam dewan² undangan negara. Sunggoh pun di-dalam demokerasi kita patut menjaga hak² sa-saorang, tetapi kalau hak ini merugikan ra'ayat yang banyak—yang patut di-titek beratkan ia-lah ra'ayat yang banyak. Di-dalam tugas yang di-beri kepada Surohanjaya Perkhidmatan Awam ada kalanya dengan kerana masa atau kelelahan manusia tidak mengizinkan di-masa menjaga hak² persaorangan, hak² ra'ayat yang banyak di-tinggalkan kebelakang. Umpama-nya, Tuan Yang

di-Pertua, kita ada sedikit sahaja ahli² Surohanjaya itu. Kita tidak boleh menambah ahli² dengan berpuluh² ahli lain dengan kerana ini akan mengurangkan koodinasi di-dalam badan ini.

Saperti mana semua tentu ma'alum, pegawai² baharu yang di-kehendaki oleh Kerajaan sa-makin lama sa-makin banyak. Untok bertemuduga dengan bakal² pegawai pun memakan masa yang banyak sa-hingga ada kala-nya, sunggoh pun Kerajaan berkehendakkan kepada pegawai² yang baharu dengan chepat, mereka tidak dapat berkhidmat dengan kerana belum di-temuduga. Tugas yang pertama bagi Surohanjaya ini ia-lah memilih pegawai baharu. Kalau dengan kerja ini sahaja pun Surohanjaya ini tiada masa menjalankan untok kehendak negara, bagaimana-kah mereka dapat menjalankan tugas yang lain seperti tata-tertib dan kenaikan pangkat. Kelewatan menjalankan kerja dari pehak mereka akan mengganggu pentadbiran Kerajaan.

Kita selalu dengar yang kenaikan pangkat selalu-lah di-dackdated kadang² sampai dua tahun. Ini memaksa Kerajaan membayar back pay yang mana Kerajaan bukan belanja beransor², tetapi dengan sa-kali gus. Dengan kerana dalam jabatan kerajaan selalu ada pertukaran pegawai² tinggi yang merekomenkan kadang² bukan lagi menjadi Ketua Pejabat pegawai yang mereka rekomenkan di-masa temuduga, juga Ketua Pejabat yang bersama dengan Surohanjaya di-masa temuduga kadang² baharu sahaja di-tukarkan ka-pejabat yang berkenaan dia tidak boleh memberi pendapat yang berasas. Ini berma'ana temu duga oleh Surohanjaya ia-lah satu perkara formality sahaja dan kurang berharga.

Oleh sebab ini banyak-lah sungutan² yang datang dari mereka² yang tidak bernasib baik tetapi sungutan² ini ta' dapat di-layankan oleh kerana Surohanjaya ia-lah satu badan berkuasa dan bebas. Tetapi yang menimbulkan tidak puas hati selalu ia-lah soal tata-tertib atau discipline. Yang boleh mengambil tindakan discipline chumanya Surohanjaya. Oleh kerana

tidak ada masa penyelidikan berkenaan dengan discipline kadang² diadakan lebeh dari sa-tahun daripada masa peristiwa berlaku. Dalam masa itu pegawai yang membuat aduan telah lupa kejadian yang sa-benar-nya atau pun telah bertukar atau pun telah mati.

Dalam siasatan, ta' dapat-lah Surohanjaya menentukan apa². Lagi pula, ada masa-nya yang kenyataan sa-chara langsung ta' dapat di-jelaskan. Umpama-nya Kerajaan memberi \$100,000 untok sa-buah bangunan baru. Bangunan yang di-dirikan sa-telah siap di-hargakan oleh pakar² chuma \$40,000. Ini terang dan nyata kapada semua yang pegawai yang mentadbirkan wang \$100,000 tadi sa-kurang²-nya lalai. Malang-nya tindakan ta' dapat di-ambil oleh pegawai yang lebeh tinggi tanpa siasatan oleh Surohanjaya. Siasatan ini di-adakan sa-lepas satu tahun, ahli Surohanjaya tidak dapat periksa bangunan, pegawai² lain lupa atau tawar hati. Pegawai yang di-tudoh pun telah berusaha dengan bermacam² helah memadamkan kesan² burok, akhirnya tidak ada satu pun tindakan yang di-ambil. Oleh itu, Kerajaan rugi, ra'ayat rugi, dan tauladan yang tidak baik ini di-lakukan pula di-lain² tempat.

Ada masa pula yang pegawai² rendah engkar dan tidak ta'at kapada perentah² oleh kerana pegawai tinggi tidak berkuasa. Kekurangan discipline ini tidak dapat di-atasi dan kerja Kerajaan tergendala atau tidak di-laksanakan. Lagi sa-kali Kerajaan rugi dan ra'ayat juga rugi.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, dengan adanya Surohanjaya untok menjaga hak² gulongan yang sadikit, hak² ra'ayat yang banyak di-ketepikan. Ini pada pandangan saya bukan lagi sesuai dengan kehendak² demokerasi, ini telah jadi oligarchy ia-itu Kerajaan bagi kepentingan yang sadikit. Dari itu kita ta' boleh lengah² lagi mengkaji sa-mula kuasa Surohanjaya supaya sesuai dengan masharakat yang mengamalkan demokerasi berparlimen, yang mementingkan kehendak² ra'ayat

yang banyak dan bukan kepentingan pegawai² yang sadikit.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Kerajaan Perikatan mewakili sa-bilangan besar daripada ra'ayat Malaysia. Ra'ayat² ini memang berharap supaya wakil² mereka dalam Kerajaan bekerja untok mereka, walau pun kita patut menimbang hak² gulongan yang kechil, ini tidak berma'ana yang kita boleh melupakan amanah yang di-berikan kapada Kerajaan oleh ra'ayat yang banyak.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, usul yang dibawa ini ia-lah satu usul yang, kalau di-luluskan, boleh memberi kuasa kapada sa-gulongan yang kechil juga dan boleh membawa peristiwa² yang tidak di-kehendaki. Tetapi kalau-lah Kerajaan Perikatan selalu berhati² berkenaan dengan kuasa baru yang diberi kapada Ketua² Pejabat ini dan selalu menyemak sa-mula supaya kuasa² ini di-gunakan dengan sa-chara yang 'adil dan sa-chara yang membawa kapada faedah kapada kebanyakan orang, ini akan membawa kapada lebeh lagi bertambah efficiency di-dalam menjalankan pentadbiran Kerajaan. Dari itu saya menyokong penoh usul Kerajaan untok meminda-kan Perlembagaan untok menyesuaikan dengan kehendak² ra'ayat. Terima kasih.

Tuan Mohamed Yusof bin Mahmud (Temerloh): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya menyokong atas pindaan² untok Perlembagaan kita ini. Saya hendak berchakap khas kapada pindaan² kuasa Surohanjaya.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, semenjak kita merdeka, kita telah menjalankan sistem berkenaan dengan Surohanjaya ini, apa akibat-nya semenjak lapan tahun yang telah sudah yang kita alami? Maka daripada pengalaman ini-lah rasa saya Kerajaan telah mengambil langkah untok membuat pindaan² yang di-bentang pada hari ini.

Pada masa yang lampau, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, pada permulaan kita mengadakan chara bagini ia-lah berhajat

supaya perkhidmatan² dalam segala peringkat Kerajaan dapat berjalan dengan lincih, tetapi dengan pengalaman kita tujuh tahun yang sudah, kita dapati ia-itu tidak sa-bagaimana chita² dahulu, sebab telah banyak di-perkatakan oleh sahabat saya tadi, saya sendiri telah ketahui beberapa kejadian² yang timbul dan beberapa pejabat yang saya fikir pindaan² sangat mustahak, banyak Ketua² Pejabat yang pada masa ini tidak di-indah langsung oleh Pegawai² yang di-bawah-nya.

Baru² ini dalam satu meshuarat Luar Bandar, satu perkara timbul berkenaan dengan satu jabatan, dimana Wakil Ra'ayat bagi pehak orang ramai, mengatakan, apa sebab kelemahan² dalam pejabat ini dari segi pentadbiran seperti Jabatan Kerja Raya di-mana satu ferry—yang pegawai² ia-itu buroh²-nya tidak bekerja sa-bagaimana sa-patut-nya. Jawapan daripada Ketua Pejabat kami tidak boleh buat apa² oleh kerana perkara ini banyak kelemahan² yang dia ini tidak ada kuasa mengambil apa² tindakan terhadap pegawai² yang di-bawah-nya. Jadi ini-lah satu chontoh yang rasa saya sangat perlu.

Bagitu juga baru² ini saya juga ada mendapat tahu dalam hal keadaan kelalaian pegawai² yang di-bawah seperti pegawai² rendah terhadap pegawai² tinggi bahkan kepada sa-orang Menteri kita, ia-itu sa-orang office boy-nya masok pejabat dengan pakaian yang tidak tentu tetapi Menteri kita sendiri tidak boleh menegor kerana dia tidak ada kuasa boleh mengambil tindakan terhadap pegawai ini.

Ini-lah, rasa saya, dua tiga perkara yang saya bantangkan tetapi dalam pada itu, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya juga berharap dalam peratoran² yang akan di-adakan itu ia-itu peratoran Appeal Board, jikalau pegawai di atas itu menggunakan kuat kuasa-nya dengan sa-suka hati-nya boleh menyebabkan melanggar ke'adilan ia-itu di-chadangkan supaya satu Appeal Board di-adakan dan dalam Appeal Board ini

saya minta supaya kepentingan buroh juga atau kepentingan pegawai² rendah juga di-awasi ia-itu mesti-lah ada wakil² daripada Trade² Union yang ada dalam Appeal Board ini supaya dapat mereka memerhati dan juga memperchayakan diri-nya ia-itu tindakan² yang telah di-ambil oleh Ketua² Pejabat itu sesuai dan betul. Ini rasa saya untuk mententeramkan kegelisahan² daripada pegawai² yang di-bawah tangan tiap² Ketua Pejabat.

Jadi, itu-lah rasa saya perkara yang penting yang saya hendak berchakap pada hari ini tetapi sa-kali lagi saya meminta perhatian terhadap lantekan² pegawai dalam tiap² peringkat Appeal Board ini.

Oleh itu, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya menyokong penoh atas pindaan² yang telah di-bawakan kepada Dewan pada hari ini.

Mr Speaker: Persidangan ini di-tempohkan hingga pukul 4.00 petang.

Sitting suspended at 1 p.m.

Sitting resumed at 4.00 p.m.

(Mr Speaker in the Chair)

EARLIER ADJOURNMENT

(Motion)

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

That notwithstanding the provisions of Standing Order 12 (1) the House shall adjourn this evening at 6.30 p.m. instead of 8.00 p.m.

The Minister of Transport (Tan Sri Haji Sardon bin Haji Jubir): Mr Speaker, Sir, I beg to second the motion.

Question put, and agreed to.

Resolved,

That notwithstanding the provisions of Standing Order 12 (1) the House shall adjourn this evening at 6.30 p.m. instead of 8.00 p.m.

BILL
THE CONSTITUTION
(AMENDMENT) BILL

Second Reading

Debate resumed.

Tuan Stephen Yong Kuet Tze (Sarawak): Mr Speaker, Sir, I wish to refer to the proposed amendment to, firstly, Article 54. I think there was a provision in the Constitution under Transitional and Temporary Provisions that any Act of Parliament or other law passed by the Federation before Malaysia Day, in any way, may by order of the Yang di-Pertuan Agong be extended to any State with, I think, the concurrence of the Governor and has to be adopted by an Enactment of the State Legislature. That is under sub-section (5) of section 74 under Part IV: there is another sub-section 8 which reads:

“Any power to make orders under this section shall continue until the end of August, 1965, and thereafter until Parliament otherwise provides”.

Sir, I am not sure what the Parliament has otherwise provided under this section. Whatever it may be, I think it is essential that we must keep up with the spirit of the Constitution—and that is, Sir, that any proposed amendment to the Constitution affecting any State the proposal should in the first place, be referred to the State Legislature concerned. No reference, as far as I know, was made to the Sarawak State Legislative Council about the proposed change. Therefore, one would ask why was this not made. After all, the proposed amendment was supposed to be for the convenience of the Sarawak electorate. Surely Sir, the State Legislature would be a better judge than this Chamber about this matter, because how many of the Honourable Members in this Chamber would know about the conditions in the Bornean States? I hasten to add, Sir, that I am not concerned at this stage with the merits or demerits of this proposed amendment, but I am concerned with the principle and the manner in which constitutional amendments are to be made. It may sound trivial to others,

but to us it is a matter of great importance that in any amendment to the Constitution affecting Sarawak the State Legislature be either consulted or informed beforehand. The period which is now to be increased to 90 days could be a matter of expedience, but I would have thought that it is not a matter of such great urgency that it should be brought at this stage in the House for amendment, without prior consultation or reference to either the Governor or to the Council Negeri of Sarawak.

Now, Sir, the other matter that I would like to touch on is the proposed amendment to the constitution of the Public Services Commission. Much has been said about the apprehension of persons concerned, people in the Services, about the eventual working out of the new proposal. As stated here, Sir, the amendment still maintains the Public Services Commission as far as the first appointment is concerned, whereas the other powers will be taken away from them by a Board to be appointed by the Yang di-Pertuan Agong and also the setting up of a new Board of Appeal. Therefore, Sir, we will have now instead of one body, two bodies dealing with this matter concerning people in the Service. One wonders whether or not the Public Services Commission itself cannot be reconstituted in such a way without amending the Constitution to achieve the aim as set out by the Honourable Deputy Prime Minister. There is no doubt that the members of the Public Services Commission are free from political interference and without any fear of their own position as any political appointee would feel. The set-up as we had before would ensure, as some earlier speakers have stated, the absence of favouritism, nepotism, and so on. We, of course, do not say that we should not make changes, but has the Government made out a case for a change for the better? It is my submission, Sir, that unless one can satisfy not only the public but also the people in the Service that this will be for the better, then I think we should be chary in making changes, particularly as we are

now dealing with matters of Constitution; and, if we are not careful, the danger of lowering standard and of feeling of dependency might set in. Therefore, it is my view that unless we can show that the present Public Services Commission cannot work in a way which is effective, which is sufficient to give proper efficiency to the Service we should not tamper with the present set-up.

Lastly, Mr Speaker, Sir, though this has nothing to do with the Bill, I would like to know whether it is possible or not in future for Bills, which have not been disposed of, in any meeting and which have to be discussed in the next meeting, to be sent to Members in Eastern Malaysia. I raise this because some of us who could not come to attend meetings here sometimes find that we are without these Bills. Take this Bill, for instance, we did not know of it until today. Some of us were attending meetings in the State Legislature and could not come, and instead of the Bills being sent to us, they were left on the table, and after the conclusion of the meeting, the Bills were gone and we could not get copies from the Clerk, because as he said the stock had been exhausted. Therefore, I would suggest, Mr Speaker, Sir, that Bills which are to be considered in the next meeting should be sent to all Members in Eastern Malaysia for their consideration.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon (Batu): Mr Speaker, Sir, I think it is true to say that no Bill coming before this House has raised so much controversy amongst the civil servants of this country. I think it is also true to say that, without any exception, all the civil servants, and their union representatives, have expressed great concern over this transfer of power from the Public Services Commission to the Departmental heads. This is all the more regrettable because, I think it is true also to say that whether it is the Government, whether it is we on the Opposition bench, or whether it is the civil servants themselves, all are agreed on maintaining an efficient, incorruptible, and impartial civil service. The

objectives are the same. It may be that the methods of achieving the objectives are slightly different and consequently, I regret to say, there has been so much controversy particularly amongst the civil servants unions. The civil servants maintain and there is more than a grain of truth in it, that they should be consulted before this Bill is brought to Parliament. They concede the supremacy of this House to pass whatever laws this House so wishes. They say that it is embodied in the Constitution, and they have quoted the Constitution, as I shall quote from their publications later. They have stated that their right of being consulted is embodied in the Constitution. Now, it is regrettable that the Government has taken the other stance. The Government has stated, "Let this piece of legislation be passed in the Dewan Ra'ayat, then we will come to you for consultation as to how best we can implement this new amendment to the Constitution". That from the civil servants' point of view is putting the cart before the horse.

It is also regrettable whatever may be the merits or demerits of the Government case that now power is being given back to the Departmental heads, and it is supposed to be a progressive step. Now, we all know that before the war, and even in the immediate postwar period—there was no Public Services Commission—power lay in the hands of the Departmental heads. Consequently, the constitution of the Public Services Commission represented a step forward. Now, we are told that taking away that power and giving it back to the Departmental heads, a relic of the colonial regime, is also a step forward. How does one reconcile these two views, I fail to see.

Mr Speaker, Sir, if the purpose of this exercise is to improve the efficiency of the Public Services Commission, or to make the civil service more efficient—and this has been the Government's stand all along—then perhaps it may be postulated that the Public Services Commission has been found wanting. If the Public Services Commission has been found wanting, as the Honourable Member from Sarawak has

pointed out, we should try and find ways and means of improving the machinery rather than deleting from the powers of the Public Services Commission. The Departmental heads already have powers and the trouble is that quite a number of the Departmental heads do not use the powers that have been vested in them. On the other hand, quite a number of the Departmental heads have abused their powers, as I shall read from this publication, "The Civilian", later.

Now, I think there may well be justification for the civil servants' stand that this new move may result in the civil service being riddled with nepotism, corruption and patronage. The case of the civil service has been so well put forth by the Honourable Member for Bungsar, and I shall not go over what he has said.

Mr Speaker, Sir, at the June Session of this House, I had then pointed out that in the Speech of thanks moved by the Honourable Member for Sitiawan—that speech presumably was a policy speech also of the Government—he attacked the civil servants in no uncertain manner, and later on in the course of the debate none other than the Honourable Member for Jerai himself lashed away again in no uncertain terms—*korupsi, korupsi*, I could hear the words all the time. At that debate, I had mentioned that the civil servants should know what was in store for them. I pointed out that the witch-hunt was on, that the Government with their hatchet men sharpening the *kapak kechil* was on the warpath ready for the kill. Today, we see that the instrument for effecting the kill is being put into law by the Government. Mr Speaker, Sir, I see a lot of civil servants sitting behind the Government Ministerial benches. I do not know how many of them are Departmental heads. Presumably, even if they are Departmental heads, quite a number of them will think twice or will fight shy of the power that is being invested in them today.

Mr Speaker, Sir I shall read an excerpt from the report of the Federa-

tion of Malaya Constitution Conference in London in 1956. It reads thus:

"An efficient and contented Public Service is an essential foundation of good government, which may be said to apply at all stages of constitutional development and it is of particular importance during a time of rapid change. In order to do their job effectively, Public Servants must feel free to tender advice without fear or favour. The Public Service must feel confident that promotions will be determined impartially. A reasonable security of tenure and an absolute freedom from the arbitrary application of disciplinary provisions are essential foundations of a Public Service. The most generally accepted method of ensuring the observance of the foregoing principles is by the establishment of an independent Public Services Commission. The Government and Legislature are necessarily responsible for fixing establishments and terms of employment, while the Public Services Commission is charged with the internal administration of the Service as a professional body and with the responsibility for public service matters, including appointments, promotions and the application of disciplinary provisions in respect of the members of the Public Service."

Now, Mr Speaker, Sir, about ten years ago, presumably those who are now holding the reign of office, then subscribed to the principles that I have just read out. Today, we see that in the holy or unholy name of efficiency of the Civil Service, these powers enshrined in the Constitution are now being whittled away and given to Departmental heads.

Mr Speaker, Sir, I have here with me the March copy of the "Suara CUEPACS". I regard Sir, that I shall have to read quite extensively from these quotations:

"STEP FORWARD OR CENTURIES BACKWARD?"

"Disciplinary Powers in the Hands of the Heads of Departments again!"

"Just as the administration of justice under the Laws of the Land, by an honest, impartial and independent Judicial Branch, is the guardian and bastion of individual freedom, so also is the Public Services Commission, established primarily for the dispensation of justice for the Public Servants, charged likewise with the responsibility of fulfilling its role to the maximum degree, without personal prejudice, fear or favour. Whether or not the Public Services Commission is functioning adequately properly is entirely another matter. CUEPACS has brought to light the shortcomings of the P.S.C. Again, it is

the responsibility resting on the Government to find ways and means to revitalise and restore it from its rusty condition to a calibre worthy of its originally intended purpose. But to make use of its present poorly run position as a pretext to absolve the Government from the obligation of administering justice to its employees, and worse still to deviate from the path of progress, is, to say the least, most unbecoming of a democratic Government that always champions itself as an advocate of justice in the international field.

The very words 'Head of Department' often hurls a Civil Servant back to the old cruel-hearted colonial days of the civil service. It is not the intention here to throw any aspersion on those heads of departments, who have the fires of the past history of labour burning with warmth within their hearts, and who have in all sincerity grasped the real significance of the present day policies pertaining to employer-employee relationships essential in a modern democracy. Nevertheless it is an awfully undeniable fact that even today in the midst of our democracy there are those—quite a good number of them sufficient to sling serious slur on the good name of the Civil Service of Malaysia—who take pleasure in just collecting the ashes from the past history and in playing with the fire of the present labour situation, and who would rather prefer to ape their old colonial masters and, perhaps in an attempt to attain a revenging self-satisfaction, would take pleasure in bossing over their subordinates. Again, there are those 'monkeying minors' among the senior officers who should rightly be first thrown into an 'industrial relations campus' before they could be allowed to take their seats in the executive chairs of departments for another day."

Sir, in another paragraph headed "What Justice?", the *Suara CUEPACS* goes on:

"What are the implications of the intention of investing disciplinary powers in the heads of departments? It simply means that the head of department becomes at once the plaintiff and the prosecutor. The defendant subordinate officer, more of than not, is the unfortunate victim of circumstances, at times of a well concealed villainy. Is it not an unimaginable aberration from justice for a party to a dispute to sit on judgement over the case? What justice will result out of such a malpractice? In many a Governmental policy, there have been elements of personal favouritism and private gain, which for obvious reasons never became public. This is owing to the fact that governments are managed by human beings who remain human beings even if they are called diplomats, ministers or heads of departments, and hold seats in august legislative bodies or high powered public service machinery. There has been no discovery

of a process by which promotion to a position of public responsibility will do away with a man's interest in his own welfare, his partialities, race and prejudices.

The *Suara CUEPACS* therefore earnestly hopes, the authorities at the helm of the affair in the implementation of this proposal would do well to hesitate a while before switching on to the change, because in the *Suara's* sight it is not going to be for the better, but towards the gutter.

The *Suara CUEPACS* is of the opinion that if this arbitrary proposal were to be put into practice, then the result would be: the replacements of the modern laws of employment which emphasise voluntary exchange of freely bargained service conditions, by the obsolete concept of the days of the centuries old serfdom lingering on in the civil service, so that a sort of a proprietary right by the head of department over his subordinate officers would come to prevail, the employee's opportunities to establish his case and to seek justice would easily be lost beneath the powerful influence and strong-handed 'might is right' type of manipulations of the head of the department; and the sure-to-follow strained atmosphere in the department and the hazard of improper influence would make the subordinate and the hazard of improper influence would make the subordinate officer's position exceptionally vulnerable to endless exploitation. Under such conditions in which a few civil servants have very disproportionate influence, the end product would naturally be a poorest governmental performance, yielding public interest to personal extravagance."

In the June issue of the *Suara CUEPACS*, there is this headline, "Impartiality of the Civil Service at Stake—Proposed Amendment violates constitutional rights", and I read it, Mr Speaker, Sir:

"The intended proposal of the Government to amend the Constitution and thereby the powers of the Public Services Commission comes as a blow to the Civil Servants who have depended on its impartiality.

The independence of the Public Services Commission acts as the very safeguard against misuse of powers and as an appellate court against wrongful decision. If this fundamental right is withdrawn, the officers delegated with the powers will become the prosecutory and the judge without recourse for appeal."

Here, I believe they are a little wrong, because there is a Board of Appeal as mentioned by the Honourable Deputy

Prime Minister. The *Suara CUEPACS* goes on:

"The Congress unanimously resolved that the arbitrary decision will

- * be contrary to all accepted principles and established practices in the administration of justice pertaining to the Civil Servant;
- * mean a licence to breach universally accepted principles of industrial relations which emphasise voluntary exchange of freely bargained service conditions;
- * deprive the Civil Servants of his opportunities to establish a case, and permit the head of the department to drown justice beneath his more powerful and over-riding influence.

The Congress therefore resolved to press on the Government that any proposal to amend the Constitution should be thoroughly discussed at the National Whitley Council in accordance with the existing procedure for consultation and negotiation.

The Government has assured that discussions will take place with the Civil Services through the medium of the National Whitley Council on draft legislation which follows amendments to the Constitution but this is not acceptable to the Civil Servants."

Mr Speaker, Sir, it continues under the heading "Security of Tenure" as follows:

"The Civil Servants have all along enjoyed some measure of security of tenure. The Commission's jurisdiction over matters affecting disciplinary action and promotion can be described as a guardian of justice, and to deprive Civil Servants of this right strikes at the root of our democratic system of government. The retention of these powers of discipline and promotion with the Commission is a constant source of confidence and trust that the rights of the Civil Servants as well as the interest of the Civil Service are well protected. The Congress therefore appeals to the Government to uphold the fundamental provision contained in Article 144 (1) of the Federal Constitution in the very same spirit that pervaded on that memorable morning of 31st August, 1957, when the Independence of this Nation was proclaimed."

Now, Sir, I have quoted extensively from the *Suara CUEPACS*. I will now quote the Official Organ of the Amalgamated Union of Employees in Government Clerical and Allied Services, and it reads:

Mr Speaker: How long are you going to read this one? (*Laughter*).

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Not very long, Mr Speaker, Sir. This is of the utmost importance to the civil servants sitting behind the Ministerial benches and of the utmost importance to the civil servants up and down the country and they number in thousands; they have no voice in this Chamber. If in a small way I can voice their opinion, my stay in this Chamber will be justified, and I hope Members will bear patiently with me.

Tan Sri Syed Ja'afar bin Hassan Albar: Reading your own article.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: This is not my article, Mr Speaker, Sir. (*Laughter*). "Will it create efficiency?" In the headline of this article. It says:

"The transfer of the two most vital functions of the Public Service Commission, that of Promotions and Discipline is fraught with dangers for the subordinate officers in the civil service. The creation of the P.S.C. and its clearly-defined powers enshrined in the Constitution of our country is proof enough that suitable safeguards were thought necessary by the legislators then to protect the interest of these subordinate officers in the civil service.

It is far from the truth to say that the creation of the P.S.C. and its attendant powers were a legacy from the Colonial era. In fact that absence of such a body to regulate and conduct the affairs of the subordinate officers was strongly felt at that time in that favouritism, nepotism and corruption had begun to rear its ugly head. Therefore to suggest, that to revert, to the old order of things is a forward step, is difficult to accept. The idea of the creation of the Public Services Commission by the legislation originally was for a third party (an impartial body) to weigh the facts presented by both sides, and meet out a decision in conformity with the regulations embodied in the General Orders. Yet it is now thought fit to grant powers of promotion and discipline to a single individual instead of to a body of men.

After protests by unions, Sir, the Government has come out with the suggestion that appeal boards will be created to look into the cases of these subordinate officers who feel aggrieved by the decision of the Heads of Department. This creation of Appeals Board is only a slight departure from the present system of obtaining a decision from the P.S.C. The only difference being that the power of promotion and discipline are being held by an individual Head of Department, while appeal against his decision rests with the appeal board.

We would also like to point out that there are a host of problems that have to be overcome before a satisfactory solution could be arrived at. That is why we would strongly urge the Government to get the views of the Unions before any more is made to bring the suggestion, suggested proposals into fruition.

Further we are at the moment not clear as to the definition of the words 'Head of Department'. Also the method the Head of Department would adopt to effect promotion for closed Departments and common user services. Then there comes to mind the position of Federal clerks in State Departments and State clerks in Federal Departments. Therefore as was stated earlier quite a few points need clarification and it is hoped that these points would be cleared by the Government to all the expressed fears of the subordinate officers".

Finally, Mr Speaker, Sir, I have here a copy of the "Civilian"—April 1966 issue. It is stated here :

"Political Impartiality Civil Servants are traditionally politically impartial. They maintain their loyalty irrespective of the party in power. But with the Ministers and Parliament Secretaries having considerable influence over the heads of departments, there exists the danger of 'party men' being favoured. It is also possible that certain 'party men' may adopt a 'couldn't care less' attitude as they could naturally seek protection from the party. This danger may not be very immediate. But let us look a little ahead. Suppose a party which has a basic policy of perpetuating one religion and one race comes into power, we can well imagine the consequences.

We recognise the fact that there has been intolerable and inordinate delay in the Public Services Commission. Whether it is appointment, promotion, discipline, interdiction or adjustment of salary. The P.S.C. must necessarily sit on them. To cite but one simple example: The Ministry of Defence has a few vacancies for Technicians. The notification was sent to the P.S.C. over 18 months ago. The advertisement was put out some time in September, 1965. Interview was over on 3rd March, 1966, and the candidates are still awaiting reply. Why should there be such a delay is anybody's guess.

We recognise that P.S.C. is independent, but it is not immune to inefficiency and delay; it is not above criticism. It is time that the Government and the public told the P.S.C. that its inefficiency will reflect adversely on the entire public service. If they are understaffed or under paid the remedy is simple and straightforward. If it is inefficiency and utter laziness, it should be dealt with ruthlessly. So the answer to the problem is to investigate what is

wrong with the P.S.C. and find ways to improve its set-up.

