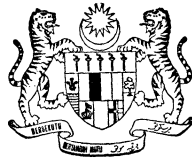


Volume III  
No. 1



Wednesday  
15th June, 1966

# PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

DEWAN RA'AYAT  
(HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES)

OFFICIAL REPORT

THIRD SESSION OF THE SECOND PARLIAMENT  
OF MALAYSIA

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KUALA LUMPUR

1967

**MALAYSIA**  
**DEWAN RA'AYAT**  
**(HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES)**

*Official Report*

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Third Session of the Second Dewan Ra'ayat

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*Wednesday, 15th June, 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 Deputy Prime Minister, Minister of Defence, 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 for Sarawak Affairs, **TAN SRI TEMENGGONG JUGAH ANAK BARIENG, P.M.N., P.D.K. (Sarawak).**
- „ the Minister of Information and Broadcasting and Minister of Culture, Youth and Sports, **TUAN SENU BIN ABDUL RAHMAN (Kubang Pasu Barat).**
- „ the Minister of Agriculture and Co-operatives, **TUAN HAJI MOHD. GHAZALI BIN HAJI JAWI (Ulu Perak).**
- „ the Minister of Lands and Mines, **TUAN ABDUL-RAHMAN BIN YA'KUB (Sarawak).**
- „ the Assistant Minister of National and Rural Development, **TUAN SULAIMAN BIN BULON (Bagan Datoh).**
- „ the Assistant Minister of Culture, Youth and Sports, **DATO' ENSKU MUHSEIN BIN ABDUL KADIR, J.M.N., S.M.T., P.J.K. (Trengganu Tengah).**

- The Honourable 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. (Telok 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, A.B.S. (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).
- .. Y.A.M. TUNKU ABDULLAH IBNI ALMARHUM TUANKU ABDUL RAHMAN, P.P.T. (Rawang).
- .. TUAN HAJI ABDULLAH BIN HAJI MOHD. SALLEH, A.M.N., S.M.J., P.I.S. (Segamat Utara).
- .. TUAN ABU BAKAR BIN HAMZAH (Bachok).
- .. TUAN HAJI AHMAD BIN ABDULLAH (Kelantan Hilir).
- .. TUAN AHMAD BIN ARSHAD, A.M.N. (Muar 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, P.J.K. (Bentong).
- .. TUAN CHEW BIOW CHUON (Bruas).
- .. TUAN FRANCIS CHIA NYUK TONG (Sabah).
- .. TUAN CHIN FOON (Ulu Kinta).
- .. TUAN C. V. DEVAN NAIR (Bungsar).
- .. TUAN D. A. DAGO ANAK RANDAN *alias* DAGOK ANAK RANDEN (Sarawak).

The Honourable TUAN EDWIN ANAK TANGKUN (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).
- „ DATO' 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, J.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 KAM WOON WAH, J.P. (Sitiawan).
- „ TUAN THOMAS KANA (Sarawak).
- „ TUAN KHOO PENG LOONG (Sarawak).
- „ TUAN EDMUND LANGGU ANAK SAGA (Sarawak).
- „ TUAN LEE SECK FUN, K.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 KEAN SIEW (Dato Kramat).
- „ 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).
- „ DATO' DR HAJI MEGAT KHAS, D.P.M.P., J.P., P.J.K.  
(Kuala Kangsar).

The Honourable **TUAN MOHD. ARIF SALLEH, A.D.K. (Sabah).**

- „ **DATO' MOHAMED ASRI BIN HAJI MUDA, S.P.M.K. (Pasir Puteh).**
- „ **ORANG TUA MOHAMMAD DARAH 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. (Sungai 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 Bahru Hilir).**
- „ **TUAN NG FAH YAM (Batu Gajah).**
- „ **TUAN ONG KEE HUI (Sarawak).**
- „ **TUAN HAJI OTHMAN BIN ABDULLAH (Hilir Perak).**
- „ **TUAN OTHMAN BIN ABDULLAH, A.M.N. (Perlis Utara).**
- „ **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 D. R. SEENIVASAGAM (Ipoh).**
- „ **DATO' S. P. SEENIVASAGAM, D.P.M.P., P.M.P., J.P. (Menglembu).**
- „ **TUAN SIOW LOONG HIN, P.J.K. (Seremban Barat).**
- „ **TUAN SNAWI BIN ISMAIL, P.J.K. (Seberang Selatan).**
- „ **TUAN SOH AH TECK (Batu Pahat).**
- „ **TUAN SULEIMAN BIN ALI (Dungun).**
- „ **TUAN SULEIMAN BIN HAJI TAIB (Krian Laut).**
- „ **PENGIRAN TAHIR PETRA (Sabah).**
- „ **TUAN TAJUDDIN BIN ALI, P.J.K. (Larut Utara).**

- The Honourable TUN TAI KUAN YANG (Kulim Bandar Bharu).  
 „ TUN TAMA WENG TINGGANG WAN (Sarawak).  
 „ DR TAN CHEE KHOON (Batu).  
 „ TUN TAN CHENG BEE, J.P. (Bagan).  
 „ TUN TAN TOH HONG (Bukit Bintang).  
 „ TUN TIAH ENG BEE (Kluang Utara).  
 „ TUN TOH THEAM HOCK (Kampar).  
 „ TUN YEH PAO TZE (Sabah).  
 „ TUN STEPHEN YONG KUET TZE (Sarawak).  
 „ TUN HAJI ZAKARIA BIN HAJI MOHD. TAIB, P.J.K. (Langat).

ABSENT:

- The Honourable the Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs,  
 Y.T.M. TUNKU ABDUL RAHMAN PUTRA AL-HAJ, K.O.M.,  
 (Kuala Kedah).  
 „ the Minister of Education, TUN MOHAMED KHIR JOHARI  
 (Kedah Tengah).  
 „ the Minister of Commerce and Industry, DR LIM SWEE AUN,  
 J.P. (Larut Selatan).  
 „ the Minister of Labour, TUN V. MANICKAVASAGAM, J.M.N.,  
 P.J.K. (Klang).  
 „ the Assistant Minister without Portfolio, TUN HAJI ABDUL  
 KHALID BIN AWANG OSMAN (Kota Star Utara).  
 „ TUN HAJI AHMAD BIN SA'AID, J.P. (Seberang Utara).  
 „ TUN CHIA CHIN SHIN, A.B.S. (Sarawak).  
 „ TUN KADAM ANAK KIAI (Sarawak).  
 „ TUN LIM PEE HUNG, P.J.K. (Alor Star).  
 „ TUN PETER LO SU YIN (Sabah).  
 „ TUN QUEK KAI DONG, J.P. (Seremban Timor).  
 „ TUN SIM BOON LIANG, A.B.S. (Sarawak).  
 „ TUN SNG CHIN JOO (Sarawak).  
 „ TUN TAN KEE GAK (Bandar Melaka).  
 „ TUN TAN TSAK YU (Sarawak).

PRAYERS

(Mr Speaker *in the Chair*)

ADMINISTRATION  
 OF OATH

The following Members made and  
 subscribed the affirmation required by  
 Law:

- (1) Tuan Sulaiman bin Haji Taib.
- (2) Tuan Chew Biow Chuon.

ANNOUNCEMENTS BY  
 MR SPEAKER

**TITAH UCHAPAN DULI YANG  
 MAHA MULIA SERI PADUKA  
 BAGINDA YANG DI-PERTUAN  
 AGONG (HIS MAJESTY THE  
 YANG DI-PERTUAN AGONG'S  
 SPEECH)**

**Mr Speaker:** Ahli<sup>2</sup> Yang Berhormat,  
 saya hendak mema'alumkan kepada  
 Majlis ini ia-itu pada 14hb Jun, 1966

Majlis ini telah mengadap Duli Yang Maha Mulia Seri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agong di-Dewan Parlimen. Duli Yang Maha Mulia dengan limpah kurnia telah mengeluarkan titah ucapan kepada kedua<sup>2</sup> Majlis Parlimen. Saya telah perentahkan ia itu satu salinan ucapan itu di-berikan kepada Ahli<sup>2</sup> Majlis ini dan di-chap-kan dalam Parliamentary Debates.

**Tuan Yang di-Pertua Dewan Negara, Tuan Yang di-Pertua Dewan Ra'ayat, Yang Berhormat Ahli<sup>2</sup> Dewan Negara dan Dewan Ra'ayat:**

*Hari ini ada-lah hari yang istimewa kepada Beta kerana ini-lah kali pertamanya Beta berucap dalam Dewan ini dan membuka meshuarat Parlimen sa-telah Beta di-pilih menjadi Yang di-Pertuan Agong. Lebeh<sup>2</sup> lagi Beta bersukachita kerana Beta baharu sahaja di-tabalkan pada 11hb April yang lalu.*

*Beta berasa sangat bahagia kerana menyaksikan ta'at setia yang telah di-beri kepada Beta oleh kesemua ra'ayat jelata. Ta'at setia ini telah di-buktikan dengan jelas-nya dalam perayaan<sup>2</sup> Pertabalan. Beta telah juga menyaksikan bagaimana ra'ayat jelata dalam Negeri ini hidup dengan bersatu padu dan aman sentosa, bermuafakat dan bekerjasama di-antara satu sama lain. Beta meng-ucapkan shukor ka-hadrat Tuhan Yang Maha Kuasa kerana limpah kurnia dan hidayah-Nya memberi kita kesenangan dan kebahagiaan, perpaduan dan ketegohan dan perlindungan daripada pencherobohan musuh.*

*Beta sentiasa sedar dan insaf bahawa Negara kita Malaysia ada-lah meng-amalkan dasar pemerentahan yang berasaskan demokrasi berparlimen menurut dasar<sup>2</sup> yang telah di-kanunkan di-dalam Perlembagaan. Dengan yang demikian Beta juga sedar bahawa sa-bagai Raja yang berperlembagaan Beta ada-lah menjalankan pemerentahan Negeri ini dengan menurut kehendak<sup>2</sup> dan kemahuan<sup>2</sup> ra'ayat Negeri Beta yang di-salorkan melalui wakil<sup>2</sup> mereka dalam Parlimen ini. Beta akan sentiasa memberi kerjasama dan menghormati segala dasar<sup>2</sup> yang di-tetapkan oleh Dewan Parlimen ini. Sebalek-nya pula Beta berharap Dewan yang terhormat ini dapat memberi segala sokongan dan kerjasama kepada Beta supaya dengan itu kelak dapat-lah kita sama<sup>2</sup> mempertahankan dan menghormati segala sharat<sup>2</sup> yang termaktub di-dalam Perlembagaan itu.*

*Beta faham juga bahawa menurut sistem Kerajaan yang berperlembagaan, segala kerja<sup>2</sup> yang di-buat di-atas nama Beta ada-lah di-uruskan oleh sidang Juma'ah Menteri yang di-ketuaï oleh memanda Beta, Perdana Menteri. Ahli<sup>2</sup> Juma'ah Menteri ini juga ada-lah terdiri daripada wakil<sup>2</sup> yang telah di-beri kepercayaan oleh ra'ayat jelata Beta, dan dengan kerana itu Beta yakin bahawa segala rancangan yang di-buat oleh-nya ada-lah untuk kepentingan ra'ayat jelata Beta.*

*Beta merasa megah kerana Kerajaan Beta sentiasa berpegang kepada dasar yang boleh mendatangkan keamanan, kebahagiaan dan kema'amoran kepada bangsa dan Negara Malaysia ini. Dengan kemenangan-nya dalam pilihan raya Parti Perikatan telah memegang kuasa negeri ini dari samenjak kita menchapai kemerdekaan. Daripada bukti<sup>2</sup> yang telah di-tunjokkan oleh Kerajaan Perikatan itu maka nyata-lah bahawa Kerajaan Beta bukan hanya mengeluarkan janji<sup>2</sup> sahaja, akan tetapi ia-nya sabenar-benar sa-buah Kerajaan yang menunaikan janji<sup>2</sup>-nya. Kejayaan<sup>2</sup> yang telah dapat di-chapai oleh Kerajaan Beta itu telah*

*mengkagomkan ra'ayat<sup>2</sup> Negeri ini dan juga pelawat<sup>2</sup> dari luar negeri. Ra'ayat Beta telah dapat mengechap nikmat dari ranchangan<sup>2</sup> yang bijaksana yang telah di-susun oleh Kerajaan Beta itu.*

*Beta suka mengambil peluang semasa beruchap pertama kali-nya ini berseru kapada tuan<sup>2</sup> yang menjadi wakil<sup>2</sup> ra'ayat Malaysia supaya sentiasa menjalankan kewajipan tuan<sup>2</sup> yang berat yang di-amanahkan kapada tuan<sup>2</sup> dengan hati yang ikhlas dan dengan mengutamakan kepentingan dan kebahagiaan ra'ayat sakalian.*

*Pada tahun yang lepas, satu peristiwa yang menyedehkan telah berlaku kapada negara kita ia-itu perpisahan Singapura daripada Malaysia. Daripada mula-nya Malaysia di-tubuhkan, Kerajaan Singapura telah mengujudkan keadaan<sup>2</sup> yang merbahaya yang mungkin membawa kekacauan di-dalam Negara. Keadaan<sup>2</sup> ini telah semakin lama semakin berkemunchak dan oleh kerana tidak ada jalan lain lagi untuk mengelakkan daripada terjadi-nya mala-petaka yang amat besar kapada Negeri ini maka dengan persetujuan Kerajaan Singapura dan Kerajaan Malaysia langkah yang amat menyedehkan hati itu di-lakukan.*

*Dua peristiwa yang sangat menggembirakan Kerajaan Beta telah berlaku baharu<sup>2</sup> ini. Yang pertama-nya ia-lah perundingan di-Bangkok di-antara Timbalan Perdana Menteri Beta, Tun Abdul Razak dan Menteri Luar Indonesia, Dr Adam Malik untuk menchari perdamaian di-antara kedua<sup>2</sup> negara, Indonesia dan Malaysia. Perundingan ini telah mendapat kejayaan yang memuaskan hati dan kedua<sup>2</sup> pihak telah bersetuju di-atas dasar<sup>2</sup> bagi memulehkan semula tali perhubungan dan persahabatan di-antara dua negara itu. Ini ada-lah berma'ana yang permusohan dan konferantasi yang telah di-hadapkan oleh Indonesia kapada Malaysia ada-lah di-berhentikan dan jika butir<sup>2</sup> persetujuan itu dapat di-sahkan oleh kedua<sup>2</sup> Kerajaan Indonesia dan Malaysia, kedua<sup>2</sup> negara itu akan dapat-lah mengikat semula perhubungan rapat dan tali persahabatan yang erat.*

*Beta mengambil peluang ini bagi menyampaikan sa-tinggi<sup>2</sup> tahniah dan ucapan terima kaseh bukan sahaja bagi pihak Beta sendiri tetapi bagi seluroh negara kapada Timbalan Perdana Menteri, Tun Abdul Razak, kerana kebijaksanaan-nya yang telah membawa kapada kejayaan yang chemerlang di-dalam perundingan di-Bangkok itu.*

*Kerajaan Filipina telah mengambil langkah pada 3hb Jun, 1966 ini memulehkan semula perhubungan diplomatik dengan Malaysia. Dengan ini perhubungan dan tali persahabatan di-antara dua negara ini akan puleh semula. Kerajaan Beta percaya bahawa dengan ada-nya persetujuan di-perundingan di-antara Indonesia dengan Malaysia di-Bangkok itu dan dengan ujud-nya balek semula perhubungan diplomatik di-antara Filipina dengan Malaysia, kita dapat membuka satu sejarah yang baharu di-Tenggara Asia ini ia-itu sejarah keamanan, kerjasama dan persahabatan yang Beta harap dengan berkat Tuhan dapat di-kekalkan bagi s-lama<sup>2</sup>-nya.*

*ASA telah mengadakan persidangan-nya di-Bangkok dalam bulan Mach yang telah lalu. Kerajaan Beta berharap bahawa dengan ada-nya semula persidangan<sup>2</sup> ASA maka ranchangan<sup>2</sup> Persatuan itu akan dapat di-jalankan dengan chergas-nya dan pendudok<sup>2</sup> Thailand, Filipina dan Malaysia*

dapat faedah<sup>2</sup> ranchangan<sup>2</sup> itu. Kejayaan<sup>2</sup> ASA kelak akan menunjukkan bagaimana baik-nya di-adakan kerjasama di-antara negeri<sup>2</sup> di-Tenggara Asia ini.

Kerajaan Beta akan terus menyokong kuat Pertubohan Bangsa<sup>2</sup> Bersatu dan Piagam-nya dan mengekalkan dasar bahawa masa'elah<sup>2</sup> antara bangsa hendak-lah di-selesaikan menerusi perundingan dengan chara hormat menghormati kemerdekaan dan kedaulatan satu sama lain dengan tidak memandang kapada chorak pemerentahan dalam negeri itu. Kerajaan Beta berpendapat bahawa tiap<sup>2</sup> negeri ada-lah berhak dengan sa-penoh<sup>2</sup>-nya menentukan chara hidup-nya dan chara pemerentahan-nya sendiri. Tetapi negeri itu tidak-lah pula boleh champor tangan dengan sechara apa juga pun akan hal ehwal dalam negeri di-negeri<sup>2</sup> lain.

Kerajaan Beta akan mengeratkan perhubungan dan persahabatan dengan negeri<sup>2</sup> yang baik dengan Malaysia. Pada tahun yang lepas Menteri<sup>2</sup> Beta telah melawat negeri<sup>2</sup> Afro-Asia unok mengadakan perhubungan baik dengan negeri<sup>2</sup> tersebut. Ini akan di-teruskan lagi pada tahun ini. Selain daripada itu Kerajaan Beta akan berusaha mengikat perhubungan dengan seberapa banyak negara yang boleh dengan tidak memandang kapada chorak pemerentahan negeri<sup>2</sup> itu.

Beta suka mengambil peluang ini menguchapkan terima kaseh Kerajaan Beta kapada pasokan<sup>2</sup> keselamatan negeri ini dan pasokan<sup>2</sup> keselamatan negeri<sup>2</sup> sahabat kita.

Kerajaan Beta ada-lah mengutamakan kemajuan ekonomi bagi ra'ayat jelata. Dalam pada itu Kerajaan Beta ada-lah juga mengambil berat tentang pelajaran, kesihatan, perumahan dan lain<sup>2</sup> lagi bagi ra'ayat Beta supaya terdiri-lah dalam negeri ini satu masyarakat yang terpelajar yang perchayakan kebolehan diri sendiri serta chergas dan ma'amor.

Dalam bidang pelajaran, Kerajaan Beta bukan sahaja memberi pelajaran kapada kesemua kanak<sup>2</sup> hingga ka-Sekolah Menengah Rendah tetapi juga berusaha supaya mutu pelajaran dalam negeri ini semakin bertambah tinggi. Demikian juga-lah usaha<sup>2</sup> Kerajaan Beta di-dalam bidang kesihatan ia-itu memperluaskan dan meninggikan lagi perkhidmatan kesihatan.

Dalam bidang perumahan pula maka ada-lah menjadi dasar Kerajaan Beta menggalakkan tiap<sup>2</sup> keluarga memileki rumah-nya sendiri. Ranchangan<sup>2</sup> sedang di-jalankan unok mengadakan rumah<sup>2</sup> bagi ra'ayat jelata baik kakitangan Kerajaan mahu pun bukan kakitangan Kerajaan di-dalam dan di-luar bandar.

Beta gembira mengetahui bahawa kemajuan ekonomi yang telah di-chapai dalam tahun 1965 ada-lah memuaskan. Pengeluaran barang (output) telah bertambah banyak jika di-bandingkan sechara hetong panjang dengan pengeluaran barang bagi tahun 1960 hingga 1964. Eksepot telah juga bertambah banyak dan taraf kehidupan ra'ayat dalam tahun 1965 telah bertambah tinggi daripada tahun 1964.

Dasar kemajuan ekonomi Kerajaan Beta ada-lah bertujuan hendak meninggikan taraf hidup kesemua ra'ayat di-dalam dan di-luar bandar dan juga menjamin supaya kedudukan ekonomi di-lapangan antara-bangsa akan kokoh dan suasana ekonomi dan politik dalam negara akan terpelihara. Oleh sebab itu-lah maka beberapa ranchangan telah di-adakan.

Di-luar bandar, beberapa ranchangan pembukaan tanah ia-itu ranchangan F.L.D.A. dan Ranchangan<sup>2</sup> Tanah Pinggir telah di-adakan, beberapa badan<sup>2</sup> saperti MARA, Bank Bumiputera, FAMA dan lain<sup>2</sup> lagi telah pun di-tubohkan. Kesemua ranchangan<sup>2</sup> dan badan<sup>2</sup> ini ada-lah bertujuan untuk menolong ra'ayat di-luar bandar supaya mereka itu dapat mempunyai mata pencharian yang lebeh tinggi dan taraf hidup yang lebeh sempurna dan dapat pula mengambil bahagian yang berpatutan dalam lapangan ekonomi dan perusahaan di-negara ini.

Bagi penduduk<sup>2</sup> dalam bandar pula ada-lah menjadi dasar Kerajaan menggalakkan penubohan berbagai<sup>2</sup> perusahaan. Beberapa langkah telah di-adakan untuk menjamin dan menarek modal daripada luar negeri ka-negeri ini untuk mempercepatkan lagi kemajuan perusahaan.

Kerajaan Beta ada-lah sedar bahawa usaha<sup>2</sup> itu tidak akan berfaedah jika sekira-nya pengeluaran barang eksept bertambah banyak tetapi harga barang<sup>2</sup> itu semakin turun. Oleh sebab itu-lah maka Kerajaan Beta telah berusaha supaya asas<sup>2</sup> ekonomi Negara kita di-perluaskan lagi supaya tidak bergantung kepada hanya dua atau tiga barang<sup>2</sup> eksept sahaja. Kerajaan Beta bukan sahaja menggalakkan perusahaan<sup>2</sup> baharu dalam Negeri ini tetapi juga menggalakkan ra'ayat supaya pengeluaran daripada pertanian tidak terhad kepada pengeluaran<sup>2</sup> barang saperti getah dan padi sahaja. Langkah<sup>2</sup> telah di-ambil untuk menggalakkan pekebun<sup>2</sup> kechil membuka tanah untuk kelapa sawit dan lain<sup>2</sup>-nya.

Kerajaan Beta dengan sukachita-nya menguchapkan terima kaseh kepada negeri<sup>2</sup> yang telah bersetuju menolong Malaysia melaksanakan Ranchangan Lima-Tahun Malaysia Yang Pertama. Oleh kerana sambutan yang baik yang di-beri oleh negeri<sup>2</sup> itu pada Persidangan Kumpulan Negeri<sup>2</sup> Membantu Malaysia (Consultative Group on Aid to Malaysia) di-London, Kerajaan Beta berharap mengadakan perundingan antara dua pehak di-Kuala Lumpur dengan negeri<sup>2</sup> yang berkenaan. Kejayaan perundingan ini akan menentukan bantuan yang akan di-beri oleh negeri<sup>2</sup> itu. Bantuan ini akan mengurangkan perbezaan antara hasil yang ada pada kita dan hasil yang kita kehendaki.

Pada masa sekarang ini chukai pendapatan ada-lah di-tadbirkan mengikut Undang<sup>2</sup> yang berasingan ia-itu bagi negeri<sup>2</sup> Tanah Melayu, Sabah dan Sarawak. Kerajaan Beta berchadang hendak mengadakan hanya suatu Undang<sup>2</sup> chukai pendapatan sahaja bagi seluroh Malaysia. Undang<sup>2</sup> itu mungkin dapat di-siapkan dan di-jalankan kuat-kuasa-nya selewat<sup>2</sup>-nya dalam tahun 1968.

Kerajaan Beta sedang menimbangkan juga suatu ranchangan untuk memberi bantuan kepada pekerja<sup>2</sup> yang tidak lagi boleh bekerja kerana kechachatan anggota atau pun kerana terchedera dalam masa menjalankan tanggung-jawab mereka. Di-bawah ranchangan ini maka suatu kumpulan wang "insurance" akan di-adakan dan pehak majikan dan juga pehak pekerja akan membuat bayaran tiap<sup>2</sup> bulan kepada kumpulan wang itu. Bagi permulaan-nya, ranchangan ini akan di-hadkan pelaksanaan-nya. Faedah<sup>2</sup> di-bawah ranchangan itu akan di-luaskan hingga termasuk faedah<sup>2</sup> bagi pekerja<sup>2</sup> yang sakit atau pun pekerja<sup>2</sup> perempuan yang bersalin apabila pengalaman telah di-chapai tentang pentadbiran-nya. Sa-orang pakar di-bawah Ranchangan Colombo sedang mengkaji ranchangan itu dan Kerajaan Beta berharap ranchangan itu dapat di-mulakan pada awal tahun 1967.

*Baharu<sup>2</sup> ini dua orang pakar dari Amerika Sharikat telah di-jemput untuk mengkaji chara pentadbiran dalam Negeri ini dan pakar<sup>2</sup> itu telah mengeshorkan supaya suatu Bahagian Kemajuan Pentadbiran di-adakan dalam Jabatan Perdana Menteri. Shor ini telah pun di-terima dan di-jalankan oleh Kerajaan Beta.*

*Kerajaan telah menubuhkan suatu Surohanjaya untuk mengkaji gaji<sup>2</sup> dalam perkhidmatan<sup>2</sup> 'awam. Dalam pada itu Kerajaan sangat<sup>2</sup> mengambil berat akan kedudukan tata-tertib pegawai<sup>2</sup> Kerajaan. Kerajaan Beta menganggap sangat mustahak untuk pembangunan ekonomi negeri ini bagi kesemua kakitangan Kerajaan mempunyai tata-tertib yang tinggi. Jika tidak demikian ranchangan<sup>2</sup> Kerajaan untuk meninggikan taraf kehidupan ra'ayat jelata akan tergendala. Pada masa ini kuasa tentang tata-tertib ada-lah di-pegang oleh Surohanjaya<sup>2</sup> Perkhidmatan. Untuk menjadikan pentadbiran Kerajaan suatu pentadbiran yang lebeh chekap maka Kerajaan Beta telah berpendapat bahawa mustahak Ketua Pejabat di-beri kuasa tata-tertib di-atas kakitangan mereka. Dengan chara demikian maka dapat-lah Ketua<sup>2</sup> Pejabat menguruskan kerja<sup>2</sup> di-pejabat mereka dengan chara yang lebeh baik lagi.*

*Sa-bagaimana yang di-kanunkan dalam Perlembagaan, pada tahun yang akan datang ini maka sampai-lah sepuluh tahun lama-nya Bahasa Inggeris di-gunakan sa-bagai satu daripada bahasa resmi. Kerajaan Beta bertujuan ia-itu pada tahun 1967 Bahasa Kebangsaan sahaja akan di-gunakan sa-bagai bahasa resmi di-Negeri<sup>2</sup> Tanah Melayu. Sunggoh pun demikian penggunaan dan pelajaran lain<sup>2</sup> bahasa akan di-pelihara dan di-teruskan saperti yang termaktub di-dalam Perlembagaan.*

*Daripada dasar<sup>2</sup> Kerajaan Beta yang telah Beta terangkan maka nyata-lah ia-itu tujuan yang utama bagi Kerajaan Beta ia-lah hendak memberi taraf kehidupan yang lebeh tinggi lagi kapada ra'ayat jelata dan memelihara kemerdekaan dan kedaulatan negara ini. Dalam semua usaha<sup>2</sup> Kerajaan, apa yang di-pandang penting ia-lah kebaikan ra'ayat Beta 'am-nya dengan tidak memandang kapada keturunan mereka. Kita bersama<sup>2</sup> berdo'a ka-hadrat Illahi moga<sup>2</sup> Tuhan sentiasa mengurniakan kita hati yang mulia, tegoh dan sabar, fikiran yang waras dan bijaksana dan semangat ingin maju, ingin berusaha dan ingin berjaya.*

*The English translation is as follows:*

**Mr President, Mr Speaker, Honourable Members of both Houses of Parliament:**

*The opening of the third session of this Parliament today is of great significance to me as this is my first address to this House since my election as Yang di-Pertuan Agong. This ceremony is the more memorable because I was only recently installed on the 11th of April this year.*

*I was touched by the spontaneous show of loyalty of my people towards me during the celebrations for my Installation. I am also aware that my people live together in peace and harmony and co-operate with one another. I thank God for bestowing upon us prosperity and happiness, unity and strength and for protecting us against our enemies.*

*I am keenly aware that we practise parliamentary democracy in accordance with the principles enshrined in the Constitution. As a constitutional monarch, I am conscious that it is my duty to conduct the affairs of Government in accordance with the wishes of my people as expressed by their representatives in Parliament, and that Government policies shall be in accordance with those determined by Parliament. I am convinced that this House will extend to me its support and co-operation so that together we can defend and uphold all the principles written in the Constitution.*

*I realize that all Government decisions are made in my name by the Cabinet which is now led by my beloved and well-respected Prime Minister, Tunku Abdul Rahman. The members of the Cabinet are also the representatives of the people and consequently I am fully confident that whatever they decide will be in the interest of the people.*

*The main aim of my Government in its policies is to provide peace, happiness and prosperity to the nation. As a result of the repeated success of the Alliance Party at the elections, the Alliance Government has been in power since Independence. From the achievements of the Alliance Government, it is evident that my Government does not merely make promises but fulfils them. The success of my Government since Independence has gained admiration not only from my people but also from visitors to this country. My people have been able to enjoy the benefits of the various projects and schemes undertaken by my Government.*

*I need not emphasise how important it is for you as representatives of the people to work always for the good of the electorate.*

*Last year, a regrettable event occurred in the history of our country. I refer to the separation of Singapore from Malaysia. Right from the time when Malaysia was formed, the Singapore State Government created a situation which was dangerous and which could lead to serious internal disturbances. Feelings ran high between the various communities. In a plural society racial strife would be disastrous. There was, therefore, no alternative but to effect the separation of Singapore with the agreement of both Governments.*

*Recently two memorable events occurred in the history of this country. I refer in the first instance to the talks in Bangkok between the Deputy Prime Minister, Tun Abdul Razak and the Indonesian Foreign Minister, Dr Adam Malik to bring about peace between Indonesia and Malaysia. The meeting was a success in that a solution acceptable to both parties was found. It was agreed that friendly ties between Indonesia and Malaysia should be restored. As soon as the agreement is ratified by both Governments, Indonesian confrontation towards Malaysia would end. It would also mean that both Indonesia and Malaysia would be able to resume close relationship with each other.*

*On behalf of myself and also on behalf of the people of this country, I should like to take this opportunity to pay tribute to the Deputy Prime Minister, Tun*

*Abdul Razak, for his statesmanship which brought about the success of the talks in Bangkok.*

*The other event is the action which the Philippine Government took on the 3rd of June, 1966, to restore diplomatic relations with Malaysia. As a result of this, the close ties between the Philippines and Malaysia will be resumed. With the agreement reached in Bangkok and the restoration of diplomatic relations between the Philippines and Malaysia, we can look forward towards a new era in South-east Asia, i.e., an era of peace, co-operation and friendly relations which, with the help of God, we hope will be everlasting.*

*A meeting of the Association of South-east Asia (ASA) was held in Bangkok in March this year. My Government hopes that with the resumption of the activities of ASA, all its programmes will be implemented and the peoples of Thailand, Philippines and Malaysia will be able to enjoy the benefits derived therefrom. It is hoped that the success of ASA would pave the way for wider regional co-operation in South-east Asia.*

*My Government will continue to support the United Nations and its Charter and to uphold the principle that international issues should be settled through peaceful negotiations on the basis of respect for the independence and territorial integrity of each country. My Government believes that each country has the right to choose its own way of life and system of Government so long as it does not interfere in any form with the internal affairs of another country.*

*My Government will further strengthen its relations with countries that are friendly to Malaysia. Last year my Ministers visited certain Afro-Asian States to establish good relations with them. Such visits will be continued this year. In addition my Government will establish diplomatic relations in as many countries as possible irrespective of whatever form of Government they may have.*

*I would like to take this opportunity to express the gratitude of my Government to our security forces and those of our allies in the defence of this country.*

*My Government is giving urgent attention to the economic well-being of my people. At the same time my Government is also giving serious attention to education, health, housing and other matters. It is the aim of my Government to create an enlightened, self-reliant, dynamic and prosperous society.*

*In the field of education, my Government is not only providing education up to Lower Secondary School level to all children but is also trying to improve the standard of education. My Government is also making constant efforts to expand and improve the health services of this country.*

*As to housing, it is my Government's policy to encourage every family to own a house. Schemes are being implemented to provide houses for the people both Government employees and others in the urban and rural areas.*

*I am glad to note that satisfactory economic progress has been achieved in 1965. Output as well as exports have increased considerably as compared with the average for 1960 to 1964. The standard of living of the people too has risen.*

*Various measures have been undertaken in order to ensure Malaysia's position in international trade and to maintain political and economic stability in our country.*

*In the rural sector a number of land schemes including the F.L.D.A. and the Fringe Alienation Schemes have been launched. A number of statutory bodies have also been established. All these schemes and organisations will help the rural people to earn a more satisfactory livelihood and to achieve a better standard of living, thus enabling them to have a fairer share of the benefits from the country's economic and industrial expansion.*

*In the urban areas it is the policy of my Government to promote industrial development. Measures have been introduced to secure and attract foreign capital into the country to accelerate industrialization.*

*My Government is aware that all these efforts will not bring much benefits if the terms of trade become unfavourable to this country. Hence it is the policy of my Government to broaden the economic base so that our economy will not be too dependent on two or three export commodities only. In its effort to diversify the economy my Government not only encourages new industries but also the planting of new crops.*

*My Government would like to record its appreciation to those countries which have indicated their desire to assist Malaysia to implement its First Malaysia Five-Year Plan. As a result of the favourable response which was forthcoming from such countries at the recent meeting of the Consultative Group on Aid to Malaysia in London, it is hoped to conduct bilateral negotiations in Kuala Lumpur with such countries. The successful conclusion of such negotiations should result in firm commitments from such countries and this should assist us to bridge the gap between the resources available to us and of essential needs.*

*Since Malaysia Day the administration of income tax in Malaysia has been governed by the separate Ordinances of the States of Malaya, Sabah and Sarawak. These Ordinances have been modified and harmonised from time to time, but for various reasons it is considered desirable that a unified law be enacted to cover the whole of Malaysia. The work of drafting such unified legislation is now in progress and although the task is a formidable one it is hoped that it can be introduced and implemented by 1968.*

*My Government has, at present, under consideration a scheme for the payment of cash benefits to employees who are permanently incapacitated from work or suffer injuries in the course of their employment. Under the scheme, it is proposed that the employer and the employee will contribute towards an*

*insurance fund. This scheme will be started on a limited scale but it is envisaged that it will be expanded from time to time as more experience is gained on its operation so as to cover maternity and sickness benefits as well. A Colombo Plan expert is now working on the draft of the scheme and it is hoped that it will be possible to introduce such a scheme by early 1967.*

*Recently two experts from the United States were invited to make a study of our administrative system. They have made certain recommendations which have been accepted by my Government.*

*My Government has appointed a Commission to review salaries in the public services. In the meanwhile my Government attaches great importance to the question of discipline in such services. My Government considers that it is of vital importance that there shall be streamlining of our administrative machinery in order that Government policies would be implemented more efficiently, expeditiously and economically. At present disciplinary powers are vested in the various Services Commissions only. In order to improve the efficiency of the public services my Government considers it necessary to transfer disciplinary powers to Heads of Departments thus enabling them to exercise more effective control over their respective Departments.*

*As enshrined in the Constitution, by 1967 both English and the National Language would have been used as the official languages for ten years. It is therefore, the intention of my Government to make the National Language as the sole official language from that year in the States of Malaya. As provided in the Constitution the use and study of other languages will be preserved and sustained.*

*It is quite obvious from what I have outlined that the aim of my Government is to raise the standard of living of the people both in the urban and rural areas and to safeguard our independence and sovereignty. In carrying out its policies my Government is guided by the wishes of the people as a whole irrespective of their racial origin. My Government has been successful in raising the standard of living of the people and in bringing about peace again to this country. So let us pray together that God may continue to bless us in our search for a better life for all of us and to guide us in our efforts to preserve peace in Malaysia.*

**WELCOME TO THE HONOURABLE  
TUAN SULAIMAN BIN HAJI  
TAIB AND THE HONOURABLE  
TUAN CHEW BIOW CHUON**

**Mr Speaker:** Ahli<sup>2</sup> Yang Berhormat, saya suka hendak mengambil peluang mengucapkan selamat datang kepada dua Ahli baharu ka-Majlis ini ia-itu Yang Berhormat Tuan Sulaiman bin Haji Taib dan Yang Berhormat Tuan Chew Biow Chuon (*Tepok*) dan juga mengucapkan tahniah kepada mereka kerana telah di-pilih bagi mewakili

kawasan Pilehan Raya Bruas dan Krian Laut (*Tepok*).

**THE HONOURABLE DATO' KHOO  
SIAK CHEW—RESIGNATION**

**Mr Speaker:** Ahli<sup>2</sup> Yang Berhormat, saya hendak mema'alumkan kepada Majlis ini bahawa Yang Berhormat Dato' Khoo Siak Chew, sa-orang Ahli daripada Sabah, telah berhenti daripada menjadi Ahli Majlis ini mulai daripada 10hb Mei, 1966.

## MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

**Mr Speaker:** Ahli<sup>2</sup> Yang Berhormat, saya hendak mema'alumkan ia-itu saya telah menerima satu perutusan yang bertarikh 28hb Mach, 1966 daripada Tuan Yang di-Pertua Dewan Negara berkenaan dengan perkara<sup>2</sup> yang tertentu yang telah di-hantar oleh Majlis ini, minta di-persetujukan oleh Dewan Negara. Sekarang saya minta Setia-usaha Majlis membachakan perutusan itu kepada Majlis ini.

*(The Clerk reads the Message)—*

“Mr Speaker,

The Senate has agreed to the following Bills:

- (1) to make provision relating to the preservation of books and to provide for matters connected therewith;
- (2) to amend the law on diplomatic privileges and immunities by giving effect to the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations (signed in 1961) and for other matters connected therewith;
- (3) to amend the Registration of Guests Act, 1965;
- (4) to amend the Minor Offences Ordinance, 1955;
- (5) to amend the Cinematograph Films Ordinance, 1952;
- (6) to amend the laws relating to common gaming of the States of Malaya, Sabah and Sarawak;
- (7) to amend the Civil Law Ordinance, 1956, and to repeal certain written laws relating to apportionment and assignment;
- (8) to apply sums out of the Consolidated Fund for additional expenditure for the service of the year 1965 and to appropriate such sums for certain purposes;
- (9) to amend section 4 of the Education (Amendment) Act, 1963;
- (10) to amend the Medical Registration Ordinance, 1952;
- (11) to amend the Companies Act, 1965;

- (12) to amend the Federation of Malaya Rubber Exchange (Incorporation) Act, 1962;
- (13) to provide for the registration of rubber exported from the States of Malaya and for matters incidental thereto;
- (14) to provide for the control and licensing of the business of housing developments in the Federation and for matters connected therewith;
- (15) to prescribe minimum standards of housing for workers to require employers to provide nurseries and to allot land for workers and their dependants in a place of employment, and to provide for matters incidental thereto;
- (16) to regulate the employment of children and young persons;
- (17) to amend the National Land Rehabilitation and Consolidation Authority Act, 1966;
- (18) to amend the Judges' Remuneration Act, 1963;
- (19) to establish and incorporate the National Family Planning Board and to provide for matters incidental thereto;
- (20) to amend the Internal Security Act, 1960,  
without amendment.

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

## ASSENT TO BILLS

**Mr Speaker:** Ahli<sup>2</sup> Yang Berhormat, saya hendak mema'alumkan kepada Majlis ini bahawa Duli Yang Maha Mulia Yang di-Pertuan Agong telah memperkenankan Rang Undang<sup>2</sup> berikut yang telah di-luluskan oleh Parlimen baharu<sup>2</sup> ini:

1. Companies (Amendment) Bill, 1966.
2. Diplomatic Privileges (Vienna Convention) Bill, 1966.
3. Internal Security (Amendment) Bill, 1966.
4. Registration of Guests (Amendment) Bill, 1966.

5. Minor Offences (Amendment) Bill, 1966.
6. Cinematograph Films (Amendment) Bill, 1966.
7. Common Gaming Houses (Amendment) Bill, 1966.
8. Civil Law (Amendment) Bill, 1966.
9. Judges' Remuneration (Amendment) Bill, 1966.
10. Supplementary Supply (1965) Bill, 1966.
11. Education (Amendment) Bill, 1966.
12. Medical Registration (Amendment) Bill, 1966.
13. Preservation of Books Bill, 1966.
14. Federation of Malaya Rubber Exchange (Incorporation) (Amendment) Bill, 1966.
15. Rubber Export Registration Bill, 1966.
16. Housing Developers (Control and Licensing) Bill, 1966.
17. Workers (Minimum Standards of Housing) Bill, 1966.
18. Children and Young Persons (Employment) Bill, 1966.
19. National Land Rehabilitation and Consolidation Authority (Amendment) Bill, 1966.
20. Family Planning Bill, 1966.

#### DEATH OF THE HONOURABLE TUAN YEOH TAT BENG

**Mr Speaker:** Ahli<sup>2</sup> Yang Berhormat, saya berasa dukachita memberi tahu Majlis ini atas kematian Yang Berhormat Enche' Yeoh Tat Beng, Ahli kawasan Bruas, dan bagi pihak Majlis ini saya suka mengucapkan perasaan dukachita atas kehilangan ini dan menyampaikan perasaan dukachita kerana kesedehan yang menimpa keluarga Ahli Yang Berhormat itu.

#### ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

##### PUBLIC SERVICES COMMISSION— DIVESTMENT OF DISCIPLINARY AND PROMOTION POWERS

1. **Tuan C. V. Devan Nair** asks the Prime Minister:

- (a) why representative staff organisations were not consulted before the Government took a decision

to seek changes in the relevant constitutional provisions with a view to divest the Public Services Commission of disciplinary and promotion powers and to vest them instead in departmental heads; and

- (b) if he is aware of the widespread apprehension and uneasiness in the Civil Service over the Government's decision and whether he would initiate discussions with representative staff organisations on this matter before introducing the proposed constitutional changes in Parliament.

**The Deputy Prime Minister (Tun Haji Abdul Razak):** Sir, amendments to the Constitution involve consideration of national policy, responsibility for which rests entirely with Government and Parliament, and must be regarded as being outside the scope of the National Whitley Council. I am aware that there are some reactions from Staff Associations regarding the proposed amendment to the Constitution. A delegation from the Staff Side of the National Whitley Council has, in fact, met the Principal Establishment Officer on the 26th April, 1966, seeking clarification of the proposal. The Staff Side was informed that amendments to the Constitution are outside the scope of the Whitley Council, but in accordance with an assurance given in 1960, the Staff Side would be consulted regarding any proposed regulations that may be made under amendments to the Constitution.

**Tuan C. V. Devan Nair:** It is contended by the Deputy Prime Minister that a constitutional amendment is outside the scope of relations with the Staff Council. Would not the Deputy Prime Minister concede that an amendment, which will affect future relations within the Civil Service to such a great extent as the proposed amendment, could have been taken after consultations with the Staff Side? There is nothing in the Constitution which would inhibit the Government from having consulted the Staff Side before announcing this amendment.

**Tun Haji Abdul Razak:** As I said, Sir, amendments to the Constitution involve matters of national policy, and it must be the sole responsibility of this House and of Government to consider matters of policy. If, as a result of a decision of national policy, there are regulations and subsequent procedures to be adopted, then I think the National Whitley Council could be consulted, but not on a matter of very high policy.

**Dr Tan Chee Khoon:** Mr Speaker, Sir, is the Honourable Deputy Prime Minister aware that the proposed amendment involves the taking away of the power of disciplinary action from the Public Services Commission, which acts as a shield for the civil servants against the Legislature and against acts of politicians? As such, is the Honourable Deputy Prime Minister aware that it is advisable, as fully as possible, to get the agreement of the Staff Side of the National Whitley Council before any legislation is brought to this House?

**Tun Haji Abdul Razak:** Mr Speaker, Sir, Government has given very careful consideration to this. The present system has been in operation for nine years and has been found not to be working well. We feel that in order to enable Heads of Departments and senior Government servants to have full control over their subordinates, it is necessary that disciplinary power should be placed in their hands—and this system worked before independence, and we feel that this is the right system. It is only fair that if we expect the Heads of Departments and senior Government servants to get work done efficiently and expeditiously, then they should have national control over their subordinates; and in the proposed amendment to the Constitution there will be adequate safeguards to see that the interests of Government servants are protected.

**Dr Tan Chee Khoon:** Mr Speaker, Sir, is the Honourable Deputy Prime Minister aware that, even without the proposed legislation, the Heads of Departments already have power to report their subordinate staff to the

Public Services Commission for disciplinary action? If so, can he tell us whether this power has been exercised to the full by the Heads of Departments?

**Tun Haji Abdul Razak:** Sir, I am aware of the existence of that power to report, but power to report is inadequate. I have travelled far and wide throughout the country, and I am convinced, as one who has been a member of the Public Service for fifteen years, that if we want to have an efficient Public Service, then the present system must be changed. As I said, it is only fair to Heads of Departments, if we expect them to get work done efficiently and expeditiously, that they should have the power of discipline over their subordinates. There is no other way.

**Tuan C. V. Devan Nair:** Sir, in answer to my question, the Honourable Deputy Prime Minister had, it appeared to me, conceded the fact that there has been disquiet over this proposed amendment among public servants. Would he care to enlighten the House, Sir, as to what exactly this disquiet was about, and what was the clarification he gave with regard to the representations that were made to him?

**Tun Haji Abdul Razak:** Sir, the proposal will be included in the Constitution (Amendment) Bill, and Honourable Members will have full opportunity to express their views. I have publicly explained that there will be adequate safeguards—that is to say that although power will be vested in Heads of Departments there will be a Board of Appeal to which civil servants and members of the Public Service can appeal, if they feel that there is injustice done by any Head of Department.

**Dr Tan Chee Khoon:** Is the Honourable Deputy Prime Minister aware that Heads of Department are already overwhelmed with work? And, if so, can they have time to take on this very important duty? Is he also aware that disciplinary action is a very time-consuming process, and can he afford

to waste the time of valuable top civil servants on this time-consuming procedure?

**Tun Haji Abdul Razak:** Sir, I am aware that top civil servants are busy people and have plenty to do, but the powers that are intended to vest in them are necessary in the exercise of their duties. So, I think they, themselves, would gladly have these powers and would gladly discharge these powers in addition to their present duties.

**Dr Tan Chee Khoon:** Is the purpose of the proposed legislation to act as the sword of Democles hanging over the heads of all civil servants to make them toe the Government line? (HONOURABLE MEMBERS: No!)

#### APPOINTMENT OF MINISTER OF SABAH AFFAIRS IN FEDERAL CABINET

**2. Tuan J. D. Manjaji (Sabah)** asks the Prime Minister whether he has considered appointing a suitable person to fill the vacancy created by the resignation last year of Dato' Donald Stephens from the post of Minister for Sabah Affairs in the Federal Cabinet.

**Tun Haji Abdul Razak:** Mr Speaker, Sir, the Honourable Prime Minister has not made a decision on this yet.

#### AIR PASSAGES FOR WIVES OF MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT FROM BORNEO TERRITORIES (BUDGET SESSION)

**3. Tuan J. D. Manjaji** asks the Prime Minister whether he would consider providing return air tickets to the wives of Members from the Borneo territories to enable them to accompany their husbands to Kuala Lumpur, at least once a year particularly during the Budget Session.

**Tun Haji Abdul Razak:** Mr Speaker, Sir, the Government does not propose to consider providing air tickets to Kuala Lumpur for wives of Members from the Borneo States. However, by administrative arrangement, Honourable Members of this House from Sabah and Sarawak are already allowed to return home with expenses

paid by Government once during the Budget Session. Those Honourable Members need not, therefore, be away from their homes from more than a fortnight at a time during the Budget Session. (*Laughter*).

#### ALLEGED STATEMENT BY MR R. RAMANI TO UNITED NATIONS CORRESPONDENTS THAT ACTION IN VIETNAM BY U.S.A. "ENTIRELY JUSTIFIED"

**4. Dr Tan Chee Khoon** asks the Minister of Foreign Affairs if he is aware that Mr R. Ramani is reported to have told United Nations correspondents on 14th May, 1966, that what the United States of America was doing in Vietnam as "entirely justified". As this included the use of poison gases to defoliate the country, destroy crops and knock out human beings temporarily, is he aware such support will damage our image in the eyes of Afro-Asia.

**The Minister of Home Affairs (Tun Dr Ismail):** Mr Speaker, Sir, no statement to that effect was made by Mr R. Ramani to the correspondents at the United Nations. What Mr Ramani said was that it was Malaysia's view that United States *being* in South Vietnam was entirely justified on the basis of treaty obligations. This is not the same thing as justifying everything that the United States was *doing* in Vietnam. In fact, this particular question was not even asked.

Now, Sir, regarding the use of poison to defoliate the country, destroy crops, etc., let me state the facts clearly. What the Americans have been using in Vietnam, since March 1965, is defoliation chemical on heavily vegetated areas suspected of providing natural foliage shelter to the Vietcongs. This defoliation chemical is in the form of powder spread from aircraft and is also used to destroy crops, wherever there is a possibility that harvests will fall into enemy hands. On no occasion poison gas or other forms of poison has been used.

It is evident that this type of warfare is not what is commonly known as

“chemical warfare”; nor is it contrary to the provisions of the Geneva Conventions.

**Dr Tan Chee Khoon:** Is the Honourable Acting Minister of Foreign Affairs aware that Mr Michael Foot, in the House of Commons, has described the barbarous methods of war now being conducted by the Americans? Is the Honourable Acting Minister of Foreign Affairs aware that these barbarous methods included those acts that have just been described by the Acting Minister of Foreign Affairs? Does His Majesty's Government fully support the use of these gases, when such action has been condemned by almost all the free world?

**Tun Dr Ismail:** Sir, I am aware that Mr Michael Foot subscribes to the same ideology as the Honourable Member for Batu—however, Mr Michael Foot happens to belong to a Party that is more successful than the Honourable Member has been in this House. Now, Sir, the Honourable Member, of course, shares the views of Mr Michael Foot who is noted for his leftist thinking, and that does not mean that I subscribe to the view of Mr Michael Foot or to the view of the Honourable Member, who is a leftist. As regards our view on the questions of chemical warfare, as I stated in my answer, what the Americans have been doing is not considered as chemical warfare. So, there is no question of our view as regards the use of chemical warfare by the Americans.

**Dr Tan Chee Khoon:** Mr Speaker, Sir, is the Honourable Acting Minister of Foreign Affairs aware that Vietnam has been plagued by warfare for more than a quarter of a century, since 1941 when the Japanese moved in? As such, is he aware that the people of Vietnam whether North or South, are more than war weary and are crying out loud for peace? Is the Acting Minister of Foreign Affairs aware that by supporting whether it is barbarous method or not of the Americans in Vietnam, such action is not likely to bring peace to that war-torn country.

**Tun Dr Ismail:** Mr Speaker, Sir, the Honourable Member started by asking a specific question on the war in Vietnam. Now, he has enlarged his question to a debate on the Vietnam issue. Do you expect me to answer that question, Sir?

**Mr Speaker:** No. (*Laughter*).

**Dr Tan Chee Khoon:** Mr Speaker, Sir, will the Acting Minister of Foreign Affairs tell us what action has His Majesty's Government taken to try to end this unhappy episode in South Vietnam?

**Mr Speaker:** I am afraid that, again, is outside the scope of this question.

#### GIFT OF ELEPHANT BY THE INDIAN GOVERNMENT

5. Tuan Abu Bakar bin Hamzah bertanya kepada Perdana Menteri:

- (a) bagaimana-kah sa-benar-nya kisah hadiah sa-ekor gajah bertuah yang di-berikan oleh Kerajaan India kepada Perdana Menteri dalam lawatan-nya ka-India beberapa tahun dahulu;
- (b) ada-kah hadiah itu di-beri kepada-nya sa-bagai Perdana Menteri atau sa-bagai persa-orangan;
- (c) jika gajah itu di-hadiahkan kepada-nya sa-bagai Perdana Menteri Malaysia, maka berapakah belanja menjaga gajah itu di-India hingga masa ini;
- (d) mengapa-kah gajah itu belum dibawa ka-Malaysia; dan
- (e) bila-kah gajah tersebut akan dibawa ka-Malaysia.

**Tun Haji Abdul Razak:** Tuan Yang di-Pertua, gajah yang di-maksudkan oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat ini telah di-hadiahkan kepada Yang Amat Berhormat Perdana Menteri sa-masa Perdana Menteri melakukan lawatan rasmi ka-India dan Pakistan pada penghujung tahun 1962. Sa-lain daripada gajah<sup>2</sup> itu ada lain<sup>2</sup> lagi binatang<sup>2</sup> saperti singa, harimau, monyet, burung dan rusa hitam yang telah di-hadiahkan (*Ketawa*). Semua binatang<sup>2</sup> ini,

sa-lain daripada gajah itu, telah dihantar ka-Malaysia. Gajah itu telah di-hadiahkan kepada Yang Amat Berhormat Perdana Menteri atas nama Kerajaan Malaysia dan tidak atas peribadi-nya sendiri. Walau pun gajah itu, pada hakikat-nya, telah di-serahkan kepada Kerajaan Malaysia, Kerajaan India tidak atau belum lagi menuntut bayaran bagi harga makanan kepada gajah itu sa-masa berada di-India. Gajah itu belum lagi dapat di-bawa masuk ka-Malaysia oleh kerana gajah yang ada sekarang ini ada-lah ganti gajah yang asal di-hadiahkan kepada Yang Amat Berhormat Perdana Menteri. Gajah asal itu di-tangkap dari negeri Utar Pradesh tetapi gajah itu di-dapati terlalu liar dan tidak sesuai untuk di-bawa masuk ka-Malaysia ini. Dengan sebab itu terpaksa di-chari ganti dan gajah yang di-ganti sekarang ini sedang di-lateh supaya menjadi jinak dan usaha menangkap dan melateh gajah itu ada-lah memakan masa sedikit akan tetapi gajah itu tidak berapa lama lagi akan di-bawa ka-Malaysia.

#### RESUMPTION OF DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH PAKISTAN

**6. Tuan Abu Bakar bin Hamzah** bertanya kepada Menteri Hal Ehwal Luar Negeri apa-kah tindakan, jika ada, yang telah di-ambil untuk memulehkan hubungan diplomatik dengan Pakistan.

**Tun Dr Ismail:** Tuan Yang di-Pertua, oleh kerana negara Pakistan yang telah memutuskan perhubungan diplomatik-nya dengan Malaysia, maka sa-patut-nya-lah Pakistan juga yang mengambil tindakan pertama membuat perhubungan sa-mula dengan Malaysia jika di-kehendaki. Malaysia sa-balek-nya akan menyambut baik jika tindakan<sup>2</sup> terhadap perkara ini di-buat oleh pihak Pakistan. Dalam perkara ini Malaysia mengalu<sup>2</sup>kan usaha<sup>2</sup> Baginda Shah Iran yang mengambil berat supaya perhubungan diplomatik antara Malaysia dan Pakistan dapat di-pulehkan sa-mula.

**Tuan Abu Bakar bin Hamzah:** Tuan Yang di-Pertua, soal tambahan. Saya bersetuju dengan pendirian Kerajaan kita bahawa sa-siapa yang memutuskan

perhubungan sa-patut-nya-lah dan biasa-nya-lah mereka-lah membuat perhubungan. Tetapi ada-kah sikap Kerajaan kita tidak akan memulakan apa<sup>2</sup> usaha utama sa-kira-nya mereka itu tidak memulakan; kalau kita mulla-kan lebeh chepat kita beruntung.

**Tun Dr Ismail:** Tuan Yang di-Pertua, itu soal lain.

#### MALAYSIAN GOVERNMENT'S ATTITUDE TOWARDS THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT RE REFUSAL OF AID

**7. Tuan Abu Bakar bin Hamzah** bertanya kepada Menteri Hal Ehwal Luar Negeri:

- (a) ada-kah Kerajaan menyertai sikap sa-buah akhbar tempatan yang telah menunjukkan kemarahan terhadap Kerajaan British yang tidak mahu memberi bantuan kepada Malaysia dengan berkata "Pergi Jahanam dengan British"; dan
- (b) ada-kah Kerajaan Malaysia berchadang hendak menarek diri dari menjadi anggota Commonwealth akibat sikap British yang tidak mahu membantu Malaysia dalam menjayakan Rancangan Lima Tahun Malaysia.

**Tun Dr Ismail:** The Alliance Government believes that any emotional outburst over the issue will serve no useful purpose and will benefit no one. Since the British Government has emphatically maintained a negative attitude to Malaysia's request for financial aid, we must read just our thinking towards the British Government. (*Applause*). In the meanwhile, the Government intends to look for other means of carrying out the First Malaysian Plan despite this temporary setback. We can still and are able to get financial assistance from other sources.

The question of Malaysia's withdrawal from the Commonwealth does not arise.

**Tuan Abu Bakar bin Hamzah:** Tuan Yang di-Pertua, soal tambahan. Saya

juga bersetuju dengan sikap itu tetapi yang saya hendak tahu, ada-kah Kerajaan kita ini sampai bagitu marah kepada satu pehak yang menyokong suara kita dengan mengatakan "Go to hell with British". Jadi itu satu perkara yang tegas yang saya puji, sa-makin tegas itu. Jadi saya hendak yang itu; Menteri kita tidak mahu menjawab yang tegas itu.

**Dr Tan Chee Khoon:** Mr Speaker, Sir. The Honourable Minister just now stated that we will seek aid from other sources as well. May I ask him whether other sources include the Soviet Union, as has been suggested in some official quarters?

**Tuan Tan Siew Sin:** Mr Speaker, Sir, there is a question on this in the Order Paper—Question No. 18. I think further on in the week, I shall make a statement on this point.

**Dato' Mohd. Asri bin Haji Muda (Pasir Puteh):** Tuan Yang di-Pertua, soalan tambahan. Sa-hingga sekarang ini sa-takat mana-kah perubahan sikap itu telah di-lakukan oleh pehak Kerajaan kita ini terhadap British.

**Tun Dr Ismail:** Saya telah katakan tadi, saya fikir Ahli Yang Berhormat mengerti juga bahasa Inggeris. Chuma saya terjemahkan—saya kata "we adjust our thinking"—kita akan memikirkan sa-mula fikiran kita.

**Dato' Mohd. Asri:** Saya sudah faham chakap Yang Berhormat Menteri tadi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua; tetapi saya tanya sa-takat sekarang ini, hasil daripada pemikiran itu apa tindakan telah di-buat. Kalau tidak ada ta' ada-lah.

**Tun Dr Ismail:** Jadi, sa-orang yang menjadi penganjor, yang di-panggil Penganjor Besar Islam, saya fikir sabar-lah dahulu (*Ketawa*).

#### ESTABLISHMENT OF ART CENTRE IN SARAWAK

**8. Tuan Edmund Langgu anak Saga** [*under S.O. 24 (2)*] asks the Minister of National and Rural Development to state whether Government

will consider establishing an Art Centre for the promotion and collection of Sarawak Native Art Handicrafts for resale purpose so that it will serve as an attraction to tourists and the enthusiasts, whilst, on the other hand, it will promote home industry for the livelihood of natives in general.

**Menteri Muda Pembangunan Negara dan Luar Bandar (Tuan Sulaiman bin Bulon):** Tuan Yang di-Pertua, di-Sarawak telah pun ada satu Persatuan Kesenian dan Pertukangan Tangan—Arts and Crafts Society—yang mengadakan pusat pertunjukan dan penjualan di-Kuching. Persatuan ini mendapat bantuan daripada Kerajaan Negeri Sarawak dan mengumpulkan barang<sup>2</sup> kesenian dan pertukangan tangan melalui Pejabat<sup>2</sup> Daerah dan Musium. Jika satu lagi Pusat Kesenian dan Pertukangan Tangan di-adakan, usaha ini chuma akan menimpal tugas dan kerja<sup>2</sup> persatuan yang ada sekarang. Sunggoh pun demikian, harus juga perlu di-timbangan kemungkinan meluaskan bidang tugas<sup>2</sup> pusat itu dan memberinya pertolongan yang perlu.

#### FINANCIAL AID FOR BUILDING PLACES OF WORSHIP AND COMMUNITY HALLS IN SABAH

**9. Tuan J. D. Manjaji** asks the Minister of National and Rural Development whether it would be possible to use a small portion of the \$650,000 which he very kindly made available for religious institutions in Sabah, for the building of places of worship and community halls for the tens of thousands of people in the State who have their own traditional religion (people who are not Muslims, Christians, Buddhists of Hindus); and how do they go about applying for their portion of the \$650,000.

**Tuan Sulaiman bin Bulon:** Tuan Yang di-Pertua, peruntukan, yang telah saya keluarkan bagi Sabah baharu<sup>2</sup> ini, ia-lah untuk ranchangan<sup>2</sup> pembangunan kecil dan untuk membena tempat<sup>2</sup> ibadat. Permintaan pertolongan bagi jenis ugama yang di-sebutkan oleh Yang Berhormat itu boleh juga di-timbangan.

## EMPLOYMENT AND BENEFITS FOR INDIGENOUS PEOPLE OF SARAWAK FROM FOREST LAND DEVELOPMENT

**10. Tuan Tama Weng Tinggang Wan** bertanya kepada Menteri Pembangunan Negara dan Luar Bandar apa tindakan yang akan di-ambil untok membolehkan ra'ayat bumiputera di-Sarawak dapat bekerja dan menerima faedah tanah<sup>2</sup> hutan tanpa sa-barang gangguan oleh kerana pada masa ini sa-bilangan besar daripada hutan<sup>2</sup> ini di-beri kepada Sharikat<sup>2</sup> besar dengan tidak mengindahkan hak<sup>2</sup> bumiputera di-kawasan<sup>2</sup> yang tertentu.

**Tuan Sulaiman bin Bulon:** Tuan Yang di-Pertua, soal menentukan satu dasar mengenai hutan di-Sarawak adalah tanggung-jawab Kerajaan Negeri Sarawak, bukan-nya Kementerian Pembangunan Negara dan Luar Bandar. Jika ada apa<sup>2</sup> gangguan seperti yang di-nyatakan oleh Yang Berhormat itu, perkara ini elok-lah di-kemukakan kepada Kerajaan Negeri Sarawak. Kementerian Pembangunan Negara dan Luar Bandar ada-lah sedang mengambil tindakan melalui MARA—Majlis Amanah Ra'ayat—untok memberi pertolongan dengan chara yang di-fikirkan mustahak kepada bumiputera di-Malaysia Timor yang menjalankan Perusahaan Kayu Balak.

**Tuan Tama Weng Tinggang Wan:** Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya banyak terima kaseh jikalau Sarawak ada kuasa itu, tetapi jangan di-tendang sana tendang sini. Terima kaseh.

## INCREASED FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO CHRISTIAN CHURCHES, SARAWAK

**11. Tuan Edmund Langgu anak Saga** bertanya kepada Menteri Pembangunan Negara dan Luar Bandar ada-kah apa<sup>2</sup> kemungkinan Kerajaan Pusat memberi banyak lagi bantuan wang kepada Gereja<sup>2</sup> Keristian di-Sarawak.

**Tuan Sulaiman bin Bulon:** Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ada-lah dasar Kerajaan Persekutuan ia-lah memberi pertolongan bagi pembenaan tempat<sup>2</sup> ibadat di-Malaysia daripada kumpulan wang

Loteri Perkhidmatan dan Kebajikan Masharakat, Kerajaan telah pun memberi beberapa pertolongan bagi pembenaan tempat<sup>2</sup> ibadat seperti ini, termasuk pembenaan gereja<sup>2</sup> di-Sarawak. Sungguh pun Undang<sup>2</sup> Loteri Perkhidmatan dan Kebajikan Masharakat, tahun 1950, belum lagi di-kuat kuasakan di-negeri tersebut, Kerajaan akan meneruskan pertolongan seperti itu, tetapi ini bergantung-lah kepada kewangan dan sama ada sa-suatu tempat ibadat itu benar<sup>2</sup> di-kehendaki.

## PETITION FROM LABOUR PARTY, PENANG, REGARDING POLICE ACTION

**12. Dr Tan Chee Khoon** [*under S.O. 24 (2)*] asks the Minister of Home Affairs to inform this House whether or not he has received the Petition from the Labour Party, Penang Division dated 2nd May, 1966, complaining about the police action taken against them where teargases were thrown at the party members on two occasions. If so, to state what action he has decided to take on this matter and whether he is aware of the following:

- (a) that the community centre was not open to the members of the public but only to members of the Labour Party when the police came to disperse it;
- (b) that the members were told to go back to their headquarters if they wished to continue their meeting in which 5 speakers were scheduled to speak;
- (c) that whilst the members were going back to their headquarters this incident took place.

**Tun Dr Ismail:** Sir, in regard to part (a) of the question, I have received the petition in question from the Labour Party of Malaya, Penang Division, and after examining the facts of the case, there is no further action required. The members of the Labour Party of Malaya, Penang Division, were violating Police instructions, and as such Police action was appropriate in maintaining law and order. No Police permit was issued to the Labour Party of Malaya, Penang Division, to hold a

meeting on 1st May, 1966 in the Balai Ra'ayat in Pantai Road, which is a public place. On the day in question there were members of the public present.

As regard part (b) of the question, the Secretary of the Labour Party of Malaya, Penang, Mr C. Y. Choy, and other Labour Party of Malaya officials, had assured the O.C.P.D., George Town, that when the members returned from the Balai Ra'ayat to their Party premises, they would not form into a procession, but would adhere to the Police advice to return individually and faithfully.

As regards part (c) of the question, no Police permit was issued to the Labour Party of Malaya of Penang to hold a procession on 1st May, 1966. Despite the fact that the Police had informed the Labour Party of Malaya Members assembled at the Balai Ra'ayat not to form any procession, the L.P.M. members staged a procession from Patani Road to the Party Headquarters at Beach Street. The crowd was unruly and caused a major traffic obstruction. The Police took action to disperse them as they had formed into an unlawful assembly after they had failed to heed repeated Police warnings to disperse.

**DETAINEES FROM 1957 TO  
9th AUGUST, 1965—NUMBER OF  
PERSONS DETAINED AND  
RELEASED**

**13. Dr Tan Chee Khoon** [*under S.O. 24 (2)*] asks the Minister of Home Affairs to inform this House how many detainees were detained from 1957 till the withdrawal of Singapore on 9th August, 1965. How many of these detainees have been released on conditions from:

- (a) Malaya; (b) Singapore; and (c) the Borneo States.

**Tun Dr Ismail:** Sir, a total of 3,597 persons were detained from 1957 till 9th August, 1965. Of this number, 1,260 have been released on conditions; 1,015 from Malaya; 11 from Singapore; 169 from Sarawak; and 65 from Sabah.

**Dr Tan Chee Khoon:** Will the Honourable Minister tell us whether of all these people 3,549 who have been detained, of those who have been released, how many have had their conditions imposed on them removed, in particular, the conditions relating to their participation in trade union activities and political activities?

**Tun Dr Ismail:** Sir, I must apologise to the Honourable Member that I have not a computer's mind but if he will give me time, I will communicate to him the answer that he requires.

**Dr Tan Chee Khoon:** Mr Speaker, Sir, is it the intention of the Government, while imposing conditions on people who have been released, in particular the P.M.I.P. Leader, Dr Burhanuddin, that the restriction on their political and trade union activities should remain *ad infinitum*?

**Tun Dr Ismail:** Sir, the conditions imposed on the detainees, who have been released, are designed to rehabilitate them into society in stages. Now, Sir, I would not like to go into detail into the question of Dr Burhanuddin, because it involves a very intimate communication between the Honourable Member for Pasir Puteh and the Prime Minister and myself.

**Dr Tan Chee Khoon:** Will the Honourable Minister tell us, if a person who has been released refuses to accept those conditions of release, what action does the Government propose to take?

**Mr Speaker:** I am afraid that is a different question already. It goes beyond the scope of the question.

**Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Abdullah (Kelantan Hilir):** Dengan kedudukan politik dan konfrantasi sekarang ini boleh di-katakan akan tamat, ada-kah Kerajaan akan mengkaji sa-mula di-atas soal untuk melepaskan orang<sup>2</sup> tahanan kerana fahaman mereka itu di-dalam segi politik?

**Tun Dr Ismail:** Soal itu terlampau umum, susah hendak di-jawab, kerana

orang<sup>2</sup> mengancam keselamatan dalam negeri, dan jika perbuatannya itu oleh sebab dengan peredaran masa dalam negeri dan peredaran keadaan Tenggara Asia itu semua di-kaji oleh Kerajaan ada-kah mereka itu akan ditahan atau di-lepaskan.

**Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Abdullah:** Sa-kira-nya mereka itu telah membuat kesalahan<sup>2</sup> sa-bagaimana yang telah di-terangkan oleh Yang Berhormat Menteri kenapa-kah Kerajaan tidak mengambil tindakan dan di-bawakan mereka itu di-hadapkan mereka itu ka-mahkamah<sup>2</sup> supaya di-jatuhkan hukuman ka-atas mereka itu?

**Tun Dr Ismail:** Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ini soal lama dan lagu lama pun dimainkan, ada-kah saya hendak menjawab menggunakan lagu lama juga?

**Dr Tan Chee Khoon:** If I remember the Honourable Minister correctly, he said, "Soal itu gemok . . ."

AN HONOURABLE MEMBER: "Umum" (Laughter).