Transferring more power to the heads of department will not solve the problem, but in actual fact create more problem."

Mr Speaker Sir, what I am going to read is a whole heap of cases of abuses by heads of departments and I would wish to commend these to the Honourable Deputy Prime Minister.

Mr Speaker: If you can lend the members that

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: It won't take long, Mr Speaker Sir. It will take another five minutes.

"At present, all matters of discipline short of dismissal in respect of I.M.G. and Division IV workers are vested with the heads of department. Let us analyse how this works. We speak from experience, not imaginations. A Cook Class I employed in a station was found unsuitable overnight. Confidential recommendations were sent to the Ministry of Defence to demote him to Class II—not once, twice, thrice. Finally, the Minister of Defence succumbed and demoted him. Then came the sinister and filthy motive of the manoeuvre. The Officer sent a recommendation to promote a certain Class II Cook, who on investigation, was found to be a close relative of the Officer! The Officer failed miserably. For the Ministry of Defence reversed the decision. But if a union had not existed, the Officer would not have been exposed. A driver was reported adversely by his Officer on a number of occasion. With the good intention of bringing peace in the office, the authorities transferred the driver out of the station. But what happened next? The Officer concerned went to his kampong, brought a saudara, got him an interview card from the Employment Exchange and appointed him to fill the vacancy.

In an office, a woman and a man argued. Within weeks came an order for transfer of the male officer to the surprise of all except the young lady. On investigation, it was discovered the lady was a close relative of a subordinate Officer of the Department! We have heard of a very Senior Officer who was claiming mileage without travelling in his car. Somebody reported and investigations started and the Officer was provided with office transport and thus denied of his extra income. He suspected that his clerk who was typing his statement of claim was responsible for reporting to the authorities. Since then, the poor clerk has been harassed until the Officer got the clerk transferred out.

One of the dangers, therefore, is that there is the possibility of a Chief Clerk or a Subordinate Officer or even a girlfriend

virtually deciding the fate of the Staff when the powers are handed over to the Heads of Departments. There are other dangers too. Many Heads of Departments, delegated with the powers of discipline and appointment of Division IV and I.M.G. workers, have in turn delegated these powers to their deputies and assistants who further delegate to their subordinates; thus, it goes down to a very low level. Because of this, there exists misuse and malpractice”.

Mr Speaker Sir, finally I wish to say that governments come and go. The civil servants must remain with us forever. Do not tamper with the impartiality and independence of the P.S.C.

Dr Lim Chong Eu (Tanjong): Mr Speaker, Sir, I have not come with a prepared text, nor have I here with me a whole lot of references, because I anticipated that my Honourable friend from Bungsar and my Honourable friend from Batu would have taken the opportunity and the grace of the 60 days from the First Reading of the Bill to its Second Reading to prepare themselves and equip themselves with all these documents.

Sir, I must say that for the first time, wittingly or unwittingly, through the exigencies of the process of parliamentary procedure, we have the good fortune of the Government presenting an amending Bill to the Constitution, where the First Reading was made 60 days before the Second Reading, thereby giving the House and the country at large an opportunity to discuss the merits of the Bill. Sir, I am not trying to anticipate another Bill, which comes under my own name. However, I must say that, whether the fate of that particular Bill when it comes will receive the same fate, which I am sure this Bill will receive, I hope that the precedence of these 60 days grace or 30 days grace between the First Reading and the Second Reading shall be taken to heart by Government. Sir, it is quite clear that in that period of time the country at large and certainly the Civil Servants through their respective organs have had an opportunity to look at these proposed amendments, and they have brought up their grievances.

Sir, I would like, first and foremost, to say that this particular Bill is not as innocuous or as simple as it appears to be. I remember on August 15th, about a week after the separation of Singapore, in the heat and emotion of the time at a public rally in Penang, I used this particular document—the Constitution of the Federation; and in the heat and excitement I said, “What has happened was that the Honourable the Prime Minister had literally torn this to bits and I now have to stick it altogether again”. Then I was immediately criticised by the most prominent national paper in this country as being disloyal and discourteous to the most sacred document in our country. In actual fact, that physical act of trying to tear this document is today perpetrated by the Government Benches in this particular Bill, because every single item—50 over items—represents in actual fact, in actual legal terms, the spiritual and political, economic and social separation of Singapore. That part of it is important only from this point of view—that if in fact we went through every single item in detail, there may be instances where some of the States in the Federation of Malaya, States who are at the present moment controlled by the Alliance and States which are not controlled by the Alliance, who would wish for greater autonomy of State power and who would wish to incorporate in our Constitution certain of the powers which are now taken away, particularly in relation only to the former State of Singapore. Sir, however that is bygone and we should not raise this issue.

Sir, I want, however, to deal also at great length with this question of the proposed amendments to Articles 139 and 144, namely this question of changes to the structure and functions of the Public Services Commission. The Honourable Members for Bungsar and Batu have very clearly indicated to us the fears inherent in the Civil Service arising out of any tampering of the appointment of the Public Services Commission. However, Sir, I must give the Government a certain amount of credit in the sense that I think the Government has in actual fact reacted

to some of the complaints and is now making certain proposals to provide us with a system of control of the Civil Service which will be probably for the betterment of the Civil Service. But in so doing, Sir, I do think that the amendments that are proposed by the Government are not thorough and the amendments proposed by the Government may lead to further abuse. The Honourable Member for Batu very rightly drew our attention to the spirit and the concept of the Public Services Commission as it was determined in 1956 during the signing of the London Agreement. By and large, Sir, all of us appreciate that the necessity of having an independent Public Services Commission is due to the fact that one of the stable and most important pillars of a successful nation is an independent, free, and dynamic Civil Service. In so accepting that principle, we agreed in the original Constitution to create a Public Services Commission, or to give the powers of appointment of the Public Services Commission to His Majesty the Yang di-Pertuan Agong. Sir, by and large—I stand to be corrected by the Honourable the Mover of the Motion as he is a member of the learned profession—the Constitution of our country is one whereby there are powers which are popular powers and certain powers which are monarchical.

The Honourable Member for Kota Star Selatan has referred to the necessity of giving way to popular power. Admittedly, we are a functioning democracy, but we are also a functioning democracy with a Monarch and the Monarch under the Constitution has certain powers, and one of the very few powers that he has his power of appointment of the Public Services Commission. Admitted too, Sir, that under Article 139 of the Constitution these powers are to some extent tempered by advice by the Honourable Prime Minister. However, Sir, these powers of appointment of the Public Services Commission are monarchical powers and as such they take the Public Services and the Public Services Commission outside the legislature and outside the political controversy, there-

by giving a certain prestige and a certain dignity to the Services Commission which is equivalent to the judiciary.

Under the circumstances, Sir, I think that any amendment in the Constitution, dealing with the Public Services Commission, must necessarily touch upon the powers of His Majesty. We are in actual fact, under these circumstances, beginning to nibble—the Alliance Government, the party in power, has been nibbling at the Constitution all through the years at the powers of His Majesty and of the Rulers. This is a small nibble. So, it is not immediately apparent, but it is the thin end of a wedge; it is a small cloud in the horizon. This nibbling at the power which is derived from this Majesty the Yang di-Pertuan Agong is extremely important. Sir, for example, I can appreciate that the Public Services Commission, as it is now constituted, is inadequate, or has not got enough personnel to meet the demands which the Public Services Commission is supposed to fulfil under Article 139 of our Constitution. Sir, I have no objection to the increase as provided in the amendment to Article 139—increase of the Commission from 10 to 12. I would have no objection to the increase from 10 to 20 if the Government feels it necessary.

Sir, what the Government is proposing to do under Article 144 is to take away certain powers and functions of the Public Services Commission under Article 139—to take away these powers—and to establish a Board and give these powers to the Board. I would have no objection even to this proposal, if this particular Board also came under the provisions of Article 139. I would be happier, Sir, to have seen that there had been a proposed amendment corollary to the amendment that now stands, suggesting that the Board that is so appointed shall come under some jurisdiction under Article 139. Under Article 139 one reads: “There shall be a Public Services Commission, whose jurisdiction shall, subject to Article 144, extend to all persons”, and so forth and so on. Then it goes on to say in Clause (4), “Subject to 146 (B) the Public Services

Commission shall consist of the following members appointed by the Yang di-Pertuan Agong in his discretion but after considering the advice of the Prime Minister". It means that the Public Services Commission is a very important organisation in our country. It is a bulwark in the structure of the nation. By having given His Majesty these powers and giving His Majesty the power of appointing the Commission, we are now trying to take away some of the powers of this Commission and give it to a special Board. That I feel to some extent derogates these powers of the Public Services Commission. No person, who is worth his salt, or his name, would willingly serve under the Public Services Commission, because his position as at the present moment would be different from his position, if this amendment, goes through.

Sir, I suggest, and I propose, to the Honourable the Mover that the Government could well have considered a suggestion that was made by the Honourable Member from Sarawak earlier, that certain iniquities and certain difficulties in the administration could have been solved not by an amendment of the Constitution but by normal legal administrative amendments.

I further suggest, Sir, that if Government felt that it would be necessary now to derogate the powers of the Public Services Commission and create a new Board with powers of dismissal, powers of discipline, and so forth and so on—and these powers, mind you, are derived not from the Legislature, but by theory and by constitutional rights they are derived from His Majesty the Yang di-Pertuan Agong—there should be a co-equal provision and an amendment to Article 139 for the provision of that Board.

Sir, I suggest that the Government could well have set up a Royal Commission of Enquiry into the grievances of the public services, into the alleged mal-functions of the Public Services Commission, and from that commission of enquiry to recommend the steps should be taken to amend either the

Constitution or the laws of the country, to provide for a stable Civil Service, which is completely independent and not under the control of any political jugglery. But, Sir, no such Royal Commission has been appointed. What is the equivalent situation? We have also under the Constitution an Elections Commission. The Elections Commission too is a constitutional body appointed by His Majesty the Yang di-Pertuan Agong, and in the case of elections in the local councils, we have found it necessary to establish a Royal Commission of Enquiry before we start changing our laws, or changing the Constitution; but no such steps was taken before Government came out with this amendment proposing the change in the constitution of the Public Services Commission.

Sir, as I said, it was very fortunate that we have had 60 days to think about this because, if by chance at the last meeting some of the speakers had not talked so much, we would have had a situation where the Bill for amending the Constitution would have been laid at the table two days after Parliament met and would have gone through the first, second and third readings before we have had a chance to go into the actual *pros* and *cons* of the situation.

Sir, I do maintain: (1) that in making these proposals, Government has not given due consideration as to the proper mechanics of solving the problem which Government obviously is trying to tackle; (2) as to whether the constitutional amendments are adequate or not adequate; and (3), Sir, I think, myself, that we are beginning now in this House to understand that Government is nibbling at the few powers that are left to His Majesty and to the Rulers. I mention the Rulers, because in the proposed amendment it takes into consideration the position of the Sultans and the Governors of the different States.

Sir, if in fact this House today passes this Bill, what we will initiate will be exactly what the Honourable Member for Kota Star Selatan has already predicted, and here I must say I give great admiration to the Member

sitting in the Alliance Benches for putting forward his views of popular democracy to that extent, because what would have happened is that we would have begun to erode into the aspect of our Constitution which would eventually initiate this country into a republican state, because we are eroding into the powers of His Majesty and the Rulers. I do advise, Sir, the Honourable the Mover of the Bill, particularly with regard to this section, to consider seriously

Dr Mahathir bin Mohamad (Kota Star Selatan): Mr Speaker, Sir, I would like to clarify that it was never my intention to say that we could start whereby it would lead us towards a republican state. All I was suggesting is that there are certain powers which have been given to certain bodies, which if they run counter to the wishes of the people of whom we are the representatives, then this power should be curtailed to the extent that it would benefit the people, and I do not at all propose that it should become a republican state.

Dr Lim Chong Eu: Sir, I find that I have to qualify semantically my admiration for the Member for Kota Star Selatan, because if he wishes to modify his concept of democracy to the extent that he does, well, that is his own private view and we have to respect it. But over here we have no qualms about using terms as they should be used, because if you push popular support and popular Government to its fullest extent, and if you erode into the Constitution in this manner, eventually there will be no powers left for His Majesty The Yang di-Pertuan Agong, and eventually it must end up in a republican state. Sir,

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Sir, I must take this opportunity to tell the Honourable Member that he is under a complete misconception of the Constitution. When we talk of the Yang di-Pertuan Agong here, we do not mean His Majesty in person—we mean that the Yang di-Pertuan Agong here is the Cabinet. After all, the powers exercised by the Cabinet are exercised in the

name of the Yang di-Pertuan Agong. There is no question of taking away the position or the prestige of His Majesty. That is completely irrelevant to this, Mr Speaker, Sir. I think the Honourable Member should try and interpret the Constitution correctly.

Dr Lim Chong Eu: Sir, all that I have to say is this, because I am sure that the Honourable Deputy Prime Minister will rebut it at length: it is that I am just reading what the Constitution reads; and if it is in respect of the Cabinet that we wish the amendment to be made, then put down "Cabinet". But Page 82 of this Constitution, Article 139, Clause (4) reads, "Subject to Article 146B, the Public Services Commission shall consist of the following members appointed by the Yang di-Pertuan Agong in his discretion but after considering"—not accepting—"the advice of the Prime Minister and after consultation with the Conference of Rulers." Sir, when it comes to constitutional debate, I must give way to the learned Member, because he being a member of the learned profession, I stand by his advice. However, I do say, Sir, that there is a certain anomaly. Unless we provide for an amendment in Article 139 to incorporate the provision of a Board, or the provision of an Appeal Board, then Article 144 will mean that the Government will have created a body, which is not constitutionally sound, which had not derived its powers from the Yang di-Pertuan Agong in his discretion after considering the advice of the Prime Minister and after consultation with the Conference of Rulers, a body without this constitutional power as provided in Article 139 but which has greater powers than the Public Services Commission, which can overrule the functions of the Public Services Commission. If it is the purpose of the Government to create such a body with disciplinary action, then let this body have these powers as are given to the Public Services Commission today under Article 139. That, Sir, I feel is the strongest argument that I can make, because otherwise this Appeal Board, or this Board, is not a sub-committee of the Public Services Commission. It is a body

completely out of the Public Services Commission. The authority of the Public Services Commission, therefore, will be undermined. It has only one function left and that is first appointment, in which case the new Board will be a much more efficient and a much more important organisation in this country, and in which case, Sir, I maintain that there must be provision under Article 139 for this particular Board. Otherwise, Sir, we will be subjecting one of the paramount bodies, independent bodies, in this country to an organisation or body which, to our mind and from our present outlook, can be subject to political influence, and under the circumstances, Sir, the whole of the public service structure can be undermined.

Lastly—and I finally conclude, Sir—do not let us be misled by the fact that this is a small amendment. Sir, this amendment could well be the beginning of what the Honourable Member for Kota Star Selatan very guardedly had accepted as his form of democracy.

Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Abdullah (Kelantan Hilir): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya akan mengambil bahagian sedikit di-dalam usul Kerajaan untuk meminda Perlembagaan dan, yang demikian, kuat-kuasa Surohanjaya Perkhidmatan Awam untuk mengambil tindakan dan menaikkan pangkat² pegawai² akan di-serahkan kepada Ketua² Pejabat Kerajaan.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, mengikut keterangan² yang telah di-kemukakan oleh Yang Berhormat Timbalan Perdana Menteri, sebab²-nya maka Kerajaan terpaksa membuat pindaan ini, ialah kerana telah di-dapati bahawa-sanya banyak-lah kelemahan² dan kelambatan² yang telah di-buat oleh Surohanjaya Perkhidmatan Awam tentang mengambil satu² tindakan yang dipandang mustahak untuk melichinkan perjalanan Kerajaan.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ada-lah tujuan ini tujuan yang baik, tetapi dengan di-ambil kuat-kuasa yang saya sebutkan tadi daripada Surohanjaya Perkhidmatan Awam dan di-beri kepada Ketua² Jabatan, maka ini ada-

lah satu kuat-kuasa yang paling besar yang membolehkan Ketua² Pejabat menjalankan kuat-kuasa ini tidak mengikut kehendak² dan tujuan² Kerajaan yang lain, kerana seperti mana perkara² yang telah di-sebutkan oleh wakil dari Batu tadi banyak kejadian² yang telah di-buat oleh Ketua² Pejabat yang telah melanggar undang² Kerajaan. Sa-lain daripada itu, ada-lah perkara kuat-kuasa ini akan melibatkan beribu² pegawai dan kaki-tangan² Kerajaan di-dalam sakalian Jabatan² Kerajaan, dan ini ada-lah satu perkara yang sangat penting dan pengaruh-nya dan akibat-nya sangat² besar.

Oleh yang demikian, saya harap-lah kepada pehak Kerajaan oleh kerana union² yang begitu banyak telah mengemukakan pendapat mereka itu dan tidak bersetuju mereka itu dengan tujuan Kerajaan dan usul ini, saya pandang sangat-lah baik bagi pehak Kerajaan kalau di-kaji sa-mula perkara ini, kerana ada-lah kuat-kuasa yang akan di-beri kepada Ketua² Jabatan ini sangat-lah besar dan akibat-nya sangat-lah mendalam, kerana kita tahu tiap² Kerajaan memereh di-dalam satu² negeri bukan-lah akan dudok sa-lama²-nya menjadi Kerajaan, kerana dengan pusingan roda pilehan raya yang akan di-adakan tiap² lima tahun sa-kali, harus satu Kerajaan baharu yang akan datang memegang teraju Kerajaan dan harus Kerajaan itu akan menggunakan kuat-kuasa ini untuk kepentingan parti mereka itu.

Kalau sa-kira-nya kita katakan adalah chadangan Kerajaan yang sekarang ini betul² hendak memperbaiki perjalanan pejabat² dan untuk melichinkan pekerjaan² pejabat, saya minta-lah sa-kali lagi kepada pehak Kerajaan supaya jangan-lah terburu² untuk di-sahkan pindaan ini, bahkan minta-lah di-kaji sa-mula, kerana boleh di-katakan sakalian gulungan orang yang terlibat di-dalam perkara ini telah mengemukakan bantahan mereka itu ka-atas chadangan Kerajaan.

Tuan Ahmad bin Arshad (Muar Utara): Dato' Yang di-Pertua, saya bangun menyokong Bill yang ada dihadapan kita ini. Sa-lain daripada itu,

saya mengambil perbahathan berkaitan dengan kuasa Surohanjaya Perkhidmatan 'Awam yang telah di-buat pindaan supaya kuat-kuasa itu di-beri kepada Ketua Pejabat dan saya akan memberikan pandangan bagi menguatkan hujjah² saya.

Semenjak kita merdeka pengambilan orang² bekerja dengan Kerajaan dan juga kenaikan pangkat, juga tata tertib kaki-tangan Kerajaan, ada-lah di-bawah Surohanjaya Perkhidmatan 'Awam, maka berbagai² perkara telah berlaku yang merugikan negara dan juga menyusahkan ra'ayat, terutama kita di-zaman menghadapi pembangunan ini. Bagi mengambil tindakan ka-atas kaki-tangan Kerajaan itu, sa-bagaimana kita sedia ma'alum, ada-lah di-bawah Surohanjaya Perkhidmatan 'Awam tetapi sangat-lah lambat-nya bagaimana kita ketahui dan kadang² Perkhidmatan 'Awam ini menyebelahi pegawai² Kerajaan yang terlibat itu, dan ada juga kaki-tangan Kerajaan yang bekerja dengan tulus ikhlas dan mengikut dasar Kerajaan, tetapi mereka ini ta' ada peluang bagi menerima pangkat yang sa-imbang dengan perkhidmatan yang chemerlang. Sa-kira-nya di-beri kuat-kuasa ini kepada Ketua Pejabat, menurut himat saya, ini satu ikhtiar Kerajaan hendak membesarkan dan mengawal serta hendak mengambil tindakan dan dapat melaksanakan dengan kadar-nya.

Ada juga sa-tengah² kaki-tangan Kerajaan yang menganuti fahaman parti² Pembangkang, atau perkara yang tidak puas hati berkenaan dengan dirinya. Mereka menjalankan gerakan langkah melawan Ketua Pejabat dengan chara diam², atau bekerja perlahan² dan kadang² fail² berhubung dengan hal ra'ayat bertimbun², tambahan pula kaki-tangan Kerajaan bongkak dan kasar kepada ra'ayat, sebab mereka itu dalam jiwa mereka itu ada benih penjajah lagi. Kita serahkan perkara ini kepada Surohanjaya Perkhidmatan 'Awam, tetapi tindakan berkesan tidak di-dapati, bahkan mereka itu berlagak lebeh daripada itu. Hal ini, Dato' Yang di-Pertua, memang di-sedari oleh Kerajaan dan pernah di-ingatkan oleh Yang Amat Berhormat Timbalan Perdana Menteri yang berkata bahawa chara pemerentahan sekarang bukan zaman

penjajah dahulu. Pemerentahan yang ada sekarang, pemerentahan dari ra'ayat, ra'ayat mengangkat wakil²-nya dan daripada ra'ayat dapat menubuhkan Kerajaan yang ada sekarang, tetapi Kerajaan ta' dapat menjalankan dengan sempurna, chekap dan lichin, sa-kira-nya ada sa-tengah pegawai² Kerajaan yang tidak mahu menjalankan dasar Kerajaan yang di-beri keperchayaan kepada ra'ayat; akibat-nya burok, akibat-nya burok—satu masa kelak, maka ra'ayat seluroh negeri ini tidak memperchayai akan Kerajaan yang ada sekarang ini.

Dalam Bill ini juga menyebutkan ia itu Lembaga Rayuan di-tubuhkan dan pehak Kesatuan Kerja ada di-dalamnya. Ini akan menunjukkan satu ke'adilan kepada Kerajaan, kepada pegawai², tetapi saya pohon supaya Lembaga Rayuan ini di-beri peluang boleh menerima keterangan daripada ra'ayat yang betul ada kenyataan yang sah terhadap pegawai² Kerajaan yang terlibat. Ini ada-lah menyenangkan dan menolong Lembaga waktu menimbang-kan perkara yang hendak di-rayu oleh kaki-tangan Kerajaan yang terlibat itu. Sekian-lah terima kaseh.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Mr Speaker, Sir, I must say that there has been a lot of misconception over the whole thing from the Members of the Opposition. I am sorry that none of them is in the House now to hear my reply.

I would like to make it quite clear, Sir, that it is not the intention of the Government, as provided by this Amendment, to do away with the Public Service Commission. The Public Services Commission will still be there, but it is intended that certain of the functions of the Public Services Commission will be transferred to a Board, and the Board will exercise its powers subject to an appeal to another Board. It is not the intention also, at least at the start, to take away all the powers that are provided under the Amendment.

This Amendment is intended to enable the Government to take away some of the powers affecting certain grades of the Public Service, not necessarily all the grades of the Public

Service, in order, as I have stated when moving the Second Reading of this Bill, to see that the Public Service runs smoothly and the civil servants do carry out their duties efficiently without fear or favour and to serve the interest of the people and the country.

The Honourable Member for Batu, and I think the Honourable Member for Tanjong also, spoke about the principle of democracy. Sir, the Public Service is a body of men and women, who have been appointed, or who have agreed to be appointed, as servants of the public. They have their duties; they have their functions; they are to serve the public. With such a body of men there cannot be real democracy. Public servants are subject to General Orders, subject to instructions, and they are supposed to obey the instructions of their superiors. Obviously, with such a body of persons you cannot exercise democracy completely, and if you want to have democracy, then obviously you should be politicians and become Members of this House, and not join Public Service. So, Sir, what Government intends to do is to devise a system, whereby the civil servants can carry out their duties efficiently and serve the country and people satisfactorily, and also to carry out their duties without fear or favour.

Sir, there is no need, I think, for the Honourable Member for Tanjong or the Honourable Member for Batu to remind me of the Report of the Constitutional Commission of 1956. I was a member of that Commission myself, and I subscribed to the recommendations of that Commission. At that time, I honestly believed that this system of Public Services Commission as embodied in the Constitution was the right one, because I thought that was a change from the system we had under the colonial Government and, perhaps, this new system might lead to efficiency and better service by the civil servants. However, Sir, after seeing the system work for nine years, we have found that the system as embodied in the Constitution now—that is to say that the Public Services Commission has all the powers of discipline, promotion and appointment of

a civil servant and the heads of Departments and senior civil servants are not vested at all with the powers of discipline and promotion—does not suit present conditions in our country. I have, Sir, been a civil servant myself, although for a short period, when I was the head of the Civil Service in my own State in Pahang for five years. So, I had some experience of looking after civil servants, of controlling civil servants, of seeing to their interests and welfare, and I am convinced after seeing the present system work for nine years—we must not bring personalities to this, I am only talking of the system—I am convinced that this system must be modified. We must see to it that our civil servants do carry out their work efficiently without fear and favour and incorruptibly, and the only persons who can be made responsible to see that civil servants do carry out their work efficiently are the senior civil servants, heads of Departments, and there is nobody else. At present, all these powers of discipline and promotion are vested in the Public Services Commission, and members of the Public Services Commission are in no position to supervise and to control the civil servants, to see that they carry out their work efficiently. So, it is quite clear to us, Sir, that there is no need to have any Royal Commission on this, because the position is clear to us, the Government, to me, who have had considerable contact with the civil servants to see their work everyday and to go round the country to see how they work. From my observation, and the experience I had as a civil servant, it is clear that if we want to maintain discipline, the efficiency of the Civil Service, and to improve that discipline and efficiency to the highest possible level, obviously we must vest certain powers with responsible heads of Departments. At the moment, it is not possible for us to ask the civil servants, heads of Departments, to go round and see that the junior officers do carry out their work properly and not subject to pressure, or subject to favour or fear, because they have no power. We have come to the stage that in certain Departments even the peons, the clerks,

do not care for the heads of Department, because they know the heads of Departments cannot do anything to them. In those days, when I was the head of the Civil Service in my State, no peon or clerk dared to leave the office until I left the office, because they knew I had the power to stop their promotion, to transfer them to some place, where they cannot do any improper thing; and unless we do trust our senior civil servants and make them responsible for seeing that subordinate officers, junior officers, carry out their duties efficiently, honestly and impartially, then, I think, we cannot maintain a disciplined, efficient and incorruptible Civil Service. This, I am quite convinced and very clear, Sir, is necessary, and as I said there is no need to make an unnecessary fuss over this, because we have provided adequate safeguards. It is the intention to appoint a Board of senior civil servants who will be subject to this Board, will be subject to rules and regulations, procedures, and this Board will be a quasi-judicial Board. The Board will carry out its duties in a semi-judicial manner, and proper procedures will be provided and opportunities will be given to civil servants to be heard.

Sir, as Honourable Members should be aware, there is Article 135 of the Constitution, which provides that no civil servant should be dismissed or reduced in rank without being given an opportunity to be heard, and no member shall be dismissed without being given a reasonable opportunity of being heard. So, the position of the Civil Service is adequately protected under the Constitution and, as I said, this Board will consist of senior civil servants, and there is no question of political interference in the function of this Board. It is the policy of this Government—it has always been our policy—to maintain an impartial Civil Service free from political influence, and this will be fully safeguarded—and the Board of Appeal also will consist of either senior civil servants, or some impartial persons, certainly not politicians. It has not been our practice, nor is it our intention, to interfere in any way with the Civil

Service, but what we are interested in is to see that the civil servants do carry out their work satisfactorily, efficiently and incorruptibly, and the only way to do it is to have senior officers, who are in the best position, to see to the work of their subordinates, to go round and supervise the work of their subordinates; and they can only do that if they have the power; otherwise it is not possible to stamp out corruption and inefficiency in the Civil Service. Again I repeat that this view of mine is based on five years' experience as head of the Civil Service of a State, which, I think, is adequate for me to see for myself that the system which we were used to at that time would provide the necessary supervision and discipline, which are necessary if the civil servants are to carry out their work satisfactorily. So, that is the main purpose of this Amendment.

Sir, I would like to repeat this again: all the civil servants, their impartiality and integrity will be safeguarded, but it is our duty to see that they carry out their work efficiently; and in the rules that will be promulgated proper procedures will be laid down for the function of the Board and the Board will exercise its function in a quasi-judicial manner and their decision will be subject to appeal. And I would like to say again that, as I said just now, when we formulate the rules and procedure, we shall consult the Staff Side of the Whitley Council and their views will be taken into consideration, because our main object is to see that our Civil Service is efficient, is disciplined, and is incorruptible, and that is why we must adopt a system that can ensure this, and, as I said, the only system that can ensure this is a system whereby senior civil servants, who, after all, are responsible people whom we must trust, should be vested with power so that they can supervise the work of their subordinates. This is the only way in which we can have an efficient and incorruptible Civil Service. I say, again, that we cannot practise complete democracy in the Civil Service—it is not intended to. The Civil Service

is a disciplined body of persons whose duty is to serve the country and the people—obviously, you cannot have complete democracy, otherwise no work can be done.

Sir, the Honourable Member for Sarawak, I think, commented on Article 54: he suggested that before we proposed an amendment to this Article we should consult the Sarawak Legislative Council. Well, Sir, Malaysia is a federation of States and, under our Constitution, the States are vested with certain powers, the Central Government is vested with certain powers, and Article 54 deals solely with election of members to Parliament, to the House of Representatives, and to the Senate. So, this is clearly a matter completely within the competence or the jurisdiction of the Central Government and of this House, and it is not required of us to consult any State Government—we may do it as a matter of courtesy. The Honourable Member asks how can we in this House know the conditions in Sabah and Sarawak—East Malaysia. Obviously we should know. There are 44 representatives from East Malaysia in this House and these representatives are here to advise us on the conditions pertaining in those territories. Quite clearly, Sir, it is not possible for this Government to function, or for this House to function effectively if, before we do anything, before we take any action to amend any part of this Constitution, we have to consult the 13 States or 14 States, whatever it is; then government is quite impossible.

Sir, as I said, we have given careful thought to this Amendment and we feel that these amendments are necessary to ensure that the Civil Service carries out its duty efficiently and without fear and favour, and this system will have its check and balances; and we can assure that no civil servant will be victimised, and the first Board as well as the Appeal Board will have proper procedure, and the procedure will ensure that the grievances or any dissatisfaction will be put right. As I said, we have found that the present system does not work satisfactorily, and it is clear that we must change the present system and I have every confidence that the proposed modification of the functions of the Public Services Commission will bring good to this country, and will enable the Public Service to be controlled and supervised more efficiently and more effectively. After all, as a young nation, the people of this country want progress. They want to get things done, they want to get work done, and we cannot afford to have a Public Service which is not disciplined, which has no respect for its senior officers, because the senior officers have no power and no control over their junior civil servants. Sir, under those circumstances, I would ask this House to accept the Bill as proposed (*Applause*).

Question put.

The House divided: Ayes, 112; Noes, 6; Abstention, Nil.

AYES

Tunku Abdul Rahman Putra Al-Haj
Tun Haji Abdul Razak bin Dato' Hussain
Tun Dr Ismail bin Dato' Haji Abdul Rahman
Tuan Tan Siew Sin
Tan Sri V. T. Sambanthan
Tan Sri Haji Sardon bin Haji Jubir
Tuan Bahaman bin Samsudin
Tuan Haji Abdul Hamid Khan bin Haji Sakhawat Ali Khan
Tuan Khaw Kai-Boh
Tuan V. Manickavasagam
Tuan Senu bin Abdul Rahman
Tuan Haji Mohd. Ghazali bin Haji Jawi

Tuan Abdul Rahman bin Ya'kub
Tun Datu Mustapha bin Datu Harun
Tuan Sulaiman bin Bulon
Engku Muhsein bin Abdul Kadir
Tuan Lee Siok Yew
Dr Ng Kam Poh
Tuan Ibrahim bin Abdul Rahman
Tuan Lee San Choon
Tuan Ali bin Haji Ahmad
Tuan Chen Wing Sum
Tan Sri Fatimah binti Haji Hashim
Datin Hajjah Fatimah binti Haji Abdul Majid
Puan Ajibah binti Abol

Dato' Ganie Gilong
Tan Sri Syed Ja'afar bin Hasan Albar
Dato' Haji Mustapha bin Abdul Jabar
Tuan Hanafiah bin Hussain
Dato' Abdullah bin Abdulrahman
Tuan Chan Seong Yoon
Dr Mahathir bin Mohamed
Dato' Dr Haji Megat Khas
Dr Awang bin Hassan
Tan Sri Nik Ahmad Kamil
Tuan Tan Cheng Bee
Tuan Geh Chong Keat
Tuan Tan Toh Hong
Tuan T. Mahima Singh

AYES

Tuan Jonathan Bangau anak Renang
 Wan Abdul Rahman bin Datu Tuanku Bujang
 Dato' Ling Beng Siew
 Tuan Syed Esa bin Alwee
 Tuan Abdul Ghani bin Ishak
 Tuan Abdul Rahman bin Haji Talib
 Tuan Abdul Karim bin Abu Tuan Othman bin Abdullah
 Tuan Haji Mokhtar bin Haji Ismail
 Tuan Aziz bin Ishak
 Tuan Ahmad bin Arshad
 Tuan Haji Redza bin Haji Mohd. Said
 Tuan Mohd. Idris bin Matsil
 Dato' Haji Hussein bin Mohd. Noordin
 Tuan Mohd. Zahir bin Haji Ismail
 Tuan Amadeus Mathew Leong
 Tuan Ismail bin Idris
 Tuan Kam Woon Wah
 Tuan Chew Biow Choon
 Tan Tan Tsak Yu
 Tuan Sulaiman bin Haji Taib
 Tuan Ramli bin Omar
 Tuan Tajudin bin Ali
 Tuan Kadam anak Kiai

Dr Tan Chee Khoon
 Tuan Ong Kee Hui

Tuan Sandom anak Nyuak
 Tuan Thomas Kana
 Tuan Toh Theam Hoek
 Tuan Haji Hamzah bin Alang
 Tuan Haji Zakaria bin Haji Mohd. Taib
 Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Said
 Tuan Senawi bin Ismail
 Tuan Hussein bin To' Muda Hassan
 Tuan Mohamed Yusof bin Mahmud
 Tuan Lee Seck Fun
 Tuan Ng Fah Yam
 Tuan Chan Chong Wen
 Tuan Seah Teng Ngiab
 Tuan Abdul Razak bin Haji Hussin
 Tuan Chan Siang Sun
 Tuan Tan Kee Gak
 Tuan Chin Foon
 Tuan Haji Rahmat bin Haji Daud
 Tuan Haji Abdullah bin Haji Mohd. Salleh
 Tuan Quek Kai Dong
 Wan Mokhtar bin Ahmad
 Tuan Soh Ah Teck
 Tuan Tiah Eng Bee
 Tuan Ikhwan Zaini

NOES

Tuan Stephen Yong Kuet Tze
 Tuan Tama Weng Tinggang
 Wan

Tuan Haji Abdul Rashid bin Haji Jais
 Tuan Mohd. Arif Salleh
 Pengiran Tahir Petra
 Tuan Ganing bin Jangkat
 Tuan Mohd. Tahir bin Abdul Majid
 Raja Rome bin Raja Ma'amor
 Tuan Haji Muhammad Su'at bin Haji Muhd. Tahir
 Penghulu Jinggut anak Attan
 Tuan Sng Chin Joo
 Tuan Harun bin Abdullah
 Tuan Hanafi bin Mohd. Yunus
 Tuan Chia Chin Shin
 Tuan Tai Kuan Yang
 Tuan Lim Pee Hung
 Pengarah Banyang anak Janting
 Tuan D. A. Dago anak Randan
 Tuan Sulaiman bin Ali
 Tuan Hussein bin Sulaiman
 Wan Abdul Kadir bin Ismail
 Tuan S. Fazul Rahman
 Orang Tua Mohd. Dara Langpad
 Tuan Stanley Ho Ngan Khiu
 Tuan Mustapha bin Ahmad
 Wan Hassan bin Wan Daud
 Tuan Haji Abu Bakar Hamzah

Dr Lim Chong Eu
 Tuan C. V. Devan Nair

ABSTENTIONS

Nil

Bill accordingly read a second time (Applause).

Bill committed to a Committee of the whole House.

House immediately resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill.

Bill considered in Committee.

(Mr Speaker *in the Chair*)

Clause 1 ordered to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 2

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Mr Chairman, Sir, I beg to move an amendment to Clause 2 by adding a new sub-clause (4) as in the Amendment Slip which has been circulated to Honourable Members and which reads:

“Add a new sub-clause (4) to Clause 2 as follows:

“(4) The amendment of the Tenth Schedule shall be deemed to have come into force on the 1st day of January, 1965.”

Amendment put, and agreed to.

Clause 2, as amended, ordered to stand part of the Bill.

Schedule—

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Mr Chairman, Sir, I beg to move that a new Schedule be added as Tenth Schedule Part II as in the Amendment Slip which has been circulated to Honourable Members and which reads:

“On page 8, insert the following immediately after the proposed amendment to the Ninth Schedule:

‘Tenth Schedule Part II

In paragraph (a) of section 2, after the words “State road” in line 1 insert the words “, including the cost of repairing and maintaining any bridges, viaducts or culverts forming part thereof or connected therewith.”.

Substitute for section 4 the following:

‘4. A length of State road if it is actually maintained by the Public Works Department of the State at or above the minimum standard mentioned in section 2 (a) and a length of any road within the limit of a local authority if such road is certified by the Public Works Department of the State as coming within the qualifying standard and maintained at or above the minimum

standard as mentioned in section 2 (a) qualify for grant; except that any length not qualifying for grant in the preceding financial year qualifies for grant only if the Federal Government has agreed to its so qualifying."

Mr Chairman: May I ask which Article, please?

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: It is the Schedule, Sir. After the Ninth Schedule, we add Tenth Schedule Part II. This amendment concerns the State road grant.

Dr Lim Chong Eu: Mr Chairman, Sir, I would like to seek clarification from the Honourable Deputy Prime Minister with regard to Article 144 of the Schedule on page 5 of the Bill.

Sir, in his reply to this House, the Honourable Deputy Prime Minister did mention the fact that the members of the public services need not fear the appointment or the creation of this Board, because Article 135 of the Constitution makes it such that no member of the services shall be dismissed or reduced in rank by an authority subordinate to that which at the time of dismissal or reduction has power to appoint a member of that service of equal rank. Sir, I presume that the Honourable Deputy Prime Minister was trying to assure this House that members of the public services, when this Bill comes into effect, still have the safeguards of Article 135. However, Sir, as written now in this provision of the Schedule (Article 144, third paragraph) it reads:

"(5B) (i) Notwithstanding the provisions of Clause (1) of Article 135 and Article 139, all the powers and functions of the Public Services Commission established under Article 139, other than the power of first appointment to the permanent or pensionable establishment, may be exercised by a board appointed by the Yang di-Pertuan Agong."

I presume that the intention of the Government is to take away certain powers of the Public Services Commission and give them to this Board. However, Sir, in so allocating the powers to this Board, the wording of the Schedule, as it stands, create a little anomaly, because, Sir, if you say that these powers are now to be taken not-

withstanding the provisions of Clause (1) which reads that "No member of any of the services mentioned in paragraphs (b) to (g) of Clause (1) of this Article," it means that in actual fact you are negating the rights and the powers that are given by Article 135. Sir, these powers which are now given to the board, as in fact the powers that were given to the Public Services Commission, must be subject to the provisions of Article 135 (1), (2) and (3). That is the only way, Sir, whereby we can constitutionally safeguard the position and the interests of the members of the public services.

Sir, I raise this at Committee Stage to try and find out whether or not we cannot resolve this anomaly.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Mr Chairman, Sir, there is no anomaly. As I have explained, it is the intention when we established this Board to make rules and regulations, which will provide for correct procedure and also for the giving of evidence and for opportunities of being heard personally or by written representations of the elected representatives. So, the intention is to carry out the provision of Article 135 so that Government servants will be given adequate opportunity to be heard, if it is intended to take any action to dismiss him or to reduce him in rank.

Dr Tan Chee Khoo: Mr Chairman, Sir, I seek clarification from the Deputy Prime Minister regarding Article 54. It says here:

"There shall be substituted for Article 54 the following:

54. (1) Save as provided under Clauses (2) and (3) whenever there is a vacancy among members of the House of Representatives such vacancy or casual vacancies shall be filled within sixty days from the date on which it is established that there is a vacancy, and an election shall be held or an appointment made accordingly:

Provided that failure to make any such appointment within the period specified in this Clause shall not invalidate any appointment made out of time but in such case the term of office of a member of the Senate so appointed shall be six years from the end of the period of sixty days from the date on which the existence of the vacancy which he was appointed to fill was established and not six years from the date of his appointment."

The clarification I wish to seek, Sir, is this. Is this amendment sufficient to cover a case that happened last year of a Senator from Kelantan not being admitted to the Senate?

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: It is intended to cover such a case where for some reason appointment is not made within the prescribed period of sixty days, but if the appointment is made outside the period of sixty days, the appointment takes effect immediately on the expiration of the period of sixty days. That is what it means. So, it covers any late appointment.

Dr Lim Chong Eu: Mr Chairman, Sir, unfortunately, I have not cleared my point. I really must crave the indulgence of the Honourable Deputy Prime Minister, because I do not quite follow his argument, because if the Schedule reads as it stands, "Notwithstanding the provision of Clause (1) of Article 135"—Sir, Clause (1) of Article 135 reads, "No member of any of the services mentioned in paragraphs (b) to (g) of Clause (1) of Article 132 shall be dismissed or reduced in rank by an authority subordinate to that which, at the time of the dismissal or reduction, has the power to appoint a member of that service of equal rank"—if the Schedule stands as it is, "Notwithstanding" means in effect that a member of the Public Service can be dismissed or reduced in rank.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: What it means is, notwithstanding the provision of Clause (1) of Article 135: that is to say that the intention is to create this Board and that the provision of Article 135 (1) must not prevent or stop the formation of this Board or in any way obstruct, or what you call it in legal term, but it does not mean the Board cannot have the powers provided in Article 135 (1)—that is to say it can be prescribed that the Board should not dismiss or reduce in rank any officer without the officer being given an opportunity to be heard.

Amendment put, and agreed to.

Mr Chairman: The Long Title stand part of the Bill.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: I am sorry, Mr Chairman, Sir, there are amendments to the Long Title of the Bill and to Article 159 as set out in the amendment slip which has been circulated.

Mr Chairman: We deal with Article 159A first.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Sir, I beg to move that Article 159A be added after Article 159: the amendment is set out in the amendment slip which reads:

"On page 6 insert the following immediately after the proposed amendment to Article 159—

Article 159A—For the words 'articles 159, 161E and 161H' occurring in the penultimate line substitute the words 'Articles 159 and 161E.'"

Amendment put, and agreed to.

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

Long Title.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Sir, I beg to move that the Long Title be amended with the addition of the following words "and to provide for certain other matters".

Amendment put, and agreed to.

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

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Mr Chairman, Sir, I beg to move that the Bill be now reported to the House.

Question put, and agreed to.

House resumes.

Third Reading

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Sir, I beg to report that the Bill has been considered in Committee and agreed to with amendments. I accordingly move that the Bill be now read a third time and passed.

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

Question put.

The House divided: Ayes, 110; Noes, 6; Abstentions, 1.

AYES

Tunku Abdul Rahman Putra
Al-Haj

Tun Haji Abdul Razak bin
Dato' Hussain

Tun Dr Ismail bin Dato' Haji
Abdul Rahman

Tuan Tan Siew Sin

Tan Sri V. T. Sambanthan

Tan Sri Haji Sardon bin Haji
Jubir

Tuan Bahaman bin Samsudin

Tuan Haji Abdul Hamid Khan

bin Haji Sakhawat Ali Khan

Tuan Khaw Kai-Boh

Tuan V. Manickavasagam

Tuan Senu bin Abdul Rahman

Tuan Haji Mohd. Ghazali bin
Haji Jawi

Tuan Abdul Rahman bin Ya'akub

Tun Datu Mustapha bin Datu
Harun

Tuan Sulaiman bin Bulon

Engku Muhsein bin Abdul Kadir

Tuan Lee Siok Yew

Dr Ng Kam Poh

Tuan Ibrahim bin Abdul
Rahman

Tuan Lee San Choon

Tuan Ali bin Haji Ahmad

Tuan Chen Wing Sum

Tan Sri Fatimah binti Haji
Hashim

Datin Hajjah Fatimah binti Haji
Abdul Majid

Puan Ajibah binti Abol

Dato' Ganie Gilong

Tan Sri Syed Ja'afar bin Hasan
Albar

Dato' Haji Mustapha bin
Abdul Jabar

Tuan Hanafiah bin Hussain

Dato' Abdullah bin Abdul-
rahman

Tuan Chan Seong Yoon

Dr Mahathir bin Mohamed

Dato' Dr Haji Megat Khas

Dr Awang bin Hassan

Tan Sri Nik Ahmad Kamil

Tuan Tan Cheng Bee

Tuan Geh Chong Keat

Tuan Tan Toh Hong

Tuan T. Mahima Singh

Tuan Jonathan Bangau anak
Renang

Wan Abdul Rahman bin Datu
Tuanku Bujang

Dato' Ling Beng Siew

Tuan Syed Esa bin Alwee

Tuan Abdul Ghani bin Ishak

Tuan Abdul Rahman bin Haji
Taib

Tuan Abdul Karim bin Abu

Tuan Othman bin Abdullah

Tuan Haji Mokhtar bin Haji
Ismail

Tuan Aziz bin Ishak

Tuan Ahmad bin Arshad

Tuan Haji Redza bin Haji
Mohd. Said

Tuan Mohd. Idris bin Matsil

Dato' Haji Hussein bin Mohd.
Noordin

Tuan Mohd. Zahir bin Haji
Ismail

Tuan Amadeus Mathew Leong

Tuan C. John Ondu Majakil

Tuan Ismail bin Idris

Tuan Kam Woon Wah

Tuan Chew Biow Chuon

Tan Tan Tsak Yu

Tuan Sulaiman bin Haji Taib

Tuan Ramli bin Omar

Tuan Tajudin bin Ali

Tuan Sandom anak Nyuak

Tuan Thomas Kana

Tuan Toh Theam Hock

Tuan Haji Hamzah bin Alang

Tuan Haji Zakaria bin Hj.
Mohd. Taib

Tuan Haji Ahmad Said

Tuan Snawi bin Ismail

Tuan Hussain bin To' Muda
Hassan

Tuan Muhamad Yusof bin
Mahmud

Tuan Lee Seck Fun

Tuan Ng Fah Yam

Tuan Chan Chong Wen

Tuan Seah Teng Ngiab

Tuan Abdul Razak bin Haji
Hussin

Tuan Chan Siang Sun

Tuan Tan Kee Gak

Tuan Chin Foon

Tuan Haji Rahmat bin Haji
Daud

Tuan Haji Abdullah bin Haji
Mohd. Salleh

Tuan Quek Kai Dong

Wan Mokhtar bin Ahmad

Tuan Soh Ah Teck

Tuan Tiah Eng Bee

Tuan Ikhwan Zaini

Tuan Haji Abdul Rashid bin
Haji Jais

Tuan Mohd. Arif bin Salleh

Pengiran Tahir Petra

Tuan Ganing bin Jangkat

Tuan Mohd. Tahir bin Abdul
Majid

Raja Rome bin Raja Ma'amor

Tuan Haji Muhd. Su'aut bin
Haji Muhd. Tahir

Penghulu Jinggut anak Attan

Tuan Sng Chin Joo

Tuan Harun bin Abdullah

Tuan Hanafi bin Mohd. Yunus

Tuan Chia Chin Shin

Tuan Tai Kuan Yang

Tuan Lim Pee Hung

Pengarah Banyang anak Janting

Tuan D. A. Dago anak Randan

Tuan Sulaiman bin Ali

Tuan Hussein bin Sulaiman

Wan Abdul Kadir bin Ismail

Tuan S. Fazul Rahman

Orang Tua Mohd. Dara
Langpad

Tuan Stanley Ho Ngan Khui

Wan Hassan bin Wan Daud

NOES

Dr Tan Chee Khoon

Tuan Ong Kee Hui

Tuan Stephen Yong Kuet Tze

Tuan Tama Weng Tinggang
Wan

Dr Lim Chong Eu

Tuan C. V. Devan Nair

ABSTENTIONS

Tuan Mustapha bin Ahmad

Bill accordingly read the third time and passed.

MOTIONS

THE INTERNAL SECURITY ACT, 1960

(Amendment to the Second Schedule as Applicable to Malaya—The Arms Act, 1960 and the Explosive Ordinance, 1957)

The Minister of Home Affairs (Tun Dr Ismail): Mr Speaker, Sir, I beg to move.

That this House, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 83 of the Internal Security Act, 1960, hereby resolves that the Second Schedule to that Act as applicable to the States of Malaya shall be amended in the manner following:

(a) For paragraph 2, substitute the following:

“The Arms Act, 1960 (No. 21 of 1960)—any offence under section 9.”

(b) Add a new paragraph 11 as follows:

“11. The Explosive Ordinance, 1957 (No. 40 of 1957)—any offence under any of the following sections:
9, 10, 11 and 12.”

Sir, section 83 of the Internal Security Act, 1960, provides that the Schedules to the said Act may be added to, varied or amended by resolution passed by both Houses of Parliament. Honourable Members will recall that in June, 1965, this House passed a resolution amending the Second Schedule to the Internal Security Act, 1960, to include the Explosive Ordinance, 1957, so that the powers given under section 75 of the Internal Security Act, 1960, can be applied in respect of offences under sections 9, 10, 11 and 12 of the Explosive Ordinance, 1957. It is now realised that although the intention of the above amendment to the Internal Security Act was to make it applicable to the States of Malaya, the wordings of the resolution were ambiguous. In view of the fact that the resolution passed in 1965 did not take into consideration that there are, in fact, two Second Schedules, one applicable to the States of Malaya and one to the Borneo States, *vide* L.N. 232/63, it is now proposed to amend the Second Schedule to the Internal Security Act as applicable to the States of Malaya only.

Sir, I beg to move.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Sir, I beg to second the motion.

Question put, and agreed to.

Resolved.

That this House, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 83 of the Internal Security Act, 1960, hereby resolves that the Second Schedule to that Act as applicable to the States of Malaya shall be amended in the manner following:

(a) For paragraph 2, substitute the following:

“The Arms Act, 1960 (No. 21 of 1960)—any offence under section 9.”

(b) Add a new paragraph 11 as follows:

“11. The Explosive Ordinance, 1957 (No. 40 of 1957)—any offence under any of the following sections:
9, 10, 11 and 12.”

THE DEVELOPMENT (SUPPLEMENTARY) (No. 1) ESTIMATES, 1966

The Assistant Minister of Finance (Dr Ng Kam Poh): Mr Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that the following motion standing in the name of the Minister of Finance on the Order Paper be referred to a Committee of the whole House:

That this House resolves that an additional sum not exceeding \$40, 303,677 be expended out of the Development Fund in respect of the financial year 1966, and that to meet the purpose of the Heads and Sub-heads set out in the First and Second Columns of the Statement laid on the Table as Command Paper No. 24 of 1966, there be appropriated the sums specified opposite such Heads and Sub-heads in the eighth and ninth columns thereof.

The Development (Supplementary) (No. 1) Estimates, 1966, which are laid before the House as Command Paper No. 24 of 1966, show an additional expenditure of \$40,303,677 over and above the provision already approved for 1966. Of this amount, a sum of \$26,325,520 has been advanced by means of Advance Warrants from the Contingencies Reserve provided under Head 150 in the original Development Estimates of 1966. It is necessary to recoup such amount by way of supplementary estimates.

The largest supplement required is \$28.45 million in respect of Head 120—Minister of Commerce and Industry. Of this amount, a sum of \$25

million is for the National Electricity Board. However, the real increase provided in the supplement for the N.E.B. is only \$14 million, as the sum of \$11 million provided in the original Estimates under the loan column against Sub-head 15—Johore Bahru Thermal Power Station 1st Extension—is no longer required as a loan to the Board in view of the new arrangements adopted by the Government to invest in the Board by subscribing to its ordinary stock. The sum of \$11 million will, therefore, be deducted from the loan provision in the Estimates. The increase is necessary in order to satisfy the requirements of the World Bank that the Government should finance the local component of the capital expenditure of the Board, before the third loan amounting to \$111 million from the Bank could be granted. The remaining sum of \$3.45 million is required as an investment in the equity of the Malayawata Steel Limited, in view of the fact that iron and steel project is a basic industry of vital importance to the national economy and future industrialisation of the country.

The second largest supplement is \$13.2 million in respect of Head 115—Royal Malaysia Police. This amount is required to meet progress payments in respect of building construction and ancillary works and also to meet contractual commitments carried over from 1965.

Head 137—Roads and Bridges—requires a supplement of \$3 million as grants to States for rural roads, and for transferring a provision of \$300,000 from the “Direct expenditure” column to the “Loan expenditure” column, in order to provide for the first payment of a \$4 million loan to the Pahang State Government for the construction of a bridge over Sungei Pahang at Pekan/Peramu.

A further sum of \$1.2 million has been provided for Head 106—Minister of Local Government and Housing—for development programmes to be undertaken by Town Councils and Town Boards in town areas, and also for the construction of a new market (Phase III) in Kota Bharu.

Head 118—Treasury—requires a sum of \$1.08 million for the purchase of an electronic computer for the Inland Revenue Department. Purchase of this equipment was authorised last year, but as the date of its arrival was then unknown, the provision was not entered in the original Estimates for 1966.

An additional sum of \$1.1 million is required for Head 107—Housing—being the balance of the \$10 million loan to the Government Officers’ Co-operative Housing Society Limited not fully expended in 1965. A further loan of \$3 million has been granted to the Society this year and the money has been provided by virement.

The remaining items requiring supplementary provisions are relatively small. A sum of \$905,260 is for Head 148—Marine—of which \$817,658 is required for the modification of a dredge and for meeting contractual commitments carried over from 1965, and \$87,602 for meeting payments on launch replacements in Sarawak prior to 1966. An additional sum of \$812,805 is required for supplementing five sub-heads under Head 146—Civil Aviation—as a result of the 1966 provisions for these sub-heads having been found to be inadequate.

Smaller supplements are required for Head 103—Radio, Head 105—Information, Head 144—Prisons, Head 126—Minister of Lands and Mines, Head 130—Aborigines, Head 143—Telecommunications, and Head 147—Meteorological Services. There are also eleven items for which token votes are required for the purpose of obtaining the approval of the House to revise the estimated cost of certain projects and the creation of new sub-heads.

Further details of the expenditure for which approval is sought will be given by the Ministers concerned when the Estimates are discussed under the various Heads during the Committee stage.

From the Estimates before the House, Honourable Members will note that with the supplement now sought,

the appropriation from the Development Fund in 1966 now amounts to \$920,188,047. "This figure may be considered to be too high, but it is always necessary for approval to be given for a greater sum than what is expected to be actually spent, as otherwise it is not possible for the maximum rate of progress to be achieved on all the projects approved under the First Malaysia Plan. With the present restraint on expenditure on projects which are susceptible for external financing, it is estimated that the actual expenditure in 1966 will be somewhere in the region of \$600 million, provided no fresh bids are made during the course of the year.

Sir, I beg to move.

Tuan Ibrahim bin Abdul Rahman:
Tuan, saya menyokong.

Tuan Stephen Yong Kuet Tze (Sarawak): Sir, I would like to refer to Head 114—Prisons. The estimate originally for this Sixth Mile Camp, Kuching, was \$5,900,000, and then it was revised to \$6,178,070. Now, we are asked to vote for a further sum of more than a quarter million dollars. Sir, many of us have not been to this camp, but this camp has taken a long time to build. It was a fairly big area, but the buildings, as far as I can see, are not at all up to the standard that one would expect to see for the very large sum of money spent; and recently it is supposed to have been completed, but we find that there are many inadequacies in these buildings. Take, for instance, not only the quarters for the detainees but also office blocks for the administrators. These buildings are built very low, and as it is so hot in the day, that the detainees found that they could not stay inside during the day—then, again it is so very cold at night. The same ordeal apparently is suffered by the staff in the camp; they can hardly work in this building provided for them as officers. Further, there are other inadequacies such as at centres or places where relatives go to visit the detainees—and quite a number of them go at certain times of the week; there is no provision for any conveniences in

the way of toilet and such like. This place is a little distance from the main road and one has to walk, as one cannot take a vehicle into the camp. One has to go through the gate and then start to walk to the interviewing centre, which is a very long distance away. Sometimes in a hot day, after arriving at the centre, one has to wait for a long time; then if one wants to ease himself or to have a glass of water, no such facilities are provided. Sir, if it was a temporary building, or a temporary structure, such facilities would not be expected to be there. But, if we have to spend so much money, and we have apparently taken a long time for the planning of this camp, all these should have been thought of. I am afraid the building is not up to standard, and a lot of things which should have been built are not there. I do not know who the architects are, and I wonder how this plan has been approved by the Department concerned.

The other matter which we are very anxious to know is, why was it that, having estimated, for less than \$5 million, now we should require something like over \$300,000 more for this project. I think the Department concerned ought to have looked into this. It is, in a way, a waste of public funds, but if this had been properly built one might not grumble so much over the extra money to be spent. However, as I said, this building is inadequate in respect of the facilities provided and it is not worth the money spent on it.

The other item, Sir, is Head 118—Treasury—Electronic Computer for Inland Revenue Department. I am not sure whether this is provided for the State of Sarawak, but I can say, Sir, that the Inland Revenue Department in Sarawak is much overworked and it is high time that the Department should be mechanised by way of the provision of an electrical computer. I think it is safe to say that if the Inland Revenue Department is understaffed, you cannot collect the revenue which should accrue to the Government. We do know as a fact

that many people take advantage of the shortage of staff in the Department in not paying tax as much as they should pay. I hope we mechanise the Department in regard to all the routine work, so that more revenue would accrue, because by so doing you will release a number of people to doing their proper job in that Department.

The other matter is the question of road building which comes under Head 137. We have our difficulties in Eastern Malaysia in respect of communication. The work is being carried on, but it is very slow, because of the lack of proper staff, the road engineers, to carry on the work. We are fairly impressed by the main roads in the Mainland Malaya, and I think much of the experience which we have had here should be applied to Eastern Malaysia in regard to road building. Although we have a Public Works Department there, I think by having the benefit of the experience of the Public Works Department in Eastern Malaysia, the roads in Eastern Malaysia may be able to be constructed more cheaply and more quickly, because we do find that unless we have a means of communication and a quick one, all development can be slowed down and the money spent in development will not be seen to come back. Therefore, I would urge the Department here to extend a helping hand as was promised to Eastern Malaysia, not only in the form of money, which, I think, is fairly adequate, but also the experience they have got—i.e. the techniques and “know-how”, which we think should be given to the States in Eastern Malaysia.