**Dr Tan Chee Khoon:** Will the Honourable Minister give an assurance in this House that in view of the fact, as has been pointed out by the Honourable Member for Kelantan Hilir, now that confrontation is about to be over, or will be over, will the Government review the detention of those people—at least those people who are supposed to have—"supposed" I say, Mr Speaker, Sir—collaborated or acted detrimentally to the interests of this country?

**Tun Dr Ismail:** I want to make it quite clear to this House that the question of the detention of the detainees are being reviewed from time to time, and that the question of reviewing is a continuous process. No doubt, with the end of confrontation that will contribute somewhat to the consideration of whether these people will be a danger to the security of the country or not.

#### NUMBER OF PERSONS DETAINED AND RELEASED IN BORNEO TERRITORIES AND MALAYA SINCE 9-8-1965

**14. Dr Tan Chee Khoon** [*under S.O. 24 (2)*] asks the Minister of Home Affairs to inform this House the number of people detained in Bornean Territories and in Malaya since the withdrawal of Singapore on 9th August, 1965, and how many of them have been released on conditions.

**Tun Dr Ismail:** Sir, 280 persons have been detained in the Borneo Territories and in Malaya since 9th of August, 1965; 22 have been released on conditions—21 from Sarawak and one from Sabah.

**Dr Tan Chee Khoon:** Will the Honourable Minister tell us whether it is the intention of the Alliance Government, now again that the confrontation, as the Government says, is about to be over, to keep these detainees any longer in Batu Gajah?

**Tun Dr Ismail:** Sir, I have, actually, taken action to transfer these people back to Kuching.

**Dr Tan Chee Khoon:** If I may seek a little more clarification—transport all of them back to Kuching, or some of them back to Kuching?

**Tun Dr Ismail:** To be more accurate in this matter—I will have to check on this, as I cannot say offhand—I would say, subject to correction, almost all of them.

#### IMMIGRATION STATION AT JOHORE BAHRU

**15. Dr Tan Chee Khoon** asks the Minister for Home Affairs, if it is true that it has been proposed to build a one million dollar immigration station at Johore Bahru, and if so, to state the urgency for this expenditure, and whether an attempt should not be made to compose our differences with Singapore around the conference table.

**Tun Dr Ismail:** Sir, the Government has decided to impose full immigration control of all entries from Singapore

into the States of Malaya. This is not unusual, since it is a right that is inherent in a sovereign and independent country to control entry of foreign persons, particularly like Malaya and Singapore—the two countries share a common frontier. It is not quite correct to suggest that the setting up of an Immigration Control Centre at the Causeway came out of the blue. Control in the movement of persons between the two territories has been a subject that has received the consideration of the Malaysian Government for some time.

When Singapore became an independent and sovereign State, the Malayan end of the Causeway became, to all intents and purposes, an immigration point of entry into Malaysia. As such, persons entering Malaysia via the Causeway should be in possession of valid travel documents as required under the provisions of the Passport Act, 1966 and, in addition, should be persons who are eligible or who have been duly authorised to enter under the provisions of the Immigration laws. To ensure that our Immigration laws are being complied with, it is necessary to set up an Immigration check point at this—point of entry.

The establishment of this check point is a normal requirement of law, but full immigration control was not imposed immediately after Singapore Day, because of the magnitude of the task involved, both in terms of the large volume of people and flow of trade and commerce. In order not to disrupt this movement, the Government appointed a Committee of officials to examine and submit recommendations as to the best means of imposing this control, with the least inconvenience to the public and disruption to trade and commerce. The Government has considered the recommendations and came to the conclusion that the most feasible way of effecting the control is to erect the Immigration Station at Johore Bharu, the cost of which is being examined by the Government.

In view of what is stated the question of resolving differences with the Singapore Government does not

arise, since what the Malaysian Government is doing is merely to implement the provisions of the existing law which has been in force for some time.

**Dr Tan Chee Khoon:** Mr Speaker, Sir, is the Honourable Minister aware that the full implementation of the Immigration laws of this country will undoubtedly hinder not only travel but also trade between the two countries? Also is the Honourable Minister aware that the setting up of such a check-point is likely to restrict free travel between the two countries?

**Tun Dr Ismail:** Mr Speaker, Sir, in implementing this policy, there is going to be a very broad spectrum—from one end where there is complete control and the other end where there is no control at all. There is a very wide spectrum in between these two extremes, whereby control can be imposed, without giving unnecessary interruptions in the flow of trade and traffic between the two countries.

**Dr Tan Chee Khoon:** Mr Speaker, Sir, can the Honourable the Minister inform this House whether it is the intention of His Majesty's Government to require civil citizens coming to Malaysia to have proper travel documents?

**Tun Dr Ismail:** Travel documents will have to be produced but, as I said there are many forms of travel documents and we are trying to evolve a procedure, whereby the travel document will be a practical one without involving undue hardship to the users.

#### **E.P.F. CONTRIBUTIONS—TOTAL FOR LAST TEN YEARS (PERIOD ENDED 31-12-65) AND UTILISATION OF FUNDS**

**16. Tuan Ahmad bin Arshad** bertanya kepada Menteri Kewangan:

- (a) berapa-kah jumlah wang Kumpulan Wang Simpanan Pekerja yang terkumpul dalam masa sepuluh tahun yang lalu;
- (b) ada-kah benar bahawa wang Kumpulan itu di-gunakan bagi tujuan<sup>2</sup> lain daripada tujuan<sup>2</sup>

yang di-tetapkan untuk pekerja<sup>2</sup> dan bahawa pinjaman<sup>2</sup> di-berikan kepada sharikat<sup>2</sup> dan gedong<sup>2</sup> perniagaan oleh Lembaga Kumpulan Wang Simpanan Pekerja, dan jika benar, nyatakan jumlah wang yang di-pinjamkan dan faedah yang di-perolehi.

**Tuan Tan Siew Sin:** Mr Speaker, Sir, the total sum of contribution to the Employees Provident Fund in the last ten years, ended 31st December, 1965, amounted to \$766,702,037. Investment of E.P.F. funds is governed by the provisions of the Employees' Provident Fund Ordinance, 1951, the Trustee Ordinance, 1949, and the Trustee Investment Act, 1965. The income derived from all investments is distributed to the contributors by way of interest credit. Any approved company, as defined in the Employees' Provident Fund Ordinance, and any individuals, commercial firms, or organisations, which can provide adequate security may obtain loans from the E.P.F. Board. The total amount of loans made to such companies and commercial firms is \$40,900,750. The total interest obtained therefrom after 31st May, 1966, was \$901,952. It should, however, be pointed out that the essential criteria in the making of such loans must be the safeguarding of the interest of the contributors themselves. In other words, the Board of the Fund when considering applications for loans must take into account not only the provisions of the law but also ensure, so far as it humanly possible to do so, that not only will the interest be paid, but that the loans themselves will not be lost through default on the part of the borrower, as a result of insolvency or for other reasons.

**AMENDMENT OF RULES RE  
WITHDRAWAL OF E.P.F.  
CONTRIBUTIONS AND  
INTRODUCTION OF SOCIAL  
SECURITY SCHEMES**

**17. Tuan Ahmad bin Arshad** bertanya kepada Menteri Kewangan ada-kah Kerajaan berchadang meminda peratoran<sup>2</sup> mengenai perkara mengeluarkan wang Kumpulan Wang Simpanan

Pekerja oleh pekerja<sup>2</sup> dan membantu orang ramai dengan mengadakan Rancangan Keselamatan Sosial, dan jika ya, nyatakan apa-kah jenis<sup>2</sup> bantuan itu.

**Tuan Tan Siew Sin:** Mr Speaker, Sir, the Government is considering ways and means of making it possible for the Employees' Provident Fund to meet the changing needs of workers. With regard to the introduction of security scheme the Government is awaiting the outcome of a study now being undertaken by an expert from India, Mr Ambo, who is working closely with the Ministry of Labour.

**BRITISH REFUSAL OF  
INCREASED DEVELOPMENT  
AND DEFENCE AID TO  
MALAYSIA—REPORT IN  
LONDON OBSERVER (22-5-66)**

**18. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair** asks the Honourable Minister of Finance, with reference to a report in the *London Observer* of May 22, 1966, which quoted Malaysian sources as suggesting the British refusal to increase development and defence aid to Malaysia could take Malaysia out of the Commonwealth and which also stated "in what could be a tactic of brinkmanship, Malaysian officials were suggesting yesterday that if the British fail to yield, Malaysia will seek defence and economic aid wherever she can get it—either from the United States or the Soviet Union or from other countries", to state whether he would consider giving a report to Parliament on the steps he had initiated, if any, to seek defence aid from the Soviet Union.

Mr Speaker, Sir, in asking the question, I would like to make a complaint to the House, Sir, that the question has been rephrased. The question as I sent it, was as follows, "To ask the Honourable the Minister of Finance to either confirm or deny the truth of the report in the *London Observer* of May 22nd, 1966, which quoted"—that of asking the Honourable Minister to confirm or deny has for some reason been left out and the question looks different on the Order Paper now.

**Tuan Tan Siew Sin:** Mr Speaker, Sir, I answer the additional query of the Honourable Member even though it might have been left out, and I was not aware of that. Mr Speaker, Sir, I believe that the press report referred to by the Honourable Member was based more on speculation than on facts. I certainly am not aware that any officials in my delegation gave the impression attributed to them. It will be, however, be necessary for the Government in view of Britain's refusal to continue her defence aid on the scale envisaged on the First Malaysian Plan to consider ways and means of closing the gap. For this purpose, a team of officials has been entrusted with the task of looking into the question in making recommendations. Under these circumstances, it would be premature for me to anticipate the decision of the Government, pending a full examination of the courses open to us their implications.

**REFUSAL OF INSURANCE  
COMPANIES TO ISSUE  
COMPREHENSIVE COVER FOR  
VEHICLES 10 YEARS OLD**

**19. Tuan Haji Rahmat bin Haji Daud** bertanya kepada Menteri Kewangan ada-kah Kerajaan mengetahui ia-itu ada Sharikat<sup>2</sup> Insuran yang enggan menjual polisi insuran untuk kenderaan<sup>2</sup> yang sudah sampai 10 tahun lama-nya sunggoh pun kenderaan<sup>2</sup> itu maseh baik lagi keadaan-nya dan tidak pula berlaku kemalangan ka-atas-nya, dan jika sedar, apa tindakan yang Kerajaan berchadang hendak ambil terhadap perkara ini.

**Tuan Tan Siew Sin:** Mr Speaker, Sir, the Government is not aware of any registered motor insurer who has refused to insure against third party risks vehicles which are ten years old and which have not been involved in any accident. If the Honourable Member has any information of such refusal, he should report the matter to me, or to the Insurance Commissioner. However, if the owners of such vehicles are desirous of taking out comprehensive cover, which is not mandatory in respect of these vehicles, it would then be a matter for an

underwriter and the individual concerned to negotiate.

**Tuan Haji Rahmat bin Haji Daud:** Soalan tambahan: yang sa-benar-nya Yang Berhormat, Tuan Speaker, saya dapat pun surat kompelen daripada sa-orang warga-negara, ia-itu keretanya telah berjalan sa-lama 10 tahun, dan di-sini ada menunjukkan dia mendapat lebih 40%, dan kata-nya tidak pernah berlanggar sa-lama 10 tahun; jadi sa-hingga 3rd party insuran risk pun dia tidak di-terima juga. Dia dapat notis untuk membahrukan, tetapi di-atas notis itu *Renewal not invited due to age of vehicle*—sa-kiranya Yang Berhormat Menteri Kewangan hendak saya akan serahkan kapada-nya.

**Tuan Tan Siew Sin:** Mr Speaker, Sir, as I have stated in my reply, I would suggest that the Honourable Member bring this particular case up to the Insurance Commissioner, and I can assure him that I will take it up seriously.

**NEGOTIATION WITH SABAH  
STATE GOVERNMENT FOR USE  
OF SEACOM FACILITIES BY  
SARAWAK**

**20. Tuan Edmund Langgu anak Saga** [*under S.O. 24 (2)*] asks the Minister of Works, Posts and Telecommunications to state whether it would be possible to negotiate with Sabah State Government in allowing people in Northern Sarawak, such as 4th and 5th Division, to use the SEACOM at Sabah through trunk call in Sarawak to communicate with the International Network for the promotion of trade in these areas, in which the exports of timber are increasing from time to time.

**The Minister of Works, Posts and Telecommunications (Tan Sri V. T. Sambanthan):** Mr Speaker, Sir, arrangements have been made as from the 1st June, 1966, for acceptance of telephone calls for the States of Malaya, Singapore and overseas from all exchanges in the Fourth and Fifth Divisions of Sarawak, except Bintulu, Tatau and Sebauh to be routed via Jesselton and the SEACOM cable.

The quality of the existing trunk circuits from the Bintulu area to Miri are not yet adequate for long distance connection in tandem, and it is necessary at this stage to preclude them from this extension of service.

### REPAIR OF ROADS AND BRIDGES IN TAMPOI NEW VILLAGE

**21. Tuan Haji Rahmat bin Haji Daud** bertanya kepada Menteri Kerja Raya, Pos dan Talikom, bila-kah Kerajaan berchadang hendak membaiki jalan<sup>2</sup> raya di-Lorong 3, Lorong 4 dan Lorong 5 serta jambatan<sup>2</sup> di-Kampung Bahru Tampoi, yang sangat perlu di-baiki kerana amat menyusahkan penduduk<sup>2</sup> di-sana yang berjumlah lebeh daripada 5,000 orang, khas-nya kepada kanak<sup>2</sup> yang berulang alek ka-sekolah di-Lorong 5, terutama sa-kali pada musim hujan.

**Tan Sri V. T. Sambanthan:** Mr Speaker, Sir, jalan<sup>2</sup> yang di-sebut oleh Yang Berhormat itu ada-lah jalan Negeri semua-nya, ia-ini jalan<sup>2</sup> itu di-jaga oleh Jabatan Kerja Raya, Negeri Johor. Oleh itu jawapan kepada soalan ini ada-lah terletak dengan Kerajaan Negeri Johor.

### ESTABLISHMENT OF AGRICULTURE COLLEGE IN SARAWAK

**22. Tuan Edmund Langgu anak Saga** asks the Minister of Education to state when will an Agriculture College be established in Sarawak.

**The Assistant Minister of Education (Tuan Lee Siok Yew):** Mr Speaker, Sir, the Ministry of Education has no plans to establish an Agriculture College in Sarawak, but I am informed there is a provision in the development estimates under the control of the Department of Agriculture, Sarawak, for the purpose.

### CONSTRUCTION OF NATIONAL SECONDARY SCHOOL TO SERVE LABU KUBONG AND SUNGAI MANEK

**23. Tuan Haji Othman bin Abdullah (Hilir Perak)** bertanya kepada Menteri

Pelajaran ada-kah beliau sedar bahawa sangat-lah mustahak di-dirikan sa-buah Sekolah Menengah Kebangsaan di-kawasan Labu Kubong dan Sungai Manek bagi faedah pelajar<sup>2</sup> Sekolah Kebangsaan di-kawasan ini yang tidak dapat melanjutkan pelajaran mereka ka-Sekolah Menengah Kebangsaan di-Telok Anson; jika sedar, bila-kah Sekolah Menengah itu akan di-dirikan.

**Menteri Muda Pelajaran (Tuan Lee Siok Yew):** Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Kementerian saya sedang giat memberi pertimbangan untuk membena sa-buah Sekolah Menengah di-Chenderong Balai untuk kawasan itu dan kawasan di-sekeliling-nya, termasuk Labu Kubong dan Sungai Manek.

### CONSTRUCTION OF A SECONDARY SCHOOL AT CHENDERONG BALAI

**24. Tuan Haji Othman bin Abdullah** bertanya kepada Menteri Pelajaran oleh kerana buat sementara waktu ini Bangunan UMNO di-Chenderong Balai telah di-gunakan semenjak bulan Mei yang lalu untuk mengadakan kelas<sup>2</sup> menengah, ada-kah beliau akan menimbangkan supaya di-percepatkan pembenaan sa-buah Sekolah Menengah di-Chenderong Balai.

**Tuan Lee Siok Yew:** Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sa-bagaimana yang telah dinyatakan, perkara membena sa-buah sekolah menengah di-Chenderong Balai ada-lah sedang giat di-timbangkan oleh Kementerian saya. Ada-lah di-jangka perprojek ini akan di-jalankan lewat tahun ini atau pun awal tahun hadapan.

### FURTHER EDUCATION IN MALAY MEDIUM FOR STUDENTS PASSING OUT OF LOWER SECONDARY SCHOOLS

**25. Tuan Hussein bin Sulaiman (Ulu Kelantan)** bertanya kepada Menteri Pelajaran jika Kementerian-nya dapat memberi jaminan bahawa penuntut<sup>2</sup> yang lulus Sekolah Menengah Rendah Melayu akan mendapat peluang melanjutkan pelajaran mereka dengan bahasa penghantar itu.

**The Minister of Local Government and Housing (Tuan Khaw Kai-Boh):** The answer to the question is as follows in the order of the details requested:

(a) Country Visited	(b) Purpose of Visit	(c) Duration of trip	(d) Cost of trip	(e) Strength and membership of each delegation	(f) Remarks
Tokyo, Japan .. ..	Accompanied Prime Minister's delegation to attend the First Summit Talks with President Sukarno and the Indonesian delegation	30th May, 1963 to 5th June, 1963	Expenses borne by Prime Minister's Department	— ..	—
Manila, Philippines ..	Accompanied Prime Minister's delegation to attend the Second Summit Talks with President Sukarno and the Indonesian delegation	29th July, 1963 to 6th August, 1963	Expenses borne by Prime Minister's Department	— ..	—
Cambodia .. ..	Accompanied Prime Minister's delegation to meet President Macapagal and Philippines delegation	10th February, 1964 to 12th February, 1964	Expenses borne by Prime Minister's Department	— ..	—
Japan .. ..	Accompanied Their Majesties as Minister-in-attendance on their State Visit to Japan	15th June, 1964 to 27th June, 1964	Expenses borne by Prime Minister's Department	— ..	—
West Germany and Denmark	To make an on-the-spot study of industrialized housing systems	15th August, 1964 to 29th August, 1964	\$13,913.41 .. ..	Minister was accompanied by Deputy Secretary, Ministry of Local Government and Housing	The Minister would have visited France but he was requested by the Malaysian Government to return owing to proclamation of Emergency arising from Indonesian para-troop landings
Taiwan .. ..	The Minister visited Taiwan on the direction of Prime Minister in connection with Civil Defence	14th January, 1965 to 24th January, 1965	\$7,559.73 .. ..	The Minister was accompanied by Deputy Secretary, Ministry of Local Government and Housing and Principal Assistant Secretary, Ministry of Defence	(a) Civil Defence was then a subject within the portfolio of the Ministry of Local Government and Housing (b) Expenses of Principal Assistant Secretary, Ministry of Defence borne by the Ministry of Defence
France .. ..	To resume tour of on-the-spot study of industrialized housing systems which was interrupted by Minister's return to Malaysia owing to proclamation of Emergency	31st March, 1965 to 13th April, 1965	\$3,377.73 .. ..	The Minister was accompanied by Deputy Secretary, Ministry of Local Government and Housing	The air fares for both the Minister and the Deputy Secretary were borne by the French Government
Korea .. ..	The Minister, as President of the Amateur Basketball Association of Malaysia led the National Women's Basketball Team for Women's Asian Championships meet	15th April, 1965 to 8th May, 1965	No expenses incurred on Government funds	The delegation included officials of the Amateur Basketball Association of Malaysia and the players	—

(a) Country Visited	(b) Purpose of Visit	(c) Duration of trip	(d) Cost of trip	(e) Strength and membership of each delegation	(f) Remarks
Geneva, Switzerland and the United Kingdom	The Minister in his Acting capacity as Minister for Sabah Affairs and Civil Defence led a delegation to attend the International Civil Defence Organization Conference in Geneva. From Geneva the party proceeded to England to discuss with British Authorities on Civil Defence matters and Industrialised Housing techniques	3rd October, 1965 to 21st October, 1965	\$21,738.70 .. ..	The Minister was accompanied by the Commissioner of Civil Defence and an Assistant Commissioner of Civil Defence	—
Tokyo, Japan .. ..	The Minister led a delegation to attend the 28th World Congress of the International Federation for Planning and Housing and also the Council Meeting of the Eastern Regional Organisation for Planning and Housing	5th May, 1966 to 24th May, 1966	Estimated cost about \$10,319.00	The Minister was accompanied by: (a) Deputy Secretary, Ministry of Local Government and Housing (b) Assistant Commissioner for Town and Country Planning (c) Deputy Municipal Architect, Federal Capital	The expenses of the Deputy Municipal Architect Federal Capital are to be borne by the Federal Capital
Bangkok, Thailand ..	The Minister accompanied the Deputy Prime Minister and his delegation to the Peace Talks with the Hon'ble Dr Adam Malik, Foreign Minister of Indonesia and his delegation	29th May, 1966 to 2nd June 1966	Expenses will be borne by Prime Minister's Department	— ..	—

### MATERNITY ALLOWANCE FOR FEMALE EMPLOYEES

33. **Tuan Ahmad bin Arshad** asks the Minister of Labour:

- (a) whether he is aware that there are certain employers in the country who deny their female employees payment of maternity allowances but terminate their service after confinement and employ unmarried females instead, and if so, to state the action he intends to take against these employers;
- (b) whether, with the introduction of laws to protect women labourers, Government intends to register all Estates Contractors of major projects, or other employers who have women labourers in their employment, so as to safeguard their livelihood.

**The Minister of Labour (Tuan V. Manickavasagam):**

- (a) I am aware that there are still some employers who do not pay their women workers the maternity allowances prescribed under the Employment Ordinance. But where such cases have come to the notice of my Ministry, action has always been taken. If the Hon'ble Member has any specific information regarding default by certain employers, I should be grateful if these could be brought to my Ministry's attention for suitable action to be taken.
- (b) The Employment Ordinance has adequate protection to ensure that employers do not dismiss their women workers to evade the payment of maternity allowances. Employers are already required by law to keep suitable registers containing details of employment and earnings of all workers and, in respect of female labourers, they are also required to keep special Maternity Registers. I do not think that any further form of registration is required.

### ALLOTMENT OF LAND TO SMALLHOLDERS AROUND THE C.D.C. OIL PALM PLANTATION SCHEME (MIRI/BINTULU ROAD)

34. **Tuan Chia Chin Shin** asks the Minister of Agriculture and Co-operatives if Government would consider allocating land to smallholders around the C.D.C. Oil Palm Plantation Scheme along Miri/Bintulu Road and encouraging them to take part in planting oil palms so that in time they will be able to take advantage of the facilities in the big Estate.

**The Minister of Agriculture and Co-operatives (Tuan Haji Mohamed Ghazali bin Haji Jawi):** Land is a State subject and the authority to alienate land is vested with the State Government. The Central Government has no authority to alienate land for any purpose. However, the Ministry of Agriculture and Co-operatives will be prepared to provide any expert advice and guidance that may be required by the Sarawak State Government should they decide to open up land for oil palm cultivation in the area referred to in the question. The Hon'ble Member is advised to approach the Sarawak State Government in this connection.

### THE GOVERNMENT CO-OPERATIVE RICE MILL SOCIETY, LONG IKANG, BARAM, SARAWAK

35. **Tuan Tama Weng Tinggang Wan** asks the Minister of Agriculture and Co-operatives to state whether the Government is aware that the setting up of a Government Co-operative Rice Mill Society in 1964 in the village of Long Ikang, Baram is hindering the progress of the Local Co-operative Rice Mill Society which had been in existence since 1954, and that such action on the part of the Government is contrary to the Government's express policy of assisting and encouraging the indigenous people to make economic progress, and if so, what action does the Government intend to take to assist the indigenous people in this respect.

**Tuan Haji Mohamed Ghazali bin Haji Jawi:** The Government is aware

of the setting up in 1964 of a Government Co-operative Rice Mill Society in the village of Long Ikang, but denies that the formation of this Society is hindering the progress of the local Co-operative Rice Mill Society, which it is claimed, has been in existence since 1954. In fact the newly formed Society is contributing towards economic progress of the local inhabitants. The so-called Local Co-operative Rice Mill Society is in actual fact an individually owned rice mill and not a Co-operative Society in the proper sense. It was because of the unreasonable milling charges imposed by this Society that Government Co-operative Padi Milling Society was formed. It has been found that this new Society, in conjunction with other Co-operative Societies, amalgamated under a multi-purpose Co-operative Society, is progressing satisfactorily and therefore the Government feels that the interest of the people of Long Ikang would be best served by allowing the Society to continue operation.

**RESETTLEMENT AREA AT  
REDANG PUNGGOR LABU  
KUBONG—DESTRUCTION  
OF CROPS BY FLOOD**

**36. Tuan Haji Othman bin Abdullah** asks the Minister of Agriculture and Co-operatives whether he is aware that the resettlement area for ex-special constables at Redang Punggor Labu Kubong was terribly hit by a flood which destroyed their vegetables and plants and if so, what action his Ministry intends to take to deal with the problem.

**Tuan Haji Mohamed Ghazali bin Haji Jawi:** Yes, I am aware.

The Drainage and Irrigation Department has already provided main drains and perimeter bunds in order to prevent flooding of the area. However, these measures are still inadequate because of the existing condition of the Batang Padang River and work will be carried out soon to dredge this river which will further improve the condition. The settlers have also been advised to construct small internal drains to

connect to the main drains to effectively drain the low-lying areas.

*Sitting suspended at 11.15 a.m.*

*Sitting resumed at 11.35 a.m.*

(Mr Speaker in the Chair.)

**BILLS PRESENTED**

**THE TUNKU ABDUL RAHMAN  
FOUNDATION FUND BILL**

Bill to establish the Tunku Abdul Rahman Foundation Fund and to provide for the management of the Fund and other matters incidental thereto; presented by the Deputy Prime Minister; read the first time; to be read a second time at a subsequent sitting of this House.

**THE CONSTITUTION  
(AMENDMENT) BILL**

Bill to amend the Constitution in consequence of the passing of the Constitution and Malaysia (Singapore Amendment) Act, 1965; presented by the Deputy Prime Minister; read the first time; to be read a second time at a subsequent sitting of this House.

**THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES BILL**

Bill to provide for the custody and preservation of public archives and public records of Malaysia and for matters incidental thereto; presented by Assistant Minister of Culture, Youth and Sports; read the first time; to be read a second time at a subsequent sitting of this House.

**THE SOCIETIES (AMENDMENT)  
BILL**

Bill to amend the Societies Act, 1966; presented by the Minister of Home Affairs; read the first time; to be read a second time at a subsequent sitting of this House.

**THE CRIMINAL PROCEDURE  
(AMENDMENT) BILL**

Bill to amend the Criminal Procedure Code; presented by the Minister of Justice; read the first time; to be read a second time at the next meeting of the House.

**THE EMPLOYEES PROVIDENT  
FUND (AMENDMENT) BILL**

Bill to amend the Employees Provident Fund Ordinance; presented by the Minister of Finance; read the first time; to be read a second time at a subsequent sitting of the House.

**THE LOAN (INTERNATIONAL  
TIN BUFFER STOCK) BILL**

Bill 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; presented by the Minister of Finance; read the first time; to be read a second time at a subsequent sitting of this House.

**THE EXCHANGE CONTROL  
(AMENDMENT) BILL**

Bill to amend the Exchange Control Ordinance, 1953; presented by the Minister of Finance; read the first time; to be read a second time at subsequent sitting of the House.

**THE EXTERNAL LOANS  
(AMENDMENT) BILL**

Bill to amend the External Loans Act, 1963; presented by the Minister of Finance; read the first time; to be read a second time at a subsequent sitting of this House.

**THE EXTENDED CREDIT BILL**

Bill 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; presented by the Minister of Finance; read the first time; to be read a second time at subsequent sitting of this House.

**THE ASIAN DEVELOPMENT  
BANK BILL**

Bill to enable effect to be given to an international agreement for the estab-

lishment 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; presented by the Minister of Finance; read the first time; to be read a second time at a subsequent sitting of the House.

**THE LOAN (LOCAL  
(AMENDMENT) BILL**

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

**THE DEWAN BAHASA DAN  
PUSTAKA (AMENDMENT) BILL**

Bill to amend the Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka Ordinance, 1959; presented by the Assistant Minister of Education; read the first time; to be read a second time at a subsequent sitting of the House.

**THE MIDWIVES BILL**

Bill 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; presented by the Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Health; read the first time; to be read a second time at a subsequent sitting of the House.

**THE HIRE PURCHASE BILL**

Bill to regulate the form and contents of higher purchase agreement and the rights and duties of parties to such agreement; presented by the Minister of Local Government and Housing; read the first time; to be read a second time at the next sitting of the House.

**THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT  
ELECTIONS (AMENDMENT)  
BILL**

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

### THE CONTROL OF RENT BILL

Bill to amend and re-enact the law relating to the control of rent and matters incidental thereto; presented by the Minister of Local Government and Housing; read the first time; to be read a second time at the subsequent sitting of this House.

### THE CONTINENTAL SHELF BILL

Bill to make provisions as to the exploration and exploitation of the continental shelf adjacent to the States of Malaya and for matters connected therewith; presented by the Minister of Lands and Mines; read the first time; to be read a second at the subsequent sitting of this House.

### THE PETROLEUM MINING BILL

Bill 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; presented by the Minister of Lands and Mines; read the first time; to be read a second time at the subsequent sitting of this House.

### MOTION FOR INTRODUCTION OF PRIVATE MEMBER'S BILL

#### (LEAVE FOR THE MEMBER FOR TANJONG TO INTRODUCE THE CONSTITUTION AND MALAYSIA ACT (AMENDMENT) BILL)

**Dr Lim Chong Eu (Tanjong):** Mr Speaker, Sir, I rise to move the motion under Standing Order No. 49. The scope and purpose of the motion is clearly laid down in the Order Paper, and I only wish to remind the House that this particular motion had been previously moved in the House in the last Session and had received the accord of the Honourable Deputy Prime Minister. I hope, Sir, that the Acting Prime Minister would similarly at this Session of the House give the same concurrence to this motion.

Sir, I beg to move,

That this House hereby grants leave to the Member for Tanjong to introduce a Bill, which may be cited as the Constitution and Malaysia Act (Amendment) Bill, to amend Article 159 (3) of the Constitution of Malaysia to provide that there shall be interposed a mandatory interval of at least one month between the date of introduction of a Bill to amend the Federal Constitution and the date upon which such Bill is to be taken through its second reading.

**Tuan C. V. Devan Nair:** Sir, I beg to second the motion.

**The Deputy Prime Minister (Tun Haji Abdul Razak):** Mr Speaker, Sir, I rise with great pleasure to say that the Government has no objection to leave being granted to the Honourable Member for Tanjong to introduce this Private Member's Bill. I have stated this at the last sitting of this House.

Question put, and agreed to.

Resolved,

That this House hereby grants leave to the Member for Tanjong to introduce a Bill, which may be cited as the Constitution and Malaysia Act (Amendment) Bill, to amend Article 159 (3) of the Constitution of Malaysia to provide that there shall be interposed a mandatory interval of at least one month between the date of introduction of a Bill to amend the Federal Constitution and the date upon which such Bill is to be taken through its second reading.

### MOTIONS

#### ACCESS TO PARLIAMENT

**The Minister of Home Affairs (Tun Dr Ismail):** Mr Speaker, Sir, I rise to move the motion standing in my name. This motion has been a perennial in this House and I hope by now it has become part of the tradition of this House. I accordingly move,

That this House orders the Commissioner of Police to take care that during the present Session of this House the passages through the streets leading to this House be kept free and open and that no obstruction be permitted to hinder the passage of Members to and from this House, and that no disorder be allowed in the passages leading to this House, and that there shall be no annoyance therein and thereabouts; and that the Clerk of the House do communicate this Order to the Commissioner aforesaid.

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

Question put, and agreed to.

Resolved,

That this House orders the Commissioner of Police to take care that during the present Session of this House the passages through the streets leading to this House be kept free and open and that no obstruction be permitted to hinder the passage of Members to and from this House, and that no disorder be allowed in the passages leading to this House, and that there shall be no annoyance therein and thereabouts; and that the Clerk of the House do communicate this Order to the Commissioner aforesaid.

## COMMITTEE OF SELECTION

### (Appointment of Members)

**Tun Haji Abdul Razak:** Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya menhadangkan, bahuwa, menurut perenggan (2) dalam Peratoran Meshuarat 76, sa-buah Jawatan-kuasa mengandongi Tuan Speaker sa-bagai Pengerusi dan enam orang ahli Majlis Dewan Ra'ayat yang berikut, di-lantek menjadi Jawatan-kuasa Pemilih—

Timbalan Perdana Menteri.  
Menteri Hal Ehwal Dalam Negeri.  
Menteri Kewangan.  
Menteri Buruh.  
Yang Berhormat Tuan Chia Chin Shin.  
Yang Berhormat Dato' Mohamed Asri bin Haji Muda.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, menurut Peratoran Majlis Meshuarat 76, Dewan ini hendak-lah melantek satu Jawatan-kuasa Pemilih pada awal tiap<sup>2</sup> penggal Parlimen ini. Oleh itu saya menhadangkan supaya Ahli<sup>2</sup> Jawatan-kuasa Pemilih saperti yang tersebut itu di-persetujukan.

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

Question put, and agreed to.

Resolved,

Bahawa, menurut perenggan (2) dalam Peratoran Meshuarat 76, sa-buah Jawatan-kuasa mengandongi Tuan Speaker sa-bagai Pengerusi dan enam orang ahli Majlis Dewan Ra'ayat yang berikut, di-lantek menjadi Jawatan-kuasa Pemilih—

Timbalan Perdana Menteri.  
Menteri Hal Ehwal Dalam Negeri.  
Menteri Kewangan.  
Menteri Buruh.  
Yang Berhormat Tuan Chia Chin Shin.  
Yang Berhormat Dato' Mohamed Asri bin Haji Muda.

## PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

### (Appointment of Chairman)

**Tuan Tan Siew Sin:** Mr Speaker, Sir, I beg to move,

That the Honourable Tuan Tan Toh Hong be appointed Chairman of the Public Accounts Committee.

Standing Order No. 77 of this House requires that a Public Accounts Committee shall be constituted at the beginning of each Session of Parliament and that a Chairman for the Committee shall be appointed. The Committee of Selection will appoint the other Members of the Committee.

My Honourable friend, the Member for Bukit Bintang, has served as Chairman of the Committee for the previous Session and has discharged his duties ably. It would be of considerable advantage to the Committee in carrying out this important part of Parliament activities to have a Chairman, who has had experience in this field for at least one Session. Honourable Member will agree with me that with his experience and professional qualifications, the House should once again call upon the Honourable Member to serve as Chairman of the Committee. He has indicated his willingness to serve again. I would like to take this opportunity in proposing the Honourable Member's reappointment to express on behalf of the House our gratitude to him and to his colleagues in the Committee for the valuable services they have rendered.

Sir, I beg to move.

**Tun Haji Abdul Razak bin Dato' Hussain:** Sir, I beg to second.

Question put, and agreed to.