ADJOURNMENT

(Motion)

The Minister for Welfare Services (Tuan Haji Abdul Hamid Khan): Mr Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that the House do now adjourn.

Tuan Khaw Kai-Boh: Sir, I beg to second the motion.

ADJOURNMENT SPEECH

EMPLOYEES OF BOARDS OF MANAGEMENT—TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF SERVICE

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Mr Speaker, Sir, I wish to dwell on one category of workers who dwell in “No Man’s Land”. I refer to the clerks, office boys, jagas, gardeners, etc., who are technically employees of the Boards of Management of Schools but who *de jure* are Government servants. It suits the Government to say that these workers are Board employees, for then the Government can evade their responsibility as model employers. But these workers are wholly paid not by the Boards but by the Government, so that *de facto* they are Government employees if not *de jure*. By the simple procedure of making and calling these workers Boards’ employees the Government has got away with a whole heap of sins of omission and of commission, as I shall presently show. And, unfortunately, these workers, who must number by the thousands, have not organised themselves into unions, or a single union, so that they have no one to voice their cause. Tonight I wish to plead their cause, as I am connected with several school boards of management.

Let us take the case of the school clerks. The salary scale for clerks (male) with the Senior Cambridge or Senior Middle Three qualification is as follows:

\$137.50 × 7.50-152.00	Efficiency Bar
\$193.00 × 14.00-227.00	Examination Bar
\$226.00 × 14.00-429.00	Maximum

and that is the end of their career where they are concerned.

That of the clerk (male in the General Clerical Service with the same qualification) is as follows:

Probation—	
\$140.00 × 8.00-156.00	Examination Bar
Timescale—	
\$230.00 × 15.00-260.00	Examination Bar
\$300.00 × 15.00-420.00	Efficiency Bar
\$445.00 × 15.00-535.00	Vacancy Bar
Special Grade—	
\$560.00 × 20.00-620.00	Vacancy Bar
Superscale “C”—	
\$650.00 × 20.00-690.00	Vacancy Bar.

A glance at the salary scales that I have quoted will show that all the way from the probationary period to the end of the timescale the school clerk is paid less.

Then while the G.C.S. clerk has other avenue of promotion to Special Grade, Superscale C, Executive Officers and Higher Executive Officers, the school clerk stops permanently at \$429. If this is not exploitation of labour, I want to know what is exploitation of man by man? But more is to follow. Whereas G.C.S. clerks are regarded as Government servants and thus entitled to housing and medical benefits, the poor school clerk has none of these benefits—yet another form of exploitation.

Coming to the case of the school office boys, *jagas* and gardeners, they too, if they previously have not been Government servants, would now not get medical benefits. It is true that some of the older schools provide housing for its *jagas* and gardeners, but by and large this category of workers have to fend for themselves. But the unkindest cut of all was that when the temporary salary increase to I.M.G. workers was announced in July, 1966, the office attendants, *jagas* and gardeners were specifically not included in this offer.

Mr Speaker, Sir, I shall read a circular that was sent by the C.E.O. Selangor, It reads:

"TEMPORARY SALARY INCREASE TO I.M.G. IN ACCORDANCE WITH PERKELILING PERKHIDMATAN BIL. 9/1966
Perkeliling Perkhidmatan Bil. 9/1966 is reproduced overleaf for your information and necessary action in respect of your staff.
2. This circular at present applies only to Government Servants for whom you may put up reports of change for the temporary salary increases.
3. Please note that Board employees (non-Government servants) should not be paid this temporary increase unless a further instruction is received from the Ministry."

Thus it will be seen that these workers are definitely left out in the cold. Their plight is just as bad, if not worse than that of the I.M.G. workers, and yet they are specifically excluded

from the recent increase for the I.M.G. workers. Any Government that exploits this category of workers, the lowest paid in this country, must hang its head in shame. Added to this is the fact that these workers do not get medical benefits which the I.M.G. workers receive.

I call on the Alliance Government to put a stop to this exploitation of this category of workers, especially now that confrontation is over, so that this category of workers too can hope to have a richer and fuller life.

The Assistant Minister of Education (Tuan Lee Siok Yew): Mr Speaker, Sir, the Ministry is fully aware of the need to improve the terms and conditions of service of employees of School Boards as categorised by the Honourable Member for Batu, and for this reason their terms and conditions of service have been included in the Terms of Reference of the Special Committee appointed by the Government recently.

The Committee's report and recommendations are now being studied by officials of my Ministry before they are submitted to the Government for decision.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Mr Speaker, Sir, on a point of clarification, my I ask the Honourable Assistant Minister of Education, pending this study of the Ministry of Education's special committee by the Ministry itself and by the Cabinet, which may well run into months, will the Ministry not consider giving an immediate award of \$12.50 to this category of workers that I mentioned (*jagas*, kebuns, and the like) that has been denied them?

Tuan Lee Siok Yew: Mr Speaker, Sir, regarding the question, as I said just now, the officers of my Ministry have been looking into this matter and study it very carefully before submitting it to the Government for decision.

Question put, and agreed to.

Adjourned at 6.37 p.m.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND CO-OPERATIVES

**Graduates from the Faculty of Agriculture
University of Malaya**

1. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Agriculture and Co-operatives if he is aware that graduates from the Faculty of Agriculture University of Malaya are also trained in animal husbandry, and if so, to state what is the reason for not employing them in the Veterinary Department where their skills can be put to work.

The Minister of Agriculture and Co-operatives (Tuan Haji Mohd. Ghazali bin Haji Jawi): According to the present scheme of service the Department of Veterinary Services can employ only those graduates who possess veterinary qualifications. All Veterinary graduates are trained animal husbandmen in addition to training in the art and practice of veterinary science.

Graduates from the Faculty of Agriculture not only of the University of Malaya but also those universities overseas where Faculties of Agriculture exist, are principally agriculturists although a few of them may have undergone a short course in animal husbandry during their under-graduate training. As such, they are more fitted to serve in the Agricultural Department than the Veterinary Department, since their training biased towards agriculture.

However, agricultural graduates with animal husbandry qualifications could be considered for appointment in the Veterinary Department if the need arises.

Enche' Mohamed bin Jamil

2. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Agriculture and Co-operatives if he is aware of the statement

made by Enche' Mohamed bin Jamil, Director of Agriculture that Formosa, with about half a million acres of rice fields was not only producing enough rice to feed 14 million mouths, double that of Malaya, but is also exporting rice, while Malaya with one million acres of rice field could only produce about 70% of the rice consumed in Malaya, and if so, what steps his Ministry has taken to increase the productivity of our rice farmers and how effective are these measures.

Tuan Haji Mohd. Ghazali bin Haji Jawi: The acreage under padi cultivation in Taiwan and West Malaysia is estimated at 1,344,000 acres (560,000 hectares) and 865,000 acres respectively. The acreage figures quoted by Y.B. Dr Tan Chee Khoon are, therefore, incorrect.

The steps taken by the Ministry of Agriculture and Co-operatives to increase rice production and the effectiveness thereof are as follows:

- (a) *Increasing the Acreage of Double-Cropping*—In 1958, the acreage under double-cropping was 7,922 acres. Today, 58,420 acres are double-cropped. In the next 5 years, the acreage is expected to increase by another 300,000 acres when the Muda River project and the Kemubu Irrigation scheme come into operation.
- (b) *The use of High-Yielding Varieties*—They are for both the main and the second crop seasons, e.g., Malinja and Mahsuri which are capable of yielding 600 gantangs per acre. Another new variety which is capable of yielding over 1,000 gantangs, is expected to be released to farmers in the next year or two as soon as enough seeds are available.
- (c) *Use of Fertilisers under the Padi Fertiliser Subsidy Scheme*—Under this scheme, 4,210 tons of fertilisers were used in 1961 and 12,470 tons were used in 1965.

The best indication of the effectiveness of increasing rice production

can be found in the overall production and average yield as indicated below:

	1958	1965
Total Padi Production (Gantangs) ...	314,600,000	351,179,000
Average Yield per acre (Gantangs) (wet padi) ...	358	417

Co-operative Movement

3. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Agriculture and Co-operatives to state the basis for his statement made to the Parit Transport Co-operative Society that the failure of the Co-operative Societies in this country was due mainly to committee members being "dishonest and weak," and what he has done to weed out such dishonest and weak members from the co-operative movement.

Tuan Haji Mohd. Ghazali bin Haji Jawi: This statement was based on facts obtained from investigations on backward and mismanaged co-operative societies. Some of the steps taken by the Ministry to overcome such problems are as follows:

- (a) Amendments to the Co-operative Societies Ordinance to give more powers to the Registrar to take appropriate action as necessary.
- (b) The calling of Special General meeting by the Registrar under Section 11 of the Co-operative Societies Rules for the election of new committees.
- (c) Educating the members in the selection of Committee members so that active and responsible persons are elected.

Delay in Publication of Report

4. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Agriculture and Co-operatives the reasons for the delay in publishing the report of the two Ford Foundation experts on improvements to the Padi Cultivators Control of Rent and Security of Tenure Ordinance, 1955; and whether the Report is now

available for distribution to Members of Parliament.

Tuan Haji Mohd. Ghazali bin Haji Jawi: The Report has to be referred to the State Governments for their views and this has been done. Most of the States have submitted their views and these are being studied by a committee of officials set up by the Ministry of Agriculture and Co-operatives. The Report is therefore not yet available for distribution to Members of Parliament.

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

United States Stockpile Rubber

5. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Commerce and Industry how many tons of stockpile rubber were released by the United States in March, 1966.

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Dr Lim Swee Aun): In March 1966 the General Services Administration of the U.S.A. released 15,020 tons of rubber from the stockpile.

Malayan Flour Mills Ltd

6. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Commerce and Industry to state the number of people who are now being employed by the Malayan Flour Mills Ltd, and what will be the labour force when the Mills work at full capacity.

Dr Lim Swee Aun: The Malayan Flour Mills Ltd at present employs 364 people both in the mills at Lumut and in the head office at Kuala Lumpur. When in full capacity the company would provide employment for 398 people.

Pulp and Paper Mill

7. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Commerce and Industry if he is aware that MARA has decided to go ahead to establish a pulp and

paper mill, and if so, what steps has his Ministry taken to help MARA.

Dr Lim Swee Aun: It is not true that MARA has decided to go ahead to establish an integrated pulp and paper mill in Malaysia on its own. The real position is that the Government has decided that MARA and M.I.D.F.L. should take over the responsibilities for establishing a pulp and paper mill which would be a joint-venture between MARA, M.I.D.F.L. and the Federation of Malaya Fertilizer and Paper Industrial Co-operative Society Ltd. The Government has also decided that when the mill becomes a viable economic proposition, the Federation of Malaya Fertilizer and Paper Industrial Co-operative Society Ltd should be given the option of purchasing all the shares of MARA and M.I.D.F.L. in the Company. The Government is convinced that this is the most effective way of launching the project. Government is very anxious that an integrated pulp and paper mill should be established as soon as possible because of the benefits it will bring to the economy and will give every assistance to make this project viable. A Committee of Officials has already been formed to render all assistance to MARA and M.I.D.F.L. to implement this project.

Common Market with Singapore

8. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Commerce and Industry what efforts, if any, are being made for a common market with Singapore and whether he is aware that certain industries, e.g., motor car assembly will not be viable if there is no common market arrangement with Singapore and vice versa.

Dr Lim Swee Aun: There is a Joint-Committee of Officials looking into all aspects of relations between Malaysia and Singapore including defence and economic co-operation as provided for by Article VI of the Independence of Singapore Agreement, 1965. It is not

correct to say that motor car assembly will not be viable if there is no common market arrangements with Singapore. A number of motor car manufacturers have indicated that they will be setting up assembly plants in Malaysia.

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

Illegal Trade

9. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Finance if he is aware that barter trade with Indonesia is taking place at Minyak Beku or Sengenting in the Batu Pahat District, and if so, to state what steps the Customs Department has taken to clamp down on this illegal trade.

The Minister of Finance (Tuan Tan Siew Sin): What the Hon'ble Member for Batu terms as "barter trade" is really petty smuggling by fishermen who smuggle in small quantities of Indonesian rubber and palm fibre through the fishing "kelongs" off the kampongs of SRI-GENTING (not "Sengenting"), MINYAK BEKU and SUNGEI AYAM.

The Customs Department is fully aware of this activity and has taken action to stop this petty smuggling. The Marine Police has been actively co-operating with the Customs Department in this respect.

Five cases were taken to court by the Customs Department in May 1966 leading to conviction and forfeiture of the smuggled goods comprising small quantities of copra and rubber which were subsequently sold by public auction to realise a sum of \$1,807. The vessels involved were confiscated. Two other cases are still pending at the moment. During the first half of this year, the Royal Malaysian Police made 19 arrests and seized a total of 118.27 piculs of rubber and 27.87 piculs of copra in similar cases of smuggling.

Foreign Capital

10. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Finance to state if he is

aware of the resolution tabled at the recent annual UMNO General Assembly calling on the Alliance Government to restrict the outflow of capital of foreign firms from Malaysia, and if so, to state what action the Alliance Government intends to take regarding this resolution.

Tuan Tan Siew Sin: The resolution on foreign capital passed by the UMNO General Assembly did not call upon the Government to restrict the outflow of capital from foreign firms. It merely appealed to the Government to encourage foreign investors to plough back their profits into industries in Malaysia. Therefore the question of what action the Government will take to restrict the outflow of foreign capital does not arise.

Central Banking

11. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Finance to state if the problem of central banking between Malaysia and Singapore has been solved, and if not, what are the obstacles in the way.

Tuan Tan Siew Sin: The Hon'ble Member will have noted that a joint statement on this subject was issued simultaneously by the Malaysian and Singapore Governments on 17th August last. It is not anticipated that the new arrangements envisaged will be any less satisfactory than the existing arrangement. In fact, there are inherent difficulties in any arrangements where one central bank has to cater for the needs of two independent countries, especially if such countries should pursue widely divergent economic and trade policies.

Smuggling of Cigarettes

12. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Finance if he is aware that large quantities of Hong Kong made cigarettes are being smuggled into Sabah, and if so, to state what steps he has taken to stop or prevent such smuggling.

Tuan Tan Siew Sin: It is an exaggeration to state that large quantities of

Hong Kong made cigarettes are being smuggled into Sabah although there have been isolated cases where small quantities of cigarettes have been smuggled back into Sabah, after these had been released ex-bond for export to neighbouring countries. This smuggling is undertaken by small barter traders when they encounter difficulties in re-entering their own countries with such goods.

These cigarettes are not easily disposed of in Sabah because they can be easily identified by the differences in the markings between cigarettes for export and those for home consumption. As a result of this fear of easy identification, sales are effected in outlying and rural areas only.

The revenue on cigarettes imported into Sabah for the first half of 1966 has increased, as compared to the corresponding period of 1965 by about \$200,000. If large scale smuggling is taking place such revenue figures would not have been realised. The Customs Department is nonetheless fully aware of such petty smuggling and is taking preventive measures to counter this activity with the assistance of the Royal Malaysian Police.

Loans to E.P.F. Contributors

13. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Finance (a) when the Government began studying the feasibility of allowing E.P.F. contributors to borrow from their credits to buy houses; (b) who are the people making this study; (c) whether trade union views on the subject have been obtained; and (d) when the study would be completed and made public.

Tuan Tan Siew Sin:

- (a) April, 1966;
- (b) The Treasury and the E.P.F. Board;
- (c) Trade union views on the subject have not been obtained as such but the workers' views will be reflected in the E.P.F. Board where there are 6 members representing employees;

(d) It is not possible to say when the study will be completed but the subject is being pursued actively with reference to conditions at home and to what is being done in other countries where there are also Provident Funds which give loans to their contributors.

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

UMNO Officials

14. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Foreign Affairs if he is aware that certain high officials of UMNO are still clamouring for Malaysia to leave the Commonwealth as the result of our failure to get the loan of \$630 million from Great Britain, and if so, whether he will clarify the Government's attitude on this matter.

The Prime Minister: In a democratic country, like Malaysia, party officials are free to express their grievances and views on foreign affairs and such views should not therefore be taken to reflect the Government's thinking on the subject. As I have said before, Malaysia has no intention of leaving the Commonwealth, as the refusal of Britain to lend us the paltry sum of \$630 million is not sufficient enough to justify a rupture with Britain to the extent of our having to leave the Commonwealth.

The Commonwealth does not belong to Britain alone but is an association of commonwealth countries which extend through the five continents, viz., America (Canada), Africa, Asia, Europe and Australia. Britain in particular have given us yeoman service in connection with Indonesia's aggression. That Britain has withdrawn her offer of financial aid, has undoubtedly caused us disappointment but this alone is not enough to break up our friendship with her.

Vietnam Conflict

15. Tuan Lim Kean Siew asks the Minister of Foreign Affairs whether it was true that it was officially stated recently that Malaysia considers the

Vietnam conflict could only be resolved by a peace conference; if so, whether the Alliance Government does not realise that the Geneva Agreements of 1954 provided for the solution of the Vietnam question and that it was the United States which refused to accept and ignored these Agreements by introducing troops and military personnel into South Vietnam and encouraging the Government of Ngo Dinh Diem not to agree to a general election stipulated by the Agreements.

The Prime Minister: We have always believed in a peaceful settlement through negotiations and it would be in the interest of both sides to resolve their differences at the conference table. The Geneva Agreement of 1954 had worked out a solution, temporary though it may be, to end the conflict in Vietnam but North Vietnam violated this Geneva Agreement by refusing to withdraw its troops from South Vietnam, and at the same time penetrated South Vietnam with armed forces, which aggravated the conflict.

We also know that the Vietcong High Command directed operation in Vietnam. Communist powers have also aided the Vietnam operation in the South by providing equipment, arms and other war materials. Therefore in consequence of the threat to its own existence and survival South Vietnam had sought the help of the Americans. To the best of our knowledge the United States had wanted to bring the Parties to the conference table but it was North Vietnam that refused to agree to talks.

Whether the United States encouraged the Government of Ngo Dinh Diem not to agree to a general election stipulated by the Agreement or not, is outside the point since the Ngo Dinh Diem Government has now ceased to exist. The South Vietnamese have every right to defend their territorial integrity and independence by whatever means available to them. So their request for friendly nations to help them, including America, shows the extent of their plight, as otherwise they would be wiped out by a superior force aided by outside powers.

MINISTRY OF HEALTH

Assistant Nurses

16. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Health if he is aware of the complaints by assistant nurses that they have been victimized by staff nurses and matrons, and if so, whether he has investigated into these complaints and the steps he has taken to improve relations between assistant nurses on the one hand and staff nurses and matrons on the other.

The Minister of Health (Tuan Bahaman bin Samsudin): I am aware of an oral complaint made to me by an Assistant Nurse at the Annual General Meeting of the Assistant Nurses' Union, whereby it was stated that the nurse concerned was asked to perform duties which she considered were not part of her job. I told the members present at the meeting that the best way to solve such a misunderstanding is to form a liaison committee between the Assistant Nurses' Union and the Nurses' Union.

Mr N. S. Wigneswaran

17. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Health if he is aware of the complaints by Mr N. S. Wigneswaran acting general secretary of CUEPACS that of the 100 vacancies for sisters only 24 were filled and that many senior staff nurses now acting as sisters have been completely overlooked, and if so, whether this complaint has been investigated, what is the result of the investigation.

Tuan Bahaman bin Samsudin: I am aware of the complaint made by the Acting General Secretary of CUEPACS.

At the last promotion exercise of Staff Nurses to the post of Nursing Sisters which was held in April this year, only vacancies existing as on December, 1961 were filled. However, action is now under way to fill up the remaining vacancies. The vacancy position for Nursing Sisters as on 31st December, 1965, was 84.

As far as I am aware, no senior Staff Nurse now acting as Sister, has been overlooked for promotion at the last

promotion exercise. The Staff Nurses who were unsuccessful in the last exercise will again be eligible to compete in the next promotion exercise.

Dr Haq

18. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Health if he is aware that Dr Haq has not been sent to Tampoi Hospital as yet. If so, what is the reason for the delay after the Minister himself has stated in the June session of the House that Dr Haq would be sent to Tampoi.

Tuan Bahaman bin Samsudin: I regret that there was some delay in the posting of a Psychiatrist to the Tampoi Mental Hospital. However, a Psychiatrist has now been posted to the Tampoi Mental Hospital.

New Hospital

19. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Health to (a) furnish details regarding the number of beds and the nature of treatment facilities that will be made available to the public at the new hospital planned in Seremban; and (b) give the target date for the completion of the said hospital and the estimated cost of construction.

Tuan Bahaman bin Samsudin: The number of beds that will be made available to the public at the new hospital planned in Seremban is 722, made up as follows:

Medical ...	...	282
Surgical ...	...	230
Gynaecology ...	...	50
Obstetrics ...	...	120
Paediatrics ...	...	40
		<hr/>
Total ...	...	722
		<hr/>

The nature of treatment facilities that will be made available to the public at the new hospital planned in Seremban are:

- (a) General Medical out-patients
- (b) Surgical Casualties and Medical Emergencies
- (c) Medical In-patients
- (d) Surgical In-patients
- (e) Dental Clinic services

- (f) Obstetric and Gynaecology In-patients
- (g) Paediatric In-patients
- (h) Physiotherapy service
- (i) Specialist Medical and Surgical Out-patient Clinics.

The target date for the completion of the said hospital is July, 1968, and the estimated cost of construction is \$15,200,000, excluding the cost of equipment.

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

Detainees

20. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Home Affairs to state:

- (a) how many detainees have been treated for mental depression for the years 1957 to 1966;
- (b) of those treated how many have been admitted to Tanjong Rambutan and Tampoi. Please give the figures for each hospital separately.

Tun Dr Ismail: There are no detainees currently in detention in both East and West Malaysia whose date of detention precedes 1st December, 1962. The details given in this answer, therefore, relate to the period since 1st December, 1962. It is not possible, without an extensive examination of the medical reports of each of the detainees who have been in detention since December, 1962, to state how many detainees received outpatient treatment for mental depression either in a Government hospital or in the Detention Camp itself.

Three detainees were admitted to the Tampoi Mental Hospital. One detainee was admitted on 4th October, 1964 and discharged on 19th November, 1964; another was admitted on 25th June, 1966, and is still in hospital and the third detainee was admitted on 26th June, 1966 and discharged on 3rd August, 1966.

Two detainees were admitted to the Central Mental Hospital at Tanjong Rambutan. The Detention Order of one

of these was cancelled on 5th July, 1960, and the other detainee was released from detention, immediately upon his discharge from hospital, when the medical authorities suggested that his mental health would improve if he was released.

In addition, three other detainees in Sarawak were also admitted to hospital in Sarawak for treatment. One of these three was also released from detention on the suggestion of the medical authorities.

In matters concerning the mental health of detainees, the Government invariably accepts the advice of the medical authorities if they recommend that the mental health of a particular detainee would improve if he was released from detention.

21. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Home Affairs how many detainees have died in detention camps for the years 1957 to 1966 and the causes of death in each case.

Tun Dr Ismail: *States of Malaya:* Since 1957, two detainees died in hospital in the States of Malaya. One died of heart failure and the other of high blood pressure.

Sarawak: One Sarawak detainee who was operated for advanced stomach cancer at the Ipoh General Hospital, died in Sarawak soon after his arrival there.

Sabah: Four detainees died in Sabah. Two of these detainees died in hospital due to natural causes. The third detainee died after consuming medical liniment in Jesselton Detention Camp. At the inquest held by the Magistrate, the verdict returned was "suicide—no foul play by others revealed". In the case of the fourth detainee the medical officer who performed the post-mortem examination stated that "death was due to respiratory failure consequent upon blunt injury to the thorax". The Medical Officer also stated that in his opinion, the injuries could not have been self-inflicted. The Magistrate returned an "open-verdict" at the inquest and directed the authorities to

use every facility at their disposal to solve the mystery surrounding the death of this detainee.

Investigations into the cause of the injuries which led to the death of this detainee are still proceeding.

Dr M. K. Rajakumar

22. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Home Affairs to state how many letters and from how many countries did the Government receive from branches of the Amnesty International appealing for the release of Dr M. K. Rajakumar whom they have adopted as their "Prisoner of Conscience" for the month of March, 1966 and what was the Government's reply to these appeals.

Tun Dr Ismail: Since March 1966, the Ministry has received a total of 140 letters from members of the Amnesty International appealing for the release of Dr M. K. Rajakumar. The following is a breakdown of the above figures:

England	...	...	...	82
U.S.A.	...	...	...	22
Sweden	...	...	...	10
Canada	...	...	...	5
Italy	...	...	...	5
Holland	...	...	...	4
Norway	...	...	...	3
Australia	...	...	...	3
Finland	...	...	...	2
Ireland	...	...	...	1
Ghana	...	...	...	1
France	...	...	...	1
Germany	...	...	...	1

In the reply to these appeals, the Government stated that Dr Rajakumar was detained primarily for having been involved in a conspiracy to overthrow the Government of Malaysia and that he could not as yet be released as he was still considered a threat to the security of the country.

Telephone Call

23. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Home Affairs if he is aware that the police in Sentul Police Station, Kuala Lumpur, have charged a person 20 cents for a telephone call, thereby committing an offence, and if so, what steps he has taken to see that police stations elsewhere do not commit the same offence.

Tun Dr Ismail: In accordance with Commissioner's Standing Orders made under section 82 of the Police Ordinance, 1952, all police stations had instructions that members of the public who were permitted to use a police telephone for a local call should be charged a fee of 10 cents payable to Federal Revenue (Miscellaneous Receipts).

On 1st July, 1966, when the Telecommunications' fee of 10 cents for each local call in excess of 100 per month was introduced, some stations in Selangor Contingent mistakenly commenced to charge both the original fee of 10 cents as well as the new fee of 10 cents. This matter has been rectified and only one fee of 10 cents is now being charged. The Chief Police Officer, Selangor, has already given publicity to the fact that claims for a refund of any excess charge should be made to the O.C.P.D., Kuala Lumpur.

Surrender Offer

24. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Home Affairs whether there had been any response to the surrender offer made to the members of the C.C.O. in Sarawak, and if so, how many have surrendered.

Tun Dr Ismail: To date four persons have surrendered. For security reasons further details cannot be furnished.

Peaceful Demonstration

25. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Home Affairs the reasons for not allowing the students of the University of Malaya to stage a peaceful demonstration against the American escalation of the war in Vietnam.

Tun Dr Ismail: The students of the University of Malaya were not permitted by the Police to stage a public demonstration because there were strong grounds for believing that such a demonstration would be exploited by subversive elements for purposes prejudicial to public order.

We have had recent experiences of similar "peaceful" demonstrations staged for the same purpose in the name of certain political parties, which resulted in damage to property and occasioned breaches of the peace. Subsequent investigation has shown that these demonstrations were not intended to be peaceful but were used by subversive elements as a means of bringing members of public into physical conflict with authority, in order to step up militant agitation against the Government.

Under the circumstances, it is not the intention of the Government to allow students to be exploited by subversive elements for purposes prejudicial to public order.

MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING

Non-Malays in Radio Malaysia

26. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Information and Broadcasting if he is aware that a letter has been sent to the Prime Minister alleging discrimination and victimization against non-Malays in Radio Malaysia, and if so, whether he has investigated the complaints and what is the result of such investigation.

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Tuan Senu bin Abdul Rahman): No, I am not aware of any such letter being sent to the Honourable the Prime Minister alleging discrimination and victimization against non-Malays in Radio Malaysia.

However as the allegation is a serious one and in order to put the Honourable Member on the right path, I would like to state categorically that there is no such victimization or discrimination in the Department of Radio.

MINISTRY OF LABOUR

Unemployment

27. Tuan Lim Kean Siew asks the Minister of Labour to give figures for unemployment for the last three years.

The Minister of Labour (Tuan V. Manickavasagam): Actual figures of unemployment in respect of these years are not available. The figures of registrants at the Employment Exchanges in the States of Malaya at the end of the years concerned are given below, but it should be noted that not all the registrants at these Exchanges are unemployed:

1963	...	79,979
1964	...	90,798
1965	...	96,733

Employment Groups in Malaysia

28. Tuan Lim Kean Siew asks the the Minister of Labour to give figures for the various employment groups in Malaysia—how many Government employees, traders, estate workers, tin-mining workers, fishermen and padi farmers.

Tuan V. Manickavasagam: The following are the employment figures in the categories concerned in the States of Malaya:

Category	Total number employed
Government	199,136
Metal Mining	41,852
Rubber Estates and Small-holdings	731,565
Oil Palm Estates	5,478
Fishing	53,118
Rice farming	301,754
Trading	Not available

SOURCE: Employment, Unemployment and Underemployment Survey, 1962.

Payment of Arrears to Shop Assistants

29. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Labour with reference to para. V (f) of the monthly report of

the Ministry of Labour for May, 1966, to confirm that payment of arrears of underpayments of the statutory minimum rate totalling \$803.78, overtime wages amounting to \$25,095.39 and holiday pay amounting to \$3,148.68 was in fact subsequently made to the 150 shop assistants employed in 31 shops in Malacca.

Tuan V. Manickavasagam: Though 31 shops were inspected and the wages of 150 shop assistants examined during the month of May in Malacca, discrepancies were found in respect of 10 shops only.