Resolved,

That the Honourable Tuan Tan Toh Hong be appointed Chairman of the Public Accounts Committee.

## THE YANG DI-PERTUAN AGONG'S SPEECH

### ADDRESS OF THANKS

**Tuan Kam Woon Wah (Sitiawan):** Mr Speaker, Sir, I beg to move,

That an humble Address be presented to His Majesty the Yang di-Pertuan Agong as follows:

"Your Majesty,

We, the Speaker and Members of the Dewan Ra'ayat of Malaysia in Parliament assembled, beg leave to offer Your Majesty our humble thanks for the Gracious Speech with which the Third Session of the Second Parliament has been opened.

Sir, I feel greatly honoured to have been given this privilege by our Government to move this Motion of Thanks, especially so as it is the first Motion of Thanks to His Majesty during the first year of his reign.

Mr Speaker, Sir, I am sure Honourable Members of this House will be with me in offering our thanks and gratitude to His Majesty for graciously delivering his speech to the Parliament yesterday. Sir, may I say at the outset that His Majesty has come to us at a time with the best gift in the world, that is the coming of the end of Indonesian confrontation. Sir, in the Royal Address, His Majesty has broadly touched on two policies, namely, the external and internal policies of our Government.

Sir, I am happy to note that our Government, in its external policies, is going to establish relations with so many other countries in the world. Sir, the establishment of relations with countries does not definitely and necessarily indicate what our true foreign policy is. From recent events, I am afraid to say that our foreign policy has not been one hundred per cent non-aligned, neutral and independent. Our country is a small country with a population of only 10 million people. We cannot afford to take sides, be they Western bloc, Eastern bloc or neutral bloc. Our policy should be guided on the principle of our own survival. Sir, our principle should be that we are friends to all, with malice towards none. This policy, I would suggest, should be applied to the extent of fraternising with countries overseas—I repeat the word “overseas”—even though their ideologies and their policies are different from that of ours. This does not mean that by fraternising or recognising them, we allow communists or subversive elements to thrive in our own country. In our own country we must strive hard to keep a tight hold on them. Mr Speaker, Sir, this policy is not new and has been practised by many other countries in the world today, and I hope our Government will give due consideration on this issue.

Sir, we must not say that since we were taught a good lesson by the Communists during the Emergency; therefore, we should not have anything to do with them even externally. I would say if that is the attitude then this attitude is wrong, and it is tantamount to cutting one's nose to spite one's face. We should not regard them as devil incarnate externally. In this respect I would request our Government not to follow the American foreign policy as far as Asia is concerned. Sir, American foreign policy in Asia is cock-eyed and is a dismal failure. Whenever the word “communism” is used or mentioned, the Americans completely lose their sense of equilibrium in their thinking. Sir, we still remember, especially the Asians, the ravages of war in Korea, Red China, and now in Vietnam. The basic cause probably is that their way of thinking, their way of living, is totally different from us. In fact, by way of joke, they even eat with the wrong frogs and they drive on the wrong side of the road. (*Laughter*).

I am not concerned with the American foreign policy in Asia but what I am requesting and imploring our Government is that our policy should be independent and based on the principle of our survival. We know that America is powerful today—and we believe that she is—but so was Babylon at one time and so was Rome. Adding insult to injury, American foreign policy has not been helping our Government too much. During the height of Indonesian confrontation, she supplied war materials to Indonesia; she bought cheap Indonesian rubber, and now she is dumping it in the world market; and also she is now releasing tin from her stockpile, I regard her actions as very subtle and most harmful in suppressing us by economic means.

Sir, another Western power, is the United Kingdom: Although she had assisted us in our hour of survival for which act we should be grateful to her, but lately there has been so much talk in the English press that without the benefits of her British Empire and without the reality of an imperial power, they are now deceiving themselves and they hope to join the

European power with a full share in the Atlantic Alliance. Sir, in this way it means sooner or later they are going to abandon us. Therefore, we have to consider how far, and how long, and how wise should we depend on her support.

These Western powers, who are highly industrialised, have no desire to assist us, the under-developed or developing countries. They have manufactured goods and sold back to us at prices which are not reasonable; because they bought our raw materials at a cheap price. Their prices are not reasonable in relation to the prices at which they purchased the raw materials.

Our Honourable Minister of Finance has lately, more or less, gone around Europe with cap in hand asking for aid for our development projects, and I regret to read that the United Kingdom Government has flatly refused to assist us and grant us the aid of about \$630 million which we require. Their usual excuse is that they have got about 50,000 troops in Malaysia, so many aircraft carriers in Malaysia, and so many military equipment in Malaysia and therefore they are defending us at a very high cost. Sir, I say this excuse is complete nonsense because whether the troops are in Malaysia, or even in the United Kingdom, or even in Timbuctoo, the maintenance is the same; they have to pay for this expenditure wherever they are. So we should not be fooled by them.

I hope our Minister of Finance will be delighted to know this—probably he has known it long ago: that is, according to 1953 statistics, there were 3.5 million acres of land under rubber plantation in Malaysia, out of which 83 per cent is owned by Europeans. Sir, 83 per cent out of 3.5 million acres of land in Malaysia is occupied or is owned by Europeans. Today, they are still in control of shipping, insurance, export and import trade, and numerous agency houses in this country. Again according to the 1953 statistics they are controlling about 65 to 75 per cent of the export and import trade of Malaysia. Now, it is 13 years hence, and I venture to

guess that the figures I gave might have multiplied many folds.

When I touch on this, may I also say that the popular misconception in this country is that the commerce is in the hands of the Chinese. I say this conception is false and completely unfounded, as the figures I have just given would show.

Sir, the control of trade and commerce in this country is entirely in the hands of the importers and exporters, who are largely Europeans. So, therefore, a large number of Chinese, who are engaged in buying and selling goods do not control the commerce; it is quite wrong to say that just because they are buying or selling, they are in any way controlling the trade and commerce of this country.

Sir, I touch on these facts without any malice towards any foreign government, but just to suggest that our Minister of Finance, and his boys in his Ministry, will now start thinking as to how they could lay their hands on funds to bridge the gap of \$630 million which we require for our development project in his next budget session.

Sir, geographically, we are in Asia and, therefore, our future is in Asia. This has been demonstrated by our beloved Deputy Prime Minister recently in Bangkok in his talk with Mr Adam Malik of Indonesia. Sir, in this spirit we shall go forward to achieve all we want for our people in Asia.

Sir, coming to the internal policies of our Government, I would say election is won more on domestic issues rather than on foreign issues. Our voters have become sophisticated and more intelligent lately, and they can distinguish between promises and performances. Sir, the Alliance Government has all the time fulfilled its promises, but the Opposition have only given promises without performances. (*Applause*). Otherwise the two Alliance candidates in Krian Laut and Bruas would not have returned to this House again. (*Applause*). Sir, reading and shouting radical speeches and declarations of intents of the Opposition

parties are only promises and not performances.

Sir, however, here is a word of caution. We have to appeal to our people for contemporary realism that they should know the amount of money that our Government has to spend on social services is limited and, therefore, our first objective is to concentrate help on those who need it most. We should concentrate help on the lower income groups in this country. Sir, this is very important, because many evil things thrive on poverty. As His Majesty has said yesterday, we have developed or embarked on many projects like the rural development project, fringe alienation schemes, etc. Sir, these schemes are very important to us, because a certain wellknown Communist leaders said in September last year that the only way, or the way to capture a Government is through rural revolution. He even said that he captured China against all odds by striking at the cities from the rural bases. He even went further and said that taking the entire globe, if America and Western Europe can be called cities, then Asia, Africa and Latin America constitute the rural bases of the world. Sir, in this respect our country salutes our Deputy Prime Minister and our country owes him a great undying debt for having this foresight to have put all his weight on the rural development schemes which we can now see around us, and from which the people in the rural and urban areas have obtained increased income from their produce. (*Applause*).

Sir, next point which I am going to touch on is our perennial question of the Civil Service. Sir, I would say that we have a Civil Service system that is second to none in this part of the world. I would say that there is nothing wrong with the system, but there is something wrong with the service. (*Laughter*). Under the blue glittering skies of Malaysia, and with the coming of the end of Indonesia confrontation, the Government must spare no efforts to prevent any ugly storms that may break through the walls of our Civil Service. Sir, as I said, we have got a

good system, but the service is wrong. His Majesty said, and I quote:

"In the meanwhile my Government attaches great importance to the question of discipline in such services. My Government considers that it is of vital importance that there shall be streamlining of our administrative machinery in order that Government policies would be implemented more efficiently, expeditiously and economically. At present disciplinary powers are vested in the various Services Commissions only. In order to improve the efficiency of the public services my Government considers it necessary to transfer disciplinary powers to Heads of Departments thus enabling them to exercise more effective control over their respective Departments".

Sir, this is a wonderful news to the people of this country and, if implemented early, it will be to the eternal credit of the Alliance Government. Sir, people have become disillusioned with our Government by the poor treatment they get from some of our civil servants. When this news was first announced by our Deputy Prime Minister, there was a hue and cry in the press by some Union leaders, because they do not want swift action taken against their members who are found in the wrong. Does this show responsible unionism in this country? Do they want a member of the public to suffer at the hands of inefficient Government servants? Sir, in this respect I must congratulate the Minister for Labour for having passed, or introduced the Emergency Regulations regarding strikes in this country. Sir, I submit that we must go further. We must make the Alliance Party, a party of trade union reform in this country. We must make all unofficial strikes illegal, especially in Public Services. Sir, memories are still fresh of last year's Railway Strike in Malaysia. Women squatted and sat on the floor with their children crying. They were hungry, they were tired, and feelings of exasperation were high—and whom did the people blame? They blamed the Alliance Government. They said that the Alliance Government is no good because of these inconveniences caused to them. Sir, why should we the Alliance Government be made a scapegoat by the actions of some irresponsible trade unionists in this country. (*Applause*).

Sir, coming back to the Civil Service, as I said, there is nothing radically wrong with the system, but there is something wrong with the civil servants. Sir, may I say very boldly that some civil servants are either corrupt, inefficient, lazy, arrogant, or publicity conscious. I have said this before in this House, and I was glad to note in the Press the statement of our most senior civil servant, who admitted that there is a certain amount, or small degree of corruption in our country. Sir, what he means by "a small degree" is anybody's guess. Mr Speaker, Sir, these are the civil servants who represent the cracks in the walls of our Civil Service, and it is up to our Government, to the Alliance Government, to remedy them, and the Alliance Government must not be afraid, when they pass legislation, and they must not be afraid to wound when they strike, because we should not suffer at the hands of some irresponsible civil servants. In fact, I was at a loss this morning why two Honourable Members of the Opposition—the Honourable Members for Bungsar and Batu—were anxious to see certain safeguards with regard to the proposal recommended by our Deputy Prime Minister. They are trying to make a political issue out of it, and they hope that if the Government does not adopt this course of action they will reap the fruits of our own mistakes. Sir, in this respect, I cannot help thinking what will happen if the culprits themselves are the Heads of the Department.

Sir, some of the Heads of Departments have adopted a "could not care less" attitude. They sit the whole day long in their air-conditioned rooms without bothering to find out what goes on outside the perimeters of their rooms. Some of them even dare not go out of their rooms because it is too hot outside. It has been commonly said that we have made more *Tuans* after Merdeka than before (*Laughter*). Sir, in this respect, I would implore all our Ministers to tell their Heads of Department in no uncertain terms that if anything goes wrong with their Departments, or Ministries the Heads

are personally answerable to them. Further, some of the civil servants must be told that their duties are *inter vivos* to carry out the policies of the Government and not to make policy statements in the Press, radio or even television. Leave all these to our Ministers, who are the Heads of Department, and they are capable people to do it. As His Majesty said yesterday, we are practising parliamentary democracy and the Government policies are determined by Parliament. Sir, this is a very fine principle and we must all cherish and uphold it. Parliament makes or unmakes laws, and it has been said that "Parliament can do anything under the sun except to make a man into a woman or a woman into a man". (*Laughter*).

Sir, touching on this subject again, may I also say that you cannot blame some of the members of the public complaining about the inefficiency of some of the civil servants, because I have my own experience, and I am quite sure that some Members here have their experience too: that is, if you write a letter to a Government Department, sometimes it takes weeks or months to get a reply. This is a shocking state of affairs, and the Heads must be told and must be pulled up.

Sir, as I have said, some of the civil servants are arrogant. I have had a very unpleasant personal experience only last month in the General Hospital, Kuala Lumpur—I regret to see that the Honourable Minister of Health has left the House. When I was admitted into the Hospital more or less on emergency, immediately my right hand was slung up for saline transfusion and all my fingers were bandaged. Yet some top bloke in the administrative office of the General Hospital insisted through the Sister of the Ward that I must sign the guarantee form on my payment to the Hospital. I told the Sister to tell him not to worry, because I am a Member of this House and that even if I have to pay the hospital charges I will pay them. Sir, before I go further, I must say that the doctors, the Sisters and the staff are wonderful people. What I am

complaining about, by giving this illustration, is that the administrative officer in the General Hospital insisted and insisted again that I must sign the form even though I had no more fingers left (*Laughter*). So, as a last resort, I told the Sister—I really pity her, because she kept on coming to tell me, “Mr Kam, the office wants you to sign”—that I could not sign because I had no more fingers left free to sign and that I am a right-hander. So, as a last resort, I suggested to the Sister, “Please send a cable to the Minister of Health asking him to come and sign the guarantee form for me (*Laughter*) because he is my boss”. Sir, this is all very unpleasant and, in fact, it has given me quite a few sleepless nights thinking over whether I should make this speech in such a way, but on second thoughts I decided that when I come here I have to speak out because when we come here we should speak out without fear or favour to anybody except to get everything done for the benefit of the people in our country.

Sir, I was glad to note in His Majesty's Speech yesterday that the Government is considering a scheme for the payment of pension benefits to employees. I am sure the people of this country will also be happy if we have another scheme, as suggested recently by the (former) President of the Federal Court of Malaysia, that an Insurance Bureau be established for the payment of motor accident victims, who could not get compensation or damages in motor accidents. Sir, our present Road Traffic Ordinance has many loopholes for the insurance companies to evade payment to the victims of motor accidents. I would just give one or two examples. Take, for example, a motor cycle. Under the Road Traffic Ordinance, the insurance companies are not obliged to cover a person who rides a motor cycle, who is not the owner of the motor cycle. It means that if I have a motor cycle and Mr “A” comes along and if even though with my permission he rides it and knocks down, say, the Honourable Member for Batu or even the Honourable Member for Bungsar, there is no

remedy for compensation, because our Ordinance says it is not mandatory. Sir, another example is that, assuming that I am travelling in the car owned by the Honourable Member for Ipoh, and although he takes out a comprehensive policy on his car, yet there can be clauses deleted by the insurance company concerned whereby passengers in his car cannot recover damages. So what I will have to do is to make him a bankrupt (*Laughter*). Sir, as I have said, the question of an Insurance Bureau should be considered by our Government and should be implemented early.

Sir, in politics as in law possession is really a nice point of the law and Governments are rejected by the electorate when they lose coherence and they make serious mistakes. So far, I am glad to say, on both of these issues, the Alliance Government has a good record—it has not lost coherence or made any serious mistakes (*Applause*). As I said, Krian Laut and Bruas are the clear examples. Our various Opposition Parties are in total disarray. The P.M.I.P. is not in the so-called Convention, neither was the Labour Party, but the curious fact was that the Labour Party could join hands with the P.P.P. in the last Bruas parliamentary by-election. Sir, as I understand it, the P.P.P. is supposed to be anti-Communist yet it could join hands with the Labour Party, which has been heavily infiltrated by Communist elements.

Sir, in this respect, it is equally disgusting that U.D.P. and the D.A.P. of the Convention, talking so much about socialism, democracy, people's rights and national integrity in the name of Malaysia Malaysians or Malaysian Malaysia, have silently and inexcusably given their blessing and support to the P.P.P. which joins hands with the heavily communist influenced Labour Party in the last Bruas parliamentary by-election. It is equally disgusting to see that Opposition parties in the Malaysian political arena have unshamedly talked so much about the fine principles of democracy and national integrity without the sincerity to stand by their professed ideological

trimming by giving or conniving with the Communist influenced Labour Party of Malaya.

Sir, they have shown that they are unprincipled Parties. All of them have lost their vocal agility in speaking out against the Labour Party of Malaya. Sir, how could they, in their wildest dream, hope to form a loyal and effective Opposition in this country.

**Tuan Abu Bakar bin Hamzah (Bachok):** Untuk penjelasan, Tuan Yang di-Pertua—di-Bruas itu memang Perikatan menang tetapi kalau di-champorkan undi Parti<sup>2</sup> Pembangkang—Parti PAS dengan Parti yang lagi satu itu . . . . .

**Mr Speaker:** Penjelasan sahaja—apa yang tidak faham boleh di-beri faham.

**Tuan Abu Bakar bin Hamzah:** Hendak meminta penjelasan daripada dia, jadi hendak tunjok dudokan itu kemudian hendak meminta daripada dia sedikit.

Jadi Ahli Yang Berhormat itu mengatakan Parti<sup>2</sup> Pembangkang ini sudah tidak dapat menunjukkan kejujuran-nya pada hal jumlah undi Parti<sup>2</sup> Pembangkang itu kalau dibandingkan dengan Parti Perikatan ada-lah lebih. Jadi itu menunjukkan bahawa ra'ayat di-kawasan Bruas, kalau di-jumlahkan semua-nya tidak mahu pada Parti Perikatan. Jadi ada-kah itu yang di-maksudkan oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat itu?

**Tuan Kam Woon Wah:** Sir, I do not think that is clarification; it is to justify his Party's stand. I do not think I have to reply to that Sir. Sir, as I said, some of them are still against Malaysia and some of them are still obstructive in respect of measures taken by Government. Sir, we have in our midst the Honourable Member for Bangsar who seems to be the mouthpiece of a foreign party. He was in favour of the work permits imposed and school fees charged by the Singapore Government, and I would like to ask him here and now, whether he is in favour of our Government, if our Government imposes the same conditions on the citizens of Singapore in Malaysia.

Sir, looking around in the political arena today, I must say that the Alliance Party is the only Party having practical and tested and having the best policy in our country today (*Applause*) because it has a policy which could unite all its races into one and there is no question of suppression or dominance of anybody or of any racial group or by another racial group. Sir, we are all the citizens to this country, and we are the subjects of His Majesty the Yang di-Pertuan Agong, and I am sure His Majesty as Head of this country would not allow or would not wish to see any unfair treatment, if any, as between his subjects.

Sir, the Alliance Policy is the policy which can guide us to our true destiny—that is, Malaysia belongs to all of us. Sir, the Alliance Government can only help and guide us, but we the citizens of this country, must also help ourselves, so that we can make this country a heaven of peace and prosperity and progress. We must, therefore, move forward, onward, and towards a happy and prosperous Malaysia.

Sir, finally, I would like to add that, to the people of Sitiawan, this is a singular honour to them, because I being their elected representative in this House have been selected by the Government to move this Address of Thanks to His Majesty.

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

**Tuan Thomas Kana (Sarawak):** Mr Speaker, Sir, I beg to second the motion. The peace talk between our Deputy Prime Minister, Tun Abdul Razak, and the Indonesian Foreign Minister, Dr Adam Malek, in Bangkok was indeed one of the happiest events that we all have witnessed since the birth of Malaysia. To the people of Sarawak and Sabah, who used to bear the brunt of confrontation, the success means the end of useless killing and the beginning of a happy relationship with people with whom, but for confrontation, we would have made natural good friends. The people of Borneo like their bretheren in Western Malaysia are looking forward to the resumption of

trade and friendly relation with Indonesia. We ought to realise that the logic of our international politics is to have close co-operation with all South-East Asia countries. It is in this light that we feel happy to note the success of our Deputy Prime Minister's visit to Burma and the revival of ASA.

The resumption of the diplomatic ties with our neighbour, the Philippines, will no doubt make the chance of making ASA more active and much greater now. I personally hope, Mr Speaker, Sir, that ASA may become the forerunner of a closer and wider co-operation among the nations of South East Asia in economy and even in natural defence arrangements.

The success with which our Government has built this nation from the days, when it attained Merdeka as the Federation of Malaya to the present time, when it grows to happy Malaysia, is very conspicuous. We have been able to build not only a politically stable and developing nation from a multi-racial country, but also built a growing economy from what many pessimistic economists regard as a country with heavy reliance on two major exports. Our rural development achievements have earned praises from other countries. There is no reason what we ought not to get good response to our appeal for foreign aid for our first Malaysia Plan, inspite of the fact that the British, under the so-called Socialist Government, failed to help us all the way through.

The people of Sarawak, Mr Speaker, Sir, are aware of the special consideration that the Federal Government has given to the development of Eastern Malaysia. We express our gratitude to the Central Government for giving us aid more than we had hoped to get before we joined Malaysia. We have no doubt now that the top leaders in Malaysia have never looked upon the Borneo States as mere appendages to Malaysia. The case of the economic development of the Borneo States has been looked upon sympathetically from the seriousness of its needs. With co-operation between the States and Federal Government, it is reasonable

to expect more concrete achievements in Eastern Malaysia under the first Malaysia Development Plan.

The indigenous people are no doubt looking forward to more extensive participation by MARA in helping the growth of small industries in Sarawak and Sabah. The policy of MARA may have to be adapted to local conditions. There is also a desire among people of Eastern Malaysia to see that the F.L.D.A. take a more active role in opening up lands schemes there. The possibility of oil palm estates in the coastal areas of Sarawak should be looked into as soon as possible, so that the coastal people, who have hitherto not yet benefited much from the development projects of Sarawak, can be given a share of development benefits. I know, Mr Speaker, Sir, the people of Sarawak have been looking forward for a better future within Malaysia. Now, that confrontation is over, I hope that the development works in Sarawak be speeded. Sir, I beg to second the motion.

**Tuan D. R. Seenivasagam (Ipoh):** Mr Speaker, Sir, the Honourable Member, who moved the Motion of Thanks to His Majesty the King is also a learned Member of the same profession to which I belong. However, I would suggest to the Honourable Member that before he says categorically that if a person sits, for examples in a car owned by the Member for Ipoh, and there is an accident and that person is injured, he is not covered by the insurance policy that is incorrect law which he is stating to this House. Each particular case depends on the insurance policy in force, and I assume that the Honourable Member, who moved the Motion, knowing some law at least, should have been capable of telling this House that not in every case is a passenger not covered but in particular cases he may not be covered. That is a true statement of the law.

Mr Speaker, Sir, I will deal later with the Honourable Member's criticism of the Opposition parties and his analysis of the Bruas and Krian Laut elections. The Honourable Member, of

course, forgot to mention that the Alliance Party today, admittedly, has the confidence only of one section of the community that makes up the Malaysian nation. The Honourable Member forgot to mention Seremban; the Honourable Member forgot to mention Ayer Itam; and I shall analyse and show, before I finish, that the Alliance Party enjoys only the confidence of one section and that also part of that one section and other parties are gaining support from that one section of the Malaysian community.

However, let me first deal with our beloved Ruler's Address to this House and may I read paragraph 3:

"I am keenly aware that we practise parliamentary democracy in accordance with the principles enshrined in the Constitution."

Mr Speaker, Sir, in participating in this debate, those words are of great significance. Many of us have been here from the time of independence. Some of us have been in this House, or House exercising similar functions as this House, before independence. We have seen at times parliamentary democracy, or the practice of parliamentary democracy, thrown to the wind. We have heard challenges to fight outside this Council Chamber. We have heard abuses, and abusive words, in this Council Chamber and I am sure His Majesty would have hesitated to say that he was keenly aware that we practice parliamentary democracy if he knew of the instances where parliamentary democracy was not practised in this House.

Mr Speaker, Sir, what is the essence of parliamentary democracy? The essence of parliamentary democracy is mainly firstly the right and freedom of every Member of this House to say what he wants within the Standing Orders of this House and within the realm of decorum. It is also the bounden duty of every Member of this House, including the Honourable Prime Minister, to make statements only if he can justify those statements, and there is a basis for making those statements.

Mr Speaker, Sir, in the practice of parliamentary democracy there is a glaring example which took place at the last meeting of this Assembly—and here may I refer to a Written Answer which appears on page 27 of "Written Answers to Questions" (English Version) under the heading "Official Leakage". In answer to a question by the Honourable Member for Batu, who asked this question:

"*Dr Tan Chee Khoon*: asks the Minister of Justice whether the investigation ordered by the Prime Minister into the leakages in the Departments of Lord President has been completed or not; if the investigation has been completed, whether the report will be tabled before the House and whether, if there has been no leakage, he would publicly exonerate the officers working in his Ministry."—

the answer was—

"The investigation into the alleged leakages in the Department of the Lord President has been completed"—I emphasise "completed"—"The report of that investigation showed that there has been a leakage of graded information . . .

what that means, I do not know—

"But because of the subject on which information had leaked out had been handled by a number of Departments and officers, it had not been possible to pinpoint the responsibility for such leakage to any particular officer or Department."

Mr Speaker, Sir, His Majesty the King speaks of parliamentary democracy. The Honourable Prime Minister made two accusations casting serious aspersions on the Lord President's Department.

The second accusation was that it was known to the Member for Ipoh who the next Chief Justice of Malaysia would be. Those were two specific allegations and the Honourable Prime Minister, in the exercise of parliamentary democracy, under the cloak of parliamentary privilege, made those two statements, and I will show how wrong His Majesty is to say that parliamentary democracy is practised in this Chamber.

Mr Speaker, Sir, the Honourable Prime Minister said that it was obviously known to the Honourable Member for Ipoh who the next Chief Justice was and that a probe or an inquiry would be ordered. I was waiting

very happily and one fine morning I got a telephone call from an officer from Kuala Lumpur. I said—

“I am leaving for Penang the next day for a case; if you would like to fly down to Penang I would like to meet you and I would like to meet you as quickly as possible.” Of course, I made it clear to him that I could say, as in the words used this morning, “Go to Hell!” because I am privileged in what I said in Parliament, but I did not, because I wanted this to come out. So, the officer flew down to Penang and met me at the Ambassador Hotel and took my statement.

Mr Speaker, Sir, my statement said that, in my opinion, there was no leakage as to who the next Chief Justice was, and I did not know who the next Chief Justice was. But I did give specific information. I did name a Minister of this realm, a Minister of His Majesty's Government, as a person who was connected with a possible leakage of who the next Chief Justice was. I gave other information as to how this officer could check the truthfulness of my statement. An allegation was made. It shook the confidence of the people of Malaysia in the Judiciary, and is it going to be said that the result of the investigation is not going to be published? To protect whom? To protect the junior civil servants, or to protect the possible Minister of the realm, or for what purpose are you not going to inform the public whether the Member for Ipoh knew who is the next Chief Justice? And if he did know, how did he know? And if he did not know, then it is the duty of the Honourable Prime Minister in parliamentary democracy and practice to withdraw that allegation which he made, which is not a slur on me but which is a slur on the Judicial Department itself. But it would be interesting, if it can be disclosed to this House and to the nation the information which I gave to that police officer. Mr Speaker, Sir, I say, it will shock the nation. It will shock associates in this Assembly itself. So, I do hope that, where parliamentary democracy exists, people will be responsible for the statements which they make.

The next allegation was that I knew the result of the Rahman Talib Case before judgment was delivered. Mr Speaker, Sir, there could be no greater

indictment on the Judiciary of this country, of the judiciary and the service under the Judiciary of this country, than that indictment made by the Honourable Prime Minister of this Country.

And I demand to know the result of that inquiry—whether there was such a leak, whether the Prime Minister can justify his statement, whether he can impute that to the Lord President's Department. A judgment is known to the judges, to their Secretariat. If there is a leak, there is no difficulty in saying who leaked it; and if there was a leak, we would like to know who leaked it. I, myself, would like to know who leaked it if there was indeed a leak. This is not just making an allegation against a Member of the House. It is an allegation against the Judiciary—the Judiciary on which the freedom of man and the liberty of a subject ultimately must depend—and I do not think it is right. It is not parliamentary democracy as mentioned by His Majesty to leave these matters in suspension, and I do hope they will be clarified; and those responsible, if anybody is responsible for the leakage be brought to book and be brought to justice. That is all I am asking—nothing more, nothing less—and I think I am entitled to ask that, because my name was involved as the Member for Ipoh in the allegations made. Mr Speaker, Sir, parliamentary democracy also means that the Government or Cabinet is responsible for many things, because His Majesty has said that His Majesty acts on the advice of the Cabinet and decisions are carried out by the Cabinet. Mr Speaker, Sir, it is a subject which is painful for me to bring up but which I think I should bring up in the interest of the nation and in the interest of what His Majesty called “parliamentary democracy”.

At the last meeting when \$88,323 was voted for the Rahman Talib Case, the Honourable Member, who is smiling at me, and also a Member of the legal profession stood up and said words to this effect—that it was necessary to protect the good name of the Cabinet and for collective responsibility to see that the appeal proceeded.

Mr Speaker, Sir, the appeal proceeded. Everyone knows the result of the appeal, and I ask in parliamentary democracy where does collective responsibility begin and where does collective responsibility end? I say that once the Cabinet is chosen to defend and pursue with public funds an action which touch on the integrity and honesty of a colleague of the Cabinet, and once it has been judicially held by the highest Courts of this land that the allegation made were true, then if there is true parliamentary democracy, it is the duty of the Government to resign and cause a fresh election in this country. It is a practice which is not uncommon because once you go on collective responsibility, then when you lose a point, then you cannot turn round and say, "Oh, collective responsibility stops there". But, do not forget one thing—the judgments of the Courts were that whilst in the Cabinet a certain Member had done something, had received favours, when he was a Cabinet Member, and that influences a Cabinet Member was the cause of it, then, I say, "Resign en bloc, if you are true democrats". If you practise true democracy, or parliamentary democracy, resign. I have no doubt that you will be re-elected with a vast majority but, at least, you will be termed decent, honourable, Members of this House. Your resignation will, of course, mean our resignation as well, or our election as well. Perhaps, you may have the opportunity to take the seat from the Member of Ipoh—who knows? (*Interruption*) So, if at least the Member for Johor Tenggara comes and tries, it may be worthwhile. But, quite frankly and quite seriously, I think the Government should consider the position as it is, and where collective responsibility exists you should listen to me, because I will show you in a moment that the Member who moved the Motion of Thanks is, in fact, repeating words which the Opposition has repeated time and again, "Don't depend on England; don't depend on America." Now, what do we hear? Malaysia is going to teach England a lesson—somebody said, "Teach England a lesson."—Malaysia going to teach England a lesson? Can

there be anything more ridiculous? (*Laughter*) Yes, you all, too, smile. What is your army, what is your navy? What are you going to teach them? After ten years of independence, Mr Speaker, Sir, the Member who moved the Motion admits today that the economy of this country is in the hands of the white men—after 10 years of independence, nearly. What greater admission of failure. What greater admission of policies which could not get rid of the colonial yoke? What greater admission could there be? The Honourable Member also contradicted the Honourable Prime Minister, the Honourable Deputy Prime Minister, the whole Cabinet, when he said that Malaya's policy was not a neutral policy, and he regretted it. What does that mean? Time and again, the Honourable Prime Minister had taken the greatest trouble to say that ours was a neutral, unaligned policy, and you have the Honourable Member, who moved the Motion of Thanks, saying, "I regret to say our policy has not been neutral, our policy has not been unaligned, and it is time now that we look around the world of Asia". Could there be a greater indictment of his own Cabinet than that indictment? I say there could be no greater indictment than from a Member of their own bench, contradicting what has been supposed to be a declared policy, but I agree with the Member—I agree and for moment at least—he should have been sitting on these benches; he should have been sitting here, because he was repeating, Mr Speaker, Sir, what we said five years ago in this House—"You are tied to the apron strings of England and foreign nations".—that is what he said today. He also said what we said long ago—that there is corruption in this country—and according to him corruption has entered the services. The only regret that I have in that statement is that he should have said that it has gone further than the services—to the highest level of this country. Then he would have been perfectly right—100 per cent right.

**Mr Speaker:** Perhaps, you might like to continue after the recess?

**Tuan D. R. Seenivasagam:** Yes, Sir.

## EARLIER ADJOURNMENT

**Tan Sri Haji Sardon:** Mr Speaker, Sir, I beg to move,

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

**Tuan Haji Abdul Hamid Khan:** 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 stand adjourned this evening at 6.30 p.m. instead of 8.00 p.m.

**Mr Speaker:** The sitting is suspended until 4 p.m. today.

*Sitting suspended at 1 p.m.*

*Sitting resumed at 4 p.m.*

(Mr Speaker in the Chair)

## THE YANG DI-PERTUAN AGONG'S SPEECH ADDRESS OF THANKS

*Debate resumed:*

**Tuan D. R. Seenivasagam:** Mr Speaker, Sir, before the recess I had called upon the Government to resign, in view of the result of the Rahman Talib case. Sir, the Honourable Member who moved the Motion of Thanks carried out a bitter attack on Great Britain for one reason only, and that was because Great Britain would not give money—to put it in simple language. In other words, is it the attitude of the Malaysian Government, “You give me money, you are my good friend; if you don't give me money, then I will teach you a lesson”? Mr Speaker, Sir, I do not think that should be the attitude of any democratic government, because England, as any other country, has a perfect right to decide for itself whether it wants to give you money, or it does not want to give you money.

Then, the Honourable mover went on to the United States, and said that the United States bought rubber cheap from Indonesia, obviously meaning, at

the time when Malaysia was threatened by Indonesia—the confrontation; and he said that the United States dumped it in the market, and therefore the United States Foreign Policy was cock-eyed. Mr Speaker, Sir, if we consider the conduct of the Malaysian Government towards Indonesia, then, does it appear strange that America bought rubber from Indonesia, because as soon as the Indonesian so-called Peace Mission consisting of those who are in the Crush Malaysia Command reached Kuala Lumpur, there was great hugging and kissing by the Malaysian Cabinet—some of them, Cabinet Members, hugged the Indonesians, kissed them; and later we read in the newspapers, “Our blood brothers are coming back to the fold.” Why then America, when you are doing the same thing towards Indonesia? Mr Speaker, Sir, we are glad, the nation is glad, that confrontation, according to the Honourable Deputy Prime Minister, is at an end. But, have you considered whether you are falling into a trap, or whether it is a sincere peace that is coming to last; and I read this because the Honourable Member who moved the Motion of Thanks referred to America and Britain. What were the events preceding the sudden desire for peace on the part of Indonesia? Some say, it is a change in the Indonesian command or in the Indonesian set-up, and that the new set-up is honestly desirous for various reasons, some beneficial to them, others by force of circumstances, to have this peaceful settlement of the issue. But, what was the immediate precedent? We can recall that England offered financial assistance to Indonesia. Today, we heard the Honourable Member accused Great Britain of letting down almost, or letting down, that is the substance, of what he said, of letting down Malaysia. Could it not be then possible that England put her foot down and said to Indonesia, “Settle your confrontation with Malaysia, here is the money”, in which event England, if the Honourable Member is correct, will withdraw her forces, leave Malaysia standing alone—and I do not believe, for one, and I do not believe that any sensible person can truly say that Malaysia can teach Great Britain

a lesson. That, I think, is beyond our capacity at the present stage, or the present generation.