Five of these shops have since paid up the arrears of underpayments, overtime wages and holiday pay, while another shop is now making these payments. In the case of two shops, the employees concerned have left their employment and efforts are now being made to trace them. In the remaining two shops, however, further investigations are being made, as these employers have denied liability in respect of these payments.

Trade Unions

30. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Labour to state (a) the number and names of the trade unions registered this year; and (b) the number and names of trade unions whose applications for registration were rejected this year.

Tuan V. Manickavasagam:

(a) The following trade unions have been registered in the States of Malaya in 1966—

1. Kesatuan Guru² Malaya.
2. Kesatuan Guru² Ugama Pahang.
3. Taiping Local Authorities Employees Union.
4. Port Ancillary Services Suppliers Association, Port Swettenham.
5. Selangor Building Workers' Trade Union.
6. Port Swettenham Authority Staff Union.
7. Senior Officers' Association, Port Swettenham Authority.
8. Electrical Industry Workers' Union of Malaya.

(b) Nil.

31. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Labour to state (a) how long does it normally take for a union to get a final answer to its application for registration; (b) the number and names of trade unions whose applications are pending, giving the date each union first applied for registration; and (c) when will such unions be registered or be refused registration.

Tuan V. Manickavasagam:

- (a) This depends on the adequacy of the application itself and the time taken by the union to file its printed Rules and comply with other statutory requirements.
- (b) The applications of the following unions in the States of Malaya are pending—

No.	Date of application	Name of Union
1.	21-7-65	Union of Non-Pensionable Civilian Employees in the Malaysian Armed Forces.
2.	16-9-65	Gabongan Kesatuan Guru ² Ugama Kerajaan Malaysia.
3.	21-12-65	Kesatuan Pekerja ² Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka.
4.	19-1-66	Kesatuan Pekerja ² Wayang Gambar dan Taman Hiboran Kelantan.
5.	29-3-66	College of Agriculture General Staff Union, Malaya.
6.	16-4-66	National Union of Timber Workers.
7.	18-5-66	Persatuan Kakitangan Perkhidmatan Parlimen Malaysia (Malaysian Parliamentary Service Staff Association).
8.	14-6-66	Food Workers Union of Malaya.
9.	20-7-66	Kesatuan Pekerja ² Panggong Wayang dan Taman Hiboran (Amusement Park), Melaka.
10.	28-7-66	Academic Staff Association, College of Agriculture, Malaya.

(c) Final consideration will be given when they have filed their printed Rules and complied with other statutory requirements.

32. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Labour to state (a) the number and names of the trade unions

whose membership strength fall into **Tuan V. Manickavasagam:** (a) 0-50 the following categories: (a) 0-50; Members— (b) 51-100; (c) 101-150; and (d) 151-200.

EMPLOYEES' UNIONS

<i>Serial No.</i>	<i>Name of Union</i>	<i>Declared membership in benefit as at 31-3-66</i>
1.	Johore State Cigar Workers Union	11
2.	Kesatuan Pekerja ² South Pacific Textiles Industries Limited	48
3.	Journalists Union of North Malaya	26
4.	The National Union of Journalists, Federation of Malaya	38
5.	Chong Hin Rubber Factory Workers' Union	43
6.	Electrical Industry Workers Union of Malaya	48
7.	Penang and Province Wellesley Electrical Trade Employees Union	28
8.	Malayan Co-operative Societies Workers' Union (Kesatuan Pekerja ² Sharikat ² Kerjasama)	34
9.	The Housing Trust Employees Union	30
10.	Kesatuan Pekerja ² Lembaga Kemajuan Tanah Negeri Kelantan	50
11.	Penang Port Commission Senior Officers' Association	36
12.	The Government Marine Officers Union, Federation of Malaya	35
13.	Senior Officers Association, Port Swettenham Authority	44
14.	Union of Government Telephone Operators	30
15.	Chinese Affairs Officers' Union, Federation of Malaya	38
16.	Social Welfare Assistants Union, Federation of Malaya	8
17.	Employment Exchange Staff Union	30
18.	Senior Replanting Officers Union	48
19.	Registration Officers Union, Federation of Malaya	23
20.	Persatuan Pegawai ² Petempatan Johore (Johore Settlement Officers Association)	26
21.	Road Transport Examiners Union	26
22.	Union of Asian Field Officers, Department of Mines	44
23.	The Malayan Public Works Department Overseers' Union	25
24.	Kesatuan Pekerja ² Kerajaan Jawatan Rendah Pulau Pinang dan Seberang Prai	49
25.	Road Transport Department Senior Officers Association, 1960	33
26.	The Government Book-Keepers Union, Federation of Malaya	22
27.	State Civil Services Association, Federation of Malaya (Under Notice of Cancellation)	1
28.	Kesatuan Pegawai ² Muda Pejabat Tanah Pahang	13
29.	External Affairs Service Executive Officers' Association	46
30.	Kesatuan Penghulu ² Selangor	15
31.	Trengganu Civil Service Association	36
32.	Kedah Civil Service Union	49
33.	Kesatuan Pegawai ² Kerjasama Malaya	32
34.	Defence Services Senior Civilian Officers' Association, Malaya	24
35.	Union of Co-operative Auditors	49
36.	Kesatuan Kadhi ² Perak	15
37.	Assistant Chinese Affairs Officers Union, States of Malaya	12
38.	Kuala Lumpur Municipal Senior Officers' Association	48
39.	Kesatuan Pengawas Dalam dan Luar Bandar, Persekutuan Tanah Melayu	18
40.	Kesatuan Kebangsaan Pegawai ² Pentadbir Pelajaran, Persekutuan Tanah Melayu	32
41.	Technical College Teaching Staff Association	28

EMPLOYEES' UNIONS—(cont.)

<i>Serial No.</i>	<i>Name of Union</i>	<i>Declared membership in benefit as at 31-3-66</i>
42.	Kesatuan Kerani ² Juma'ah Sekolah Kelantan	30
43.	The Selangor Government Medical Services Union (Union ceased to exist—Under notice of Cancellation)	22
44.	Medical Services Union, Malacca	41
45.	Association of Hospital Administrators	20
46.	Malayan Midwives Union	22
47.	Association of Nurse Tutors, Malaya	12
48.	Medical Research Employees Union	50

EMPLOYERS' UNIONS

49.	Bakery Owners' Association, Penang and Province Wellesley	9
50.	The Selangor Shoe and Leather Goods Employers' Association	37
51.	Perak Printing Press Association	12
52.	South Malaya Printing Employers' Association	16
53.	Central Malaya Printing Employers' Association	23
54.	Selangor Timber Trade Employers' Association	46
55.	Firewood and Charcoal Trade Association, Taiping	29
56.	Perak Timber Merchants' Association	30
57.	States of Malaya Business Houses Employers' Association	16
58.	Malayan Commercial Banks' Association	26
59.	The States of Malaya Insurance Association	10
60.	The Stevedore Employers' Association, Penang and Province Wellesley	13
61.	The Lighter Owners' Association (1960) Penang	24
62.	Port Ancillary Services Suppliers Association, Port Swettenham	8
63.	Johore Transport Employers' Association	14

(b) 51-100 Members—

EMPLOYEES' UNIONS

1.	Malayan Veterinary Assistants Union	76
2.	Malayan Veterinary Medical Union	52
3.	Kesatuan Buroh Hutan Kerajaan Perak	98
4.	National Union of Toddy Tappers	89
5.	Union of Beverage Industry Workers, Federation of Malaya	65
6.	Central Kedah Cigar Rollers Union	81
7.	Malacca Pottery Workers Union	74
8.	Kesatuan Pekerja ² Tacam Ltd	74
9.	Selangor Building Workers' Trade Union	93
10.	Weld Quay Workers' Union, Penang	86
11.	Sharikat Perkapalan Kris Tanah Melayu Limited Dockyard Employees Union	94
12.	Mansfield Local Employees' Union	61
13.	The Association of Assistant Superintendents of Customs, Malaya	82
14.	Malay Administrative Services Association	94
15.	Kesatuan Kerani ² Penggawa Kelantan	62
16.	The Johore Civil Service Association	62
17.	Union of Co-operative Inspectors, Federation of Malaya	56
18.	National Union of RIDA Employees	76
19.	George Town City Council Senior Officers Union	64
20.	Kuala Lumpur Municipal Staff Union	80

EMPLOYEES' UNIONS—(cont.)

<i>Serial No.</i>	<i>Name of Union</i>	<i>Declared membership in benefit as at 31-3-66</i>
21.	Johore Indian School Teachers' Union (1961)	83
22.	Kesatuan Guru ² Ugama Kerajaan Negeri Melaka	99
23.	Union of Graduates of Chinese/Education Department Specialist Teachers' Training Institute	55
24.	Ministry of Education Laboratory Attendants' Union, Malaya	55
25.	Kesatuan Guru ² Ugama Kerajaan Negeri Pulau Pinang dan Seberang Prai	67
26.	Union of Manual Workers in Fully Assisted Schools, Perak	71
27.	Government Education Officers' Association	97
28.	Anti Malarial Staff Union, Federation of Malaya	60
29.	National Union of Government Dispensers	97
30.	Kesatuan Pengawas Kesihatan Umum dan Juru Suntek Umum	85
31.	North Malaya Cinema and Amusement Workers' Union	65
32.	British Broadcasting Corporation (Malaya) Staff Association	78
33.	Malayan Film Unit Staff Association	94
34.	Selangor Catering Industry Workers Union	61

(c) 101-150 Members—

EMPLOYEES' UNIONS

1.	Malacca Building Workers' Trade Union	105
2.	National Union of Gas Workers, Federation of Malaya	132
3.	Union of Timber Graders, Federation of Malaya	103
4.	Harbour Labourers' Union Malacca	134
5.	Cargo Handling Corporation Staff Union, Port Swettenham	148
6.	Penang and Province Wellesley Chinese Seamen Union	138
7.	Malacca Lighter Workers' Union	145
8.	Senior Officers Association, Malayan Railway	125
9.	Southern Malaya Bus and Lorry Employees' Union	125
10.	Government Junior Staff Union, Kedah and Perlis (Kesatuan Pegawai ² Jawatan Rendah Kerajaan Kedah dan Perlis)	119
11.	RIDA Officers Union	106
12.	Game Department Employees Union, Federation of Malaya	138
13.	Executive Officers' Union, Federation of Malaya	137
14.	The Union of Social Workers (1957)	121
15.	Kesatuan Pekerja ² Kerajaan Bangsa Melayu Kluang	150
16.	Kesatuan Sekerja Kakitangan Majlis Ugama Islam Kelantan	130
17.	Audit Officers Union, Federation of Malaya	132
18.	Kesatuan Pekerja ² Kerajaan Jawatan Rendah (Bahagian IV), Negeri Melaka	118
19.	Union of Public Works Department, Water Works Meter Readers	140
20.	Kesatuan Pekerja Bomba Ibu Kota Kuala Lumpur	133
21.	Taiping Local Authorities Employees Union	120
22.	Union of Teachers of English in Vernacular Schools, Federation of Malaya (1959)	107
23.	Kesatuan Guru ² Sekolah Kebangsaan Pahang	165

EMPLOYEES' UNIONS—(cont.)

<i>Serial No.</i>	<i>Name of Union</i>	<i>Declared membership in benefit as at 31-3-66</i>
24.	Kesatuan Guru ² Melayu Trengganu	136
25.	Kesatuan Guru ² Pelawat, Persekutuan Tanah Melayu	105
26.	Union of Clerks in Fully Assisted Schools, Malaya	117
27.	Union of Government Health and Medical Drivers	134
28.	Kesatuan Pekerja ² Securicor (M) Ltd	146
29.	Penang European Establishment Employees Union	130
30.	Kesatuan Penjaga Binatang Sakit, Persekutuan Tanah Melayu	105
31.	Kesatuan Guru ² Latehan Maktab, Persekutuan Tanah Melayu	132
32.	Public Health Inspectors Union, Federation of Malaya	103

EMPLOYERS' UNION

33.	The Malayan Mining Employers' Association	113
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(d) 151-200 Members—

EMPLOYEES' UNIONS

1.	Selangor Agriculture Department Workers Trade Union	161
2.	Selangor Cigar Workers Trade Union	158
3.	Match Industry Workers Union	155
4.	Central Electricity Board Senior Officers Association	190
5.	Penang Chinese Textile and General Goods Employees' Union	187
6.	Government Toddy Shop Employees Union, Malaya	199
7.	Prai Wharf Workers' Union	197
8.	Red Omnibus Employees' Union	174
9.	Civil Aviation Air Traffic Control Services Union	168
10.	Immigration Service Union, Federation of Malaya	186
11.	Interpreters' Union, Federation of Malaya	180
12.	The Malacca State Government Workers' Union	157
13.	The Association of Officers of the Ministry of Labour, Malaya	162
14.	Mersing District Government Workers Union	194
15.	Income Tax Officers Union	180
16.	Overseas Commonwealth Forces Employees Union	183
17.	National Union of Graduate Teachers	168
18.	Academic Staff Association, University of Malaya	158
19.	University of Malaya General Staff Union	168
20.	Kesatuan Pendidik ² Guru Malaya	166
21.	Laboratory Assistants Union, Federation of Malaya	196
22.	Kesatuan Pekerja ² Obatan dan Kesihatan, Negri Sembilan	194
23.	Dental Services Union, Federation of Malaya	190
24.	Lady Templar Hospital Staff Union	165
25.	Perak Coffee and Eating Shop and Hotel Employees Union	167
26.	Kesatuan Guru ² Melayu Perlis	158
27.	The Association of Teachers of English in Chinese Schools, Federation of Malaya	197

Teachers' Unions

33. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Labour to give (a) the number and list of registered teachers' unions, together with the following

particulars for each union: (i) total membership; (ii) date of registration; and (b) the number and list of teachers' unions seeking registration.

Tuan V. Manickavasagam: (a)—

<i>Serial No.</i>	<i>Name of Union</i>	<i>Member-ship</i>	<i>Date of Registration</i>
1.	Women Teachers' Union, Federation of Malaya	1,363	17-6-60
2.	National Union of Teachers, Federation of Malaya	4,332	23-6-60 (16-8-55)
3.	The Association of Teachers of English in Chinese Schools, Federation of Malaya	197	29-6-60 (22-12-54)
4.	Malacca Malay Teachers Union	396	8-7-60 (20-12-51)
5.	Kesatuan Guru ² Melayu Perak	292	12-9-60 (29-7-52)
6.	Kesatuan Guru ² Ugama Kerajaan Kelantan	359	27-9-60
7.	Kesatuan Guru ² Melayu Negeri Sembilan	341	30-9-60 (22-9-58)
8.	Kesatuan Guru ² Melayu Johor	637	12-10-60 (22-11-51)
9.	Kesatuan Kebangsaan Guru ² Sekolah Kebangsaan, Persekutuan Tanah Melayu	4,006	20-10-60 (6-4-55)
10.	Kesatuan Guru ² Bahasa Kebangsaan, Persekutuan Tanah Melayu	412	22-10-60 (11-10-55)
11.	Kesatuan Guru ² Melayu Perlis	158	29-10-60 (16-6-52)
12.	Persatuan Guru ² Melayu Kedah	1,556	7-11-60 (21-10-52)
13.	Pre-War Registered Junior Middle III Teachers Association, Federation of Malaya	504	18-11-60
14.	National Union of Graduate Teachers	168	30-11-60 (1-4-53)
15.	Kesatuan Guru ² Melayu Kelantan	1,738	6-12-60 (31-10-57)
16.	Union of Teachers of English in Vernacular Schools, Federation of Malaya (1959)	107	30-12-60
17.	Kesatuan Guru ² Sekolah Kebangsaan, Pahang	165	30-12-60 (22-12-54)
18.	Kesatuan Guru ² Melayu Pulau Pinang dan Seberang Prai	789	17-1-61 (4-2-53)
19.	Kesatuan Guru ² Melayu Trengganu	136	18-1-61 (7-7-55)
20.	Persatuan Guru ² Ugama Selangor	771	27-4-61
21.	Kesatuan Guru ² Melayu Ra'ayat Kelantan	243	13-6-61
22.	Kesatuan Guru ² Pelawat, Persekutuan Tanah Melayu	105	3-10-61
23.	Kesatuan Guru ² Latehan Maktab, Persekutuan Tanah Melayu	132	12-10-61
24.	Johore Indian School Teachers Union (1961)	83	19-10-61
25.	Kesatuan Guru ² Ugama Kerajaan Perak	671	21-10-61

<i>Serial No.</i>	<i>Name of Union</i>	<i>Member-ship</i>	<i>Date of Registration</i>
26.	Academic Staff Association, University of Malaya	158	3-3-62
27.	National Union of Chinese School Teachers	661	14-8-62
28.	Kesatuan Guru ² Ugama Negeri Melaka	99	17-8-62
29.	Federation of Malaya Chinese Senior Normal Graduate Teachers Union	484	12-9-62
30.	Union of Graduates of Chinese/Education Department Specialist Teachers Training Institute	55	12-9-62
31.	Kesatuan Kebangsaan Guru ² Lepasn Maktab/Pusat Latehan Harian, Persekutuan Tanah Melayu	1,771	1-11-62
32.	Technical College Teaching Staff Association	28	1-3-63
33.	National Union of Heads of Schools	352	4-5-63
34.	Kesatuan Guru ² Agama Kedah	466	7-10-63
35.	National Union of Tamil School Teachers of Malaya ..	883	31-3-64
36.	Kesatuan Guru ² Ugama Kerajaan Negeri Pulau Pinang dan Seberang Prai	67	22-12-64
37.	Kesatuan Pendidik ² Guru Malaya	166	18-2-65
38.	Kesatuan Guru ² Malaya.. ..	528	6-1-66
39.	Kesatuan Guru ² Ugama Pahang	250	7-2-66

NOTE—In the case of unions which were re-registered under the Trade Unions Ordinance, 1959, the date of original registration under the Trade Unions Enactment, 1940, is given in brackets.

(b)—

<i>Serial No.</i>	<i>Name of Union</i>
1.	Gabongan Kesatuan Guru ² Ugama Kerajaan Malaysia
2.	Academic Staff Association, College of Agriculture, Malaya

MINISTRY OF LANDS AND MINES

Aborigines

34. **Dr Tan Chee Khoon** asks the Minister of Lands and Mines to state:

- what is the Government policy towards providing education on all levels for the aborigines in the States of Malaya;
- how many schools have been built in the ladangs and what is the total enrolment in these schools.

The Minister of Lands and Mines (Tuan Abdul Rahman bin Ya'kub):

- The education opportunities afforded to the Orang Asli are a matter of high priority to the Department of Aborigines. Mea-

asures are taken to ensure that they have the opportunity to acquire education at all levels on an equal footing with the other section of the population.

In places where schools already exist, the Department of Aborigines continues to encourage the Orang Asli children to attend them. Where necessary, school uniforms, rations and other help are provided by the Department.

In reasonably accessible areas, there is a close co-operation between the Department of Education and this Department. The Education Department provides the teachers while the Department of Aborigines provides the school buildings, teachers quarters and other special helps to the children.

In deep jungle areas, the Department of Aborigines continues to accept responsibility for the education of the Orang Asli. As far as possible, qualified teachers are recruited.

For the adults, Adult Education Classes have been going on for sometime and now there are more than eighty centres for the Orang Asli adults all over the country.

- (b) The Department of Aborigines have built 73 schools for the Orang Asli children so far. There are at present 4,171 Orang Asli children attending schools.

35. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Lands and Mines how many aborigines are employed in the Department of Aborigines and what are the reasons for the number which are employed.

Tuan Abdul Rahman bin Ya'kub: Out of a total establishment of 403, not less than 285 are Orang Asli. This constitutes 71% of the total number of employees in the Department.

The breakdown figures are as follows:

- (i) In the Medical Section, out of 128 employed, only 17 are not Orang Asli themselves.
- (ii) In the Development Section, out of 72 employed, only 11 are not Orang Asli.
- (iii) In the General Administrative Section, 113 Orang Asli are employed out of a total of 203.

The above figures suggest that the Department of Aborigines is in fact encouraging the participation of the Orang Asli themselves in the Department. The small percentage of non-Orang Asli employed is necessitated by the need for technically qualified people, to fill in posts that need professional qualifications or posts that require, a general administrative experience. It has always been the policy of the Department to "abroginate" as much as possible, and this will continue in the future.

Exploitation of Forest

36. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Lands and Mines if he is aware of the dangers of indiscriminate exploitation of forest, and if so, what steps has his Ministry taken to place greater emphasis on proper land use and re-afforestation.

Tuan Abdul Rahman bin Ya'kub: Yes, but I am not aware of indiscriminate exploitations being carried out. All exploitations are planned and controlled particularly in Forest Reserves. I believe the indiscriminate exploitation referred to by the Hon'ble Member is the opening of large areas of forest for exploitation. If this is so then it can be pointed out that such areas of forests are opened up for planned agricultural development. On the question of proper land use the Economic Planning Unit of the Prime Minister's Department has, since 1963, appointed Technical Sub-Committee on Land Capability Classification with its main objective the preparation of land capability maps on a country-wide basis. Systematic Forest Resource Survey work on a large scale was started as early as 1962.

As regards re-afforestation, the systems of silviculture adopted in this country ensure regeneration of commercially utilisable species in indigenous forests and where natural regenerations are considered inadequate then planting programmes are initiated.

MINISTRY FOR LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND HOUSING

Pesurohan Jaya Ibu Kota—Medical Officers

37. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister for Local Government and Housing if he is aware that a medical officer of the Pesurohan Jaya Ibu Kota, Kuala Lumpur, has been denied the opportunity of applying for a study leave award and this despite the fact that the application has the support of the Municipal Health Officer, and if so, to state whether he will investigate and see if there is any justifiable reason why the medical officer concerned should be treated in this manner.

The Minister for Local Government and Housing (Tuan Khaw Kai-Boh):

If the question relates to an application by Dr Sivapalasundram Vaithilingam for an award under the Colombo Plan to study for the Diploma in Public Health the facts are as follows:

The Federal Government was invited to submit to Colombo Plan Donor Countries the Government's requirements for training awards in 1967. Accordingly the Federal Capital was requested by the Ministry for Local Government and Housing to submit any bids for training awards in 1967. An application was received from Dr Sivapalasundram Vaithilingam by the Pesurohjaya Ibu Kota in response to this invitation and the application was recommended by the Municipal Health Officer. The Federal Government had emphasised that the number of awards available was very limited and bids should be made only if "a real and urgent need for training exists". The Pesurohjaya Ibu Kota felt that there was no real and urgent need to send the applicant for the course in Public Health. It is to be explained that in the Municipal Health Service only the Municipal Health Officer and the Deputy Municipal Health Officer are required to possess the Diploma in Public Health as a qualification for filling their respective posts. The need for another Medical Officer with a Diploma in Public Health does not therefore arise at present. It is also to be mentioned that there was a third Medical Officer in the Municipal Health Service who was in possession of a Diploma in Public Health and all the three had been sent to obtain this Diploma at the expense of the Municipality.

This latter officer finding that he had no immediate prospects of being promoted to the post of Municipal Health Officer or Deputy Municipal Health Officer has given notice of resignation and is joining another Local Authority. The Pesurohjaya Ibu Kota feels that the sending of another Medical Officer to obtain the Diploma in Public Health will not be a fair charge on the ratepayers and although the award is under the auspices of the

Colombo Plan, the Pesurohjaya Ibu Kota must nevertheless bear his salary, allowances and other expenses. It will be seen therefore that there is no immediate prospect for the officer returning with a Diploma in Public Health of being promoted to the senior post of Municipal Health Officer or Dy. Municipal Health Officer and it is very likely that the position will be reached where the officer will become frustrated and may contemplate resignation to better his prospects elsewhere. This as mentioned earlier has in fact happened in the case of another officer. If, however, the need should arise that a Medical Officer should be sent to obtain a Diploma in Public Health the Pesurohjaya Ibu Kota will certainly give due consideration to the matter.

38. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister for Local Government and Housing if he is aware that since the inception of the Pesurohan Jaya Ibu Kota, Kuala Lumpur, only one of its medical officers has been sent abroad for further studies, and if so, to state what is the reason for not sending more local medical officers for courses like the D.P.H. and D.I.H. and whether he will take steps to see that more local medical officers are sent abroad for further studies.

Tuan Khaw Kai-Boh: The answer to question 37 applies equally to this question. Unless there are vacant posts which require the incumbent to be in possession of a D.P.H. or D.I.H. or if it is intended to create more senior posts for which this qualification must be acquired, the Pesurohjaya Ibu Kota sees no justification in sending any of its Medical Officers to obtain such qualifications. It would be unfair to the ratepayers to send some or all medical officers in the Municipal Health Service to obtain higher qualifications when, in fact, such qualifications are not required to man the existing cadre of Medical Officer posts other than the post of Municipal Health Officer or Dy. Municipal Health Officer. If and when the need should arise such as in the event of the creation of new senior posts requiring higher qualifications, the Pesurohjaya Ibu Kota will send an officer or such

officers as may be necessary to obtain the D.P.H. or any other higher qualification.

39. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister for Local Government and Housing if he is aware that medical officers of the Pesurohan Jaya Ibu Kota with the requisite qualifications and experience have not been paid the specialist allowance announced by the Central Government, and if so, to state what are the reasons for withholding such allowances from the medical officers concerned.

Tuan Khaw Kai-Boh: The Pesuroh-jaya Ibu Kota, Kuala Lumpur has its own Scheme of Service and does not follow the Government Schemes of Service nor the terms and conditions of service applicable to Government. Where a post in the Municipal Health Service requires the incumbent to be in possession of a qualification higher than the M.B.B.S. then the incumbent fills the post only by reason of the fact that he is in possession of a higher qualification and therefore the question of paying any additional remuneration or specialist allowance other than salary and allowances attached to the post does not arise. The principle of paying specialist allowances to medical or health officers in the Government service does not apply to the Municipal Health Service. The salary for the post in the Municipal Health Service requiring the D.P.H. has been fixed having regard not only to the duties and responsibilities attached to the post but also the requisite qualifications and the experience required for this post.

Control of Floods

40. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister for Local Government and Housing what plans the Pesurohan Jaya Ibu Kota has to control floods in Kg. Kasipillai, Jalan Kolam Ayer, Thamboosamy Road, Tiong Nam Settlement and Gombak Lane areas which are subject to flooding whenever there is a heavy shower.

Tuan Khaw Kai-Boh: The Pesuroh-jaya Ibu Kota, Kuala Lumpur has commissioned experts from Canada

under the Colombo Plan Aid to undertake a survey of the flood alleviation in Greater Kuala Lumpur. When this survey is completed, schemes will be prepared to alleviate flooding not only in the areas mentioned but also in other areas in the Federal Capital. This survey is expected to commence in September this year.

Central Dividers

41. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister for Local Government and Housing if he is aware of the appeal by D.S.P. Mansor, Traffic Police Officer of Kuala Lumpur, to the Municipality to erect more central dividers along the main roads in Kuala Lumpur, and if so, to state what the Pesurohan Jaya Ibu Kota has done about the appeal.

Tuan Khaw Kai-Boh: The Minister for Local Government and Housing is aware of the appeal by Enche' Mansor, Officer-in-Charge of Traffic to the Traffic Advisory Committee of the Pesurohjaya Ibu Kota of which the latter is a member. The matter of providing more central dividers along the main roads in Kuala Lumpur is under active consideration by the said Committee.

New Municipal Offices-cum-Civics Centre

42. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister for Local Government and Housing if the Pesurohan Jaya Ibu Kota has been successful in finding a site for their new \$3 million new offices-cum-civics centre and what are the reasons for the delay.

Tuan Khaw Kai-Boh: The Pesuroh-jaya Ibu Kota, Kuala Lumpur is still negotiating with the State Government for a suitable piece of State Land for its New Municipal Offices-cum-Civics Centre. The negotiation, however, has reached an advanced stage.

City, Town and Local Councils

43. Tuan Lim Kean Siew asks the Minister for Local Government and Housing to state whether it is the policy of the Alliance Government to take over all City, Town and Local Councils, if not, whether he would explain the

taking over of City, Town Councils for Seremban, Ipoh, Johore Bahru and George Town; if so, to state how this policy accords with principles of democratic Government.

Tuan Khaw Kai-Boh: It is not the policy of Government to take over all Local Authorities in the States of Malaya.

With regard to the take over of the George Town City Council and Town Councils of Seremban and Johore Bahru by the respective State Governments, this is because in all these Councils there have been allegations of numerous and glaring instances of malpractice, maladministration and/or irregularities, which the State Government, being responsible for Local Government, cannot countenance or allow to continue unchecked. In the case of the then opposition controlled Seremban Town Council led by Socialist Front leaders, the allegations of malpractice, maladministration and corruption were substantially established by the Commission of Enquiry under the Chairmanship of Mr Justice Lee Hun Hoe whilst the enquiry into the George Town City Council is still continuing. Efforts are being made to obtain the services of a High Court Judge or a President of a Sessions Court to head the Commission of Enquiry into the Johore Bahru Town Council.

I am not aware of the Ipoh Municipality having been taken over by the Perak State Government and I should be pleased to be informed how the Hon'ble Member conjured up this idea.

MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT

Railway Clerical Assistants

44. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Transport if he is aware of the agitation by the Railway Clerical Assistants of Taiping that they be emplaced on the Railway Clerical Officers Service, and if so, what action he has taken on this matter.

The Minister of Transport (Tan Sri Haji Sardon bin Haji Jubir): I am not aware of any agitation by the Railway

Clerical Assistants of Taiping that they be emplaced on the Railway Clerical Officers Service.

Overloading of Wagons

45. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Transport to state whether he is aware of the overloading of wagons with iron ore at the Ipoh Goods Office which results not only in loss of revenue, but also in financial loss due to excessive wear and tear on wagons and permanent way, and if so, what steps he has taken to stop such malpractices.

Tan Sri Haji Sardon bin Haji Jubir: I am aware of there being instances of the overloading of wagons with iron ore transported from Ipoh. Spot checks, however, are made on loaded wagons and if overloading is detected, freight surcharges are raised and if overloading exceeds the carrying capacity, the load would have to be adjusted.

Conditions of Employment

46. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Transport to give details of conditions of employment separately affecting (a) railway employees seconded for service with the Port Swettenham Port Authority; and (b) directly recruited employees of the Authority, particularly in respect of promotion prospects for the former category and whether these terms were negotiated with the two unions involved, viz., Railwaymen's Union of Malaya and the Port Swettenham Port Authority Staff Union.

Tan Sri Haji Sardon bin Haji Jubir: The Port Swettenham Authority was established on 1st July, 1963, under the Port Authorities Act, 1963.

In order to provide for the uninterrupted operation of the port, Section 52 of the Act laid down that any Malayan Railway servant, who, in the opinion of the Minister of Transport, was necessary for the operation of the port, should become a servant of the Authority on terms and conditions not less favourable than those attached to the service of the Railway Administration.

Section 15 of the Act empowered the Authority to make rules relating to the salaries, allowances and conditions of service of its officers and servants, and Railway servants transferred to the Port were given until 31st March, 1966, to exercise an option whether to remain in the service of the Authority or revert to the Malayan Railway Administration.

The Schemes of Service drawn up by the Authority are substantially those in force on the Malayan Railway except that the servants of the Authority do not enjoy the privilege of free or reduced rates of travel over the Malayan Railway. The salary scales in force on the Malayan Railway are generally those negotiated with the Railway Union of Malaya at the termination of the strike in 1963. The Port Swettenham Port Authority's Staff Union was not then in existence. The majority of the railway staff employed at Port Swettenham have opted to revert to the service of the Railway Administration and, as provided by Section 52 (2) of the Act, until they can be re-absorbed by the Administration, their service at Port Swettenham is deemed to be service with the Malayan Railway Administration. It, therefore, follows that such Railway staff who have opted to revert to the service of the Malayan Railway must look for promotion in the Malayan Railway and not in the service of the Authority, subject to the safeguards laid down in Section 52 of the Port Authorities Act.

Transport Laws

47. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Transport to state, in view of the recent alarming rise in serious road accidents involving public passenger transport vehicles, what action he has taken or contemplates taking to tighten transport laws to ensure higher standards of road-worthiness for public passenger transport vehicles.

Tan Sri Haji Sardon bin Haji Jubir: It is the practice of the Road Transport Department to inspect all public passenger vehicles once every six months in order to ensure a high stan-

dard of road-worthiness of such vehicles before they are allowed to be licensed for use on public roads. It is, therefore, not proposed at present to change or vary this practice.

Records maintained by the Road Transport Department show that there have been very few cases in the past few years where road accidents involving public passenger vehicles have been caused by poor standard of maintenance of these vehicles.

MINISTRY FOR WELFARE SERVICES

Welfare Materials

48. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister for Welfare Services if he is aware of the complaints that welfare materials have been stored in the M.I.C. Branch Office at Nibong Tebal, and if so, whether he will investigate to see that the work of welfare committees is free from political interference.

The Minister for Welfare Services (Tuan Haji Abdul Hamid Khan): I do not know what Welfare Committees are intended by the Honourable Member, but if what he means is the Central Welfare Council, Nibong Tebal District Branch, then his allegation that welfare materials have been stored in the office of the M.I.C. Nibong Tebal Branch or that there is political interference in the work of the welfare committee, is completely untrue.

49. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister for Welfare Services if he is aware of the accusation that officials of the Nibong Tebal Branch of the M.I.C. distributing foodstuffs donated by the Catholic Welfare Services only to its members and that other Indians were denied this because they were not M.I.C. members, and if so, whether he has investigated into this accusation.

Tuan Haji Abdul Hamid Khan: This matter has been investigated into and I find the accusation to be untrue and baseless.

MINISTRY OF WORKS, POSTS AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS

Malayan Times

50. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Works, Posts and Telecommunications if the now defunct *Malayan Times* still owes the Telecoms Department money, and if so, how much and why it has not been collected in full.

The Minister of Works, Posts and Telecommunications (Tan Sri V. T. Sambanthan): I regret that it is not proper for me to state the arrears, if any, owing by *Malayan Times* Limited or any other subscriber to the Telecommunications Department as it is the policy of the Department not to disclose the accounts of a telephone subscriber to a third party.

Lost Registered Letters

51. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Works, Posts and Telecommunications if he is aware that in the readers columns of *Straits Times* of 28-6-66 and 18-6-66 there have been complaints by Enche' Ismail Sardon and Enche' A. Z. O. respectively of their registered letters being lost in the post, and if so, whether he has investigated these complaints.

Tan Sri V. T. Sambanthan: With regard to the first case Enche' Ismail bin Saidin of the Department of Botany, University of Malaya, posted a Registered Article (No. 3638) on 3rd May, 1966 to Che' Halimah binti Ngah, Malim Nawar. The enquiry was made on 2nd June, 1966 but due to an error in the number of the Registered Article which was given in the instance as 3938 the enquiry is still not completed. In any case, a duplicate Money Order was issued on 23rd June, 1966 and was paid on 28th June, 1966.

In the second case, Enche' Abdullah Zawawi bin Omar posted a Registered Article (No. 1842) on 30-3-66 to Enche' Omar bin Pandak Ahmad of Parit, Perak. An enquiry was received by the Postmaster, Kluang, from the sender

on 15-4-66 and this was forwarded to Perak. On 25-4-66 a reply was received from the Controller of Posts, Perak stating that the article could not be traced and that the addressee had denied receipt. The sender was written to on 10-5-66 requesting him to furnish the contents but in his reply received on 12-5-66 the sender omitted to state the information asked for. A second letter was sent to the sender and his reply was received on 19-5-66.

As this Registered Letter would have been circulated through Kuala Lumpur, the Kuala Lumpur Division was then asked to make a search. The matter was finally settled and a report with a request to pay compensation was received in the office of the Director of Posts on 16-7-66 and this was followed by the issue of a Postal Draft on 2nd August, 1966.

The Hon'ble Member would appreciate that the Post Office deals with an average of two million registered articles in a year and when enquiries are made it is inevitable that some delay will result in checking through the volume of delivery and Dead Letter Office records. Before compensation is paid it is essential that the Post Office satisfies itself beyond doubt that an article is lost.

PRIME MINISTER'S DEPARTMENT

Automatic Registration of Citizens

52. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Prime Minister if it has been decided to introduce automatic registration of citizens reaching the voting age of 21 years, and if so, what steps he has taken to implement it before 1969 in time for the next general elections.

The Prime Minister: The Election Commission is currently studying the system of automatic registration of electors and hopes to submit its recommendation in the near future. It may be possible to introduce the system in time for the next general elections in 1969.

Division One Posts

53. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Prime Minister to give the number and list of persons promoted or appointed to Division One posts in 1964, 1965 and 1966.

The Prime Minister: The number of persons promoted or appointed to Division One posts in 1964, 1965 and up to 31st July, 1966 is as follows:

Year	Promoted	Appointed
1964	261	376
1965	223	449
1966 (up to 31st July)	106	170

Names of persons promoted or appointed to Division I posts can be found in the published book "MALAYSIA, SENARAI PEGAWAI² PERSEKUTUAN".

Promotion and Disciplinary Powers

54. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Prime Minister to list the unions which have made representations to the Government concerning the Government's proposed transfer of promotion and disciplinary powers to departmental heads, giving the nature of each representation.

The Prime Minister: The Congress of Unions of Employees in the Public and Civil Services has made representation to the Government concerning the proposed transfer of promotion and disciplinary powers to Heads of Departments. The Congress submitted a resolution adopted at a rally held on the 15th of July, 1966, under the auspices of the Congress. The resolution calls upon the Government—

- (a) to discuss the proposed transfer of promotion and disciplinary powers to Heads of Departments with the civil servants in accordance with the established procedure for consultations and negotiations;
- (b) to maintain the impartiality of the Public Services Commission in accordance with the spirit that pervaded the Federation of

Malaya Constitutional Conference 1956;

- (c) to establish a Commission of Inquiry if there are any weaknesses in the administration of the Services Commission;
- (d) to assure the Civil Service that it will uphold the Constitution and guarantee the Civil servants the right to enjoy an independent and impartial attitude without fear of political or other outside influence.

In addition to the above representation the Staff Side of the National Whitley Council representing the majority of Staff Associations and Unions requested in April 1966 that implementation of the proposal be withheld pending a thorough discussion in the National Whitley Council.

Religion, National Politics and Islamic Concepts

55. Tuan Haji Abu Bakar bin Hamzah bertanya kepada Perdana Menteri:

- (a) ada-kah benar atau tidak bahawa Kerajaan sekarang menganggap wajib supaya Ugama di-pisahkan daripada Politik Negara; dan
- (b) ada-kah Kerajaan Perikatan yang berkuasa sekarang akan menerima dasar Islam sa-bagai dasar bagi pemerentahan negara Malaysia.

Perdana Menteri:

- (a) Ugama tidak boleh di-pisahkan daripada politik bukan sahaja di-negeri ini bahkan di-mana² negeri pun, tetapi Kerajaan sekarang tidak bersetuju di-salah gunakan Ugama semata² sa-bagai alat dan kepentingan politik yang sempit untok faedah parti² politik dengan di-gunakan nama Negara.
- (b) Ugama Islam ada-lah kuasa Kerajaan² Negeri dan Raja², tetapi sunggoh pun demikian, Kerajaan Persekutuan dengan nama Allah menjalankan pemerentahan negara dengan 'adil dan saksama. Ini ada-lah dasar Ugama Islam.

Malaysian Nationality

56. Tuan Haji Abu Bakar bin Hamzah bertanya kepada Perdana Menteri:

- (a) apa-kah rupa bangsa Malaysia ini, atau jika belum ada lagi, apa-kah rupa bangsa Malaysia yang baharu;
- (b) ada-kah Kerajaan menganggap "Melayu" sa-bagai rupa bangsa Malaysia, dan jika tidak, mengapa; dan
- (c) ada-kah benar bahawa Kerajaan Perikatan memandang tidak perlu mempunyai satu rupa bangsa Malaysia yang tegas, sa-lagi ia berkuasa dalam negeri ini.

Perdana Menteri:

- (a) Pehak Kerajaan telah menerangkan dalam Dewan ini pada 30hb November, 1959 dan pada 2hb Disember, 1960 bahawa dalam Perlembagaan perkataan "ra'ayat" atau "citizen" dan perkataan "warganegara" atau "nationality" itu ada-lah sama ma'ana-nya (synonymous). "International law" juga tidak membedzakan diantara kedua² perkataan itu dan sa-saorang ra'ayat negeri itu mempunyai semua hak sa-bagai warganegara atau "national" negeri itu. Oleh itu tiap² ra'ayat negeri ini yang mengandongi berbagai² kaum, bangsa dan ugama, ada-lah menjadi "national" negeri ini dan lazim-nya di-panggil dengan perkataan "Malaysian Citizen".
- (b) Orang² Melayu ada-lah sa-bahagian yang besar daripada ra'ayat Malaysia dan Kerajaan tidak boleh menggunakan perkataan "Melayu" sa-bagai rupa bangsa kerana, Article 160 dalam Perlembagaan telah menetapkan ta'arif "Malay" (Melayu) sa-bagai sa-orang ra'ayat Persekutuan yang beragama Islam, yang lazim bertutor dalam bahasa Melayu dan yang mengguna 'adat Melayu. Ta'arif "Melayu" ada-lah mustahak di-beri ma'ana yang khas dan berlainan daripada ta'arif

"ra'ayat Persekutuan" kerana orang² Melayu ada-lah di-beri hak² istimewa berkenaan dengan Tanah Reserve Melayu (Art. 89), Malay Regiment (Art. 8 (5) (f)) dan hak² istimewa dalam Art. 153.

- (c) Jawapan di-atas soalan ini terkandung di-dalam jawapan yang di-atas ini.

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

Secondary Schools

57. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Education the number of Malay pupils attending secondary schools in National Language and English media from 1957 to 1966, giving the figures separately as follows :

Year	National Language	Assisted English	Total
1957			
1958			
1959			
1960			
1961			
1962			
1963			
1964			
1965			
1966			

Year	National Language	Private English	Total
1957			
1958			
1959			
1960			
1961			
1962			
1963			
1964			
1965			
1966			

The Minister of Education (Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari): It is not the policy of the Government to give information on racial or communal basis.

58. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Education to give the centres for secondary schools in the medium of the National Language indicating the status and enrolment of each.

Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari: Please see the statements below:

FORM LS. 6

NEGERI SELANGOR

SEKOLAH²/DARJAH² MENENGAH MELAYU PADA 31-1-1966

Bil.	Nama Sekolah dan Alamat	BILANGAN TINGKATAN						Jumlah Tingkatan	BILANGAN MURID												Jumlah Murid ²		Pagi atau Petang	Bersendirian atau Menumpang
		T I	T II	T III	T IV	T V	T VI		T. I		T. II		T. III		T. IV		T. V		T. VI		L	P		
									L	P	L	P	L	P	L	P	L	P	L	P	L	P		
1	Sekolah Alam Shah, Jalan Cheras, Kuala Lumpur	—	—	—	5	5	9	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	200	—	195	—	306	—	702	—	Pagi dan Petang	Bersendirian
2	Sekolah Menengah Kebangsaan Kg. Pandan, Kuala Lumpur	3	3	8	7	3	—	24	122	—	132	—	288	—	130	158	56	72	—	—	729	232	Pagi	"
3	Sekolah Menengah Kebangsaan P. Jaya 12/13 P. Jaya	3	3	3	3	1	—	13	57	37	62	37	62	46	34	67	14	23	—	—	229	210	Pagi dan Petang	"
4	Sekolah Menengah Kebangsaan Kg. Bahru, Kuala Lumpur	4	5	1	—	—	—	10	—	152	—	179	—	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	361	Petang	"
5	D.M.K. Hisamuddin, Jalan Swettenham, Kuala Lumpur	1	2	—	—	—	—	3	24	16	33	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	57	40	"	Menumpang
6	D.M.K. Sentul, Kuala Lumpur	2	2	—	—	—	—	4	34	29	54	35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	88	64	"	"
7	D.M.K. Setapak, Kuala Lumpur	3	4	—	—	—	—	7	52	49	73	56	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	125	105	"	"
8	D.M.K. Seputeh, Kuala Lumpur	4	3	—	—	—	—	7	67	57	68	48	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	135	105	"	"
9	D.M.K. Batu Village, K. Lumpur	3	4	—	—	—	—	7	36	40	72	65	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	108	105	"	"
10	D.M.K. Kuang, U. Selangor ..	2	2	—	—	—	—	4	45	23	38	29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	83	52	"	"
11	D.M.K. Polis Depot, K. Lumpur	3	4	—	—	—	—	7	114	—	129	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	245	"	"
12	Sekolah Menengah Kebangsaan Jalan Pasar, Kuala Lumpur	3	3	6	—	—	—	12	—	120	—	98	—	229	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	447	Pagi	Bersendirian
13	Sek. Tengku Ampuan Rahimah, Simpang Lima, Klang	6	8	6	3	2	—	25	138	110	187	128	125	99	46	55	27	33	—	—	523	425	Pagi dan Petang	"
14	Sekolah Menengah Kebangsaan Lapangan Terbang Lama, Port Swettenham	4	3	—	—	—	—	7	80	65	52	54	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	132	119	Pagi	Menumpang

L = Laki².

P = Perempuan.

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SEKOLAH²/DARJAH² MENENGAH MELAYU PADA 31-1-1966—(sambongan)

Bil.	Nama Sekolah dan Alamat	BILANGAN TINGKATAN						Jumlah Tingkatan	BILANGAN MURID												Jumlah Murid ²		Pagi atau Petang	Bersendirian atau Menumpang			
		T I	T II	T III	T IV	T V	T VI		T. I		T. II		T. III		T. IV		T. V		T. VI		L	P					
									L	P	L	P	L	P	L	P	L	P	L	P	L	P					
15	Sekolah Menengah Kebangsaan Kapar, Klang	4	3	—	—	—	—	7	85	48	78	42	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	163	90	Pagi	Bersendirian
16	D.M.K. Pulau Lumut, Port Swettenham	1	1	—	—	—	—	2	18	3	16	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	34	7	„	Menumpang
17	Sekolah Menengah Kebangsaan K. Selangor, K. Selangor	3	3	1	1	1	—	9	77	41	65	38	22	20	21	14	18	7	—	—	—	—	—	203	120	„	Bersendirian
18	Sekolah Menengah Kebangsaan Tg. Karang, Tg. Karang	5	4	3	2	1	—	15	113	55	89	50	78	39	49	26	23	8	—	—	—	—	—	352	178	„	„
19	D.M.K. Pasir Panjang, K. Selangor	2	2	—	—	—	—	4	41	19	41	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	82	33	„	Menumpang
20	D.M.K. Bukit Badong, Batang Berjuntai	2	1	—	—	—	—	3	33	21	34	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	67	31	Petang	„
21	Sekolah Menengah Kebangsaan, K. Kubu Bahru	3	3	2	2	1	—	11	80	33	60	45	35	21	23	29	10	10	—	—	—	—	—	208	138	Pagi	Bersendirian
22	D.M.K. Gedangsa, Slim River ..	1	1	—	—	—	—	2	13	2	17	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	23	„	Menumpang
23	D.M.K. Sg. Choh, Rawang ..	1	1	—	—	—	—	2	25	16	19	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	44	29	Petang	„
24	Sekolah Menengah Kebangsaan, S. Bernam, Sabak Bernam	5	4	5	3	1	—	18	118	56	94	35	82	43	71	35	30	15	—	—	—	—	—	395	184	Pagi	Bersendirian
25	D.M.K. Simpang 4, Sabak Bernam	1	1	—	—	—	—	2	5	4	17	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	6	Petang	Menumpang
26	D.M.K. Sg. Haji Dorani, Sg. Besar, Sabak Bernam	2	2	—	—	—	—	4	47	22	40	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	87	45	„	„
27	D.M.K. Sg Besar, Sabak Bernam	2	2	—	—	—	—	4	38	21	39	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	77	34	„	„

L = Laki². P = Perempuan.

SEKOLAH²/DARJAH² MENENGAH MELAYU PADA 31-1-1966—(sambongan)

Bil.	Nama Sekolah dan Alamat	BILANGAN TINGKATAN						Jumlah Tingkatan	BILANGAN MURID												Jumlah Murid ²		Pagi atau Petang	Bersendirian atau Menumpang				
		T I	T II	T III	T IV	T V	T VI		T. I		T. II		T. III		T. IV		T. V		T. VI		L	P						
									L	P	L	P	L	P	L	P	L	P	L	P	L	P						
28	D.M.K. Parit 9 Sg. Besar, Sabak Bernam	1	2	—	—	—	—	3	20	16	28	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	48	32	Petang	Menumpang
29	D.M.K. Sg. Ayer Tawar, Sabak Bernam	2	2	—	—	—	—	4	35	17	32	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	67	37	"	"
30	D.M.K. Parit Bahru, Sabak Bernam	2	2	—	—	—	—	4	30	20	32	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	62	41	Pagi	"
31	Sekolah Menengah Kebangsaan Banting, Kuala Langat	6	5	2	2	1	—	16	124	94	121	83	48	29	51	28	22	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	356	263	"	Bersendirian
32	Sekolah Menengah Kebangsaan Sg. Manggis, Kuala Langat	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	46	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	46	—	"	"
33	D.M.K. Sg. Rawang, Sepang ..	1	1	—	—	—	—	2	16	5	10	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26	19	Petang	Menumpang
34	D.M.K. Batu Laut, Tg. Sepat ..	1	1	—	—	—	—	2	23	7	19	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	42	28	"	"
35	Sekolah Menengah Kebangsaan, Kajang	5	5	3	2	2	—	17	116	75	125	85	42	70	27	41	27	33	—	—	—	—	—	—	337	304	Pagi	Bersendirian
36	Sekolah Menengah Kebangsaan, Beranang, Semenyih	2	2	—	—	—	—	4	55	36	30	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	85	52	"	"
37	D.M.K. Lubok Kelubi, Ulu Langat	1	1	—	—	—	—	2	23	10	22	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	45	19	Petang	Menumpang
38	D.M.K. Ulu Langat, Ulu Langat	1	1	—	—	—	—	2	22	14	24	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	46	22	Pagi	"
	JUMLAH ..	95	96	42	30	18	9	290	1,971	1,357	1,998	1,380	828	626	452	453	422	220	306	—	—	—	—	—	5,977	4,036		

L = Laki².

P = Perempuan.

SEKOLAH²/DARJAH² MENENGAH MELAYU PADA 31-1-1966

Bil.	Nama Sekolah dan Alamat	BILANGAN TINGKATAN						Jumlah Tingkatan	BILANGAN MURID												Jumlah Murid ²		Pagi atau Petang	Bersendirian atau Menumpang	
		T I	T II	T III	T IV	T V	T VI		T. I		T. II		T. III		T. IV		T. V		T. VI		L	P			
									L	P	L	P	L	P	L	P	L	P	L	P					
1	Sekolah Tuanku Muhammad, Kuala Pilah	—	—	2	1	2	—	5	—	—	—	—	65	—	41	2	29	24	—	—	135	26	Pagi	Menumpang	
2	S.M.J.K. Tunku Kurshiah, Kuala Pilah	—	—	1	2	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	38	—	64	—	—	—	—	—	102	—	"	"
3	S.M.J.K. Tunku Besar, Tampin ..	1	—	2	1	1	—	5	18	18	—	—	32	27	14	15	12	10	—	—	76	70	"	"	
4	Sek. Menengah Inggeris, Port Dickson	3	3	2	2	1	—	11	65	47	63	36	29	28	32	15	14	9	—	—	203	135	Pagi dan Petang	"	
5	Sek. Menengah Tuanku Abdul Rahman, Gemas	1	1	—	—	—	—	2	8	14	24	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	32	25	Pagi	"	
6	Sek. Menengah Undang Jelebu, K. Klawang	3	3	2	1	1	—	10	72	45	71	36	50	28	13	11	16	11	—	—	222	131	"	"	
7	Sek. Menengah Dato' Klana Putra, Lenggeng	2	3	1	1	1	—	8	37	31	59	32	20	19	18	12	10	6	—	—	144	100	Pagi dan Petang	"	
8	Sek. Menengah Rendah (Keb.), Linggi	1	1	—	—	—	—	2	17	15	20	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	37	32	Petang	"	
9	S.M.J.K., Bahau	2	1	—	1	1	—	5	45	21	7	6	—	—	18	15	14	10	—	—	84	52	Pagi	"	
10	Sek. Menengah Kebangsaan, Seremban	5	6	5	3	2	1	22	120	92	132	104	103	80	42	49	22	50	1	13	420	388	Pagi dan Petang	Bersendirian	
11	Sek. Menengah Kebangsaan, Chembong, Rembau	3	4	4	2	2	—	15	109	—	140	—	79	75	31	26	36	30	—	—	395	151	"	"	
12	Sek. Menengah Kebangsaan, Batu Kikir	3	4	2	—	—	—	9	78	48	98	56	33	28	—	—	—	—	—	—	209	132	"	Menumpang	
13	Sek. Menengah Rendah Melayu, Teriang Hilir	1	1	1	—	—	—	3	32	11	26	12	16	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	74	29	Pagi	"	
14	Sek. Menengah Rendah, Seri Menanti	3	3	1	—	—	—	7	44	38	49	43	14	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	107	92	"	"	

L = Laki². P = Perempuan.

22 AUGUST 1966

SEKOLAH²/DARJAH² MENENGAH MELAYU PADA 31-1-1966—(sambongan)

Bil.	Nama Sekolah dan Alamat	BILANGAN TINGKATAN						Jumlah Tingkatan	BILANGAN MURID												Jumlah Murid ²		Pagi atau Petang	Bersendirian atau Menumpang		
		T I	T II	T III	T IV	T V	T VI		T. I		T. II		T. III		T. IV		T. V		T. VI							
									L	P	L	P	L	P	L	P	L	P	L	P	L	P				
15	Sek. Menengah Rendah Kebangsaan, K. Pilah	5	6	1	—	—	—	12	93	75	119	92	20	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	232	170	Pagi	Bersendirian
16	Sekolah Menengah Rendah, Rantau	2	2	—	—	—	—	4	21	24	43	34	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	64	58	Petang	Menumpang
17	Sekolah Menengah Rendah, Nilai	2	2	1	—	—	—	5	50	20	47	22	19	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	116	51	Pagi	"
18	Sek. Menengah Rendah, Tanjong Ipoh	3	2	1	—	—	—	6	64	39	51	32	20	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	135	92	"	"
19	Sek. Menengah Rendah Kebangsaan, Rembau	3	3	—	—	—	—	6	—	97	—	120	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	217	"	Bersendirian
20	Sek. Menengah J.K., Mantin	1	1	—	—	—	—	2	13	6	9	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	18	Petang	Menumpang
21	Sek. Menengah J.K., Ayer Kuning South, Gemas	1	1	—	—	—	—	2	8	3	10	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	10	"	"
22	Sek. Menengah Rendah Astana Raja Kota	4	4	2	1	1	—	12	92	53	97	55	29	32	11	15	13	19	—	—	—	—	242	174	Pagi	"
23	Sek. Menengah Rendah J.K., Pertang, Jelebu	1	1	—	—	—	—	2	6	6	12	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	7	Petang	"
24	Sek. Menengah Melayu, Gemenchah, Batang Melaka	—	—	2	1	1	—	4	—	—	—	—	32	15	20	14	13	11	—	—	—	—	65	40	Pagi	"
25	Sek. Menengah Rendah Kebangsaan, Sendayan, Labu	1	2	—	—	—	—	3	29	12	38	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	67	26	Petang	"
26	Sekolah Menengah Rendah (Melayu), Johol	3	3	—	—	—	—	6	69	21	64	38	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	133	59	"	"

L = Laki². P = Perempuan.

FORM LS. 6
NEGERI MELAKA

DARJAH MENENGAH MELAYU PADA 31-1-1966

Bil.	Nama Sekolah dan Alamat	BILANGAN TINGKATAN						Jumlah Tingkatan	BILANGAN MURID												Jumlah Murid ²		Pagi atau Petang	Bersendirian atau Menumpang	
		T I	T II	T III	T IV	T V	T VI		T. I		T. II		T. III		T. IV		T. V		T. VI		L	P			
									L	P	L	P	L	P	L	P	L	P	L	P					
1	Lower Secondary School III, Durian Daun, Melaka	3	2	1	—	—	—	6	—	118	—	56	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	188	Pagi	Bersendirian
2	Lower Secondary School XXIII, Alor Gajah, Melaka	5	5	2	—	—	—	12	99	53	112	53	35	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	246	128	„	Menumpang
3	Lower Secondary School XXVI, Masjid Tanah, Melaka	5	5	2	—	—	—	12	114	54	118	54	35	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	267	117	„	„
4	Lower Secondary School XXVIII, c/o Pay Chee Chinese School Pulau Sebang, Melaka	3	4	—	—	—	—	7	49	44	99	47	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	148	91	Petang	„
5	Sekolah Dang Anum, Merlimau ..	7	8	—	—	—	—	15	147	101	173	120	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	320	221	Pagi dan Petang	Bersendirian
	JUMLAH ..	23	24	5	—	—	—	52	409	370	502	330	70	45	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	981	745		

L = Laki².

P = Perempuan.

22 AUGUST 1966

FORM LS. 6
NEGERI MELAKA

SEKOLAH² MENENGAH MELAYU PADA 31-1-66

Bil.	Nama Sekolah dan Alamat	BILANGAN TINGKATAN						Jumlah Tingkatan	BILANGAN MURID												Jumlah Murid ²		Pagi atau Petang	Bersendirian atau Menumpang	
		T I	T II	T III	T IV	T V	T VI		T. I		T. II		T. III		T. IV		T. V		T. VI		L	P			
									L	P	L	P	L	P	L	P	L	P	L	P	L	P			
1	Sekolah Menengah Kebangsaan (L) Durian Daun, Bandar Melaka	5	2	5	4	2	—	18	177	—	63	—	183	—	144	—	77	—	—	—	644	—	Pagi	Bersendirian	
2	Sekolah Tun Tijah, Durian Daun, Melaka	3	4	3	3	2	—	15	—	113	—	122	—	115	—	88	—	50	—	—	—	488	—	”	”
3	Sekolah Menengah Keb. Alor Gajah, Melaka	3	4	3	2	2	—	14	67	46	99	46	53	51	31	35	24	32	—	—	274	210	”	”	
4	Sekolah Menengah Kebangsaan Masjid Tanah, Melaka	5	4	5	4	3	—	21	106	71	97	56	100	66	94	53	55	32	—	—	452	278	”	”	
5	Sekolah Menengah Kebangsaan Jasir, Melaka	4	2	3	2	2	—	13	107	28	38	24	70	42	46	30	42	27	—	—	305	151	”	”	
6	Sekolah Menengah Rendah I c/o Sek. Men. Keb. (L), Durian Daun, Melaka	7	9	2	—	—	—	18	237	—	321	—	70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	628	—	Petang	Menumpang	
7	Sekolah Menengah Rendah c/o Sek. Keb., Jasir	3	5	1	—	—	—	9	70	39	117	51	23	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	210	106	Pagi	”	
	JUMLAH ..	30	30	22	15	11	—	108	764	297	735	299	499	290	315	206	198	141	—	—	2,511	1,233			

L = Laki².