Mr Speaker, Sir, again, the Honourable mover of the Motion of Thanks referred to communism and said, "Let us not consider that communist outside are devils incarnate". That is exactly what, at least, the P.P.P. has been saying for the last so many years in this House; and when we said it, we were branded as communist sympathisers. I wonder what the Government is going to brand that one Member who said it today. The Radio Malaysia today said that the Honourable mover of the Motion advocated friendly trade, friendly relationship, with communist countries—that was the radio broadcast at 1.30 p.m. Mr Speaker, Sir, he spoke almost like an Opposition member speaking, and I would support him there—that not only should we have trade relations with China but we should also go further and have diplomatic relations with China. We should have diplomatic relations as His Majesty has said with as many countries as possible, including Taiwan. Mr Speaker, Sir, Therefore, I advocate diplomatic relations with Taiwan, and when I was in Taiwan recently, Government officers from ministerial level downward asked this pertinent question time and again: "What is the status of our representative in Malaysia? Why won't Malaysia establish diplomatic relationship with Taiwan?". I went as a Member of the Perak State Delegation and the Leader of the Delegation was Mr Speaker himself, and he stood up and answered it by saying that I was only a Member of Parliament in the Delegation and, perhaps, I would raise it if I thought fit; and I think it is fit and proper that I should raise it and, in fact, it has already been raised by the Honourable Mover of the Motion, and we are glad to note that His Majesty has declared in so many words that it is the intention of the Government to set up diplomatic relations with as many friendly countries in the future—and Taiwan certainly has been accepted as a friendly country.

Mr Speaker, Sir, I am now referring to His Majesty's reference to Singapore in page 2 of the Speech and it reads as follows:

"Last year, a regrettable event occurred in the History of our country. I refer to the separation of Singapore from Malaysia. Right from the time when Malaysia was formed, the Singapore State Government created a situation which was dangerous and which could lead to serious internal disturbances. Feelings ran high between the various communities. In a plural society racial strife would be disastrous. There was, therefore, no alternative but to effect the separation of Singapore with the agreement of both Governments".

Mr Speaker, Sir, I agree, racial strife would be most dangerous and would be most unwelcome to this nation, but the entry of Singapore into Malaysia did not bring with it, nor did the leaders of Singapore bring with them, any new racial problems than those that existed before the entry of Singapore into Malaysia. Let us face the facts. The expulsion of Singapore from Malaysia has not resolved the racial differences that exist in this country. Let us not close our eyes to the fact that racial differences do exist in this country—and they do exist with a degree of concern to people, who sit in this House. Mr Speaker, Sir, after Indonesia declared an intention to have peaceful settlement of confrontation, Honourable Ministers, particularly from the M.C.A., have made statements asking the non-Malays not to be frightened and that it will in no way jeopardise the situation—and it was even suggested that some Chinese have sent their money away from this country. Mr Speaker, Sir, what further victimisation can there be than that already exists in this country? Who is responsible for racial differences that exist in this country? Who got independence for Malaya and then Malaysia? It is claimed that the Alliance Government did it. If we accept that fact, then, surely it is your policies and your policies alone that have brought these racial differences, that have brought this suspicions on the part of certain sections of the community. What is it that led to these suspicions and what are these racial differences? That should be resolved, and it is a matter of regret to me that His Majesty has not thought

fit in the Royal Address to refer to these differences, or to say how, in the future, this Government is going to resolve these differences that do obviously exist in this country.

Mr Speaker, Sir, why is it that persons are afraid? We must accept the Minister's statement as correct that there are sections of the community that are viewing with a degree of fear, if I may say so, the resumption of brotherhood between Indonesia and Malaysia. It is a statement of fact was made by the Minister. Let us accept it. Why are they afraid? Because not of future events—nobody knows the future—but because of past events.

Let us take the Civil Service. Why is there dissatisfaction in the Civil Service? Why are there resignations from the various Civil Services of the country? In fact, the Appendix shows that in the Legal Department the work has been hampered; work of translation into the National Language has been hampered because of resignations from the Legal Service. Why? Because the Civil Service is not getting a square deal. To be more frank and more clear, because the non-Malays in the Civil Services are not getting a square deal; promotion are being blocked, because there are no Malays to fill the quota—not only in the Legal Service but in all Civil Services in this country. Children of citizens of this country are not being given the same opportunities of employment in the Services of this country although educated in the same school, at the same time, and in the same manner. Businessmen are not being given the same opportunity as certain others, merely because they are of different origin. Businesses to be commenced are being jeopardised in the same manner.

Now, Mr Speaker, Sir, it may be said that that is under the Constitution, that is under the special position Clause in the Constitution. But, is it? Does a special ra'ayat clause in the Constitution intend, or did it ever intend, that it should be used to the jeopardy, to the frustration, of other citizens in this country? The answer must surely be "No". That clause was in the Constitu-

tion, so that the ra'ayat of the nation will benefit—not for the purposes of setting up a capitalist group to equal the M.C.A. capitalist group. Surely that was not the intention of the Constitution! On Radio Malaysia today, we could hear people like the Honourable Senator T. H. Tan, say that people who speak of these racial differences should be taught a lesson, should be this, and should be that. They can talk. They are businessmen.—They are directors—not of one company but of many companies. They are multimillionaires, perhaps. They can talk, but let them go and say this to the villagers. Let them go and say this to the ra'ayat, and they will not get a favourable answer. Therefore, Mr Speaker, Sir, it is wrong, and it is regrettable, that in the Speech from the Throne, it should have been said that Singapore brought in racial strife or possible racial strife. I say, the basic foundation, the basic cause for racial strife is something which you establish in this nation, and for the benefit of this nation it is time that you remove the racial barriers and racial distinctions, which are causing no good to the general public, nor to the Public Services of this country.

Sir, it is no use for the Honourable Mover to say that the Public Service is corrupt to some extent. He may be right that it is corrupt, but why is it corrupt. Because their service schemes, the manner of employment are unsatisfactory, because salaries are unsatisfactory. Why is it, Mr Speaker, Sir, you find in corruption cases that invariably it is the policeman, who accepts \$1, or \$2, or \$5, who is charged in court? Why? Why does he accept it? Because his service scheme is so low, he is so poorly paid, not because he wants to be corrupt. Also I ask, why is it that the big fish seems to escape the net. What is the Anti-corruption Agency doing? What is the Cabinet doing with regard to big fish and allegations made against the big fries? Commissions of inquiry are set up at the slightest allegations against local councils—Penang and Seremban. I have repeatedly asked for a Commission of Inquiry for Members of this House, but the

Government is reluctant to hold a Commission of Inquiry. Why? We have often repeatedly said, "Disclose your assets"—before and now. Those have not been disclosed to us. Is it not in the interest of the nation that, if we are going to stamp out corruption, it should be stamped out at all levels. Corruption is of many kinds. Let us not get away with the idea that corruption is only by the payment of money, and I do implore, I do ask, the Government to accede to the request for a Commission of Inquiry to be constituted.

Mr Speaker, Sir, the Honourable Mover of the Motion spoke of Bruas at great length. In fact, it is regrettable that in a Motion of Thanks to His Majesty the Honourable Mover, instead of trying to seek unanimous support for that move, had thought it fit to attack the opposition, and if we are attacked we must answer that attack. I always thought it was parliamentary practice to try and get a unanimous vote of thanks to the Speech from the Throne. After the Member has finished, it was obvious that I have to stand up and answer this attack on the Opposition.

Mr Speaker, Sir, the Honourable Member made the first big mistake, when he said that the D.A.P. and the U.D.P. supported the P.P.P. candidate in the Bruas by-election. It was never so. The D.A.P. took no part in that election at any time; neither did they at any time issue any statement saying that they supported the P.P.P. candidate. The U.D.P. on the other hand, almost had a quarrel with the P.P.P., and no statement was ever issued that they supported the P.P.P. candidate in Bruas. Those are facts, crystal clear facts, and I hope that Honourable Member will be more up-to-date with his facts, if he is going to move a Motion of Thanks on a future occasion. He claimed credit, and said that the Opposition was so devastated by squabbling, and he wondered how it is possible for the P.P.P. and the communist infiltrated Labour Party to have joined hands.

Mr Speaker, Sir, it has been alleged that the Labour Party is communist

infiltrated. At the same time, it has been proved and accepted by world leaders that the Leader of the Labour Party is an honest and sincere, socialist person—that is the Honourable Member for Batu—That appeared in the newspapers. I prefer to accept opinions from world leaders of such calibre rather than the Member, who moved the Motion of Thanks. Let me make this clear that the Labour Party and the People's Progressive Party of Malaya have joined hands on four agreed principles: to preserve democracy in this country, to preserve non-interference in other countries affairs; and to condemn all nations that interfere in the internal affairs of other nations amongst other agreed principles; and to condemn the Internal Security Act of this nation on which I shall be speaking in more details shortly.

Mr Speaker, Sir, what is the victory that the Government side in claiming in Bruas? The P.M.I.P. contested that seat and got over 3,000 votes. Without meaning any offence to the P.M.I.P., I would say that those 3,000 over votes were mainly votes from our Malay brethren. The P.P.P. receive 6,000 over votes; we have never claimed to have Malay support; and I can stand here and confidently say that the 6,000 over votes, 99.9 of those votes were non-Malay votes. What did the Alliance get? 9,000 votes. Therefore, the Honourable Prime Minister's statement that it was a shot in the arm, or a boost for the M.C.A. is untenable, because out of 11,000 Malay votes, if you count the percentage that came out, then you got about four to five thousand of those votes leaving, therefore, only at the maximum 3,000 non-Malay votes—3,000 non-Malay votes and not one single vote over that. Therefore, the confidence in the Alliance is the confidence in the UMNO, and the other partners are only hitching on to the wagon. That is all they are doing and they can claim no credit for it. But that wagon is slowly cracking, because the results show that the P.M.I.P. improved their votes; the results show that the Alliance votes went down as analysed by the *Straits Times*. The results show

that a united vote of the Opposition beat the Alliance in Bruas.

Mr Speaker, Sir, on the contrary, in Ayer Itam and Seremban, the Alliance vote did not beat the victorious candidates of the D.A.P. and the Socialist Front, and the united votes in Ayer Itam of the Opposition overwhelmed and swamped the Alliance vote. Therefore, let us not fool ourselves by saying that because we won Bruas the nation has confidence in the Alliance. It has not got it. You are here on a minority vote. I agree, you have the confidence of the majority of the Malay brethren of this nation—that I concede—and I congratulate the Honourable Member who was returned to this House from Bruas. But it indicates one point, that the cracks are showing, that the cracks which showed in 1957 on the Chinese side to destroy the M.C.A. are now showing in the Malay ra'ayats, because they have realised one thing—that rural development means nothing to them; they have realised one thing—that rural development has brought more headaches to them than benefits to them. Yes, they have got roads, they have got the lights, but today there are more unemployed Malay youths than there ever was before, and what are they going to do? There are more Malay youths today who have indulged in crime just to live, not because they want to be criminals. Is that the economic policy, is that the great rural development, of which you are boasting? Mr Speaker, Sir, is that what you say is going to sustain you in the next coming general elections?

It is true, as the Honourable mover of the Motion said that the Opposition is now split. But, it is at least my hope and my desire that those splits can be sealed, sealed so strongly that by 1969 there should be no split in the Opposition group. Personal sacrifices will be necessary to see that there is no split, and I assure the Honourable mover that in the interests of the nation, we will try our best to see that those splits in the Opposition are sealed up so good and so tight, that no amount of Alliance propaganda can break the solidarity of the Opposition Parties.

I may fail, but I will try. If we do that, then we have done something for this nation: if we fail, then we have failed in our mission for the nation. However, I assure the Honourable Members of the M.C.A. that if they stand in an area where they have no UMNO bandwagon to hang on, then they would not be returned to this House (*Interruption*) Mr Speaker, Sir, at this meeting I have decided to follow the advice of His Majesty and practise parliamentary democracy. Therefore, I do not intend to reply to any cat calls; if they do not intend to practise parliamentary democracy, it is up to them.

Mr Speaker, Sir, His Majesty has referred to the United Nations Charter and said that Malaysia will uphold the principles of the United Nations Charter. I stand up here and say that the United Nations Charter deals with the fundamental rights and liberties of the subject and places that higher than all principles enshrined in that great Charter. But does our country practise the principles of the United Nations Charter? I say, we do not. I say that the Honourable Members who have supported the Internal Security Act without question, perhaps, have never read the United Nations Charter, because if they had read it and had the intention to uphold it, that Internal Security Act would not have been passed in this House. Therefore, it is regrettable that His Majesty was advised to say that Malaysia follows and upholds the U.N. Charter. Let me amplify.

The United Nations Charter says, *inter alia*, that the freedom of the subject, shall not be deprived of him except by due process of the law. Mr Speaker, Sir, countries which go through turbulent times, times when perhaps there is subversion or other things, do pass emergency laws. India had it, England had it, Ceylon had it, Malaya had it. But in every other country—in every other country I emphasise—the protection, the liberty of the subject, is enshrined in their Internal Security Act itself, by giving the subject the right to challenge his detention in a court of law. That right

to challenge it in a court of law was deliberately, wantonly, and maliciously removed or omitted from the Internal Security Act of this country.

Mr Speaker, Sir, there can be no getting away from it, that under the Internal Security Act the sole dictator is the Minister in charge of internal security. The powers vested in him are the powers vested in a dictator. He can do what he likes with the subject. He can throw to the winds the recommendations of any Committee, and he can order the detention of any person under the Internal Security Act, and that person has no remedy or recourse to the courts of law. Where then is the United Nations Charter? Where then is the freedom guaranteed by the United Nations Charter? Where, then, I ask, are you practising democracy as enshrined in the United Nations Charter?

Mr Speaker, Sir, examples are so many. People are arrested on vague allegations—you are a danger to the nation; so we lock you up. Take the case of Dr Rajakumar for one, who is an educated man. After long watching, I suppose, those in responsibility decided to nab him. All right. Why don't you try him in a Court? Has this country got no law to deal with persons who subvert, or who try to overthrow, or who try to consort with any enemies of the nations? This country has ample laws, because if the country has not got those laws, then those responsible for making the laws should have been sacked long ago. But they have it. Then I ask why is it that these persons not charged in Court? Surely, according to the United Nations Charter principle, persons shall not be detained, shall not be deprived of liberties year in and year out, unless they are declared to be guilty by duly constituted courts of law? Why is it that other nations in their greatest troubles have preserved that clause giving the right of *habeas corpus* of the right of going to court to challenge detention? Because executive action can be disastrous, victimisation can take place, and there should be no loop-hole where the subject should be put in fear of victimisation.

Mr Speaker, Sir, therefore, I say His Majesty was wrongly advised that this country is upholding the United Nations Charter, because if we say that to the world, then the world will laugh at us if they know that our Internal Security Act is the Act, which is in force in this country now without the protections afforded in other democratic countries.

Mr Speaker, Sir, I think many Members of this House received letters from parents of detainees from Sarawak, from Borneo, mainly from the Sarawak, saying, "My son, my husband, has been taken away to Batu Gajah, across the seas, miles away; we can't see them; we do not know what is happening." From the question put by the Honourable Member for Batu, it is clear that some were insane, some died the day after they were sent back to Sarawak. What is the meaning of all this? Why do people become insane in detention? Is it because of the period of detention? It is because of torture—mentally or otherwise? Why, do people when they are taken back to Sarawak from the detention camp, die the next day? Are these mere coincidences or, Mr Speaker, Sir, do not go much deeper than being mere coincidences? Are they deliberate acts? Are they acts for which there can be no forgiveness? I would say that true facts, or admitted facts necessitate a relooking into the Internal Security Act and the powers vested in persons responsible for administering that Act.

Mr Speaker, Sir, the Department of Information is a Government Department, and they have every right, I agree, to propagate the work of the Government—I am not complaining about that. When Ayer Itam by-election took place, you found Ministers going to open either bridges or community halls, doling out money, Information Vans going round saying, "Support the Government"—not one van, not two vans, but dozens of vans. We had a Seremban by-election. Again, at that very period, it strikes somebodys' thought—"Now I must go and give some money for a community hall". Then some Minister goes and gives

money during an elections. Then, the publicity vans go round—"Support Government; the Government has done this; and the Government has done that." Then Bruas by-election came. You found 12 Information Vans came—12 vans congregated in Bruas. But, we got information before that, that some Ministers or Government people on the Government Side were going to dole out money in Pantai Remis, for example. And we did inform the people that this trick had been going on for some time, and that it would be repeated in Bruas constituency. Not only does the propaganda vans give out propaganda at election time, concentrated in that ward, but they also give out free cakes to eat to the people, when they come to their meeting. What is the meaning of all these? Is that the duty of the Information Department? Why don't they propagate in those areas when there is no election? Or is it an admitted fact? If it is, say it to us, and we will accept it. Is it an admitted fact that the Alliance Government will use the Information Department, particularly during an election, to help the Alliance Party during that election? If it is, let us know it, so that there can be no camouflage. And if that is the intention and if that is the purpose of the Alliance Government, than I say it is something which should be condemned—because that is not a fair fight.

Mr Speaker, Sir, on education, when I had the privilege of accompanying the Perak State delegation to Taiwan, we were called to various functions by officials in Taiwan—the same functions what other Honourable Members had gone to—and we met dozens, dozens upon dozens of students. Many of them are Malays, some of them are Chinese, and I think one or two are Indians. All of them are learning in the University of Taiwan—some to become engineers—and to the credit of our Malay brothers, they could speak Mandarin and Hokkien as perfectly as any Chinese could speak in Taiwan; but they were learning engineering, some of them were learning other arts and science. They asked one question repeatedly, "What is going to happen to us when we come back to Malay-

sia? We were allowed to come here." Some are on Taiwan's scholarships; some on their own. They asked a question and said they had never got a proper answer to it: "Will they be given the same opportunities that are afforded to students, who learn engineering in other colleges than Taiwan?". In Taiwan they built eight storey, nine storey buildings, there are earthquakes in Taiwan, but the buildings still stand. And the question they asked is "Will we be taken into the services on our certificates from this University?" The answer that we as a State delegation could give was, "We do not know." Therefore, I ask now that it be clarified in some reply to me—whether this Taiwan degree will be recognised sufficiently to enable the students who come back to be absorbed into the services, the Government services of this country. It is of vital importance that they should know now, and that they should not waste their time, if it is going to be a waste of time. Some of them said that their friends, when they came back were going into the commercial field to try and get employment in the commercial field. That is not what they want to know. "What they want to know is," Are you going to recognised us from Taiwan University? And I am sure the question is being asked by many others who go to other Universities: and I am sure that this House will agree with me that it is only fair that they should know at least, before they go, whether their chances are going to be the same as the chances of others when they come back.

Mr Speaker, Sir, public meetings have for all practical purposes been banned in Malaysia. No political party has been allowed to hold a public meeting since confrontation started—to be more specific it was said that no public meetings will be allowed in public places. But that has been used to such an extent that in fact no public meetings have been allowed, except when there is a by-election. Mr Speaker, Sir, we raised no murmur, because we did not want to jeopardise the nation in any way, so long as confrontation lasted. But we have been told by the Honourable Deputy Prime

sa-patut-nya Kerajaan melipat-gandakan ikhtiar dan ranchangan<sup>2</sup> untuk menolong orang<sup>2</sup> bumiputera ini dan pendudok<sup>2</sup> kawasan luar bandar. MARA, ada-lah boleh di-sifatkan sebagai bahtera penyelamat dan bahtera pendorongan dalam lautan perniagaan dan perusahaan yang penoh dengan pertandingan dan chabaran itu. Maka saya berharap Kerajaan akan membelanjakan wang yang banyak untuk ranchangan<sup>2</sup> yang akan di-jalankan oleh MARA.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saperti saya katakan tadi, untuk menjalankan ranchangan<sup>2</sup> pembangunan dan lain<sup>2</sup>-nya wang ada-lah mustahak—ikhtiar dan menchari jalan untuk mendapatkan wang ada-lah satu<sup>2</sup>-nya perkara yang mesti di-beri perhatian berat oleh pehak Kerajaan pada masa sekarang. Dalam hubungan ini untuk mendapatkan ranchangan<sup>2</sup>, menchari puncha kewangan di-tadbirkan dengan lebeh lichin dan untuk melihat supaya pelaksanaan ranchangan<sup>2</sup> menchari wang atau pun menchari puncha<sup>2</sup> kewangan itu berjalan dengan lebeh terator. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya menggesa kepada pehak Kerajaan hari ini, kalau tidak hari ini pun tidak berapa lama lagi, akan menubuhkan satu Kementerian yang berasingan yang di-panggil Kementerian Hal Ehwal Ekonomi dalam negeri. Saya rasa, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, buat masa ini Kementerian khas saperti ini sangat mustahak kerana pada masa sekarang apa yang kita ada ia-lah bahagian Perancang Ekonomi dalam Jabatan Perdana Menteri dan saya rasa memandangkan negara Malaysia yang sedang bangun ini Kementerian yang asing khas mengenai ekonomi sahaja patut ditubuhkan dengan sa-berapa segera.

Dan Kementerian Ekonomi akan bertanggung-jawab tentang menggubalkan ranchangan<sup>2</sup> untuk menambah puncha hasil atau pun kewangan dan juga akan bertanggung-jawab melihat pelaksanaan ranchangan<sup>2</sup> atau perjalanan dengan baik. Saya juga berdo'a dengan habis-nya konfrantasi nanti pehak Kerajaan akan dapat membesarkan lagi University of Malaya dan mengadakan lebeh banyak lagi Pusat<sup>2</sup>

Pengajian Tinggi supaya kita di-dalam negeri ini dapat mengadakan lebeh banyak orang<sup>2</sup> yang cherdek pandai dan orang<sup>2</sup> yang berpelajaran tinggi.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, walau pun kita banyak daripada kita yang bersuka chita kerana tamat-nya konfrantasi tetapi dukachita ada juga di-antara orang<sup>2</sup> yang mengambil peluang untuk faedah diri sendiri mengerohkan suasana di-dalam negeri dengan menaborkan berbagai<sup>2</sup> fitnah terhadap kaum<sup>2</sup> China, orang China di-dalam negeri ini, dengan jalan berkata ia-itu kalau Indonesia berbaik sa-mula dengan Malaysia maka orang<sup>2</sup> China akan tertindas.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kejadian ini sangat mendukachitakan dan orang<sup>2</sup> yang bertanggung-jawab ini boleh-lah di-sifatkan sa-bagai pengkhianat kepada bangsa kerana mereka ia-lah orang yang anti-perpaduan dan anti-kesejahteraan. Saya rasa patut benar pehak Kerajaan mengambil langkah menchari jalan meminda undang<sup>2</sup> yang ada sekarang ini supaya orang<sup>2</sup> yang tidak bertanggung-jawab itu akan dapat di-hukum di-sisi undang<sup>2</sup> kerana, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kita tidak suka melihat negara Malaysia ini jadi Cyprus yang kedua di-mana mala-petaka perkelahian kaum telah terjadi dengan hebat dan dahshat. Barangkali ada juga di-antara mereka ini yang akan menggunakan asas ugama dan asas perkauman sa-bagai modal mereka untuk melihat perpechahan di-antara kaum<sup>2</sup> di-dalam negara Malaysia ini.

Saya juga suka menyampaikan tahniah saya kepada Jema'ah Kabinet kerana baharu<sup>2</sup> ini telah menubuhkan satu jawatan-kuasa perengkat Menteri kerana menchegeh rashwah dalam negeri ini. Walau pun kita tahu, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, rashwah tidak berlaku dengan banyak di-dalam negara kita ini, tetapi sa-bagai satu negara yang sedang membangun sangat mustahak langkah<sup>2</sup> di-ambil untuk menchegeh merebak-nya rashwah dalam negeri ini. Bagi pehak ra'ayat jelata di-negeri Trengganu saya juga suka menyampai-kan ucapan terima kaseh kepada Kerajaan Persekutuan baharu<sup>2</sup> ini telah

meminjamkan kepada Kerajaan Trengganu wang sa-banyak \$3 juta untuk membelanjakan di-atas ladang kelapa sawit untuk menambahkan hasil negeri di-dalam negeri Trengganu.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, baharu sa-kejap tadi Yang Berhormat Ahli dari Ipoh telah bergaduh tentang saya memberi sokongan untuk Kerajaan membelanjakan di-atas perbicharaan Yang Berhormat wakil dari Kuantan—Menteri Pelajaran dahulu, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, mengenai perkara itu masing<sup>2</sup> berhak kepada pendapat-nya—He is entitled to his contention; I am entitled to mine. Now, we cannot leave a Minister to spend himself all the costs of the litigation. Now, at the time when the litigation was taken up, he was a member of the Cabinet. Now, I say it is the principle of collective responsibility for the Cabinet to see to the integrity, to the dignity of its member. Now, I say in this case it is only fair for the Cabinet to bear the expenses of the litigation or at least part of the expenses for the litigation of Honourable Enche' Abdul Rahman. Tuan Yang di-Pertua . . . .

**Tuan D. R. Seenivasagam (Ipoh):** Mr Speaker, Sir, on a point of clarification. The Honourable Member said that it was on the question of responsibility to see that the integrity was preserved that this \$88,000 was paid. Then I asked, on a point of clarification, whether the Member would advocate that since that integrity was not upheld and, in fact, destroyed by the Court, will you resign en bloc? That is all I asked.

**Dato' Abdullah bin Abdul-rahman:** Mr Speaker, Sir, there is no reason why we should. I said in this case it is only fair for the Cabinet to pay for the expenses of the litigation.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, baharu<sup>2</sup> ini kita ada melihat beberapa pertubohan penulis telah di-tubuhkan dalam negara kita Malaysia ini. Saya rasa patut benar pehak Kerajaan memberi sokongan kewangan kepada persatuan<sup>2</sup> penulis ini dan sa-lain daripada memberi kewangan—bantuan kewangan—kapada persatuan<sup>2</sup> penulis ini pehak

Kerajaan juga akan mengadakan per-untukan hadiah pelajaran bagi penulis<sup>2</sup> ini mengambil pelajaran tinggi bahagian kewartawanan (journalism) dan lain<sup>2</sup> dalam chawangan itu. Dengan jalan ini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kita berharap penulis<sup>2</sup> di-negara Malaysia ini akan dapat meninggikan taraf kesusasteraan di-dalam negara Malaysia ini dan dengan jalan itu kita akan mendapat tempat yang baik di-dalam bahagian kesusasteraan di-dalam dunia international.

**Tuan Abu Bakar bin Hamzah (Bachok):** Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kesusasteraan, keristerawan, saya kurang faham.

**Dato' Abdullah bin Abdul-rahman:** Sekarang, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, dengan kita dapat berbaik<sup>2</sup> sa-mula dengan pehak Indonesia dan Filipina saya berharap benar pehak Kerajaan akan menghantar lebeh banyak lagi rombongan<sup>2</sup> muhibbah ka-negara<sup>2</sup> itu, dan saya berharap Kerajaan tidak akan lupa mengambil beberapa orang Ahli<sup>2</sup> Yang Berhormat daripada Parlimen ini untuk menyertai sama di-dalam rombongan<sup>2</sup> muhibbah itu.

Saya juga, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sukachita melihat ia-itu ketua<sup>2</sup> pejabat tidak lama lagi akan di-beri kuasa balek di-dalam bahagian disiplin. Ini sangat mustahak, dan di-samping itu saya ada satu shor juga kapada pehak Kerajaan, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ia-itu ia-lah mengenai report sulit atau pun confidential report terhadap pegawai<sup>2</sup> federal yang ada berkhidmat di-dalam negeri<sup>2</sup>. Pada masa sekarang ini confidential report atau pun report sulit ini ada-lah di-buat oleh pegawai<sup>2</sup> di-Kuala Lumpur bagi pegawai<sup>2</sup> federal yang berkhidmat di-negeri<sup>2</sup> saperti Pegawai Pelajaran, Pegawai Kesehatan, Engineer dan lain<sup>2</sup>. Saya rasa, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, dengan pesat-nya berjalan ranchangan pembangunan di-dalam negeri dan untuk melichinkan lagi pentadbiran di-tingkatan Federal dan tingkatan Negeri patut sangat, dan saya shorkan kapada pehak Kerajaan supaya kuasa membuat report<sup>2</sup> sulit ini ada pada Yang Berhormat Setia-Usaha Kerajaan di-tiap<sup>2</sup> negeri.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya juga suka menyentuh sedikit apa yang dikatakan oleh pihak wakil Yang Berhormat daripada Ipoh tadi mengenai perlantikan dan kenaikan pangkat di-dalam sa-tengah<sup>2</sup> Perkhidmatan Awam. Kata beliau, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Kerajaan telah tidak 'adil di-dalam chawangan ini atau pun bahagian ini. Pada pendapat saya sendiri, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, tidak-lah 'adil pula bagi pihak Yang Berhormat itu membuat tuduhan yang seperti itu terhadap Kerajaan. Kita semua tahu, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ia-itu di-dalam negara kita ini kita ada mempunyai Surohan Jaya Perkhidmatan Awam, Public Service Commission, yang mana Public Service Commission ini atau Surohan Jaya ini ada-lah satu badan yang bebas, independent, dan ada-lah tanggung-jawab Surohan Jaya ini mengenai perkara<sup>2</sup> lantikan dan kenaikan pangkat di-antara pegawai<sup>2</sup> Kerajaan semua.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, satu perkara yang penghabisan ia-lah tentang soal pergerakan sharikat kerjasama. Oleh kerana pergerakan sharikat kerjasama ini ada-lah satu<sup>2</sup>-nya harta yang dapat main peranan besar untuk meninggikan taraf ekonomi penduduk<sup>2</sup> di-dalam negeri ini, maka saya berharap pihak Kerajaan akan dapat menubuhkan satu jawatan-kuasa mengkaji samula syarat<sup>2</sup> di-dalam undang<sup>2</sup> pergerakan sharikat kerjasama dan membuat pindaan<sup>2</sup> atau pun perubahan<sup>2</sup> yang sa-mesti dan yang sa-wajar bagi membolehkan pergerakan sharikat kerjasama ini memainkan peranan yang lebeh chekap dan supaya perjalanan-nya lebeh lichin di-dalam peranan meninggikan taraf ekonomi penduduk<sup>2</sup> di-dalam negeri ini. Sekian sahaja.

*Sitting suspended for 15 minutes.*

*Sitting resumed at 5.50 p.m.*

**Tuan Abdul Karim bin Abu (Melaka Selatan):** Tuan Yang di-Pertua, dalam menyokong ucapan dasar ka-bawah Duli Yang Maha Mulia Seri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agong, saya suka-lah memberi pandangan bagaimana yang sedia ma'alum patut Majlis

ini memberikan satu penghormatan kepada Yang Amat Berhormat Tun Haji Abdul Razak, Timbalan Perdana Menteri, yang telah membuat kejayaan besar baru<sup>2</sup> ini di-Bangkok berhubung dengan konfrantasi dengan Indonesia. Untuk mengingati jasa Yang Amat Berhormat patut-lah Kerajaan membuat batu peringatan kepada kedua<sup>2</sup> orang jagoh, ia-itu kepada Yang Amat Berhormat Tun Haji Abdul Razak dan Tuan Adam Malek daripada Indonesia.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sa-lain daripada itu, dalam ucapan yang selalu kita dengar daripada Yang Berhormat Menteri Kewangan berhubung dengan kekurangan wang Kerajaan kita bagi menyelenggarakan Rancangan Lima Tahun Malaysia Yang Pertama, kita telah gagal membuat perundingan dengan Kerajaan British bagi meminjam wang. Saya berpendapat bagi pihak Kerajaan patut membuat tindakan segera dengan menaikkan chukai<sup>2</sup> tanah yang di-punyai orang British yang ada dalam Tanah Melayu kita ini. Hendak-nya kekurangan wang yang telah di-terangkan itu jangan-lah dikenakan kepada ra'ayat.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, dalam ucapan wakil Ipoh tadi, sangat-lah menyedihkan saya kerana kalau ta' silap, wakil Ipoh telah menuduh Yang di-Pertuan Agong telah membuat salah. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sa-bagai ra'ayat yang ta'at setia di-dalam negeri ini rasa saya tidak sa-layak-nya seperti wakil Ipoh itu membuat kechaman kepada sa-orang raja yang di-agong<sup>2</sup>kan oleh ra'ayat negeri ini. Kalau-lah salah sa-kali pun kecham-lah kepada Perdana Menteri atau pun kepada Kerajaan negeri ini. Saya tidak-lah hendak mengulang ucapan-nya yang panjang itu tetapi di-sini dapat kita saksikan dengan ada-nya tamat konfrantasi daripada Indonesia ini bermacham<sup>2</sup> belang telah tumbuh di-dalam negeri ini dengan ucapan<sup>2</sup> yang di-buat sama ada dalam Dewan ini atau di-luar Dewan ini daripada mereka<sup>2</sup> yang tidak ta'at setia kepada negeri ini. Ini saya berharap pihak Menteri yang berkenaan mengambil kenyataan kepada mereka<sup>2</sup> yang sa-rupa itu.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ka-bawah Duli Yang Maha Mulia Seri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agong telah menyebutkan berhubung dengan pelajaran. Saya juga berpendapat ada-lah pelajaran sangat mustahak di-dalam sa-sabua negara yang membangun. Bagi pehak Kementerian Pelajaran patut-lah di-beri terima kaseh bagi menguruskan pelajaran di-negeri ini yang pada satu masa nanti dengan chara pelajaran ini-lah boleh menyambung di-antara semua bangsa yang ada dalam negeri ini. Tetapi saya suka-lah meminta kepada Kementerian Pelajaran apa yang telah berlaku baru<sup>2</sup> ini berhubung dengan pemogokan penuntut<sup>2</sup> di-Sekolah Trade School di-Bukit Senyum, Johor Bahru. Penuntut<sup>2</sup> ini mula mogok mula<sup>2</sup> 5-6-66 walau pun telah tersiar di-dalam surat<sup>2</sup> khabar berhubung dengan apa sebab penuntut<sup>2</sup> ini mogok tetapi saya suka menyuarakan kepada Menteri di-dalam Dewan ini supaya Menteri yang berkenaan mengambil tindakan bagi menolong penuntut<sup>2</sup> yang sedang mogok itu. Sa-tahu saya penuntut<sup>2</sup> sekolah ini ada-lah 200 orang ramai-nya. Daripada 200 orang ini kalau ta' silap, ada 180 orang yang dudok di-dalam asrama sekolah itu. Sebab<sup>2</sup> murid<sup>2</sup> itu mogok, saya di-beri tahu, kerana satu daripada sebab<sup>2</sup>-nya segala surat<sup>2</sup> rayuan yang di-hantar oleh murid<sup>2</sup> itu tidak mendapat layanan langsung daripada Guru Besar sekolah itu. Saya ta' tahu-lah perkara yang sa-benar-nya tetapi banyak perkara lagi yang penuntut<sup>2</sup> itu mogok kerana banyak kekurangan<sup>2</sup> yang di-dapati di-dalam sekolah itu. Satu daripada-nya ia-itu murid<sup>2</sup> yang dudok dalam asrama itu ada 180 orang tetapi 80 sahaja yang sekolah itu mengadakan tilam. Jadi, ini nyata-lah kurang chekap-nya, pada pendapat saya, Guru Besar yang mengelolakan sekolah itu, dan penuntut itu juga kena bekerja sendiri membersehhkan kawasan kebun sekolah sa-hingga kepada tandas sekolah itu sendiri. Jadi, sa-bagai penuntut tentu-lah maruah-nya hendak di-jaga. Saya berharap sangat supaya dapat Kementerian menyiasat dengan sa-berapa segera.