P = Perempuan.

SEKOLAH²/DARJAH² MENENGAH MELAYU PADA 31-1-1966

Bil.	Nama Sekolah dan Alamat	BILANGAN TINGKATAN						Jumlah Tingkatan	BILANGAN MURID												Jumlah Murid ²		Pagi atau Petang	Bersendirian atau Menumpang
		T I	T II	T III	T IV	T V	T VI		T. I		T. II		T. III		T. IV		T. V		T. VI		L	P		
									L	P	L	P	L	P	L	P	L	P	L	P	L	P		
1	Sekolah Menengah Sultan Ismail, Johor Bahru	17	19	7	2	2	—	47	364	319	422	318	151	102	50	26	26	34	—	—	1,013	799	Pagi dan Petang	Bersendirian
2	Sekolah Dato' Sri Amar di-Raja, Muar	11	15	6	6	4	—	42	280	235	364	291	139	104	121	105	75	89	—	—	979	824	"	"
3	Sekolah Dato' Bentara Luar, Batu Pahat	6	8	9	9	7	—	39	242	—	319	—	367	—	312	3	171	100	—	—	1,411	103	"	"
4	Sekolah Dato' Pengawa Barat, Pontian	7	6	7	5	2	—	27	168	103	139	95	166	109	124	61	31	22	—	—	628	390	"	"
5	Sekolah Menengah Kebangsaan, Pt. Beting, Muar	6	4	6	—	—	—	16	148	101	78	50	153	71	—	—	—	—	—	—	379	222	"	"
6	Sekolah Menengah Kebangsaan, Kluang	6	6	4	2	1	—	19	133	90	111	91	76	56	42	33	19	12	—	—	381	282	"	"
7	Sekolah Menengah Kebangsaan, Segamat	7	7	4	2	1	—	21	137	121	164	110	94	49	31	14	18	7	—	—	444	301	"	"
8	Sekolah Menengah Kebangsaan, Bt. 4, Jalan Kluang, Batu Pahat	7	6	8	5	—	—	26	—	250	—	246	—	304	—	204	—	—	—	—	—	1,004	"	"
9	SMRK., Masai, Johor Bahru ..	2	2	—	—	—	—	4	37	23	41	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	78	37	Pagi	"
10	SMRK., Gelang Patah, Johor Bahru	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	37	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	37	18	Petang	Menumpang
11	SMRK., Endau, Johor	3	3	—	—	—	—	6	39	35	64	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	103	59	Pagi dan Petang	"
12	SMRK., Pt. Saidi, Batu Pahat ..	4	4	—	—	—	—	8	123	36	109	47	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	232	83	Pagi	Bersendirian
13	SMRK., Sri Medan, Batu Pahat ..	3	2	—	—	—	—	5	59	29	39	31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	98	60	Petang	Menumpang
14	SMRK., Bagan, Batu Pahat ..	4	—	—	—	—	—	4	87	72	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	87	72	Pagi	Bersendirian

L = Laki².

P = Perempuan.

SEKOLAH²/DARJAH² MENENGAH MELAYU PADA 31-1-1966—(sambongan)

Bil.	Nama Sekolah dan Alamat	BILANGAN TINGKATAN						Jumlah Tingkatan	BILANGAN MURID												Jumlah Murid ²		Pagi atau Petang	Bersendirian atau Menumpang		
		T I	T II	T III	T IV	T V	T VI		T. I		T. II		T. III		T. IV		T. V		T. VI							
		L	P	L	P	L	P		L	P	L	P	L	P	L	P	L	P	L	P						
15	SMRK., Parit Sulong, Batu Pahat	6	5	—	—	—	—	11	144	85	123	74	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	267	159	Petang	Menumpang
16	SMRK., Parit Raja, Batu Pahat..	8	8	—	—	—	—	16	202	118	189	131	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	391	249	Pagi	Bersendirian
17	SMRK., Senggarang, Batu Pahat	3	4	—	—	—	—	7	68	64	95	66	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	163	130	Petang	Menumpang
18	SMRK., Sri Menanti, Muar ..	3	3	—	—	—	—	6	65	43	58	54	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	123	97	Pagi dan Petang	"
19	SMRK., Parit Jawa, Muar ..	3	4	—	—	—	—	7	61	51	75	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	136	101	Petang	"
20	SMRK., Panchor, Muar ..	3	4	—	—	—	—	7	62	26	86	31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	148	157	"	"
21	SMRK., Sg. Mati, Muar..	2	3	—	—	—	—	5	48	33	57	44	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	105	77	"	"
22	SMRK., Tangkak, Muar..	3	3	1	—	—	—	7	69	24	52	40	16	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	137	65	"	"
23	SMRK., Serom, Muar ..	2	2	—	—	—	—	4	37	32	51	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	88	55	"	"
24	SMRK., Bukit Gambir, Muar ..	3	3	—	—	—	—	6	61	29	63	28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	124	57	"	"
25	SMRK., Grisek, Muar ..	4	4	—	—	—	—	8	82	62	80	55	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	162	117	"	"
26	SMRK., Ayer Baloi, Pontian ..	3	4	—	—	—	—	7	72	39	83	53	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	155	92	"	"
27	SMRK., Benut, Pontian ..	4	5	—	—	—	—	9	78	56	98	52	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	176	108	"	"
28	SMRK., Telok Kerang, Pontian..	3	4	—	—	—	—	7	53	32	67	54	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	120	86	"	"
29	SMRK., Sg. Durian, Pontian ..	2	3	—	—	—	—	5	42	24	63	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	105	44	"	"
30	SMRK., Rengam, Johor ..	2	2	—	—	—	—	4	43	18	31	28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	74	46	"	"
31	SMRK., Sg. Rengit, Pengerang..	1	2	—	—	—	—	3	30	14	24	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	54	37	"	"
32	SMRK., Semerah, Batu Pahat ..	6	9	—	—	—	—	15	149	79	237	137	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	386	216	Pagi dan Petang	"

L = Laki².

P = Perempuan.

FORM LS. 6
NEGERI JOHOR

SEKOLAH²/DARJAH² MENENGAH MELAYU PADA 31-1-1966—(sambongan)

Bil.	Nama Sekolah dan Alamat	BILANGAN TINGKATAN						Jumlah Tingkatan	BILANGAN MURID												Jumlah Murid ²		Pagi atau Petang	Bersendirian atau Menumpang				
		T I	T II	T III	T IV	T V	T VI		T. I		T. II		T. III		T. IV		T. V		T. VI		L	P						
									L	P	L	P	L	P	L	P	L	P	L	P	L	P						
33	SMRK., Pekan Nanas, Pontian ..	2	1	—	—	—	—	3	40	14	21	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	61	31	Pagi	Menumpang
34	SMRK., Rengit, Batu Pahat ..	5	6	—	—	—	—	11	119	92	142	110	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	261	202	”	”
35	SMRK., Labis, Johor	3	3	—	—	—	—	6	48	32	62	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	110	57	Petang	”
36	SMRK., Kulai	3	2	—	—	—	—	5	60	58	35	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	95	83	”	”
37	SMR., Yong Peng, Johor ..	2	2	—	—	—	—	4	59	34	56	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	115	57	Pagi	”
38	Sekolah Menengah Laksamana, Kota Tinggi	4	3	—	—	—	—	7	78	53	66	44	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	144	97	Pagi dan Petang	”
39	Sekolah Menengah Sri Mersing, Mersing	4	3	1	—	—	—	8	79	62	71	50	21	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	171	124	Petang	”
	JUMLAH ..	169	174	53	31	17	—	444	3,703	2,606	3,835	2,574	1,183	808	680	446	340	264	—	—	—	—	—	—	9,741	6,698		

L = Laki².

P = Perempuan.

SEKOLAH²/DARJAH² MENENGAH MELAYU PADA 31-1-1966

Bil.	Nama Sekolah dan Alamat	BILANGAN TINGKATAN						Jumlah Tingkatan	BILANGAN MURID												Jumlah Murid ²		Pagi atau Petang	Bersendirian atau Menumpang	
		T I	T II	T III	T IV	T V	T VI		T. I		T. II		T. III		T. IV		T. V		T. VI		L	P			
									L	P	L	P	L	P	L	P	L	P	L	P	L	P			
1	Sek. Men. Abdul Rahman Talib, Kuantan	—	5	4	3	2	—	14	—	—	118	73	88	70	53	56	51	21	—	—	310	220	Pagi	Bersendirian	
2	Sek. Men. Alor Akar, Kuantan	5	—	—	—	—	—	5	106	92	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	106	92	"	"	
3	Sek. Men. Keb., Beserah . . .	3	2	—	—	—	—	5	46	38	47	32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	93	70	"	"	
4	" Tanah Puteh, Pekan	1	2	—	—	—	—	3	26	17	40	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	66	41	Petang	Menumpang	
5	" Pekan . . .	4	3	—	—	—	—	7	76	69	65	31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	141	100	"	"	
6	" Rompin . . .	3	3	1	—	—	—	7	67	36	55	34	14	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	136	81	Pagi	Bersendirian	
7	" Ganchong . . .	1	1	—	—	—	—	2	21	9	15	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	36	27	Petang	Menumpang	
8	" Kg. Merhum . . .	1	1	—	—	—	—	2	18	10	21	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	39	24	"	"	
9	" Paloh Hinai . . .	1	1	—	—	—	—	2	23	15	18	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	41	21	"	"	
10	" Temai . . .	1	1	—	—	—	—	2	13	5	21	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	34	15	"	"	
11	" Maran . . .	2	2	—	—	—	—	4	34	24	41	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	75	45	Pagi	Bersendirian	
12	" Chenor . . .	2	3	—	—	—	—	5	45	30	59	43	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	104	73	"	"	
13	" Bandar, Temerloh	2	3	4	—	—	—	9	86	—	91	—	97	49	—	—	—	—	—	—	274	49	"	"	
14	" (P) Batu 3, Temerloh	2	3	1	—	—	—	6	—	80	—	93	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	193	—	"	"
15	" K. Krau, Temerloh	1	1	—	—	—	—	2	14	2	25	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	39	6	Petang	Menumpang	
16	" Mengkarak . . .	1	1	—	—	—	—	2	31	5	27	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	58	15	Pagi	Bersendirian	
17	" Rantau Panjang	1	1	—	—	—	—	2	12	17	22	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	34	35	Petang	Menumpang	
18	" Kuala Tekal . . .	1	1	—	—	—	—	2	10	10	17	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	27	14	"	"	

L = Laki². P = Perempuan.

SEKOLAH²/DARJAH² MENENGAH MELAYU PADA 31-1-1966—(sambongan)

Bil.	Nama Sekolah dan Alamat	BILANGAN TINGKATAN						Jumlah Tingkatan	BILANGAN MURID												Jumlah Murid ²		Pagi atau Petang	Bersendirian atau Menumpang			
		T I	T II	T III	T IV	T V	T VI		T. I		T. II		T. III		T. IV		T. V		T. VI								
		L	P	L	P	L	P		L	P	L	P	L	P	L	P	L	P	L	P							
19	Sek. Men. Keb., Pulau Tawar ..	1	2	—	—	—	—	3	25	18	37	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	62	36	Petang	Menumpang
20	„ K. Tembeling ..	2	1	—	—	—	—	3	31	15	29	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	60	23	„	Bersendirian
21	„ Raub ..	3	3	—	—	—	—	6	55	39	67	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	122	89	Pagi	„
22	„ Dong ..	2	2	—	—	—	—	4	36	26	29	31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	65	57	Petang	Menumpang
23	„ Sega ..	1	1	—	—	—	—	2	20	5	20	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	40	15	„	„
24	„ Bentong ..	3	2	—	—	—	—	5	54	38	43	40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	97	78	„	„
25	„ Budu, Lipis ..	2	2	—	—	—	—	4	51	37	44	41	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	95	78	Pagi	Bersendirian
26	„ K. Lipis ..	3	3	—	—	—	—	6	58	32	55	46	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	113	78	„	„
27	„ Pdg. Tengku ..	2	2	—	—	—	—	4	47	18	45	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	92	40	„	„
28	„ Jerantut ..	2	2	—	—	—	—	4	48	21	41	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	89	46	„	„
29	Sek. Men. Sulaiman, Bentong ..	—	—	2	1	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	32	21	8	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	40	28	„	Menumpang
30	„ J/Keb., Karak ..	1	1	—	—	—	—	2	28	11	24	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	52	20	„	„
31	„ Clifford, K. Lipis ..	—	—	3	1	1	—	4	—	—	—	—	51	43	24	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	75	55	„	„
32	„ Ahmad, Pekan ..	—	—	3	2	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	54	38	32	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	86	62	„	„
33	„ Mahmud, Raub ..	—	—	2	1	1	—	4	—	—	—	—	24	22	12	18	13	8	—	—	—	—	—	49	48	„	„
34	„ Abu Bakar, Temerloh ..	—	—	—	3	2	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	54	45	31	31	—	—	—	—	—	85	76	„	„
35	„ J/Keb., Sg. Lembing ..	1	1	—	—	—	—	2	22	20	22	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	44	33	„	„
	JUMLAH ..	55	56	20	11	6	—	148	1,103	739	1,138	745	360	274	183	162	95	61	—	—	—	—	—	2,969	1,983		

L = Laki². P = Perempuan.

FORM LS. 6
NEGERI TRENGGANU

SEKOLAH²/DARJAH² MENENGAH MELAYU PADA 31-1-1966

Bil.	Nama Sekolah dan Alamat	BILANGAN TINGKATAN						Jumlah Tingkatan	BILANGAN MURID												Jumlah Murid ²		Pagi atau Petang	Bersendirian atau Menumpang
		T I	T II	T III	T IV	T V	T VI		T. I		T. II		T. III		T. IV		T. V		T. VI					
		L	P	L	P	L	P		L	P	L	P	L	P	L	P	L	P	L	P				
1	S.M.K., Kemaman	6	5	2	1	—	—	14	141	63	105	87	46	17	16	9	—	—	—	—	308	176	Pagi	Bersendirian
2	S.M.K., Dungun	6	6	2	1	—	—	15	144	80	123	89	45	14	7	12	—	—	—	—	319	195	Pagi dan Petang	Menumpang
3	S.M.K., Padang Midin, Kuala Trengganu	9	4	6	4	3	—	26	216	138	103	52	132	96	93	52	59	26	—	—	603	364	Pagi	Bersendirian
4	S.M.K., Kampong Nibong, Kuala Trengganu	9	12	2	—	—	—	23	210	151	316	186	56	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	582	348	"	"
5	S.M.K., Seberang Takir, Kuala Trengganu	8	6	—	—	—	—	14	205	122	184	82	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	389	204	"	"
6	S.M.K., Marang	4	—	—	—	—	—	4	86	37	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	86	37	Petang	Menumpang
7	S.M.K., Kuala Brang, Ulu Trengganu	4	4	1	—	—	—	9	79	53	86	34	22	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	187	100	Pagi	Bersendirian
8	S. Nasiruddin Shah, Besut ..	5	4	4	2	2	—	17	103	83	97	57	100	63	45	34	43	22	—	—	388	259	"	"
9	S.M.R.K., Besut	6	6	—	—	—	—	12	141	76	139	78	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	280	154	"	"
	JUMLAH ..	57	47	17	8	5	—	134	1,325	803	1,153	665	401	214	161	107	102	48	—	—	3,142	1,837		

L = Laki².

P = Perempuan.

SEKOLAH²/DARJAH² MENENGAH MELAYU PADA 31-1-1966

Bil.	Nama Sekolah dan Alamat	BILANGAN TINGKATAN						Jumlah Tingkatan	BILANGAN MURID												Jumlah Murid ²	Pagi atau Petang	Bersendirian atau Menumpang
		T I	T II	T III	T IV	T V	T VI		T. I		T. II		T. III		T. IV		T. V		T. VI				
									L	P	L	P	L	P	L	P	L	P	L	P			
KOTA BHARU																							
1	S.M.R. Padang Garong	5	6	—	—	—	—	11	186	190	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	376	Petang	Menumpang	
2	S.M.R. Merbau (P)	6	6	—	—	—	—	12	—	203	—	225	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	428	"	"	
3	S.M.R. Banggol	2	2	—	—	—	—	4	34	33	35	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	119	"	"	
4	S.M.R. Kubang Kerian	4	4	—	—	—	—	8	86	47	87	63	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	283	"	"	
5	S.M.R. Salor	2	3	—	—	—	—	5	44	31	66	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	162	"	"	
6	S.M.R. Kadok	2	2	—	—	—	—	4	51	31	52	27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	161	"	"	
7	S.M.R. Kubang Keranji	2	2	—	—	—	—	4	51	29	48	27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	155	"	"	
8	S.M.R. Mulong	3	2	—	—	—	—	5	66	37	41	28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	172	"	"	
9	S.M.R. Kedai Lalat	2	3	—	—	—	—	5	55	25	73	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	179	"	"	
10	S.M.R. Pangkal Kalong	2	2	—	—	—	—	4	30	20	37	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	"	"	
11	S.M.R. Pa' Badol	2	2	—	—	—	—	4	40	23	40	35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	138	"	"	
12	S.M.R. Pengkalan Chepa	4	4	—	—	—	—	8	86	54	84	53	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	277	Pagi	Bersendirian	
TUMPAT																							
13	S.M.R. Pasir Pekan	4	4	—	—	—	—	8	82	37	83	53	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	255	Petang	Menumpang	
14	S.M.R. Tumpat	4	5	—	—	—	—	9	99	47	98	52	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	296	Pagi	Bersendirian	
15	S.M.R. Kampong Laut	3	4	—	—	—	—	7	57	33	69	51	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	210	Petang	Menumpang	
16	S.M.R. Chabang Empat	2	2	—	—	—	—	4	38	15	40	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	105	"	"	
17	S.M.R. Sungai Pinang	2	3	—	—	—	—	5	38	28	80	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	169	"	"	

L = Laki². P = Perempuan.

FORM LS. 6
NEGERI KELANTAN

SEKOLAH²/DARJAH² MENENGAH MELAYU PADA 31-1-1966—(sambongan)

Bil.	Nama Sekolah dan Alamat	BILANGAN TINGKATAN						Jumlah Tingkatan	BILANGAN MURID												Jumlah Murid ²	Pagi atau Petang	Bersendirian atau Menumpang
		T	T	T	T	T	T		T. I		T. II		T. III		T. IV		T. V		T. VI				
		I	II	III	IV	V	VI		L	P	L	P	L	P	L	P	L	P	L	P			
KOTA BHARU—(sambongan)																							
46	Sekolah Menengah Melor ..	3	4	2	1	1	—	11	47	37	88	30	45	27	17	14	24	7	—	—	336	Pagi	Bersendirian
47	Sekolah Menengah Keterah ..	3	3	3	2	1	—	12	54	41	58	47	58	50	38	25	17	5	—	—	393	"	"
48	Sekolah Menengah Islah ..	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	25	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	40	"	Menumpang
PASIR MAS																							
49	Sekolah Menengah Sultan Ibrahim	—	—	5	3	2	—	10	—	—	—	—	131	34	57	31	61	15	—	—	329	"	Bersendirian
50	Sekolah Menengah Rantau Panjang	3	2	—	—	—	—	5	51	33	31	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	126	Petang	Menumpang
51	Sekolah Menengah Tumpat ..	—	—	2	1	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	38	24	19	6	—	—	—	—	87	Pagi	Bersendirian
52	Sekolah Menengah Sultan Yahya Putra, K. Krai	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	26	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	36	"	"
53	Sekolah Menengah Tanah Merah	5	5	3	1	—	—	14	121	61	115	55	50	29	20	10	—	—	—	—	461	"	"
54	Sekolah Menengah Hamzah Machang	—	—	3	2	1	—	6	—	—	—	—	54	28	36	27	27	8	—	—	180	"	"
55	Sekolah Menengah Kamil, Pasir Puteh	—	—	3	1	1	—	5	—	—	—	—	64	34	21	11	16	6	—	—	152	"	"
56	Sekolah Menengah Bachok ..	—	—	4	1	1	—	6	—	—	—	—	75	41	20	4	26	12	—	—	178	"	"
	JUMLAH ..	144	152	39	17	10	—	362	2,844	1,858	3,143	1,901	771	424	361	205	231	87	—	—	11,825		

L = Laki².

P = Perempuan.

FORM LS. 6
NEGERI PERLIS

SEKOLAH²/DARJAH² MENENGAH MELAYU PADA 31-1-1966

Bil.	Nama Sekolah dan Alamat	BILANGAN TINGKATAN						Jumlah Tingkatan	BILANGAN MURID												Jumlah Murid ²		Pagi atau Petang	Bersendirian atau Menumpang
		T I	T II	T III	T IV	T V	T VI		T. I		T. II		T. III		T. IV		T. V		T. VI					
									L	P	L	P	L	P	L	P	L	P	L	P	L	P		
1	Sekolah Menengah Kebangsaan Arau, Perlis	—	—	6	4	4	—	14	—	—	—	—	123	98	69	79	82	59	—	—	274	236	Pagi	Bersendirian
2	Sekolah Menengah Kebangsaan Simpang Empat, Simpang Empat, Perlis	4	3	4	2	—	—	13	88	49	69	44	74	48	45	29	—	—	—	—	276	170	„	„
3	Sekolah Menengah Rendah Kangar, Kangar, Perlis	6	4	—	—	—	—	10	111	94	104	56	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	215	150	Petang	Menumpang
4	Sekolah Menengah Rendah Arau, Arau, Perlis	5	5	—	—	—	—	10	88	67	88	68	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	176	135	„	„
5	Sekolah Menengah Rendah Kayang, Kayang, Perlis	5	5	—	—	—	—	10	104	87	84	57	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	188	144	„	„
6	Sekolah Menengah Rendah Tengku Sulaiman, Tunjong, Perlis	5	5	—	—	—	—	10	105	81	98	75	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	203	156	Pagi	Bersendirian
7	Sekolah Menengah Rendah Tambun Tulang, Arau, Perlis	3	2	—	—	—	—	5	53	17	32	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	85	38	Petang	Menumpang
8	Sekolah Menengah Rendah Jejawi, Perlis	3	2	—	—	—	—	5	81	60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	81	80	Pagi	Bersendirian

L = Laki².

P = Perempuan.

SEKOLAH²/DARJAH² MENENGAH MELAYU PADA 31-1-1966

Bil.	Nama Sekolah dan Alamat	BILANGAN TINGKATAN						Jumlah Tingkatan	BILANGAN MURID												Jumlah Murid ²		Pagi atau Petang	Bersendirian atau Menumpang				
		T I	T II	T III	T IV	T V	T VI		T. I		T. II		T. III		T. IV		T. V		T. VI		L	P						
									L	P	L	P	L	P	L	P	L	P	L	P	L	P						
1	S.M., Pendang	7	7	3	—	—	—	17	178	92	167	83	71	34	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	416	209	Petang	Menumpang	
2	S.M., Bedong	2	3	2	—	—	—	7	36	21	69	37	42	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	147	76	”	Bersendirian	
3	S.M., P.M. Sirat	3	3	—	—	—	—	6	84	44	70	34	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	154	78	Pagi	”	
4	S.M., Kubor Panjang	3	4	—	—	—	—	7	55	38	100	37	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	155	75	Petang	Menumpang	
5	S.M., Jitra	6	6	2	—	—	—	14	142	81	120	95	44	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	306	176	”	”	
6	S.M., Serdang	4	3	3	—	—	—	10	74	52	72	33	58	42	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	204	127	”	”	
7	S.M., Kbg: Kulim	7	6	2	3	2	—	20	129	105	131	73	47	36	70	50	33	14	—	—	—	—	—	410	278	Pagi	Bersendirian	
8	S.M., Yen	7	6	3	—	—	—	16	156	100	116	81	61	36	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	333	217	Petang	Menumpang	
9	S.M., Sungai Tiang	3	3	—	—	—	—	6	61	55	55	49	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	116	104	”	”	
10	S.M., Kulim	—	—	4	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	93	46	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	93	46	Pagi	Bersendirian	
11	S.M., Bandar Bharu	3	3	—	—	—	—	6	53	43	71	38	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	124	81	”	”	
12	S.M., Telok Chengai (P)	3	3	3	—	—	—	9	—	107	—	88	—	118	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	313	—	”	”
13	S.M., Bakar Arang	3	1	—	—	—	—	4	93	33	32	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	125	42	Pagi dan Petang	”	
14	S.M., Baling	11	11	2	—	—	—	24	217	133	236	105	40	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	493	249	”	”
15	S.M., Gurun	6	6	3	—	—	—	15	130	71	158	72	60	31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	348	174	”	”
16	S.M., Kuala Ketil	5	3	—	—	—	—	8	111	38	81	33	24	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	216	76	Petang	Menumpang
17	S.M., K. Nerang	2	2	—	—	—	—	4	46	17	49	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	95	42	Pagi	Bersendirian
18	S.M., Mahang	2	2	—	—	—	—	72	15	51	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	127	37	Petang	Menumpang

L = Laki². P = Perempuan.

SEKOLAH²/DARJAH² MENENGAH MELAYU PADA 31-1-1966—(sambongan)

Bil.	Nama Sekolah dan Alamat	BILANGAN TINGKATAN						Jumlah Tingkatan	BILANGAN MURID												Jumlah Murid ²		Pagi atau Petang	Bersendirian atau Menumpang			
		T I	T II	T III	T IV	T V	T VI		T. I		T. II		T. III		T. IV		T. V		T. VI								
									L	P	L	P	L	P	L	P	L	P	L	P	L	P					
19	S.M., Pulau Nyior	6	4	3	—	—	—	13	142	60	108	45	100	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	350	135	Pagi dan Petang	Bersendirian	
20	S.M., Kuah, Langkawi	1	2	1	—	—	—	4	52	24	31	17	14	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	107	48	Pagi	”	
21	S.M., Spg: Empat	8	7	—	—	—	—	15	190	107	177	71	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	367	178	Petang	Menumpang	
22	S.M., Sultan Abd. Halim	5	6	10	11	3	—	35	213	—	255	—	337	74	422	—	126	—	—	—	—	—	1,353	74	Pagi	Bersendirian	
23	S.M., Kodiang	3	2	—	—	—	—	5	74	43	57	27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	131	68	Petang	Menumpang	
24	S.M., Kbg: Sg. Patani	10	11	3	6	2	—	32	181	155	216	162	65	44	141	74	35	52	—	—	—	—	638	467	Pagi dan Petang	Bersendirian	
25	S.M., Kbg (P), Alor Star	5	4	5	5	2	—	21	—	200	—	137	—	220	—	193	—	74	—	—	—	—	—	824	—	Petang	Menumpang
26	S.M., Ayer Hitam	7	5	—	—	—	—	12	173	85	146	39	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	319	124	”	”	
27	S.M., Alor Merah	9	10	—	—	—	—	19	185	138	226	158	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	411	296	”	”	
28	S.M., Merbok	5	—	—	—	—	—	5	82	41	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	82	41	”	”	
29	S.M., Derga	10	7	—	—	—	—	17	279	78	207	83	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	486	761	”	”	
30	S.M., Pokok Sena	4	4	—	—	—	—	8	120	30	88	44	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	208	74	”	”	
31	S.M., Pdg. Serai	3	2	—	—	—	—	5	63	34	53	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	116	53	”	”	
32	S.M., Telok Chengai (Laki ²)	8	5	8	—	—	—	21	279	—	195	—	287	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	761	—	Pagi dan Petang	Bersendirian	
33	S.M., Sik	4	4	—	—	—	—	8	103	73	87	51	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	190	124	Pagi	”	

L = Laki¹.

P = Perempuan.

SEKOLAH²/DARJAH² MENENGAH MELAYU PADA 31-1-1966

Bil.	Nama Sekolah dan Alamat	BILANGAN TINGKATAN						Jumlah Tingkatan	BILANGAN MURID												Jumlah Murid ²		Pagi atau Petang	Bersendirian atau Menumpang
		T I	T II	T III	T IV	T V	Peralehan		T. I		T. II		T. III		T. IV		T. V		Peralehan	L	P			
									L	P	L	P	L	P	L	P	L	P	L	P	L	P		
1	Sekolah Abdullah Munshi Jalan Counter Hall, Pulau Pinang	14	10	7	3	1	2	37	288	298	281	254	145	142	49	53	19	18	56	32	838	797	Pagi dan Petang	Bersendirian
2	Sekolah Menengah Kebangsaan, Tg. Bunga English School	2	2	—	—	—	—	4	43	35	40	41	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	83	76	"	Menumpang
3	Sekolah Menengah Kebangsaan, Bayan Lepas, Pulau Pinang	7	6	4	2	—	—	19	149	117	137	85	63	32	35	—	—	—	—	—	399	300	Pagi	"
4	Sekolah Menengah Kebangsaan, Genting, B. Pulau, Pulau Pinang	4	5	2	—	—	—	11	100	52	103	67	33	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	236	149	Petang	"
5	Sekolah Menengah Kebangsaan, Ptg. Bertam, S. Perai	7	7	—	—	—	—	14	187	102	173	81	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	360	183	"	"
6	K. Batas Secondary School, Province Wellesley	—	—	3	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	70	53	—	—	—	—	—	—	70	53	Pagi	"
7	Sekolah Menengah Kebangsaan, B. Ajam, Butterworth	7	6	5	4	2	—	24	138	156	152	101	115	93	83	62	28	27	—	—	516	439	"	Bersendirian
8	Sekolah Menengah Kebangsaan, Telok Ayer Tawar, Butterworth	2	2	2	—	—	—	6	53	—	45	—	52	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	150	—	"	"
9	Sekolah Menengah Kebangsaan, Penaga, Kepala Batas	120	114	—	—	—	—	234	69	51	52	62	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	121	113	Petang	Menumpang
10	Sekolah Menengah Kebangsaan, Kg. Baharu, Bukit Mertajam	8	8	5	2	1	1	25	212	111	182	125	110	72	34	34	25	10	16	1	579	353	Pagi	Bersendirian
11	Sekolah Menengah Kebangsaan, S. Empat, S. Perai Selatan	4	3	4	2	—	—	13	93	56	71	42	85	55	35	21	—	—	—	—	234	174	"	"
12	Sekolah Menengah Kebangsaan, Nibong Tebal, S. Perai	2	3	—	—	—	—	5	53	39	66	42	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	119	81	Petang	Menumpang

L = Laki². P = Perempuan.