Sa-lain daripada itu perasaan tidak puas hati penuntut ini ia-lah berhubung dengan sijil-sijil yang di-

keluarkan daripada Trade School ini, pada masa ini di-sain oleh Guru Besar dengan kertas yang kurang baik. Jadi taraf sekolah itu sengaja di-rendahkan, pada hal yang sudah<sup>2</sup> di-sain oleh Menteri Pelajaran sendiri. Jadi saya berharap-lah, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, supaya dapat Menteri yang berkenaan menjalankan penyiasatan bagi melayakkan sa-benar<sup>2</sup> dalam negeri kita yang membangun berkehendakkan penuntut<sup>2</sup> yang layak seperti penuntut di-sekolah yang tersebut.

Banyak lagi perkara yang patut saya sebutkan tetapi satu perkara yang mustahak lagi berhubung dengan guru yang mengajar. Ini ada rungutan juga, guru yang di-letakkan mengajar, umpama-nya dia lulus bangunan, berhubung dengan bangunan, di-suroh-nya mengajar berhubung dengan letrik. Jadi, Che' Gu itu pun hendak mengajar kepada penuntut<sup>2</sup> itu tidak bagitu seronok. Jadi, harapan saya supaya dapat perkara ini di-betulkan dengan sa-berapa segera. Sa-tahu saya pehak penuntut ini telah membuat rayuan kepada Lembaga Sekolah itu pun tidak bagitu dapat layanan daripada Kerajaan sendiri dan juga daripada Kerajaan Pusat.

Sa-lain daripada itu berhubung dengan pelajaran dalam negeri Melaka kalau tidak salah, telah ada 23 buah Sekolah Menengah Kebangsaan, patut-lah Menteri Pelajaran menimbangkan supaya di-negeri Melaka di-bangunkan sa-buah Sekolah Tingkatan Enam seperti yang ada Sekolah Alam Shah di-Kuala Lumpur ini, kerana memang kena-lah masa-nya hendak mengisi tahun 1967 ini bahasa Melayu akan menjadi bahasa kebangsaan yang rasmi dalam tanah ayer kita. Ini-lah rayuan saya.

Sa-lain daripada itu saya berchakap berhubung dengan Kementerian Hal Ehwal Dalam Negeri, Tuan Yang di-Pertua. Kita mengaku dengan bijaksana Menteri yang berkenaan, aman tenteram dalam negeri ini, dapat kita saksikan sa-hinggakan pada hari ini walau pun bagi pehak yang ta' sukakan aman, yang ta' sukakan damai sentiasa menchercha, menudoh Menteri yang berkenaan. Saya hanya merayu di-sini kira-nya salah, saya minta

ma'af, ia-itu mengikut sempena Hari Pertabalan Yang di-Pertuan Agong yang baru dan baru pula Yang di-Pertua Agong mengishtiharkan dengan resmi-nya persidangan dua hari yang lalu dan sempena tamat-nya konfrantasi Indonesia, saya minta-lah dengan jasa baik Yang Amat Berhormat Tun Menteri Hal Ehwal Dalam Negeri menimbangkan kalau boleh melepaskan sama sa-kali sa-orang tahanan anak Melaka sendiri, ia-itu Enche' Hasnul Hadi. Saya berpendapat Enche' Hasnul ini pada masa sekarang tidak ada berparty lagi, dahulu dia dudok dalam *Socialist Front* tetapi party ini telah di-bubarkan. Jadi, kalau dia ini di-lepaskan, rasa saya, dia tidak membahayakan kepada negeri ini, kerana ada orang yang lebeh merbahaya yang di-tangkap itu sudah pula di-lepaskan dan ada yang lebeh merbahaya lagi dia belum kena tangkap ini pula tidak di-tangkap. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ini-lah rayuan saya mengikut sempena tamat-nya konfrantasi Indonesia sa-orang anak Melaka orang Melayu yang di-tahan itu patut di-lepaskan.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sa-lain daripada itu berhubung dengan Kementerian Pertanian dan Kerjasama, saya tidak-lah hendak menapikan Kerajaan telah mendirikan Bank Bumiputra di-Kuala Lumpur, dan ada cabang-nya yang telah di-bangunkan di-Melaka. Bank Bumiputera ini pada masa ini saya ta' nampak dapat memberi pertolongan yang sa-penoh-nya kepada ra'ayat terutama kaum tani dan kaum yang susah di-luar bandar. Sharat<sup>2</sup> saya tidak-lah hendak menerangkan satu persatu. Tujuan saya berkata saya berharap sangat kepada Menteri Yang berkenaan supaya dapat terutama sa-kali Menteri Kewangan memberikan peruntokan wang bagi menyokong menjalankan Bang Agong Kerjasama yang telah pun kami bena pada masa ini. Jadi, Bank Agong ini tujuan-nya sa-mata<sup>2</sup> kerana hendak membela kaum tani dan memberi pertolongan kepada nelayan serta lain<sup>2</sup> ra'ayat di-luar bandar. Jadi, kalau-lah Kerajaan boleh memberikan pertolongan satu peruntokan wang yang besar kepada Bank Bumiputra, maka rasa saya Kerajaan tidak teragak lagi akan memberikan

pertolongan yang kami telah tunjukkan jasa, telah tunjukkan benda-nya bagi membena Bank Agong ini dengan tujuan ta' lain ta' bukan kerana memberi bantuan kepada petani<sup>2</sup> dan nelayan<sup>2</sup> yang ada di-sekitar tanah ayer kita ini. Kita tidak melupakan bagi pehak Kementerian Kerjasama, bagi pehak Kerajaan yang telah memberikan peruntokan yang besar wang bagi kemajuan Sharikat Kerjasama tetapi satu peruntokan yang betul<sup>2</sup> bulat saperti beri peruntokan kepada Bank Bumiputra ini belum lagi. Hajat Bank Agong hendakkan peruntokan pinjaman ini bukan-lah banyak kalau tidak silap saya beri-lah kami peruntokan pinjaman sa-banyak \$5 juta ringgit.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, berhubung dengan Kementerian Pembangunan Negara dan Luar Bandar, tidak siapa pun boleh menapikan apa yang telah di-boktikan oleh Kementerian ini berhubung dengan pembangunan negara terutama sa-kali dalam ranchangan tanah, sama ada Ranchangan Tanah Pinggir atau pun F.L.D.A. Yang saya maksudkan di-sini hanya saya berharap kepada Menteri yang berkenaan, sekarang umpama-nya, di-Kemendor dalam kawasan saya di-Jasin telah pun memungut hasil—peserta<sup>2</sup> di-sana telah pun mengeluarkan hasil dengan menureh getah daripada tanah ranchangan ini sa-hingga sa-orang telah dapat meningkat \$405 sa-bulan. Kalau dahulu Parti Pembangkang membuat tuduhan apa yang di-katakan oleh Yang Amat Berhormat Tun supaya kita memberi kemudahan dan kesenangan kepada ra'ayat melalui ranchangan tanah ini, kalau boleh tiap<sup>2</sup> satu keluarga itu dapat \$300 sa-bulan, tetapi pada hari ini telah nyata \$405 ka-atas pun ada lagi dapat pada sa-bulan. Jadi apa yang saya kehendaki peserta<sup>2</sup> ini hendak-lah kita kawal. Yang sudah<sup>2</sup> getah<sup>2</sup> yang ada itu hanya chuma di-tender, di-konterek kepada satu kompeni. Saya berharap pehak Kerajaan beranikan mengeluarkan wang supaya membuat factory bagi membeku getah itu, dan akhir-nya factory itu akan di-serahkan kepada ranchangan tanah itu sendiri.

Berhubung dengan ranchangan ini, saya menyampaikan rayuan daripada

kaki<sup>2</sup>-tangan ranchangan tanah sama ada ranchangan tanah pinggir dan F.L.D.A. ini, kalau boleh kata dia, dia di-beri peluang sama mendapat ranchangan tanah yang sa-umpama itu, kerana dia pun bekerja buat sementara.

**Dr Mahathir bin Mohamad (Kota Star Selatan):** Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya bangun untuk mengalu<sup>2</sup>kan ucapan Titah di-Raja yang mana terkandung di-dalam-nya beberapa chadangan<sup>2</sup> dan ikhtiar<sup>2</sup> Kerajaan Duli Yang Maha Mulia Seri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agong untuk mendatangkan lebeh lagi kemajuan kepada negara kita. Saya tidak shak yang ra'ayat menanti<sup>2</sup> ucapan Titah di-Raja sa-bagai satu perkara yang besar, yang berharga dan besar ma'ana-nya bagi negara demokrasi berparlimen yang kita 'amalkan. Tetapi ucapan Titah di-Raja bukan sahaja satu soal 'adat demokrasi. Uchapan ini ia-lah satu langkah yang penting bagi Kerajaan untuk membayangkan polisi<sup>2</sup> Kerajaan, dan dengan di-bahathkan polisi<sup>2</sup> ini maka dapat-lah Kerajaan menimbangkan ada-kah polisi<sup>2</sup> yang telah di-buat itu di-faham dan di-terima oleh Dewan ini khas-nya dan ra'ayat 'am-nya, atau pun polisi<sup>2</sup> ini tidak kena dan akan memburokkan nama Kerajaan. Dari bahathan yang berlaku juga dapat Kerajaan memperbetulkan dan membersihkan untuk kepentingan negara.

Malang-nya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, pada masa yang lewat<sup>2</sup> ini masa yang di-hadkan oleh Parlimen untuk membahathkan sangat-lah pendek, dan tiap<sup>2</sup> kali Ahli Yang Berhormat bangun untuk membuat ucapan, maka terpaksa-lah, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, mengingatkan Ahli itu supaya merengkaskan ucapan-nya untuk menjaga masa yang sengkat. Saya sendiri telah dapat amaran yang begitu, dan banyak perkara<sup>2</sup> yang mustahak yang saya tidak dapat mengemukakan oleh kerana saya tidak di-beri masa. Juga oleh kerana Ahli<sup>2</sup> Pembangkang sedikit, maka mereka di-beri masa yang lebeh lama daripada ahli<sup>2</sup> penyokong Kerajaan. Tidak-lah saya maksudkan yang Ahli<sup>2</sup> Pembangkang patut di-beri masa yang kurang akan tetapi penyokong<sup>2</sup>

Kerajaan patut-lah juga di-beri masa yang sama, terutama, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, dalam membahathkan ucapan Titah yang terkandung di-dalam-nya polisi<sup>2</sup> Kerajaan yang akan di-jalankan. Kalau di-dalam membahathkan ini pun saya di-suroh duduk dengan chepat, maka perasaan<sup>2</sup> tidak puas hati akan timbul di-kalangan ra'ayat, terutama di-kawasan saya yang telah meminta saya mengemukakan beberapa perkara penting di-dalam Dewan ini.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, di-dalam ucapan Titah di-Raja telah pun di-sebutkan berkenaan dengan keadaan yang baik dalam bidang perniagaan. Sa-bahagian besar dalam kehidupan dan kekayaan orang<sup>2</sup> Malaysia ia-lah bersangkut dengan perniagaan. Sunggoh pun kita tidak terikat dengan *ism*<sup>2</sup> dalam bidang ekonomi, Kerajaan selalu-lah nampak-nya mengambil perhatian supaya kekayaan tidak dimiliki oleh sa-bahagian yang kecil sahaja tetapi semua—ra'ayat dapat mengechap sedikit sa-banyak daripada hasil usaha baharu. Umpama-nya, dalam keluaran lesen<sup>2</sup>, keutamaan selalu di-beri kepada sharikat<sup>2</sup> orang ramai dan bukan kepada perusahaan persendirian. Malang-nya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, usaha<sup>2</sup> yang lama belum lagi dapat perhatian Kerajaan yang sa-patut-nya. Pada pandangan saya ini telah menimbulkan satu keadaan yang tidak sehat yang mana beberapa golongan kecil<sup>2</sup> terdiri daripada warga-negara dan yang lebeh menyedehkan lagi orang<sup>2</sup> yang bukan warga-negara dapat mengawal beberapa perusahaan sa-hingga mereka yang sedikit ini boleh di-katakan ada monopoli dalam negara kita ini (*Tepok*). Monopoli ini di-dapati dalam banyak perusahaan<sup>2</sup>, tetapi sa-bagai contoh saya ingin menarek perhatian Kerajaan kepada dua perusahaan sahaja ia-itu perusahaan filem dan wayang gambar dan perusahaan surat-khabar dan buku<sup>2</sup>. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, di-dalam Tanah Melayu ini perusahaan filem dan wayang gambar ini di-control oleh dua sharikat sahaja. Sharikat<sup>2</sup> ini pula bukan public company, tetapi di-punya'i oleh dua family, di-antara dua *dynasty* ini semua perusahaan filem dari mengeluarkan, menayang sa-hingga

membakar filem yang burok di-kawal-kan. Semua panggong wayang di-punyaï atau di-control oleh mereka dan semua impot filem<sup>2</sup> di-jalankan oleh mereka.

Apa-kah akibat-nya, Tuan Yang di-Pertuan. Yang pertama tidak dapat lain<sup>2</sup> orang menchari keuntongan daripada perusahaan filem di-mana<sup>2</sup> peringkat. Umpama-nya kalau saya mengimpotkan filem dari luar negeri saya tidak dapat menayang filem<sup>2</sup> ini oleh kerana semua panggong<sup>2</sup> wayang di-kontrol oleh dua family tadi. Saya akan di-paksa mengikut sharat<sup>2</sup> yang di-letak oleh dua family ini kalau saya ingin juga mengimpot filem. Sharat<sup>2</sup> ini sa-habis<sup>2</sup> baik-nya akan memberi keuntongan yang besar kepada dua family tadi dan yang kecil kepada saya, sa-burok<sup>2</sup>-nya saya akan di-paksa merentikan usaha ini dan memberikan usaha ini kepada dua family yang tadi. Kalau pun saya ingin mengadakan panggong wayang saya sendiri saya tidak akan ada gambar<sup>2</sup> untuk menayangkan. Kalau dapat sa-kali pun chuma gambar<sup>2</sup> yang tidak baik dan tidak beruntung. Kalau saya chuba impot terus saya tidak akan dapat berhubung dengan sharikat yang kenamaan oleh kerana semua-nya di-bolot kontrek-nya oleh dua family tadi. Kalau pun boleh saya impot satu filem chuma dengan di-tayangkan di-panggung saya yang satu itu dan di-boikot oleh dua family tadi akan mendatangkan kerugian yang besar. Kalau-lah pula saya tidak serek dan saya adakan filem studio saya sendiri yang mengeluarkan filem Melayu sa-juta bintang, saya tidak akan dapat menjual atau menyewa filem yang saya keluarkan kerana sudah tentu family tadi akan boikot saya. Akhir-nya saya akan di-paksa menutup dan menjualkan alat<sup>2</sup> saya. Dalam ini pun yang boleh beli chuma dua family tadi sahaja dengan harga yang di-tetapkan oleh mereka. Tetapi yang bernasib burok sa-kali ia-lah pelakun<sup>2</sup> filem<sup>2</sup> Melayu di-seluruh Malaysia ini mereka boleh memilih di-antara dua majikan sahaja. Di-Kuala Lumpur sa-tahu saya chuma ada satu film studio. Telah pun ada ura<sup>2</sup> membuka lain<sup>2</sup> film studio tetapi oleh sebab ketakutan yang dua family tadi akan boikot

filem<sup>2</sup> yang di-keluarkan maka semua chadangan<sup>2</sup> ini telah tinggal chadangan<sup>2</sup> sahaja. Di-dalam filem studio yang ada sungguh pun banyak gelima yang terbukti keadaan pelakun<sup>2</sup> dan pekerja<sup>2</sup> sangat-lah burok. Mereka bergaji kecil walau pun gambar<sup>2</sup> yang di-keluarkan menarek berpuluh ribu penuntun. Mereka di-beri tahu tiap<sup>2</sup> gambar yang di-keluarkan mendatangkan kerugian kepada family<sup>2</sup> tadi. Gaji mereka pula sa-chara kontrek yang berlainan di-antara satu pekerja dengan yang lain. Ada kala mereka di-buang kerja kalau sakit. Ada yang bergaji hari di-bayar kalau ada filem atau kalau ada kerja pada hari itu sahaja. Walau pun mereka telah kerja lama dengan kompeni itu kerja mereka tidak terjamin, mereka boleh di-buang kalau sahaja tidak di-sukaï oleh mana<sup>2</sup> pegawai kompeni itu.

Akhir-nya mereka tidak di-benar mengadakan kesatuan sekerja. Kalau ada ura<sup>2</sup> membentok kesatuan apa<sup>2</sup> di-antara pekerja<sup>2</sup> dalam filem studio maka dengan serta merta pekerja<sup>2</sup> yang active di-dalam usaha ini di-buang dan amaran di-beri kepada yang lain. Oleh kerana kalau di-buang tidak ada filem studio<sup>2</sup> lain yang akan menerima mereka, sikap yang bengis ini di-takuti oleh semua pekerja<sup>2</sup>. Dari itu sa-hingga sekarang tidak ada-lah kesatuan<sup>2</sup> sekerja di-dalam perusahaan filem<sup>2</sup> di-Malaya.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya perchaya dengan saya mengeluarkan perkara ini di-dalam Dewan ini tindakan yang burok akan di-ambil ka-atas pekerja<sup>2</sup> tadi. Saya ingin mengingatkan Kementerian Buroh supaya mengawasi keadaan ini dan bertindak sa-chara yang 'adil.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, satu lagi keadaan monopoli berlaku di-dalam perusahaan surat khabar bahasa Inggeris. Surat khabar ia-lah kuasa yang keempat, dalam bahasa Inggeris ia-lah fourth estate. Di-dalam sa-suatu negeri surat khabar boleh membentokkan fikiran ra'ayat dan menggulingkan Kerajaan. Surat khabar boleh membayangkan fikiran ra'ayat dan Kerajaan atau pun berpura<sup>2</sup> merupakan fikiran ra'ayat dan Kerajaan. Surat

khobar boleh memburok atau memperbaiki image sa-saorang atau sa-buah negara.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kuasa yang keempat ini ia-lah kuasa yang besar. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kuasa yang besar seperti ini boleh menimbulkan korupsi. Di-dalam bahasa Inggeris di-katakan "Power Corrupt". Kalau-lah kuasa yang sa-bagini besar di-pegang oleh sa-bilangan kecil orang pendorongan nafsu untuk menggunakan kuasa ini untuk kepentingan diri sendiri amatlah kuat. Kalau di-biarkan dengan tidak di-tegor atau di-sekat, maka sudah tentu nafsu dan kepentingan diri sendiri akan mengurus dan mengarah kuasa besar ini.

Di-negara kita, Straits Times Press boleh di-katakan memegang monopoli dalam perusahaan surat khabar bahasa Inggeris. Surat khabar hariannya ada circulation sa-banyak 150,000 naskhah sa-hari ia-itu hampir lebeh besar daripada jumlah lain<sup>2</sup> surat khabar bahasa bukan Inggeris. Akhbar petang dan mingguan keluaran Straits Times juga ratusan ribu naskhah. Sa-lain daripada ini, Federal Publication sa-bahagian daripada Straits Times Press telah membolot boleh di-katakan semua majallah<sup>2</sup> yang masok daripada luar negeri. Dari itu tidaklah shak lagi yang Straits Times Press ini menjadi sa-benar-nya kuasa yang keempat di-dalam negeri ini.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sungguh pun Straits Times Press ini ia-lah public company dan terta'alok kepada undang<sup>2</sup> company di-Malaysia, tetapi yang sa-benar-nya kuasa dalam Straits Times Press ini di-milik oleh sa-bilangan kecil sahaja daripada pemegang<sup>2</sup> saham, yang lebeh bermaana pula ia-lah orang yang sedikit ini bukan warga negara Malaysia, tetapi orang dari luar negeri. Orang<sup>2</sup> ini-lah yang membuat polisi<sup>2</sup> Straits Times Press dan memilih kaki-tangan-nya. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, orang<sup>2</sup> ini pandai dan chekap. Mereka memang berusaha supaya surat khabar mereka berupa sa-olah<sup>2</sup> satu surat khabar national. Nama pengarang<sup>2</sup> dan correspondent mereka selalu-lah nama orang<sup>2</sup> Malaysia tetapi saya tahu

banyak daripada kaki-tangan yang berkuasa di-dalam sharikat ini ia-lah orang yang bukan warga negara. Mereka ia-lah yang menjaga dengan sa-chara tidak langsung supaya polisi pemegang<sup>2</sup> saham yang bukan warga negara di-laksanakan.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sungguh pun ada masa yang kaki-tangan yang terdiri daripada anak negeri tidak berpuas hati dengan polisi, mereka ini tidak dapat membuat apa<sup>2</sup>. Ini ia-lah oleh sebab mereka takut di-buang kerja dan tidak ada lain sharikat yang boleh menerima mereka. Walau pun gaji mereka ini tidak cukup mereka tidak dapat juga mengambil apa<sup>2</sup> tindakan. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, keadaan yang sa-macam ini memang tidak sehat.

Kuasa yang keempat di-dalam satu negara tidak patut di-pegang oleh bangsa asing. Kalau pula bangsa ini ada monopoli dalam kuasa itu, ini akan merugikan negara kita lebeh<sup>2</sup> lagi. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya ingin mengshorkan kepada Kerajaan supaya monopoli Straits Times Press ini di-pechahkan dengan apa jalan sa-kali pun dan bukan sahaja monopoli patut di-pechahkan di-dalam perusahaan surat khabar, orang<sup>2</sup> yang bukan warga negara tidak boleh di-biarkan sama sa-kali berchampur tangan. Ini bukan perniagaan biasa, ini kuasa politik yang besar. Bagaimana juga orang yang bukan warga negara tidak di-benarkan champor tangan di-dalam politik negeri bagitu juga-lah usaha surat khabar yang menjadi kuasa politik yang keempat di-dalam sa-suatu negara tidak boleh di-champur tangan oleh orang yang bukan warga negara (*Tepok*).

**Mr Deputy Speaker:** Panjang lagi!

**Dr Mahathir bin Mohamed:** Panjang.

**Mr Deputy Speaker:** Masa sudah cukup.

## ADJOURNMENT

**Tun Abdul Razak:** Sir, I beg to move that this House do now adjourn.

**Tan Sri V. T. Sambanthan:** Sir, I beg to second the motion.

## ADJOURNMENT SPEECHES

### I. Direct elections to Federal Parliament and Legislative Assembly, State of Sabah

**Tuan C. J. O. Majakil (Sabah):** Mr Speaker, Sir, according to the Malaysia Act, it is provided that Sabah's representatives to Parliament and the State Assembly shall be indirectly elected until August, 1968. It is also provided that by the order of His Majesty the Yang di-Pertuan Agong and with the concurrence of the Yang di-Pertuan Negara, Sabah, direct elections in Sabah could be held earlier than August, 1968.

The State Legislative Assembly, Sabah, unanimously decided on 22nd December, 1964, to hold direct elections earlier than August, 1968. In fact, the Local Government elections which were due to be held in March 1966 was postponed to March 1967 and the reason given was to give priority to the holding of direct elections in 1966. The people of Sabah are anxious to elect directly their representatives to Federal Parliament and to the State Legislative Assembly. The Assemblymen in Sabah were convinced of the clear wishes of the people to have direct elections; otherwise they would never have unanimously decided that direct elections should be held in 1966. The troubles, of course, were over the delimitation of Parliamentary and State constituencies and the preparation of the electoral rolls and that was why direct elections could not therefore be held earlier. Mr Speaker, Sir, the de-limitation of Parliamentary and State constituencies in Sabah have already been completed. The registration of the voters was completed yesterday. The electoral rolls should be ready in no time. There should be no more obstacles, technically or otherwise, for the Central and for the State Governments to set now a date for the long-awaited direct elections in Sabah. There should be no more excuse if we do not want to keep on disappointing the people of Sabah by holding back the promises that the direct elections will be held soon.

Mr Speaker, Sir, having 30 years experience with the weather in Sabah, I humbly suggest that if the long-awaited direct elections in Sabah is to be held within this year then it should be held either in September or October. This, Sir, is to avoid the heavy rain that usually falls in Sabah between November and early February. If the date of the direct election in Sabah cannot be fixed for September, then it should be fixed now to be held in February, 1967 at the latest and before the Local Government election is held. I say this, Sir, because communications in Sabah are still very much undeveloped. The vast majority of the rural population travel up hills and down hills and across and long rivers and streams and if there is heavy rain for a considerable length of time, as we have in Sabah, it is very difficult to travel in the kampongs and the rivers and streams because there would be terrible flooding.

In conclusion, Mr Speaker, Sir, I on behalf of the peoples of Sabah whom I met and who have asked me to air their opinion in this Honourable House, make this humble plea to the Central Government not to ignore the wishes of the people but to show them that the Central and State Governments are sincere to the promises which they made. Thank you, Sir.

**Tun Haji Abdul Razak:** Mr Speaker, Sir, in replying to the Honourable Member, I like to assure him that the Malaysian Government is as anxious as the Honourable Member and also the peoples of Sabah that direct elections to the State Assembly of Sabah and to the Federal Parliament in respect of the 16 Parliamentary seats be held as soon as possible. It is the intention of the Central Government that direct elections should be held in Sabah as soon as possible. However, as the Honourable Member is aware, registration of the electors in Sabah commenced on the 1st May, 1966 and ended on the 14th June, 1966. With the maximum possible speed, draft rolls can only be displayed in Sabah for the purpose of claims and objections on 1st September, 1966.

The rolls will have to be displayed over a statutory period of 28 days.

Now giving allowances for other statutory requirements, claims and objections can only be settled by the 23rd of October, 1966 and the rolls certified on the 24th October, 1966. It is quite impossible to dispense with these statutory requirements as they are the rights of the people who are the prospective voters in the coming elections. Now with the certification of the rolls on the 24th October, nominations and polling can be held in Sabah at the earliest in late November or early December, 1966 respectively.

As the Honourable Member himself has said in his speech that there is heavy rainfall between November and early February it would appear therefore that the elections cannot be held in December. The Honourable Member has further suggested that the elections should be held in February, 1967 at the earliest. Well, Sir, as far as the Central Government is concerned, this date is agreeable but I am advised that weather conditions in Sabah are still not good in February and that it would be better to have the elections in early March, and it is I think, the present intention that the elections should be held round about early March.

## II. The Mental Hospital, Tampoi

**Dr Tan Chee Khoon:** Mr Speaker, Sir, this evening I wish to bring to the attention of this House and more particularly to the notice of the Honourable Minister of Health the trials and tribulations of the Mental Hospital, Tampoi.

I note that the Member for Kuala Kangsar on 9th December, 1964, had made an Adjournment Speech on PENDERITAAN ORANG<sup>2</sup> YANG SAKIT OTAK. I wish to associate myself with all that has been said by the Honourable Member for Kuala Kangsar.

Before the war there was a picture "Snake Pit" depicting the horrors of a mental assylum. Since World War II however most governments are more enlightened and such horrors do not

exist now. Nevertheless if one walks through the Mental Hospital, Tampoi, as I have done, one very soon comes to the conclusion that while much has been done to relieve the patients of their suffering much still remains to be done.

Thus in the occupational therapy section there is a woeful shortage of sewing machines. I do hope that the Minister of Health will look into this matter and provide the hospital with a few more sewing machines so that the patients can have a chance to learn sewing.

Then if one walks through the wards, one will see that on one side of some of the wards there are still no windows, a grim reminder of the past. It will not cost the Government much to provide windows for these wards so as to make life more bearable for these unfortunate patients and I commend this to the Minister of Health. There is also a shortage of materials in the art section. This provides a very useful form of occupational therapy and could do with more funds for expansion. The same could also be said of the beauty parlour provided by the hospital. With more funds these facilities could be increased so that more patients can take part in this form of occupational therapy.

I gather that the beggarly and pitiable sum of \$100,000 has been allocated under the First Malaysian Five-Year Plan for this hospital. This sum I gather is a carry over from the Second Malaysia Five-Year Plan. The staff had all the plans for expansion ready, but the execution had been held up by tardiness on the part of the Ministry officials, and now the hospital has only \$100,000 for much needed expansion. What, may I ask the Minister of Health, can the staff do with this paltry sum of \$100,000 for expansion? I hope the Minister will give this matter his personal attention.

Then there is the perennial question of the shortage of staff. For a hospital of more than 2,000 patients this hospital is woefully under-staffed. At almost every session of this House I

have always asked the Minister to send more young doctors abroad to be trained in the less fashionable specialities, in particularly psychiatry. Unfortunately, I regret to say that very little has been done in this direction and tonight I appeal once again to the Honourable Minister of Health to send more young doctors abroad to study psychiatry.

The specialist medical officer Dr Tan Eng Seong has left Tampoi and has just joined the University of Malaya. The Hospital is now without a medical officer with the D.P.M. This is incomprehensible as there is a medical officer with the D.P.M., namely Dr S. M. Haq, who is in charge of a 34-bed mental unit at the General Hospital, Penang. This is one example of the muddled thinking in the Ministry of Health. Are Dr Haq's services more needed for the care of 34 patients at Penang, or can he be more usefully and gainfully employed to look after 2,000 patients at Tampoi? The answer is simple—his services are more needed at Tampoi and I ask the Minister of Health to send him to Tampoi without further delay.

While on the question of staff shortage, I gather that two of the young doctors at Tampoi have been asked to report for medical examination for National Service. Again this is difficult to understand. The Minister knows fully well that it is very difficult to get young doctors to work in such institutions. Surely when young doctors are not only willing but eager to work in such institutions the Minister should do nothing to hinder their work. If medical officers are needed in the army, then I suggest that they can be called from other hospitals but not from Tampoi. In any case, since we are told that confrontation is coming to an end surely the medical manpower could be put to more urgent medical needs.

While we are on the question of shortage of staff it is shocking to learn that there are 25 male wards, but there are only 15 trained male staff on the establishment. Of these, 4 are used for administrative work and if you deduct the leave reserve, the effective strength

of hospital assistants is 9 per day for 25 wards.

This is a shocking state of affairs and one that calls for immediate action on the part of the Minister. He should send more young men either to Woodbridge in Singapore or further abroad, for training in psychiatric nursing.

Unless more staff are trained there is no point in inviting WHO experts to come to this country to advise us on mental health. *En passant* what has happened to the report of the WHO expert that the Minister talked about in December, 1964 when he replied to the speech made by the Member for Kuala Kangsar? The answer is that precious little has been done. There is an urgent need to set up a Mental Health Service and I commend it to the Minister.

In conclusion, Mr Speaker, Sir, I wish to pay a tribute to the unstinting work done by all categories of staff at the Mental Hospital, Tampoi. Their work has been well depicted in the film made by the Malaysian Film Unit entitled "Corridors of Faith". This film has been screened at our theatres recently and I wonder if the Minister of Health has seen it. If he hasn't, then perhaps he should arrange for a special screening of this film not only for himself but for those M.Ps who have not seen it.

Give our doctors and other ancillary staff the money and the tools and they will be equal to the noble task of attending to the healing of our mentally ill patients.

**Tuan Abu Bakar bin Hamzah:** Tuan Pengerusi, betulkan saya kalau silap. Saya nampak quorum ta' chukup Menteri kita na' jawab.

**Timbalan Yang di-Pertua:** Kalau beri ucapan penanggohan rasa saya ta' apa-lah.

**The Minister of Health (Tuan Bahaman bin Samsudin):** Mr Speaker, Sir, I would like to reply briefly to the speech of my Honourable friend for Batu. He has stated that much has been done to relieve the sufferings of

the patients at the Mental Hospital, Tampoi and I would like to join him in his tribute to the good work done by all categories of staff of that hospital. I have seen the film "Corridors of Faith". It is a very good film. This was done on the initiative of my Ministry.

The Tampoi Mental Hospital has shown great improvement in every direction during the last ten years, but of course I agree with him much remains to be done. I am as anxious, or more anxious than the Honourable Member, in further improving the situation not only at Tampoi Hospital but in all other services as well. I am sure the Honourable Member is aware that the question is primarily of funds and staffing. Our development is hampered by the diversion of funds for defence purposes due to confrontation. I can assure the Honourable Member that improvements to the Tampoi Mental Hospital will be considered together with other projects as soon as funds are available.

Coming to some of the specific questions raised by the Honourable Member, on the question of staff the Psychiatrist at Tampoi has now left to join the University and a replacement from Penang will be sent to take his place. The shortage of Psychiatrists is real and medical officers are not keen

to pursue further post-graduate studies abroad in this particular field. Perhaps it is because it is a less fashionable speciality as the Honourable Member put it. In the meantime, short courses for medical officers at the mental institutions have been organised and since 1964 not less than twelve medical officers have taken advantage of this training. Scholarships are still available for those who wish to pursue further studies in this field. This Ministry is aware of the need of a mental health service. The training of male staff for mental institutions is now being processed. WHO experts have come to this country and made short-term and long-term recommendations. These recommendations have been accepted and will be implemented gradually as funds become available.

With regard to the question of sewing machines, it is considered that the number of sewing machines is adequate for the present use of the patients in therapy. With regard to the windows mentioned by the Honourable Member, the Ministry had in 1964 provided windows for at least five wards and more will be provided when funds are available—as I said, I stress when funds are available. Thank you.

Question put, and agreed.

*Adjourned at 6.55 p.m.*

## WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

### MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND CO-OPERATIVES

#### FAMA

**1. Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Abdullah** bertanya kepada Menteri Pertanian dan Sharikat Kerjasama :

- (a) ada-kah menjadi tujuan<sup>2</sup> FAMA hendak menghapuskan orang<sup>2</sup> tengah (middlemen) yang telah menyebabkan kemiskinan ra'ayat jelata di-kampong<sup>2</sup> atau pun FAMA akan bekerjasama dengan orang<sup>2</sup> tengah;
- (b) ada-kah benar getah dan tembakau akan di-masokkan dalam senarai barang<sup>2</sup> yang akan di-pasarkan oleh FAMA; dan
- (c) bila-kah FAMA akan mula berjalan.