SEKOLAH²/DARJAH² MENENGAH MELAYU PADA 31-1-1966

Bil.	Nama Sekolah dan Alamat	BILANGAN TINGKATAN						Jumlah Tingkatan	BILANGAN MURID												Jumlah Murid ²		Pagi atau Petang	Bersendirian atau Menumpang				
		T I	T II	T III	T IV	T V	T VI		T. I		T. II		T. III		T. IV		T. V		T. VI		L	P						
									L	P	L	P	L	P	L	P	L	P	L	P								
1	S.M.R. Kroh d/a S.K. Kroh ..	1	1	—	—	—	—	2	34	28	10	10	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	47	38	Petang	Menumpang
2	S.M.R. Grik d/a S.K. Grik ..	3	2	—	—	—	—	5	45	55	29	32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	74	87	"	"
3	S.M.J.K. Lenggong ..	4	4	3	1	—	—	12	79	57	90	68	52	30	14	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	235	170	Pagi	"
4	S.M.J.K. Methodist, P. Buntar ..	—	—	—	2	2	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	34	32	47	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	81	54	"	"
5	S.M.R. (P.M.) P. Buntar ..	2	5	—	—	—	—	7	52	22	119	72	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	171	94	"	"
6	S.M.K. Parit Buntar ..	6	3	3	—	—	—	12	139	103	68	37	59	58	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	266	198	"	Bersendirian
7	S.M.J.K. Bagan Serai ..	5	5	3	2	—	—	15	128	66	128	64	68	48	44	29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	368	207	Pagi dan Petang	Menumpang
8	S.M.R. Gunong Semanggol ..	3	3	1	—	—	—	7	82	48	63	36	23	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	168	102	Petang	"
9	S.M.J.K. K.E. VII, Taiping ..	5	4	4	4	2	—	19	186	—	145	—	142	—	130	—	82	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	685	—	Pagi dan Petang	"
10	S.M.J.K. Treacher Meth. (Pe.), Taiping	5	4	3	—	—	—	12	—	184	—	156	—	87	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	427	—	Petang	"
11	S.M.R. B. Kurau ..	5	5	—	—	—	—	10	109	63	84	71	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	193	134	"	"
12	S.M.R. Selama ..	4	4	1	—	—	—	9	92	54	110	65	15	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	217	123	"	Bersendirian
13	S.M.R. Temerloh, Trong ..	1	1	—	—	—	—	2	15	5	14	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	29	14	"	Menumpang
14	S.M.R. Sg. Kerang, Trong ..	1	1	—	—	—	—	2	24	16	18	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	42	35	"	"
15	S.M.R. Changkat Jering ..	5	4	—	—	—	—	9	115	60	99	44	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	214	104	"	Bersendirian
16	S.M.J.K. Clifford, K. Kangsar ..	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	39	—	41	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	80	—	Pagi	"
17	S.M.J.K. (Per. Kerajaan), Kuala Kangsar	4	4	3	1	1	—	13	—	154	—	167	—	129	—	24	—	43	—	—	—	—	—	—	517	—	Pagi dan Petang	Menumpang

L = Laki². P = Perempuan.

22 AUGUST 1966

SEKOLAH²/DARJAH² MENENGAH MELAYU PADA 31-1-1966—(sambongan)

Bil.	Nama Sekolah dan Alamat	BILANGAN TINGKATAN						Jumlah Tingkatan	BILANGAN MURID												Jumlah Murid ²		Pagi atau Petang	Bersendirian atau Menumpang		
		T I	T II	T III	T IV	T V	T VI		T. I		T. II		T. III		T. IV		T. V		T. VI		L	P				
									L	P	L	P	L	P	L	P	L	P	L	P						
18	S.M.R. (L2) K. Kangsar	6	5	4	—	—	—	15	186	—	181	—	157	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	524	—	Pagi dan Petang	Menumpang
19	S.M.J.K. Meth., Sg. Siput ..	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	17	Pagi	Bersendirian
20	S.M.R. Sg. Siput (U)	3	2	2	—	—	—	7	49	47	42	40	47	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	138	117	"	"
21	S.M.J.K. Iskandar Sh., Parit ..	5	4	4	3	2	—	18	76	87	83	51	89	66	57	40	33	36	—	—	—	—	338	280	Pagi dan Petang	Menumpang
22	S.M.R. Manong	3	3	—	—	—	—	6	62	41	82	29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	144	70	Petang	"
23	S.M.R. Bota Kanan	7	6	2	—	—	—	15	153	120	157	93	34	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	344	238	Pagi dan Petang	Bersendirian
24	S.M.R. Padang Rengas	3	3	—	—	—	—	6	37	51	45	41	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	82	92	Petang	Menumpang
25	S.M.R. Kati, K. Kangsar	3	2	—	—	—	—	5	61	37	39	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	52	"	"
26	S.M.K. Ipoh	10	10	5	2	3	—	30	203	188	192	169	81	88	40	45	52	54	—	—	—	—	568	544	Pagi dan Petang	"
27	S.M.J.K. Sultan Yusuf, B. Gajah ..	—	3	2	2	1	—	8	—	—	56	59	36	33	20	28	22	20	—	—	—	—	134	140	Pagi	Bersendirian
28	S.M.R. Batu Gajah	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	71	38	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	71	38	Petang	Menumpang
29	S.M.J.K. A.C.S., Kampar	4	3	2	2	1	—	12	60	58	47	39	49	33	30	26	20	14	—	—	—	—	206	170	"	"
30	S.M.R. Gopeng	2	2	1	—	—	—	5	44	37	36	39	10	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	90	82	Pagi	"
31	S.M.R. Chemor	1	1	—	—	—	—	2	28	16	32	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	60	29	Petang	Menumpang
32	S.M.R. Tg. Tualang	3	2	—	—	—	—	5	55	38	38	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	93	60	"	"
33	S.M.R. Tronoh	1	1	—	—	—	—	2	16	15	15	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	31	31	"	"
34	S.M.R. Malim Nawar	2	1	—	—	—	—	3	22	27	21	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	43	42	"	"

L = Laki². P = Perempuan.

SEKOLAH²/DARJAH² MENENGAH MELAYU PADA 31-1-1966—(sambongan)

Bil.	Nama Sekolah dan Alamat	BILANGAN TINGKATAN						Jumlah Tingkatan	BILANGAN MURID												Jumlah Murid ²		Pagi atau Petang	Bersendirian atau Menumpang
		T I	T II	T III	T IV	T V	T VI		T. I		T. II		T. III		T. IV		T. V		T. VI					
		L	P	L	P	L	P		L	P	L	P	L	P	L	P	L	P	L	P				
35	S.M.J.K. A.C.S., Sitiawan ..	—	—	—	2	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	32	34	23	14	—	—	55	48	Pagi	Menumpang
36	S.M.R. Sitiawan	5	4	2	—	—	—	11	121	93	111	60	45	27	—	—	—	—	—	—	277	180	”	Bersendirian
37	S.M.J.K. Bruas	3	2	1	—	—	—	6	38	35	50	21	11	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	99	77	Pagi dan Petang	Menumpang
38	S.M.R. Pangkor	1	1	—	—	—	—	2	16	13	17	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	33	22	Petang	”
39	S.M.R. Pengkalan Baharu ..	2	1	—	—	—	—	3	50	37	33	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	83	45	”	”
40	S.M.K. Teluk Anson	9	10	6	3	4	—	32	191	135	202	153	139	85	49	36	90	50	—	—	671	459	Pagi dan Petang	Bersendirian
41	S.M.R. Kampong Gajah	3	3	—	—	—	—	6	68	47	72	39	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	140	86	”	”
42	S.M.J.K. Sg. Sumun	4	3	3	1	1	—	12	74	41	75	28	64	29	26	19	14	15	—	—	253	132	”	Menumpang
43	S.M.R. (P.M.) Selekoh	5	4	—	—	—	—	9	130	62	91	55	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	221	117	Petang	”
44	S.M.J.K. Tapah	—	—	—	2	2	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	29	28	28	30	—	—	57	58	Pagi	”
45	S.M.K. Tapah	4	4	3	—	—	—	11	76	52	104	59	64	46	—	—	—	—	—	—	244	157	”	Bersendirian
46	S.M.R. Tapah Road	3	2	—	—	—	—	5	46	42	55	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	101	68	”	”
47	S.M.R. Bidor	2	2	—	—	—	—	4	53	31	31	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	84	56	Petang	Menumpang
48	S.M.R. Slim River	3	2	—	—	—	—	5	50	41	48	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	98	62	Pagi	Bersendirian
49	S.M.J.K. Meth., Tg. Malim ..	2	2	1	1	—	—	6	41	33	41	34	11	15	14	12	—	—	—	—	107	94	Pagi dan Petang	Menumpang
50	Sek. Lanjutan Kampong Parit Buntar	—	—	3	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	94	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	94	—	Pagi	Bersendirian
	JUMLAH ..	154	138	62	30	—	—	405	3,177	2,377	2,973	2,029	1,293	878	570	455	452	298	—	—	8,467	5,967		

L = Laki². P = Perempuan.

59. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Education the number of students in Secondary Schools in the National Language Medium for the years 1957 to 1966, giving the figures year by year.

Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari: The figure is as follows:

Year	Number of students in Secondary Schools in the National Language Medium		
	Assisted	Private	Total
1957	Nil	Nil	Nil
1958	510	Nil	510
1959	2,567	Nil	2,567
1960	4,979	Nil	4,979
1961	9,059	93	9,152
1962	14,385	149	14,534
1963	21,484	278	21,762
1964	28,845	459	29,304
1965	64,585	143	64,728
1966	95,037	394	95,431

60. Tuan Haji Abu Bakar bin Hamzah bertanya kepada Menteri Pelajaran berapa jumlah bilangan murid² dalam negeri ini yang patut masuk ka-Sekolah Menengah dalam tahun 1966, dan berapa orang pula yang tidak masuk.

Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari: Angka-nya ada-lah seperti berikut:

MURID² YANG MASOK KELAS TAHUN PERTAMA (MASOK TERUS) PADA TAHUN 1966 DI-SEKOLAH² MENENGAH BANTUAN SAHAJA

Negeri	Jumlah Murid ² dalam Darjah 6 (pada Disember, 1966)	Yang masuk Kelas Tahun Pertama di-Sekolah ² Menengah (Masok Terus) pada 31-1-1966	
		Semua Bahasa Pengantar	Semua Bahasa Pengantar Jumlah
Selangor ...	26,593	20,606	5,987
N. Sembilan	9,463	6,590	2,873
Melaka ...	7,789	5,659	2,130
Johor ...	24,224	12,545	11,679
Pahang ...	7,723	4,994	2,729
Trengganu...	6,047	3,501	2,546
Kelantan ...	9,993	6,290	3,703
Perlis ...	1,960	1,797	163
Kedah ...	16,514	10,526	5,988
P. Pinang ...	15,378	12,002	3,376
Perak ...	28,698	22,701	5,997
Jumlah/ Pukul Rata	154,382	107,211	47,171

61. Tuan Haji Abu Bakar bin Hamzah bertanya kepada Menteri Pelajaran:

- berapa bilangan murid² Melayu dalam negeri ini yang patut masuk ka-Sekolah² Menengah dalam tahun 1966, dan berapa bilangan pula yang tidak masuk, dengan memberi angka² tersebut satu persatu-nya bagi tiap² negeri; dan
- apa-kah faktor yang boleh diperchayai mungkin telah menjadi sebab² mengapa murid² ini tidak masuk ka-Sekolah Menengah.

Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari:

- Bukan-lah dasar Kerajaan memberikan ma'alumat² mengenai keturunan atau perkauman;
- Satu penyiasatan telah pun dibuat dan keputusan-nya sedang di-kaji di-Kementerian saya. Saya akan membuat kenyataan penuh mengenai perkara ini apabila selesai kelak.

Mr T. Mori

62. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Education whether he has received a copy of the letter sent to the Chief Police Officer, Selangor, by Mr T. Mori, Principal of Sekolah Menengah Laki² Methodist, Kuala Lumpur, who complained about the thefts that had taken place in the school compound and whether he is aware that the Chief Education Officer, Selangor, has received a request from Mr T. Mori asking for (a) an extra jaga; (b) street lighting for the road through the school compound. If so, whether he would do his best to provide street lighting for that school.

Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari: Yes, a copy of the letter in question has just been received by my Ministry. The Chief Education Officer, Selangor, has considered the request to employ an extra caretaker/jaga and has given his approval to the school to do so.

It is regretted that street lighting for the school road cannot at present be provided because of lack of funds.

Secondary Trade School, Johore Bahru

63. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Education to state:

- (a) the reason for the 200 odd students of the Secondary Trade School at Johore Bahru going on strike;
- (b) now that the strike is over, what has the Minister done about the grievances of the students.

Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari:

- (a) The recent strike of the Secondary Trade School students at Johore Bharu was instigated by a few bad elements in the school over trifle matters. The pupils made representation on the inadequate bedding facilities in the old Hostel buildings and shortage of water. They also complained that their certificates were not being recognised by certain employers and that W/shop facilities were inadequate.
- (b) The old Hostel buildings have now been provided with new mattresses and pillows and a new storage water tank has been installed. The W/shop was in the course of being reorganised with the supply of additional equipment under the Colombo Plan when the pupils went on strike. This work is still underway and is expected to become fully operational towards the end of the year. The Trade School Certificate is recognised for exemption from 2 years of the 5-year National Apprenticeship course and some cases of non-recognition of this certificate were due to either ignorance on the part of the employer or pupils from Trade Schools seeking employment in jobs which require a purely academic qualification.

Report on Malaysians Studying in Great Britain

64. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Education if he has received a report on Malaysians study-

ing in Great Britain drawn up by Mr Colin Abraham, Research Officer in the Ministry of Welfare Services, and if so, whether he has comments to make in particular with regard to the shortage of Malaysian newspapers.

Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari: I have received a copy of Mr Colin Abraham's research paper on Malaysians studying in Great Britain from the Ministry of Welfare Services. My Ministry has since received the comments of the Director of the Malaysian Students Department in London on this report, which is at present under study in the Ministry.

As regards the provision of Malaysian newspapers in Malaysia Hall and other student centres in Great Britain, I have informed this House in my written reply to a question raised by the Hon'ble Member on 21-3-1966 that there is no shortage of such newspapers in Malaysia Hall. Local newspapers such as the *Straits Times*, *Sunday Mail*, *Straits Budget*, *Berita Harian*, *Sabah Times*, *Sarawak Tribune*, *Sin Chew Jit Pau* and *Utusan Melayu* are available in these Centres.

Second College of Agriculture

65. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Education when the second College of Agriculture will be set up in Kuala Trengganu, in view of the desperate shortage of agricultural personnel in Malaya.

Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari: There is provision in the First Malaysia Plan for a second College of Agriculture in West Malaysia. The Higher Education Planning Committee appointed by the Federal Government is now considering the programme of educational institutions at college level and above, and it is not possible to state definitely at this stage when the second College of Agriculture will be established until the Report of the Higher Education Planning Committee has been considered and adopted by Government.

Enche' Nasruddin Isa

66. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Education if he has received

a letter from Enche' Ghazali bin Basir, Tong Chong Fui and Anthony Chelliah alleging malpractices and corruption on the part of Enche' Nasruddin Isa, Schools Audit Examiner-in-Charge, Selangor, Negri Sembilan and Malacca. If so, whether he has investigated into these allegations and what is the result of his investigation.

Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari: I have received a letter from Enche' Ghazali bin Basir, Tong Chong Fui and Anthony Chelliah alleging malpractices and corruption on the part of Enche' Nasruddin Isa, Schools Audit Examiner-in-Charge of Selangor, Negri Sembilan and Malacca. I have forwarded the letter to the Anti-Corruption Branch for investigation and appropriate action.

Teachers in Fully Assisted Schools

67. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Education the number of teachers in fully assisted schools as on 1st January, 1966; of these how many are:

- (i) in National Language, English, Chinese and Indian Medium Schools;
- (ii) Graduates, Normal Trained, College Trained and D.T.C. Trained;
- (iii) of the D.T.C. teachers how many are (a) with School Certificate and Higher qualifications, (b) Lower Certificate of Education;
- (iv) in the Unified Teaching Service.

Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari: The total number of teachers in fully assisted schools (trained and untrained) as at 31-1-1966 is 57,004.

- (i) Of the 57,004 teachers:

24,272 are teachers in Malay Medium Schools

17,731 are teachers in English Medium Schools

11,844 are teachers in Chinese Medium Schools

3,157 are teachers in Tamil Medium Schools

(ii) Graduate Teachers	1,171
Normal Trained	3,752
College Trained	4,460
D.T.C. Trained	12,516
(iii) D.T.C. teachers with:	
(a) S/C and Higher qualifica- tion	4,407
(b) L.C.E.	8,109
(iv) Teachers in the Unified Teaching Service	34,020

Failures in the L.C.E. Examination

68. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Education the annual number of failures in the L.C.E. examination owing to failure in the National Language since it became a compulsory pass subject for the examination.

Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari:

NO. WHO FAILED THE L.C.E. EXAMINATION OWING TO FAILURE IN NATIONAL LANGUAGE

(A pass in National Language became compulsory for the award of a Certificate from 1962 onwards):

Year	Total No. Sat	No. Failed
1962 ..	39,651	3,915
1963 ..	48,184	1,436
1964 ..	57,857	1,789
1965 ..	71,258	1,143

Foreign Degrees

69. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Education to state (a) the foreign degrees considered by his Ministry's Standing Committee on the Evaluation of Foreign Qualifications since the beginning of this year, excluding the batch of American degrees which was recognised by the Government in May; (b) the recommendations of the Committee in each case; and (c) the foreign degrees which are currently before the Committee for consideration and recommendation.

Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari: First of all I would like to clarify that the "Standing Committee on the Evaluation of Foreign Qualifications" referred

to in the question is not a committee under my jurisdiction but is constituted by the Government and is under the chairmanship of the Principal Establishment Officer, Malaysia. Its term of reference is to consider foreign qualifications for the purpose of entry into the Government service. The Committee that exists in my Ministry and which was set up under Rule 28 of the Education (Salaries and Appointments Rules), 1961, is known as the Committee on Equivalent Qualifica-

tions whose work is to evaluate foreign qualifications for the purpose of entry into the Unified Teaching Service which is a non-Government service and not for the purpose of entry into Government service. I presume that in the context of the question, the Hon'ble Member is referring to this Committee and not to the one under the Federation Establishment Office.

If this presumption is correct, then the following is the answer to the question:

(a) *Foreign degrees considered by Ministry since beginning of year.*

- (i) Bachelor of Science, University of Massachusetts, U.S.A. and Teachers Certificate from the Department of Education, State of Minnesota.
- (ii) Bachelor of Arts in Political Science from Sir George Williams University, Montreal, Canada.
- (iii) Canadian Honours degrees for which Malayan Colombo Plan Scholars are now reading in Universities there.
- (iv) B.A. (Rangoon) and M.A. (Delhi).
- (v) Bachelor of Science (Madras) and Bachelor of Education (W. Australia).
- (vi) Bachelor of Science (Newfoundland).
- (vii) Bachelor of Education (Melbourne).
- (viii) B.A. from George Peabody College, U.S.A.

(c) *Currently under consideration.*

- (i) B.A. George Peabody College, Tennessee, U.S.A.
- (ii) Bachelor of Fine Arts in Art Education (High Honours) University of Illinois, U.S.A.
- (iii) Degree awarded by the Marist College, Poughkeepsie, New York, U.S.A.
- (iv) Bachelor of Education, University of Toronto.
- (v) B.A., Syracuse University, New York, U.S.A.

70. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Education (a) how many teachers have applied for their degrees to be recognised as a result of the

(b) *Recommendation of the Committee in each case.*

Equated to H.S.C. only. The Teachers Certificate was not accepted as a training certificate.

Equated to H.S.C.

Equated to recognised Hons. provided they complete the course after a minimum of 3 years. If less the Committee will have to examine each qualification individually.

Equated to H.S.C. only.

Equated to H.S.C. with training.

Recognised and equated to Pass degree.

Equated to School Certificate plus College training.

Equated to H.S.C.

government's recent recognition of accredited American degrees; and (b) the result of such applications.

Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari:

(a) So far five teachers have applied for their degrees to be recognised as a result of the government's recent recognition of accredited American degrees;

(b) These applications are currently under consideration and a decision will be made shortly.

Resignation from the Teaching Service

71. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Education the annual

number of trained teachers who resign from the teaching service on immediate completion of their five-year contracts since 1955.

Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari: The annual number of trained teachers who have resigned from the teaching service on immediate completion of their five-year contracts since 1955 are as follows:

1958	...	...	...	1
1962	...	...	...	1
1964	...	...	...	2
1965	...	...	...	18
1966	...	...	...	18

Graduate Teachers

72. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Education whether he agrees that one way to attract graduates into the teaching service is to revise the Unified Teaching Service with a view to providing housing and medical benefits; and whether his Ministry would recommend to the Cabinet such a revision for immediate implementation to help relieve the acute shortage of graduate teachers in Malaysia.

Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari: The matter is under active consideration by my Ministry and pending Government decision, I consider it untimely to give my views on the subject.

Teacher-trainees

73. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Education to give the annual figures since 1957 for (a) the annual intake of teacher-trainees; and (b) the number who leave before completing their teacher-training.

- | | | | | | | |
|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------------------------|
| 1. Association of Teachers of English in Chinese Schools | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Enche' Wong Soong Meng |
| 2. National Union of Chinese School Teachers | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Enche' Tong Lee Poh |
| 3. National Union of Heads of Schools | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Enche' Phang Piang Fah |
| 4. Kesatuan Kebangsaan Guru ² Lepasn Maktab/Pusat Latehan Harian, P.T.M. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Enche' S. Ramasamy |
| 5. National Union of Tamil School Teachers of Malaya | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Enche' M. Sinnadurai |

Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari:

(a) Annual intake of teacher-trainees since 1957 as follows:

1957	...	...	1,813
1958	...	...	2,108
1959	...	...	2,543
1960	...	...	2,541
1961	...	...	2,694
1962	...	...	2,665
1963	...	...	2,444
1964	...	...	2,184
1965	...	...	4,463
1966	...	...	4,652
Total			28,107

(b) Number leaving before completing their teacher-training as follows:

1957	...	...	11
1958	...	...	24
1959	...	...	9
1960	...	...	11
1961	...	...	18
1962	...	...	23
1963	...	...	29
1964	...	...	39
1965	...	...	94
1966 (to July)	...	...	64
Total			322

Teachers' Panel

74. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Education if he will now announce the full list of names of representatives constituting the Teachers' Panel of the N.J.C.T., indicating the union which each member represented.

Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari: The full list of names of representatives constituting the Teacher's Panel of the N.J.C.T. and the Union which each represents are as follows:

- | | | |
|---|--------|------------------------------|
| 6. National Union of Teachers | ... .. | Enche' Gurnam Singh |
| 7. Kesatuan Persekutuan Guru ² Malaya, P.T.M. | ... .. | Enche' Kassim bin Harun |
| 8. Kesatuan Guru ² Bahasa Kebangsaan, P.T.M. | ... .. | Enche' Othman bin Abd. Majid |
| 9. Kesatuan Kebangsaan Guru ² Sekolah Kebangsaan | ... .. | Enche' Johari bin Hj. Alias |
| 10. Staff Side, National Whitley Council (Division I-IV) | ... .. | Under Consideration. |

Higher School Certificate

75. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Education whether he would consider opening more H.S.C. classes in Negeri Sembilan in view of the following considerations: (a) every year many students from Negeri Sembilan have to go to other States for sixth-form studies as there are not enough H.S.C. places in Negeri Sembilan (for instance, there were only 120 H.S.C. places this year although 374 students secured Grade One and Grade Two certificates in the Cambridge School Certificate examination last year); (b) with the approach of the last semester of the school year, the next batch of potential H.S.C. students is bound to increase; and (c) that at present, only one school, the King George V School runs H.S.C. classes even though several other schools in Seremban possess the required personnel physical facilities to run H.S.C. classes, provided they are given sufficient notice.

Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari: Selection for entry into Sixth Form classes is not made on the basis of a pupil possessing a Grade I or II certificate in the Cambridge School Certificate examination but on the basis of passing the Sixth Form entrance examination and/or securing the required number of units in the relevant cognate subjects in the Cambridge School Certificate examination.

In view of the acute shortage of graduate teachers and the expensive nature of Sixth Form education, consideration for opening of Sixth Form classes had to be made on a country-wide basis and every consideration will be given as to whether more Sixth Form classes should be opened in Negeri Sembilan and the position is reviewed regularly.

76. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Education to state:

- (a) the number of students who sat for the Entrance Examination for the H.S.C. from its inception till 1965, giving the figures separately for (i) Arts, (ii) Science for each year, and showing how many passed;
- (b) of those who passed how many in the following December either failed the Senior Cambridge Certificate Examination or passed but did not do well enough to be allowed to remain in the H.S.C.

Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari:

- (a) Appendix I shows (a) the number sat, (b) the number passed in the Entrance Examination separately for (i) Arts, (ii) Science for each year from 1957 till 1965.
- (b) Figures in respect of the years 1963 to 1965 are given in Appendix II. Figures in respect of the years from 1947 to 1962 are not available.

APPENDIX "I"

SIXTH FORM ENTRANCE EXAMINATION

ANALYSIS OF RESULTS FOR THE YEARS 1957-1965

Year	Arts		Science	
	No. Entered	No. Passed	No. Entered	No. Passed
1957	485	213	646	300
1958	581	316	653	319
1959	1,449	404	1,295	359
1960	1,764	424	1,308	388
1961	2,695	589	1,580	482
1962	3,958	532	2,035	480
1963	4,398	496	2,283	626
1964	5,280	830	2,718	882
1965	7,910	1,255	3,976	1,219

APPENDIX "II"

Year of Exam.	No. not confirmed in the Lower Form VI because of poor results in the O.S.C. Exam.	Enrolment in Lower Sixth Form
1963	137	1,230
1964	151	1,666
1965	278	2,297

77. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Education to state the number of students who after failing the Entrance Examination for H.S.C. passed well in the Senior Cambridge Certificate Examination and were subsequently admitted to the H.S.C. giving the figures separately for (a) Arts, (b) Science for each year from the inception of the H.S.C. till 1965.

Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari: Figures in respect of the years 1963 to 1965 are given in the Appendix below. Figures in respect of the years from 1947 to 1962 are not available.

APPENDIX

Year of Exam.	(Failures in Entrance Exam.) No. admitted as a result of passing well in the O.S.C.	
	Arts	Science
1963	226	130
1964	185	208
1965	189	344

MINISTRY OF CULTURE, YOUTH AND SPORTS

National Youth Pioneer Corps

78. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Culture, Youth and Sports (a) how many youths applied during the recruitment for the first batch of members of the National Youth Pioneer Corps; and (b) to list the names of the successful applicants, giving the following particulars for each Pioneer trainee; (i) age, (ii) educational standards attained, (iii) town/kampong and State of origin.

The Prime Minister:

- (a) Approximately 120 applications were received for the first batch of the National Youth Pioneer Corps.
- (b) As the time given for this question is so short and as the number of trainees is large, it is not possible to give the list asked for together with all the particulars requested. This will however, be forwarded to the Hon'ble Member in due course.

79. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Culture, Youth and Sports (a) how many youths applied during the second recruitment for the National Youth Pioneer Corps; and (b) to list the names of the successful applicants, giving the following particulars for each Pioneer trainee; (i) age, (ii) educational standards attained, (iii) town/kampong and State of origin.

The Prime Minister:

- (a) Approximately 570 applications were received for the second recruitment of the National Youth Pioneer Corps.
- (b) The answer is similar to question 78 (b) above.

Golf Course at 10th Mile Klang Road

80. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Culture, Youth and Sports to state (a) how much it will cost the tax-payers to construct the golf course at 10th mile Klang Road, Sungei Way; and (b) whether such money could not have been more fruitfully employed to advance more important development projects.

The Prime Minister:

- (a) The total estimated cost of the Sungei Way Golf Course is \$1.6 million.
- (b) All expenditure on this project is to be treated as a loan from the Government and is therefore to be recovered eventually.