**Menteri Pertanian dan Sharikat Kerjasama (Tuan Haji Mohd. Ghazali bin Haji Jawi):**

- (a) Dasar Kerajaan Perikatan ia-lah hendak menggalakkan perusahaan bebas dan oleh kerana itu FAMA tidak sa-kali<sup>2</sup> berniat menghapuskan orang<sup>2</sup> tengah. Tetapi FAMA akan menjadi sabagai suatu panduan bagi meranchang sekim<sup>2</sup>, membaiki pemasaran supaya dapat di-adakan kemudahan<sup>2</sup> yang chukup dan patut bagi pemasaran hasil<sup>2</sup> pertanian dengan chekap, dan bagi menetapkan harga<sup>2</sup> hasil pertanian tersebut, untuk menjamin pengeluar<sup>2</sup> hasil dari luar bandar supaya mendapat harga yang 'adil.
- (b) Hasil<sup>2</sup> pertanian termasuk juga getah dan tembakau.
- (c) FAMA telah di-tubuhkan mulai daripada 1hb Oktober, 1965 dan telah mula bergerak sejak daripada tarikh itu.

#### Fish

**2. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair** asks the Minister of Agriculture and Co-

operatives to give (a) the annual quantity and value of fish imported into the country for internal consumption since Merdeka; (b) the annual quantity and value of fish locally landed since Merdeka; and (c) the annual quantity and value of fish consumed locally since Merdeka.

**Tuan Haji Mohd. Ghazali bin Haji Jawi:**

- (a) The annual quantity and value of fish imported into the country for internal consumption since Merdeka :

Year	Quantity	Value \$M
1958	13,702.54 tons	13,598,467
1959	15,326.06 „	15,217,776
1960	24,633.27 „	27,545,685
1961	23,750.51 „	28,501,935
1962	24,561.43 „	29,962,152
1963	26,406.55 „	30,786,491
1964	29,554.31 „	31,782,124
1965	31,749.00 „	30,393,327

- (b) The annual quantity and value of fish locally landed since Merdeka :

Year	Quantity	Value \$M
1958	112,104 tons	110,098,711
1959	118,622 „	106,191,270
1960	139,469 „	118,053,361
1961	150,650 „	133,868,862
1962	170,207 „	154,348,608
1963	183,636 „	157,008,760
1964	192,158 „	163,428,172
1965	198,377 „	173,785,211

- (c) The annual quantity and value of fish consumed locally since Merdeka :

Year	Quantity	Value \$M
1958	102,238.92 tons	110,758,751
1959	103,676.26 „	106,247,533
1960	133,124.87 „	128,966,739
1961	144,157.91 „	146,525,151
1962	164,205.03 „	167,535,434
1963	175,892.02 „	168,751,185
1964	176,397.66 „	166,035,124
1965	175,553.00 „	169,303,481

#### Tenant Farmers

**3. Dr Tan Chee Khoon** asks the Minister for Agriculture and Co-operatives if he is aware that the tenant farmers who work more than half of Malaya's rice land are at the mercy of their absentee landlords, and if so, what steps he has taken to see that these tenant farmers have a better deal.

**Tuan Haji Mohd. Ghazali bin Haji Jawi:** Yes. Action is being taken to amend certain provisions of the Padi Cultivators (Control of Rent and Security of Tenure) Ordinance, 1955, in order to protect the interests of all tenant farmers. These amendments will be brought to this House when ready.

#### Coconut Rehabilitation Scheme

**4. Dr Tan Chee Khoon** asks the Minister for Agriculture and Co-operatives the reason for the poor response for the coconut rehabilitation scheme in Kelantan the steps the Government has taken to persuade the small-holders to replant and whether he is aware that in other States, e.g., Kedah, there are small-holders who want to replant but are unable to get a grant.

**Tuan Haji Mohd. Ghazali bin Haji Jawi:** The response for coconut rehabilitation and replanting in Kelantan has not been poor. But many small-holders have not been able to participate because of the difficulty of ascertaining the true identity of ownership as land office records in Kelantan are not up-to-date. To persuade small-holders to participate in the scheme a special house-to-house campaign is being carried out by the field staff of the Department of Agriculture. The coconut rehabilitation and replanting scheme was extended to Province Wellesley and Selangor this year. Further extension will be considered in due course.

#### Inshore Fishermen and Trawler Operators

**5. Dr Tan Chee Khoon** asks the Minister for Agriculture and Co-operatives to state if he is aware that

trouble has broken out again between inshore fishermen and trawler operators and what steps have been taken to protect the inshore fishermen from competition from trawlers, e.g., by modernizing their methods.

**Tuan Haji Mohd. Ghazali bin Haji Jawi:** The recent trouble was between inshore fishermen and illegal trawlers. Trawling is prohibited in water of less than 12 miles from the coast or of less than 15 fathoms deep, whichever is the further, and within 1 mile of any stationary fishing gears. With the help of the Royal Malaysian Police patrolling of inshore waters has since been intensified. It has always been the policy of the Government to encourage all fishermen to modernise their methods. But as it is true with all adjustment some of our fishermen are slow in adopting new methods.

### MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

#### Pulau Tioman

**6. Dr Tan Chee Khoon** asks the Minister of Defence if it is true that roads and a runway are being built at Pulau Tioman, and if so, to state what is the reason for this expenditure of public funds, seeing that Pulau Tioman is unsafe for air travel during the months of the North-East Monsoon.

**The Minister of Defence (Tun Haji Abdul Razak):** The construction of the runway and the building of roads were undertaken by an Engineer Unit of the Armed Forces. This task was undertaken as a training exercise.

The only expenditure incurred were for materials used which could not be obtained locally, and to the British Navy for transporting materials and personnel to the island by Landing Ship Tank. However, this expenditure is considered to be offset by the training and experience gained in the field by personnel of the Engineer Unit.

The airstrip is necessary for the security of the area and for the supply of food if in cases of emergency should

it arise in the monsoon season and is also desired for medical evacuation of urgent medical cases. The road is also important and beneficial to the people of the area as this is the only means of getting across the island.

The airstrip is used weekly by Single Engine Pioneers of the RMAF supplying rations, etc., to a detachment stationed on the island. This service has been maintained for the past 18 months and to date no difficulty in respect of air travel during the months of the North-East Monsoon have been encountered.

#### Loss of Government Money

**7. Dr Tan Chee Khoon** asks the Minister of Defence if it is true that \$43,000 was stolen from the Army Paymaster's Office at the Ministry for Defence in Gurney Road in December, 1965, if so, whether the thieves have been apprehended; whether there was any negligence on the part of the officers concerned, and if so, whether disciplinary action has been taken against them.

**Tun Haji Abdul Razak:** It is true that \$43,000 was stolen from the Army Paymaster's Office at the Ministry for Defence in Gurney Road during the month of December, 1965. The officer concerned has been charged with negligence and is awaiting trial by Court Martial. The thieves have not yet been apprehended.

**8. Dr Tan Chee Khoon** asks the Minister of Defence if it is true that the April payroll of the Federation Military College in Sungei Besi amounting to \$94,000 has been embezzled, and if so, whether the culprit has been brought to book.

**Tun Haji Abdul Razak:** It is true that a sum of \$94,000 has been lost from the Federation Military College Pay Office during the month of April. The Paymaster responsible has been placed under close arrest pending completion of police investigation. Appropriate

action, either Court Martial or criminal will be taken against him.

#### Malayan Navy Reserve Unit

**9. Dr Tan Chee Khoon** asks the Minister of Defence if there is a Reserve Unit of the Malayan Navy at Gurney Road under the name of "Klang", whether it is true that most of the officers are British Commercial houses employees, and that this unit has just recruited a clerical staff on secondment from the British Navy, and if so, to state what is the justification for this recruitment when there are clerks galore in the labour market.

**Tun Haji Abdul Razak:** There is a Reserve Division of the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve in Gurney Road. It is commissioned as K.D. Sri Klang. There are 14 officers in the Division, 5 are employed by British Commercial houses, 8 by Government or quasi-Government, and 1 is self-employed. There are no clerical staff on secondment from the British Navy and there is no known intention to employ any such grade personnel on secondment. R.M.N.V.R. is a Volunteer Reserve and it is (open) to all Malaysians to volunteer either as officers or ratings.

#### MINISTRY OF FINANCE

##### Chinese Tin Mines Rehabilitation Loan Board

**10. Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Abdullah** bertanya kepada Menteri Kewangan berapa banyak wang yang telah di-untukkan dalam Anggaran Perbelanjaan Kerajaan Pusat bagi Kumpulan Wang Pinjaman Pemulihan Lombong Timah China bagi tahun 1959, 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965; berapa banyak wang yang telah di-pinjamkan untuk maksud ini dan berapa banyak hutang yang tidak dapat di-bayar balek oleh Pelombong<sup>2</sup> China bagi tiap<sup>2</sup> tahun yang tersebut di-atas.

**Menteri Kewangan (Tuan Tan Siew Sin):** Tidak ada wang yang di-peruntukkan di-dalam Anggaran Perbelanjaan Kerajaan Pusat bagi Kumpulan Wang Pinjaman Pemulihan Bijeh<sup>2</sup> Timah

China itu bagi tahun 1959 hingga 1965 pada masa yang telah lalu. Di-bawah kerana dari semenjak waktu itu, Kerajaan telah memberhentikan pemberian<sup>2</sup> pinjaman untuk pemulehan lombong<sup>2</sup> bijeh yang tersebut itu. Pada permulaan tahun 1959, sa-jumlah wang \$549,686.55 telah di-dapati berbaki terhadap wang pinjaman yang di-beri 1965.

## PENYATA

LEMBAGA PINJAMAN PEMULEHAN LOMBONG<sup>2</sup> BIJEH TIMAH CHINA

Tidak ada peruntokan wang yang telah di-buat dalam Anggaran Perbelanjaan bagi tahun 1959-65.

	\$	c.	\$	c.
Baki sa-bagaimana pada 1-1-1959 .. .. .	—		549,686	55
<i>Champor</i> —Bunga yang terkumpul dalam tahun 1959 ..	17,497	46		
Perolehan yang tidak tetap (Incidentals) ..	976	27		
			18,473	73
			568,160	28
<i>Tolak</i> —Jumlah yang telah di-bayar kembali dalam tahun 1959:				
Bayaran kembali .. .. .	54,684	78		
Penghapusan .. .. .	23,149	72		
			77,834	50
Baki sa-bagaimana pada 31-12-1959 .. .. .	—		490,325	78
<i>Champor</i> —Bunga yang terkumpul dalam tahun 1960 ..	13,896	26		
Perolehan yang tidak tetap (Incidentals) ..	278	50		
			14,174	76
			504,500	54
<i>Tolak</i> —Jumlah yang di-bayar kembali dalam tahun 1960:				
Bayaran kembali .. .. .	50,304	35		
Penghapusan .. .. .	57,720	46		
			108,024	81
Baki sa-bagaimana pada 31-12-1960 .. .. .	—		396,475	73
<i>Champor</i> —Bunga yang terkumpul dalam tahun 1961 ..	7,224	87		
Perolehan yang tidak tetap (Incidentals) ..	855	00		
			8,079	87
			404,555	60
<i>Tolak</i> —Jumlah yang di-bayar kembali dalam tahun 1961:				
Bayaran kembali .. .. .	110,055	70		
Penghapusan .. .. .	128,808	10		
			238,863	80
Baki sa-bagaimana pada 31-12-1961 .. .. .	—		165,691	80
<i>Champor</i> —Bunga yang terkumpul dalam tahun 1962 ..	3,081	29		
Perolehan yang tidak tetap (Incidentals) ..	125	55		
			3,206	84
			168,898	64
<i>Tolak</i> —Jumlah yang di-bayar kembali dalam tahun 1962 ..			6,602,37	
Baki sa-bagaimana pada 31-12-1962 .. .. .			162,296	27
<i>Champor</i> —Bunga yang terkumpul dalam tahun 1963 ..			2,874	08
			165,170	35
<i>Tolak</i> —Jumlah yang di-bayar kembali dalam tahun 1963 ..			15,965	03
Baki sa-bagaimana pada 31-12-1963 .. .. .			149,205	32
<i>Champor</i> —Bunga yang terkumpul dalam tahun 1964 ..			2,155	39
			151,360	71

## PENYATA—(sambongan)

LEMBAGA PINJAMAN PEMULEHAN LOMBONG<sup>2</sup> BIJEH TIMAH  
CHINA—(sambongan)

	\$	c.	\$	c.
<i>Tolak</i> —Jumlah yang di-bayar kembali dalam tahun 1964:				
Bayaran kembali .. .. .	21,776	33		
Penghapusan .. .. .	66,721	94		
			88,498	27
Baki sa-bagaimana pada 31-12-1964 .. .. .			62,862	44
<i>Champor</i> —Bunga yang terkumpul dalam tahun 1965 .. .. .			1,723	32
			64,585	76
<i>Tolak</i> —Bayaran kembali .. .. .			12,179	36
			52,406	40
Baki sa-bagaimana pada 31-12-1965 .. .. .			549,686	55
<i>Tolak</i> —Pembayaran pada 1-1-59 — 31-12-65 .. .. .			497,280	15
			52,406	40
Baki sa-bagaimana pada 31-12-1965 yang telah di-sahkan oleh Akauntan Negara .. .. .				

## Government Delegations

**11. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair** asks the Minister of Finance, how much was spent in the first four months of this year on sending Government Delegations abroad, and the amounts spent for the same purpose for the same period for each year since Merdeka.

**Tuan Tan Siew Sin:** The amount spent in the first four months of this year on sending Government Delegations abroad is \$19,243.62 and the amounts spent for the same period for each year since Merdeka are as follows:

Year	Amount
1958 .. .. .	\$16,964.24
1959 .. .. .	33,608.11
1960 .. .. .	39,695.33
1961 .. .. .	49,945.45
1962 .. .. .	34,783.45
1963 .. .. .	43,972.71
1964 .. .. .	64,630.75
1965 .. .. .	13,997.99

## Export Duty on Tin and Rubber

**12. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair** asks the Minister of Finance to give particulars of export duty collected separately on (a) Tin; and (b) Rubber during the full 12 months of 1965 and 1966.

**Tuan Tan Siew Sin:** The particulars of export duty collected on (a) Tin; and

(b) Rubber during the full 12 months of 1965 and the first 4 months of 1966 are as follows:

		TIN
		1965
States of Malaya .. .. .		\$118,041,067.98
Sabah .. .. .		Nil
Sarawak .. .. .		Nil
	Total .. .. .	\$118,041,067.98
		1966 (up to and including April)
States of Malaya .. .. .		\$40,304,348.66
Sabah .. .. .		Nil
Sarawak .. .. .		Nil
	Total .. .. .	\$40,304,348.66
		RUBBER
		1965
States of Malaya .. .. .		\$78,392,282.80
Sabah .. .. .		1,998,747.92
Sarawak .. .. .		5,087,681.95
	Total .. .. .	\$85,478,712.67
		1966 (up to and including April)
States of Malaya .. .. .		\$26,988,997.95
Sabah .. .. .		621,311.31
Sarawak .. .. .		1,237,327.91
	Total .. .. .	\$28,847,637.17

### National Debt

13. **Tuan C. V. Devan Nair** asks the Minister of Finance to state (a) the amount of the National Debt (overseas and local) to date; (b) how many years will it take to pay off the National Debt; and (c) the total amount of interest payable for the whole period.

#### Tuan Tan Siew Sin:

(a) The national debt as at 31st May, 1966, is as follows:

- (i) Foreign debt ... \$ 507.7 million  
 (ii) Domestic debt 2,298.6 million

Total ... \$2,806.3 million

(b) The national debt is not a form of debt that can be paid off in a fixed number of years. In the past it used to be regarded as something incurred to meet special expenditure usually related to war. It was also considered that it should be liquidated as quickly as possible and the object of debt management was to achieve its liquidation and to keep the cost of servicing the debt as low as possible. This objective needless to say, was never realised and in fact has been generally repudiated. Even the industrialised countries of the West and Communist countries have no plans to liquidate their national debt. The Radcliffe Report (British Committee on the Working of the Monetary Systems, August, 1959, Command Paper 827 paragraph 530) states that "the national debt has come to be an integral part, even an indispensable part, of the web of claims and counterclaims that gives strength to the structure of financial institutions, and the management of the debt has become an opportunity for the monetary authorities in their task of influencing the pressure of total demand . . . . . The ramifications of the debt make it impossible to follow a policy of minimising the cost without regard to repercussions on the liquidity structure of the economy".

As a country progresses, the volume of national debt will increase. This is a continuing process which applies both to free enterprise as well as to Communist countries. The essential criterion is whether the cost of servicing the national debt is within the means of the country concerned. This means that there is no cause for concern so long as the growth of the national debt does not outpace that of the economy.

(c) The nature of the national debt is such that it is not possible to calculate the amount of interest payable for "the whole period". There is no specific period as the debt is a continuing process. The interest payable on loans will vary from one loan to another. Details of interest rates payable on individual loans are contained in pages 4 and 5 of the "Estimates of Malaysian Federal Revenue and Expenditure for the year 1966". The future borrowing programme for Malaysia is contained in Chapter 4 of the First Malaysian Plan, 1966-70.

### Gross National Product

14. **Tuan C. V. Devan Nair** asks the Minister of Finance to give the yearly gross national product since Merdeka and to give the annual *per capita* GNP since Merdeka.

#### Tuan Tan Siew Sin:

	Year	Gross National Product (at current prices) (\$ million)	Population (million)	Per capita GNP (\$)
States of Malaya	1957	4,948	6.279	788
	1958	4,758	6.596	721
	1959	5,316	6.815	780
Malaysia (excluding Singapore for all years)	1960	6,649	8.108	820
	1961	6,646	8.363	795
	1962	7,044	8.631	816
	1963	7,480	8.896	841
	1964	8,045	9.137	880
(Preliminary figures)	1965	8,729	9.419	927

The Honourable Member may wish to know that the GNP figures for Malaysia as a whole are not available for the years before 1960 as there is no reliable data for Sabah and Sarawak.

Earlier figures for the States of Malaya can be obtained from the "National Accounts of the States of Malaya 1955-1963" published by the Department of Statistics, Malaysia. The Malaysian figures given above for the years 1960-1965 can be obtained from the "FIRST MALAYSIA PLAN 1968-1970". Bank Negara's "Annual Report and Statement of Accounts, 1965" also provides similar data (with some slight modifications).

The annual *per capita* GNP is, of course, obtained by dividing the GNP for each year by the population for that year.

**Malaysians with Annual Income below \$3,000**

**15. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair** asks the Minister of Finance what percentage of Malaysians have an annual income of less than \$3,000.

**Tuan Tan Siew Sin:** At present there is no available data for calculating the percentage of Malaysians with an annual income of less than \$3,000. Income tax data and some E.P.F. data do not provide an adequate basis for making a reasonable estimate. Honourable Members may wish to note that very few countries in fact have reasonable income distribution data because of technical difficulties in obtaining such data.

**Income Tax Assessment**

**16. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair** asks the Minister of Finance whether it is true that the National Treasurer of the Malaysian Chinese Association, Mr Quek Kai Dong, has been permitted to submit fresh accounts to the Income Tax Department on his father's estate, although he has not paid the income tax assessment previously made on the estate.

**Tuan Tan Siew Sin:** Since the question asked touches the tax affairs of an individual, I regret that I cannot provide the information sought by the Honourable Member.

**Employees Provident Fund**

**17. Dr Tan Chee Khoon** asks the Minister of Finance if he is aware that many provisions of the E.P.F. Ordinance are out of date, and if so,

whether he will not consider rewriting the ordinance to meet the changing needs of the workers in particular the use of their own contribution to purchase houses for themselves.

**Tuan Tan Siew Sin:** I am fully aware of the changing needs of the workers and instructions have already been issued to study the possibility of allowing contributors to the E.P.F. to borrow from their credits to buy houses for themselves. The original object of the E.P.F. Ordinance is to provide for such workers after their retirement. This still holds good.

At the same time, I wish to draw the Honourable Member's attention to the fact that there are over one million accounts in the E.P.F., and the interests of all contributors must be safeguarded if we are to embark upon something new to meet their additional needs. A careful study of how this can be done and the organisation needed for the purpose is being pursued.

**Tariff Advisory Board**

**18. Dr Tan Chee Khoon** asks the Minister of Finance if a successor has been found for Mr L. A. D. Williamson, the Chairman of the Tariff Advisory Board, and who is he. If he has not been found whether every effort will be made to find a replacement from amongst suitably qualified Malaysians before the Government extends its search abroad.

**Tuan Tan Siew Sin:** It is the intention that a Malaysian should be appointed as Chairman of the Tariff Advisory Board when Mr L. A. D. Williamson completes his present term of service as such. It is hoped to make an announcement shortly when the appointment has been approved by the Yang di-Pertuan Agong.

**MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS**

**Embassies in Africa**

**19. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair** asks the Minister of Foreign Affairs to state how many embassies in Africa have been set up to date; and whether the Government will establish more African embassies; and if so, when.

**The Prime Minister:** Up to date 4 embassies have been set up in Africa. They are in Addis Ababa, Lagos, Cairo and Rabat. The Embassy in Cairo is also concurrently accredited to Sudan. The Government is certainly looking into the possibility of establishing more embassies all over the world including Africa. New embassies will be set up when we have the necessary men and money.

#### ASA

**20. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair** asks the Minister of Foreign Affairs to state (a) what steps have been taken by ASA or by the ASA countries to widen the membership of the Association; and (b) what is the likelihood of such a widening of membership; and (c) what are the countries which have shown interest in joining ASA.

**The Prime Minister:** None at the present stage. However in 1959 the Prime Minister wrote to 7 countries namely Indonesia, Burma, Thailand, Laos, Cambodia, South Vietnam and the Philippines inviting them to join in an association for regional co-operation. Only 2 countries responded positively namely Thailand and the Philippines who are now the other 2 partners of Malaysia in ASA. However, the door is still open for the remaining 5 countries to join ASA should they apply, after consideration by the Foreign Ministers of the 3 existing ASA countries.

It appears very promising though no countries have approached Malaysia directly yet. ASA was only revived on March 2nd, 1966 after a lapse of three years and within this short space of three months no direct approaches have been made. But Malaysia is confident that with the success of ASA as an example of success in regional co-operation, a number of countries would be encouraged to join ASA.

As stated earlier none have made direct approaches yet. But a number of countries both within and outside the region have shown interest in ASA and have constantly been making inquiries about the progress of ASA. Malaysia cannot conclude that as a

result of these inquiries that these countries are interested in joining ASA. In any case, any country that wishes to join ASA will have to apply for consideration by the Standing Committee of ASA which will again put forward its proposal for consideration by the Foreign Ministers.

#### Pilgrimage Literature

**21. Datin Hajjah Fatimah binti Haji Abdul Majid** bertanya kepada Perdana Menteri ada-kah beliau sedar bahawa buku<sup>2</sup> panduan Haji yang di-keluarkan oleh Pengawal Urusan Haji Malaysia, Pulau Pinang untuk di-bahagi<sup>2</sup>kan kepada bakal<sup>2</sup> Haji di-Singapura, menerusi Kementerian Kebudayaan Singapura, tidak di-serahkan kepada Pejabat Urusan Haji Singapura, tetapi sa-baleknya di-simpan dalam bilek simpanan, menunggu masa untuk di-bakar bersama<sup>2</sup> dengan majallah<sup>2</sup> dan penerbitan<sup>2</sup> lain yang di-keluarkan oleh Kementerian Penerangan dan Penyiaran, Malaysia; jika sedar, ada-kah beliau menganggap bahawa kiriman buku<sup>2</sup> dan penerbitan<sup>2</sup> sa-umpama ini tidak-lah berfaedah, bahkan sia<sup>2</sup> sahaja.

**Perdana Menteri:** Kementerian Hal Ehwal Luar Negeri yang bertanggung-jawab berkenaan dengan urusan<sup>2</sup> Haji, tidak mengetahui tentang hal bakal<sup>2</sup> Haji di-Singapura tidak menerima risalat<sup>2</sup> dan buku<sup>2</sup> panduan Haji. Jika apa yang di-katakan oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat itu benar, maka buku<sup>2</sup> panduan Haji ini mungkin tidak di-hantar lagi pada masa akan datang.

#### British Base

**22. Tuan Ahmad bin Arshad** bertanya kepada Perdana Menteri boleh-kah beliau membuat kenyataan tegas untuk membetulkan sangkaan salah dikalangan orang<sup>2</sup> Indonesia, bahawa Pengkalan British di-Malaysia hanya sa-bagai satu langkah mempertahankan negara daripada ancaman China Komunis, dan Malaysia, dengan tulus ikhlas memandang Indonesia sa-bagai sa-buah negara saudara dan tidak berniat burok terhadap-nya.

**Perdana Menteri:** Menurut Perkara VI, Pertahanan Luar Anglo-Malaysia dan Perjanjian Bantuan Bersama, Pengkalan<sup>2</sup> British itu ada-lah sa-bagai

langkah pertahanan jika berlaku apa<sup>2</sup> ancaman serangan bersenjata terhadap Malaysia. Perjanjian ini menyebutkan atas suatu ancaman sa-chara 'am dan tidak patut di-tujukan kepada mana<sup>2</sup> negeri yang tertentu, oleh kerana bukanlah menjadi tujuan pehak<sup>2</sup> yang menyertai Perjanjian ini berbuat demikian semasa membuat perjanjian tersebut.

Malaysia telah mengumumkan berkali<sup>2</sup> bahawa pengkalan<sup>2</sup> ini bukanlah bertujuan hendak membuat serangan terhadap negeri<sup>2</sup> tetangga-nya. Perlu di-ingat bahawa pada 19hb Mei, 1966, Tuan Adam Malik, Menteri Luar Indonesia telah di-beritakan berkata, "They were committed because of Defence Pacts between Malaysia and Singapore. If we (meaning countries of this region) can guarantee the security of the area may be they would be happy to go back to Britain". Memandang kepada kenyataan yang tersebut di-atas maka tidak perlu di-tegaskan lagi tujuan<sup>2</sup> pertahanan pengkalan ini.

## MINISTRY OF HEALTH

### Medical Officers

**23. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair** asks the Minister of Health how many doctors are (a) now in the Government service; (b) required to bring the Health Ministry Establishment to its full strength; (c) resigned from the service since 1-1-1966; (d) retired from the service since 1-1-1966; and (e) entered the service since 1-1-1966.

**The Minister of Health (Tuan Bahaman bin Samsudin):**

(a) Number of doctors in Government service as at 1-6-1966 ... .. 539

(b) Number of doctors required to bring the Health Ministry Establishment to its full strength as in the 1966 Estimates ... .. 123

(Explanation: This establishment is much below the desired number. Additional number desired is about 100 more in 1966, owing to considerable ex-

pansion of Medical and Health services in the last few years.)

(c) Number of doctors resigned from service since 1-1-1966 42

(d) Number of doctors retired from the service since 1-1-1966 ... .. Nil

(e) Number of doctors joined Government service since 1-1-1966 ... .. 69

**24. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair** asks the Minister of Health to state the annual number of medical officers who, since Merdeka, (a) resigned from the medical service; (b) retired from the medical service; and (c) joined the medical service.

**Tuan Bahaman bin Samsudin:** The annual number of Medical Officers who, since Merdeka,

	(a) Resigned from the Service	(b) Retired from the Service	(c) Joined the Service
1958	9	Nil	32
1959	22	12	40
1960	19	16	45
1961	25	9	40
1962	42	6	38
1963	49	5	41
1964	46	5	57
1965	56	4	63
1966*	42	—	69

\* up to 15-6-1966.

### Revised Salary Scale for Doctors

**25. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair** asks the Minister of Health whether the doctors in the Government service are going to get a new deal in the form of revised salary structure as was hinted by his Ministry in February this year; if so, to give the details of the revised salary structure and when it would be implemented.

**Tuan Bahaman bin Samsudin:** The revision of the salary scale of Medical and Dental Officers was made in July 1963 and this had been implemented. In recent months consideration was given to the questions of revision of the superscale structure of the Medical and Dental Officers and of Specialist fees. These matters have been finalised and details will be announced shortly.

**26. Dr Tan Chee Khoon** asks the Minister of Health what progress has been made for the upgrading of various superscale posts as well as increasing the number of such posts, whether he is aware of the importance of reaching a quick decision in this matter by the Government.

**Tuan Bahaman bin Samsudin:** This matter has been finalised and implementation will take place shortly.

#### Royal Commission on Health

**27. Dr Tan Chee Khoon** asks the Minister of Health if he is aware of the call made by both the out-going and the in-coming presidents of the Malayan Medical Association at the Annual General Meeting at Johore Bahru on April 9th and 10th 1965 for the formation of a Royal Commission of Health to inquire into the Health services in Malaysia and to make recommendations for their improvement, and if so, what action he intends to take on this matter.

**Tuan Bahaman bin Samsudin:** I have read in the papers about the call made by the past and present Presidents of the Malayan Medical Association for the formation of a Royal Commission of Health but so far no representations have been made to my Ministry.

#### Health and Midwife Centres

**28. Dr Tan Chee Khoon** asks the Minister of Health the number of Health Sub-Centres and midwife centres that have been built since 1960, giving the figures separately for each year and showing how many of them have not been used at all for lack of personnel.

#### Tuan Bahaman bin Samsudin:

	Health Centres and Sub-Centres	Midwives Clinics
1960	5	16
1961	4	29
1962	51	318
1963	67	67
1964	7	122
1965	16	81
Total	150	633

None of the above centres remain closed for lack of personnel.

#### Processing of Applications for Employment—Doctors

**29. Dr Tan Chee Khoon** asks the Minister of Health the average length of time it takes to process the application of a Malaysian doctor with registrable qualification whether he is aware that there has been inordinate delay over this with the result that many doctors either seek jobs south of the causeway or go into private practice, if so, whether his Ministry would take urgent steps to speed up this processing.

**Tuan Bahaman bin Samsudin:** If the relevant application from a Malaysian doctor with registrable qualification contains all the required particulars it can be processed and a letter of appointment offered within seven days. In most cases where delays occurred these were due to insufficient particulars submitted to the Ministry. The processing has been speeded up.

#### Nurses

**30. Dr Tan Chee Khoon** asks the Minister of Health the average time it takes to process the application of a Malaysian nurse with a Senior Cambridge Certificate and the S.R.N. whether he is aware that some of these nurses have to wait for months before they can get an offer from his Ministry, and if so, what steps he has taken to speed up the processing.

**Tuan Bahaman bin Samsudin:** I am aware that there was some delay in 1965 to process applications from Malaysian nurses because funds were frozen at one stage by the Treasury. However, since January 1966 no such delays have occurred and the average time taken to process an application is about two weeks if the applications are in order.

#### Nurses with Senior Middle III and S.R.N. Qualifications

**31. Dr Tan Chee Khoon** asks the Minister of Health to state the policy regarding the application from those nurses who have the S.R.N. and passed the Senior Middle III Examination but not the Senior Cambridge Examination and whether he is aware that there are many such nurses who are finding

it difficult to get jobs with the Government at a time when there is a grave shortage of nurses.

**Tuan Bahaman bin Samsudin:** Many nurses with the Senior Middle III Examination and the S.R.N. have been appointed into the Government service on a temporary basis. Government is now considering a policy on their emplacement to the permanent service.

#### Specialist's Allowance

**32. Dr Tan Chee Khoon** asks the Minister of Health when he intends to implement the scheme to provide for a fixed allowance for all medical specialists in Government service.

**Tuan Bahaman bin Samsudin:** This scheme has been approved and is being implemented.

#### Service in Government Hospitals for New-qualified Doctors

**33. Dr Tan Chee Khoon** asks the Minister of Health if the Malayan Medical Association has been consulted regarding the proposal to require all newly-qualified doctors to serve a special period in Government hospitals and clinics whether he is aware that this proposal will antagonize the Medical profession, and that it is essential that the Malayan Medical Association should be fully consulted before a decision is taken.

**Tuan Bahaman bin Samsudin:** This is a proposal which has been under consideration for a long time. Certainly the Malayan Medical Association will be consulted when consideration is given seriously to the proposal.

#### Pharmacists

**34. Dr Tan Chee Khoon** asks the Minister of Health if there are any vacancies for pharmacists in the medical services and whether he is aware that a pharmacist, the wife of a doctor recently returned from Australia, was told that there was no vacancy when she applied for a job.

**Tuan Bahaman bin Samsudin:** I am aware of the application submitted by a pharmacist, the wife of a doctor, in late 1965 when all the vacancies for pharmacists have been filled. She was

then accordingly informed. However she was registered with the Pharmacy Board on 9th May, 1966, after due enquiries have been made regarding her qualification. The Ministry of Health has vacancies for Pharmacists in 1966 and her application has been submitted to the Public Services Commission for approval.

#### Rudeness to Patients

**35. Dr Tan Chee Khoon** asks the Minister of Health if he is aware of the alleged rudeness towards patients on the part of an expatriate doctor on the East Coast, and if so, what "appropriate action" has been taken against this doctor.

**Tuan Bahaman bin Samsudin:** I am aware of the alleged rudeness towards patients on the part of an expatriate doctor on the East Coast. Action is being taken against the officer concerned.

#### Robbery at Tuberculosis Centre

**36. Dr Tan Chee Khoon** asks the Minister of Health if there has been any negligence on the part of the staff in connection with the \$70,000 robbery at the Tuberculosis Centre in Pahang Road in March, 1966, and if so, whether disciplinary action has been taken against those who have been found negligent and the steps taken to prevent future robberies of this nature.

**Tuan Bahaman bin Samsudin:** The Police is investigating this matter and some arrests have since been made. A departmental enquiry committee has been appointed and is now making investigations. Necessary disciplinary action will be taken against the officers concerned should negligence be found. In the meantime the existing precautionary measures have been strengthened to prevent future robberies.

### MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

#### Publications with Obscene Photographs

**37. Datin Hajjah Fatimah binti Haji Abdul Majid** bertanya kepada Menteri Hal Ehwal Dalam Negeri ada-kah Kerajaan memberi perhatian berat terhadap penerbitan<sup>2</sup> yang di-bawa masuk

ka-Malaysia dari luar negeri dan juga di-chetak di-Malaysia, yang mengandongi gambar<sup>2</sup> luhah, dan jika ya, apa-kah tindakan yang telah di-ambil mengenai hal ini.

**Menteri Hal Ehwal Dalam Negeri (Tun Dr Ismail bin Dato' Haji Abdul Rahman):** Kerajaan sentiasa sedar akan bahaya yang mengancam maruah orang ramai di-sebabkan oleh penderaan penerbitan<sup>2</sup> yang di-chetak di-luar negeri dan sa-tempat yang mengandongi gambar<sup>2</sup> luhah. Ada sharat<sup>2</sup> yang chukup di-dalam tiga buah undang<sup>2</sup> yang terkuatkuasa sekarang yang meliputi semua segi masalah ini dan saya suka menjamin bahawa sharat<sup>2</sup> tersebut sedang di-kuatkuasakan dengan berkesan sa-bagaimana yang di-buktikan ia-itu di-antara bulan Disember, 1965 dengan bulan Mei, 1966 sahaja, 1,162 penerbitan<sup>2</sup> yang bergambar telah di-rampas dan sembilan orang di-da'awa menurut undang<sup>2</sup> ini.

#### Inshore visits by Sailors of Communist Vessels

**38. Tuan Ahmad bin Arshad** bertanya kepada Menteri Hal Ehwal Dalam Negeri ada-kah Kementerian-nya sedar bahawa ramai kelasi<sup>2</sup> dari negara<sup>2</sup> Komunis Eropah seperti Russia dan Czechoslovakia, hendak mendarat di-tanah daratan Malaysia apabila kapal<sup>2</sup> mereka berlaboh di-pelabohan<sup>2</sup> Malaysia, dan jika sedar, ada-kah Kerajaan akan memberikan mereka kebebasan mendarat, dan jika tidak, kenapa.

**Tun Dr Ismail:** Anak<sup>2</sup> kapal Russia dan negeri<sup>2</sup> Tabir Besi yang lain yang mendarat di-sasabuh pelabohan Malaysia ada-lah di-beri kemudahan<sup>2</sup> mendarat dalam masa kapal itu berlaboh di-pelabohan ia-itu terta'alok kepada peratoran<sup>2</sup> yang berikut:

- (a) Tidak lebih daripada 10 orang anak<sup>2</sup> kapal di-benarkan mendarat pada satu<sup>2</sup> masa.
- (b) Anak<sup>2</sup> kapal itu di-benarkan mendarat hanya dalam tempoh daripada pukul 6 pagi hingga 6 petang.
- (c) Anak<sup>2</sup> kapal itu mesti berada di-dalam kawasan pelabohan sahaja yaani bandar Pulau Pinang dan bandar Port Swettenham.

#### Burglary in Petaling Jaya

**39. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair** asks the Minister of Home Affairs to state the total number of burglary cases in Petaling Jaya (a) last year; and (b) this year; and (c) what action is being taken to cut down the incidence of burglary in Petaling Jaya.

**Tun Dr Ismail:** In 1965 there were 215 burglary cases in Petaling Jaya. From 1st January to 31st May, 1966, there were 107 such cases. The Police in Petaling Jaya have been reinforced and crime prevention patrols are being carried out by personnel from the Federal Reserve Unit.

#### Lim Ai Heang

**40. Dr Tan Chee Khoon** asks the Minister of Home Affairs to state the reasons why Lim Ai Heang of Sibü has become insane and what action has been taken to see that he is adequately treated.

**Tun Dr Ismail:** Lim Ai Heang of Sibü who was brought to the Batu Gajah Special Detention Camp on 12th October, 1964, was a Sarawak Clandestine Communist Organisation (CCO) cadre in Labour Movement Section of the CCO responsible for open field work and he was one of the active agitators in the Detention Camp. Lim Ai Heang appeared ill on 10th January, 1966, and was immediately treated at the Batu Gajah District Hospital and later transferred to the Mental Hospital, Tanjong Rambutan, for observation. The Consultant Psychiatrist at the Mental Hospital, Tanjong Rambutan, reported that Lim Ai Heang was not insane but was suffering from mental depression and that it would be conducive to his mental health if he was kept in a place where his relatives could visit him. On the recommendation of the Consultant Psychiatrist, Lim Ai Heang, was flown back to Kuching on the 15th of March, 1966, and released from detention unconditionally on the following day.

#### Detainees

**41. Dr Tan Chee Khoon** asks the Minister of Home Affairs to state (a) the number of detainees who have been

released since January 1959 to December 1965, giving the figures year by year; (b) of those released how many have been banned from participation in politics and trade union activity as a condition of their release; and (c) of those banned how many have had this ban lifted after their release.

**Tun Dr Ismail:** In the States of Malaya, in accordance with Section 13 of the Internal Security Act, 1960, the cases of detainees and ex-detainees who are released on conditions are periodically reviewed by an independent Advisory Board constituted under Article 151 of the Constitution. This Board makes its recommendations for the release of detainees from detention on for the relaxation or cancellation of existing conditions or suspended Orders under Section 10 of the Internal Security Act.

(a) A total of 326 detainees have been released from detention in the States of Malaya since January 1959 to December 1965. A breakdown of the figures is as follows:

STATES OF MALAYA—

1959	...	...	...	103
1960	...	...	...	41
1961	...	...	...	48
1962	...	...	...	50
1963	...	...	...	38
1964	...	...	...	17
1965	...	...	...	29

Of the 326 detainees released from detention in the States of Malaya since January 1959 to December 1965, 141 have been banned from participation in politics and trade union activity as a condition of their release. Of this number, 62 have had this condition cancelled after their release.

In Sarawak 87 detainees have been released since Malaysia Day, as follows:

1963	...	...	...	49
1964	...	...	...	4
1965	...	...	...	34

All Sarawak ex-detainees who are released from detention and are still on

conditions are not permitted to participate in any political activities. No ex-detainee has yet been banned from participating in trade union activities as a condition of his release as all those persons detained for subversion in trade union activities are still under detention.

A total of 64 detainees have been released from detention in Sabah from Malaysia Day till 1965. Of this number, 54 are Indonesian Citizens. The other 7 are Malaysians who are forbidden by various laws in Sabah to participate in politics and trade union activities other than their right to vote at an election.

**Ronnie Rozario**

**42. Dr Tan Chee Khoon** asks the Minister of Home Affairs if he is aware that Senior Inspector Ronnie Rozario, Assistant O.C.P.D., Jelebu, on 11th May, 1966, was fined \$120 or one month's jail on an amended charge of careless driving which resulted in the death of a municipal labourer, that after knocking down the municipal labourer, the Inspector was alleged to have switched off his light and sped away, and if so, to state what steps he has taken to see that police officers behave better in future.

**Tun Dr Ismail:** I am aware of the case referred to by the Honourable Member, but, as an appeal is pending, the case is subjudice and I am, therefore, unable to comment further in the matter at this stage.

The conduct and discipline of police officers is regulated by General Orders, the Police Ordinance and by the Regulations and Standing Orders made thereunder. Should the behaviour of any police officer constitute a breach of discipline such officer would be subject to disciplinary action.

**Chew Kim Lin and Muhamad Faruk**

**43. Dr Tan Chee Khoon** asks the Minister of Home Affairs if he will order an enquiry into the escape of Chew Kim Lin and Muhamad Faruk from Pudu Prison on 28th May, 1966, and whether he is aware that this escape has undermined the confidence

of the public in the security precautions of the prison.

**Tun Dr Ismail:** The escape of the two prisoners, Chew Kim Lin and Muhamad Faruk, from Pudu Prison on 28th May, 1966, does not mean that the security precautions taken at the Pudu Prison are not satisfactory. It is a well-known fact that even in the most closely guarded prisons of the world, prisoners have escaped from lawful custody. I do not agree that this escape has undermined the confidence of the public in the security precautions of the Pudu Prison especially as, apart from the recent escape, during the past five years only three prisoners have escaped from the Pudu Prison and all the three have been subsequently re-captured.

I have ordered a departmental inquiry into the escape of these prisoners and in the light of this inquiry, appropriate action will be taken.

#### A. Vijayaretnam

**44. Dr Tan Chee Khoon** asks the Minister of Home Affairs the reason why Mr A. Vijayaretnam, Deputy O.C.P.D., Kuala Lumpur, on 27th April, 1966, told the M.T.U.C. that they could not have a licence to hold a May Day Rally at the Stadium Negara.

**Tun Dr Ismail:** The 1st of May has been proclaimed by the Communists as a day to be celebrated throughout the world by workers. It is also known that the illegal Malayan Communist Party has selected the 1st of May as an official anniversary to be celebrated by all M.C.P. cadres and supporters. Because the M.C.P. is making use of the day to propagate its activities, it is considered inadvisable in present circumstances to permit large scale rallies to be held in Malaysia in celebration of 1st May, since there is a risk that such rallies would be exploited by Communist elements and thus would be likely to excite a disturbance of the peace.

For these reasons the M.T.U.C. were informed by the O.C.P.D., Kuala Lumpur, that no police licence would be

issued for them to hold a rally on 1st May, 1966, at the Stadium Negara.

However, as the plans of the M.T.U.C. to hold the rally were far advanced and as they had originally incorrectly been given to understand that there was no police objection to the rally, provided it was confined to members of their affiliated unions, Government decided to allow the rally to take place and a police licence was issued.

#### Official Leakage

**45. Dr Tan Chee Khoon** asks the Minister of Justice whether the investigation ordered by the Prime Minister into the leakages in the Departments of the Lord President has been completed or not; if the investigation has been completed, whether the report will be tabled before the House and whether, if there has been no leakage, he would publicly exonerate the officers working in his Ministry.

**Tun Dr Ismail:** The investigation into the alleged leakages in the Department of the Lord President has been completed. The report of that investigation showed that there has been a leakage of graded information, but because the subject on which information had leaked out had been handled by a member of departments and officers, it had not been possible to pinpoint the responsibility for such leakage to any particular officer or department.

It is not in the public interest that the report should be published. However, steps have been taken to tighten up security measures in all Ministries and departments to prevent such leakages in the future.

#### J. Jameison Black

**46. Dr Tan Chee Khoon** asks the Minister of Home Affairs if it is true that Enche' J. Jameison Black entered this country in 1964 as a Tea Planter but worked as a trainee rubber planter with the designation of Assistant Manager of Riverview Estate, Tanjong Tualang, Perak; if so, will the Minister assure this House that Enche' J. Jameison Black will not be allowed to have

his employment pass renewed at the end of his leave in the United Kingdom. Is the Minister aware that many expatriates have entered this country under false pretences and what steps has the Immigration Department taken to put a stop to this.

**Tun Dr Ismail:** It is not true to say that Mr John Jameison Black entered this country in 1964 as a Tea Planter. The real facts are that he applied for an Employment Pass on 14th May, 1963, and in his application he stated that he wished to enter and remain temporarily in the Federation for a period of 3 years for the purpose of being the General Manager's Assistant on Riverview Rubber Estates Ltd, Tanjong Tualang, Perak. An Employment Pass was issued to him which contained the following endorsement:

"For employment in the Federation of Malaya with the Riverview Rubber Estates Ltd, Tanjong Tualang as the General Manager's Assistant."

Mr John Jameison Black entered this country on 11th December, 1963, and started employment with the Riverview Rubber Estates Ltd, on that date.

In view of the above facts, the application for renewal of his Employment Pass will be entirely considered on its merits.

I have not so far come across any instance in which an expatriate entered Malaysia under false pretences.

#### **Terrorists—Thai-Malayan Border**

**47. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair** asks the Minister of Home Affairs that in view of the frequent pronouncements of intensified offensives against terrorists at the Thai-Malayan Border, to state the number of terrorists who have been captured or eliminated by Security Forces since Malaysia Day.

**Tun Dr Ismail:** 7 Communists terrorists have been killed and 4 others captured by Security Forces since Malaysia Day in the Thai/Malayan Border Area.

#### **Protected Information**

**48. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair** asks the Minister of Home Affairs the number

of times his Ministry had refused clearance for the publication of information on the ground that they were "Protected Information" under the Essential (Control of Publications and Safeguarding of Information) Regulations, 1966; and to give (a) the newspapers, news agencies or other organisations involved; and (b) the circumstances of and reasons for each refusal.

**Tun Dr Ismail:** There has been no occasion where the Ministry of Home Affairs have refused clearance for the publication of information on the ground that it was protected information under the Essential (Control of Publication and Safeguarding of Information) Regulations, 1966.

### **MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING**

#### **Television for Sabah and Sarawak**

**49. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair** asks the Minister of Information and Broadcasting when Television Malaysia will extend its services to Sabah and Sarawak.

**The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Tuan Senu bin Abdul Rahman):** It is not possible to predict the exact date when Television would eventually be introduced into Eastern Malaysia. It will depend very much on the availability of funds and also on the relative priorities of various urgent projects covering other fields of activities, which presently form part of the overall development scheme for the Borneo States.

My Ministry is at present working towards this and it is hoped that it will be feasible to introduce television there soon.

#### **BERNAMA**

**50. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair** asks the Minister of Information and Broadcasting when the Government proposes to set up BERNAMA, the National News Agency, and who would be its first Director.

**Tuan Senu bin Abdul Rahman:** BERNAMA will be set up as a joint undertaking between the Press and

Government. A survey has already been made by the UNESCO expert and his report when ready will be circularised to all interested parties for their consideration.

In regard to the appointment of the Director of the Agency, this is still too early to decide as any decision will have to wait the outcome of the report.

**51. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair** asks the Minister of Information and Broadcasting how BERNAMA would affect the present operations of local newspapers, news agencies and the work of foreign correspondents in the country.

**Tuan Senu bin Abdul Rahman:** BERNAMA will supply a comprehensive service of Malaysian news which will be of great benefit to the mass media of the country. This service will be made available to correspondents of international news agencies and newspapers for use in their despatches. Thus BERNAMA will be an additional source of news for newspapers, news agencies and foreign correspondents.

#### Suara Malaysia

**52. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair** asks the Minister of Information and Broadcasting to state (a) the cost of printing each issue of *Suara Malaysia*; and (b) the number of copies printed in each issue; giving separate figures for each language edition.

**Tuan Senu bin Abdul Rahman:** The current cost of printing each issue of *Suara Malaysia* is \$10,287. The print order is 115,000 copies of which 33,000 are in Rumi, 32,000 in English, 30,000 in Chinese, 10,000 in Tamil and 10,000 in Jawi.

#### Television Tamil Programmes

**53. Dr Tan Chee Khoon** asks the Minister of Information and Broadcasting if he is aware that there is widespread dissatisfaction that TV Malaysia has not allocated enough time to Tamil programmes, and if so, whether he will consider increasing the time for Tamil programmes.

**Tuan Senu bin Abdul Rahman:** As far as can be ascertained there is not widespread dissatisfaction about

the allocation of time for Tamil programmes. There may be small groups trying to push sectional interests, now and again as can be expected in almost any community, which should not be taken seriously.

Since the inception of television my Ministry has endeavoured to give a balance of programmes taking into consideration our national aspirations. We have already increased Indian News time from five to ten minutes. The air time occupied by Indian feature films are equal to others considering the length of the films; and in "live" programmes we have catered for different language requirements. On the whole I feel that all interests of the language groups are satisfactorily catered for.

#### Press Coverage

**54. Dr Tan Chee Khoon** asks the Minister of Information and Broadcasting if he is aware of the inadequate arrangement for coverage by the press of the installation of His Majesty the Yang di-Pertuan Agong, and if so, whether he will ensure that adequate arrangements for coverage by the Press will be made for functions of such a nature in future.

**Tuan Senu bin Abdul Rahman:** As the Hon'ble Member is aware, accommodation at the Dewan Tunku Abdul Rahman where the Installation Ceremony was held, was a limiting factor on the number of persons attending. Thus only four seats were allocated to the Press.

In addition, accredited Press representatives, numbering seven, were given seats in the Telecommunications Control Room overlooking the Balai Rong Seri

Television and newsreel cameramen and Press photographers were permitted in the Dewan in a special enclosure, while other cameramen and photographers were allowed in the Radio Malaysia and Filem Negara rooms overlooking the Dewan.

I have not received any complaints from the Press. Arrangements in the circumstances were adequate.

## MINISTRY OF JUSTICE

### Enche' Rahman Talib Litigation

**55. Dr Tan Chee Khoon** asks the Minister of Justice the amount that has actually been spent by the Government on Enche' Rahman Talib in his litigation against Enche' D. R. Seenivasagam; whether Enche' Rahman Talib applied for leave to appeal to the Privy Council, and if so, whether such leave of appeal has been granted.

**The Minister of Justice (Tun Dr Ismail bin Dato' Haji Abdul Rahman):** The actual amount spent by Government on Enche' Abdul Rahman Talib's case is \$88,323. The Government has no information of any application for leave to appeal from the decision of the Federal Court.

### Legal Officers

**56. Dr Tan Chee Khoon** asks the Minister of Justice the number of vacancies, if any, for legal officers not only in his ministry but also in the legal sections of other Ministries, and whether he is aware that there is now possibly a surplus of legal men who can fill such vacancies with distinction.

**Tun Dr Ismail:** The number of vacancies for legal officers existing at present is 16. The Judicial and Legal Service Commission is expected to advertise for applicants shortly when it is hoped that all the vacancies will be filled.

### Specialist Training for Legal Officers

**57. Dr Tan Chee Khoon** asks the Minister of Justice if he is aware of the need for post-graduate specialist training for legal officers in his Ministry, and if so, what steps he has taken to send serving legal officers abroad for post-graduate specialist training.

**Tun Dr Ismail:** The Government is aware of the need for post-graduate specialist training for legal officers. One officer underwent a course of training in International Law 5 years ago; another is expected to complete a two-year training course by September; a third is due to go in September on a similar (two-year) course. On the drafting side one officer did a six-months' course last year and a second

officer has just gone. As the staffing position improves, it is hoped to send more officers for post-graduate specialist training.

### Criminal Code

**58. Dr Tan Chee Khoon** asks the Minister of Justice if he is aware that single criminal code is needed and that the present system in Malaysia is absurd, and if so, to state when he will introduce legislation to this effect.

**Tun Dr Ismail:** The Government is aware of the need for a single criminal code and as a first step the Government is introducing a Bill to amend the Criminal Procedure Codes.

## MINISTRY OF LABOUR

### Employment Exchanges

**59. Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Abdullah** bertanya kepada Menteri Buroh berapakah bilangan penganggor<sup>2</sup>, mengikut bangsa, yang telah mendaftarkan nama mereka di-Pusat<sup>2</sup> Pekerjaan dalam tiap<sup>2</sup> negeri di-Tanah Melayu dalam tahun 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964 dan 1965.

**Menteri Buroh (Tuan V. Manickavasagam):** Sangat-lah sukar hendak menyatakan berapa bilangan orang yang sa-benar-nya tidak bekerja. Sa-tengah daripada mereka yang mendaftar di-beberapa Pusat Pekerjaan, memang di-ketahui sudah mempunyai pekerjaan, tetapi walau bagaimana pun mereka mendaftar juga, mungkin dengan harapan hendak mendapatkan kerja yang lebeh baik lagi atau menukar kepada kerja yang lain.

Angka<sup>2</sup> mereka yang menchari kerja yang di-daftarkan pada penghujung tahun 1960-1965 ada-lah seperti berikut:

	Dewasa	Pemuda/Pemudi	Jumlah
31-12-1960	—	—	30,074
31-12-1961	26,804	20,527	47,331
31-12-1962	31,052	24,938	55,990
31-12-1963	43,714	36,265	79,979
31-12-1964	48,862	41,936	90,798
31-12-1965	49,381	47,352	96,733

PERINGATAN—Pendaftaran yang berasing<sup>2</sup>-an bagi orang<sup>2</sup> dewasa dan pemuda/pemudi telah mula di-jalankan hanya dalam tahun 1961.

**60. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair** asks the Minister of Labour (a) what are the unsatisfactory features of the present

Employment Exchange which needs improvement; and (b) whether the Government has sought the assistance of the International Labour Organisation to improve the Employment Exchange system, and if so, when will such assistance and improvement be effected.

**Tuan V. Manickavasagam:** The main deficiencies of the present Employment Exchange Service are that a detailed list of occupational definitions is not available and that adequate vocational guidance and counselling service are not yet available at other Employment Exchanges.

The Government has sought the assistance of the I.L.O. in obtaining experts to assist in the formulation of an up-to-date list of classification of Occupations and adequate definitions and also for an expert to advise on the general improvement of the Employment Exchange Service.

In order to provide for the co-ordinated development of both employment and vocational training services, the Government will shortly establish a Department of Employment and Training under the Ministry of Labour encompassing three related services of employment, labour market information and industrial training.

**61. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair** asks the Minister of Labour how many engineers and accountants are on the registers of the Employment Exchange throughout the country; and to state, since the inception of the register for professional, technical and executive grades (a) how many engineers and accountants had registered while unemployed; (b) how long they had been unemployed before registration; (c) and how much longer it normally takes before they find work commensurate with their professional calling.

**Tuan V. Manickavasagam:** The Professional Bureau of the Employment Exchange was started in Kuala Lumpur in September 1963 and has been extended subsequently to Ipoh, Penang and Johore Bahru.

The first registrant as Accountant, however, registered only in October 1964. At present there are 13 Engineers

and 9 Accountants, including 3 Sub-accountants, on the Professional Register.

It is not possible to say how long they had been unemployed before registration, nor how much longer it would take for them to be placed in employment, as this is mainly dependent on vacancies suitable and satisfactory to the registrants both becoming available and the suitability of the qualifications they possess.

It should be stressed, however, that not all registrants on the Employment Exchanges, including the Professional Bureau, are necessarily unemployed at the time of registration.

#### Central Apprenticeship Board

**62. Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Abdullah** bertanya kepada Menteri Buroh berapa bilangan pelateh<sup>2</sup>, mengikut bangsa, yang di-beri latehan dengan mendapat biasiswa Lembaga Pusat Perlatehan dan di-mana-kah tempat latehan itu serta apa jenis latehan yang di-beri kepada mereka bagi tahun 1963, 1964 dan 1965.

**Tuan V. Manickavasagam:** Lembaga Pelateh Pusat (Central Apprenticeship Board) tidak menghadihkan biasiswa<sup>2</sup>, kepada pelateh<sup>2</sup>, tetapi chuma mengadakan kemudahan<sup>2</sup> latehan, dengan tidak di-kenakan apa<sup>2</sup> bayaran bagi pelateh<sup>2</sup> yang di-daftar di-bawah sekim Pelateh Negara, dan yang sudah pula bekerja dan yang di-anjorkan oleh majikan<sup>2</sup> mereka.

32 orang pelateh telah tamat latehan dalam tahun 1963, 82 orang dalam tahun 1964 dan 226 orang dalam tahun 1965.

**63. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair** asks the Minister of Labour whether he has any plans to extend apprenticeship training schemes to all States in Malaysia, if so, to give the details of the plans.

**Tuan V. Manickavasagam:** The Apprenticeship Scheme is now in operation in all the States of Malaya and plans are now in hand for the extension of the Scheme to the States of Sabah and Sarawak. Details of these extensions are now being worked out with the State Governments concerned.

#### Industrial Training Institute Students

**64. Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Abdullah** bertanya kepada Menteri Buroh berapa-kah bilangan murid<sup>2</sup>, mengikut bangsa yang sedang mendapat latehan di-Pusat Latehan Perusahaan.

**Tuan V. Manickavasagam:** Bilangan pelateh<sup>2</sup> berdaftar yang mendapat latehan mengikut Sekim Latehan Negara (National Apprenticeship Scheme) pada 31hb Mei, 1966 ia-lah 856 orang.

#### Instructors

**65. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair** asks the Minister of Labour what action has been taken to solve the shortage of instructors at the Industrial Training Institute.

**Tuan V. Manickavasagam:** Out of the approved establishment of 18 instructors for the Industrial Training Institute only 5 remain vacant. The P.S.C. is now taking action to advertise these vacancies.

#### Trade Union Membership

**66. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair** asks the Minister of Labour to give reasons for the decline in trade union membership in spite of the Government's oft-repeated declaration that it is committed to a policy of promoting the development of a sound, healthy and responsible trade union movement.

**Tuan V. Manickavasagam:** Fluctuations in membership of any voluntary organisation are nothing unusual.

#### Trade Unions Sarawak

**67. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair** asks the Minister of Labour to state (a) the total labour force in Sarawak; (b) the number of trade unions in Sarawak; and (c) their total membership strength.

**Tuan V. Manickavasagam:** According to the ILO Year Book of Statistics for 1963, the total economically active population of Sarawak was 281,334. There are 53 employees' trade unions in Sarawak with a total membership of 18,623.

#### Sabah

**68. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair** asks the Minister of Labour to state (a) the total labour force in Sabah; (b) the number

of trade unions in Sabah; and (c) their total membership strength.

**Tuan V. Manickavasagam:** According to the 1963 Annual Report for Sabah the total economically active population of Sabah was 176,626. There are 23 employees' trade unions in Sabah with a total membership of 10,424.

#### Classification of Trade Unions

**69. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair** asks the Minister of Labour if he would favourably consider the setting up of a Special Committee comprising Government and trade union representatives to review the classification of trade unions on the basis of existing list of trades, occupations and industries, and make recommendations for a realistic reduced list which would allow trade unions to be organised or regrouped on the basis of a sounder classification having regard to identity of interests and modern international trends.

**Tuan V. Manickavasagam:** Such Committee is not considered necessary. The basis of trade union organisation is constantly reviewed in the Ministry of Labour.

#### De-registration of Trade Unions

**70. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair** asks the Minister of Labour whether any progress has been made in reducing the number of registered trade unions as provided for under Section 2 of the Trades Unions Act, 1965 and to list the number of unions which have been de-registered as a result of merger.

**Tuan V. Manickavasagam:** The Trade Unions Act, 1965, has not been invoked to de-register any existing trade union. However, the registration of 2 unions has been cancelled as a result of their voluntary dissolution in order to merge with other existing unions and 19 other unions have indicated their intention to similarly dissolve themselves.

#### N.J.L.A.C.

**71. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair** asks the Minister of Labour how and when the N.J.L.A.C. will be re-constituted.

**Tuan V. Manickavasagam:** The N.J.L.A.C. is in the process of being re-constituted to provide for wider and

more adequate representation on it and to include representatives from the States of Sabah and Sarawak.

**Trade Union Officer for Sabah**

**72. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair** asks the Minister of Labour whether he has decided to post an "experienced officer in Sabah to help the unions there" as reported in the local press, and if yes, whether it is intended that this officer should repeat in Sabah the pattern of fragmentation of workers in Malaya into a multitude of peanut unions.

**Tuan V. Manickavasagam:** It is proposed to send an officer experienced in industrial relations and trade union organisation to Sabah to advise and assist trade unions there. I must most categorically refute the statement that the Government has been responsible for the fragmentation of trade union organisation in Malaya as alleged in the question.

**Social Security Insurance**

**73. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair** asks the Minister of Labour to state the progress made in the planning of the introduction of a social security insurance scheme for sickness, accidents, maternity, unemployment and old age contingencies affecting workers and the probable date by which its introduction may be expected.

**Tuan V. Manickavasagam:** The Expert who has been made available from India is already engaged in planning the desired social security schemes. It is expected that these plans would be finalised by about early next year. Social security schemes to cover the contingencies of invalidity and employment injury (including occupational diseases) are being given priority.

**Recognition of Trade Unions**

**74. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair** asks the Minister of Labour in view of his statement in Parliament in 1964 that he was considering the introduction of legislation to compel employers to give automatic recognition to unions which enjoy majority representation, to state whether he has come to a decision; if so, to inform the house of his decision.

**Tuan V. Manickavasagam:** The Government has not made a decision

yet on the question of evolving satisfactory procedures governing the issue of recognition of trade unions.

**Emergency Essential Services Regulations**

**75. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair** asks the Minister of Labour whether it is the intention of the Government to revoke the Emergency Essential Services Regulations.

**Tuan V. Manickavasagam:** The Government will consider the question of revoking the Essential (Trade Disputes in the Essential Services) Regulations, 1965, at the appropriate time.

**Employment Ordinance**

**76. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair** asks the Minister of Labour whether it is the intention of the Government to modify and improve the existing out-moded Employment Ordinance which are only fit for the colonial days.

**Tuan V. Manickavasagam:** There is only one Employment Ordinance which was enacted in 1955. The provisions of this Ordinance have been found to be generally satisfactory and a number of amendments have been made to the Ordinance as and when necessary. Further amendments, chiefly relating to the scope of the Ordinance itself, are being considered.

**Industrial Arbitration Tribunal**

**77. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair** asks the Minister of Labour to give the following particulars:

- (a) Number of disputes referred to the Industrial Arbitration Tribunal;
- (b) Names of unions and employers involved;
- (c) Nature of dispute in each case;
- (d) Award in each case;

since the setting up of the Industrial Arbitration Tribunal to end of May, 1966.

**Tuan V. Manickavasagam:** 20 disputes had been referred to the Industrial Arbitration Tribunal. The other details sought are in the table below. Further details of the actual nature of the dispute and the award in each case may be obtained from the Secretary, Industrial Arbitration Tribunal, Wing Onn Building, Kuala Lumpur.

ESSENTIAL (ARBITRATION IN THE ESSENTIAL SERVICES) REGULATIONS, 1965

No. of disputes referred to I.A.T.	Names of Unions and Employers involved	Nature of dispute	Award	Remark
1	TWU. FM/Selangor Omnibus Co., Kepong	5 items viz. recognition of the union, restoration of 4 demoted workers; re-instatement of 9 dismissed workers, re-transfer of 3 workers to work in their former routes and placing of 5 workers in their former status as permanent employees	Interim award handed down on 24-8-65 according "limited recognition" to the Union.	Referred to Tribunal on 10-6-65. Hearing on the other items of dispute concluded on 24-5-66—award pending
2	TWU. FM/Mogah Omnibus Co. Ltd, Tanjong Malim	Union's claims for recognition by Co. and for re-instatement of 4 dismissed workers	Award handed down on 26-11-65 (i) Co. to accord limited recognition (ii) Co. to reinstate 2 dismissed workers with all benefits. The 2 other workers to be reinstated if they took an oath of having told the truth	Referred to Tribunal on 16-6-65
3	M.C.B.A. (H & S Banking Corpn., Kuala Lumpur) N.U.B.E.	The principle on the question of the bank's and union's rights in relation to promotion of staff. Union's claim concerning the promotion of a staff officer to Regional Officer	First award handed down on 2-9-65 that the ultimate discretion to promote remains with the employer. Second award handed down on 22-10-65 that the staff officer concerned was not a substantive holder of any post of Regional Officer	Referred to Tribunal on 23-6-65
4	C.H.C. Staff Union/C.H.C. Ltd, Port Swettenham	Union's claim for re-instatement of 8 dismissed supervisors	—	Referred to Tribunal on 11-8-65. Corporation applied for Order of Prohibition on the grounds that the Tribunal has exceeded its jurisdiction. Writ of Prohibition before the High Court on 8-4-66; judgment reserved
5	A.M.M.I.S.U. Johore Mining and Stevedoring Co. Ltd, Pengerang, Johore	Union's claim for the re-instatement of a dismissed storekeeper	Award handed down on 18-12-65 that the dismissal stands. However he was given ex-gratia payment and arrears of wages due, etc. all aggregating to \$4,150. He would vacate Co's quarters by 31-12-65	Referred to Tribunal on 26-9-65

ESSENTIAL (ARBITRATION IN THE ESSENTIAL SERVICES) REGULATIONS, 1965—(cont.)

No. of disputes referred to I.A.T.	Names of Unions and Employers involved	Nature of dispute	Award	Remark
6	N.U.P.W./Hurst Estate, Pondok Tanjung, Taiping	Union's claims (i) for back pay for period February-October 1964 and (ii) management's failure to carry out the terms of agreement regarding the employment of 14 redundant workers	The Tribunal gave effect to an agreement reached by the parties that: (i) no payment of back pay for period February-October 1964 and (ii) the estate would re-employ 8 of the 14 redundant workers	Referred to Tribunal on 26-9-65
7	TWU. FM/Federal Transport Co. Ltd, Butterworth	Union's claims (i) recognition by Co. and (ii) re-instatement of 2 dismissed workers	Award handed down on 23-11-65 that (i) Co. to accord limited recognition (ii) Co. to re-employ one worker. The other worker's dismissal to stand	Referred to Tribunal on 8-10-65
8	TWU. FM/Wai Thong Omnibus Co. Ltd, Kuala Kangsar	Union's claims (i) recognition by Co. and (ii) re-instatement of 6 dismissed workers	— ..	Referred to Tribunal on 8-10-65. Hearing of the dispute still proceeding
9	TWU. FM/Green Transport Co. Ltd, Parit	Union's claims (i) recognition by Co. and (ii) re-instatement of a dismissed worker	Award handed down on 26-11-65 that (i) Co. to accord limited recognition (ii) Co. to re-instate the dismissed worker on terms not less favourable than those immediately prior to his dismissal (iii) Co. to pay the dismissed worker a sum equivalent to 30 days wages as a driver	Referred to Tribunal on 8-10-65
10	Chip Seng and Co. (Printing Works) K.L./N.U. of E in P.I.	(i) Suspension of a worker (ii) dismissal of 5 workers	— ..	Referred to Tribunal on 11-10-65. After hearing the case on 23-11-65 the Tribunal postponed further hearing <i>sine die</i>
11	A.N.U: L.A.E. FM/Commission of Federal Capital, Kuala Lumpur	Right of Union (i) for 2 seats for skilled workers in the J.I.C. (ii) to be represented in the Housing Committee (d.r.) (iii) for Deptl. meetings (Eng. Dept.) (iv) to continue to negotiate for conversion to m.r. and (v) implementation of decision reached at J.C. on the wages increase for drivers and settlement of wage claim for other categories	— ..	Referred to Tribunal on 10-10-65. Before the Tribunal commenced hearing the employer served a writ of Prohibition to restrain the Tribunal from hearing the dispute. Writ of Prohibition refused with cost by High Court

ESSENTIAL (TRADE DISPUTES IN THE ESSENTIAL SERVICES) REGULATIONS, 1965

No. of disputes referred to I.A.T.	Names of Unions and Employers involved	Nature of dispute	Award	Remark
12	TWU. FM/Sabak Bernam Kainderaan Co. Ltd	Union's claim for re-instatement of 6 dismissed workers	Award handed down on 14-4-66—Co. to re-employ the dismissed workers on the same terms of service. Co. to pay to the workers concerned sums equivalent to 30 days' wages as compensation in lieu of back-pay	Referred to Tribunal on 28-2-66
13	TWU. FM/Eng Giap Public Motor Bus Co. Ltd, Tampin	9 items of dispute—(i) re-instatement of 2 dismissed workers (ii)-(ix) concerning wage increases and other terms of service	First award handed down on 27-4-66—Co. to re-instate one dismissed worker if certified medically fit and to pay \$1,000 in lieu of back-pay; Co. to re-employ the other dismissed worker—Hearing on claims for wage increases and other terms of service postponed <i>sine die</i>	Referred to Tribunal on 2-3-66
14	Wilkinson Process Rubber Co. Ltd, Batu Caves/N.U. of E in C.M.R.P.	Union's claim for year-end bonus . .	—	.. Referred to Tribunal on 3-3-66. Hearing of case still in progress
15	TWU. FM/Reliance Omnibus Co. Ltd, Ipoh	Identical claims consisting of 6 items including increase in wages, leave and bonus	—	.. Referred to Tribunal on 18-4-66. Hearing of case still on progress
16	TWU. FM/Ipoh Internal Transport Service Co. Ltd, Ipoh	" " ..	—	.. " "
17	P.P.C.E. U/Peng PC. ..	Union's claim for revision of salaries	—	.. Referred to Tribunal on 4-4-66. Hearing of case still in progress
18	Railway Administration/RUM.	Union's demand that the former dailyrated employees should be categorised as Div. IV employees	—	.. Referred to Tribunal on 13-5-66. Hearing of case still in progress
19	TWU. FM/Sri Jaya Transport Co. (PTM) Ltd, K. Lumpur	Union's claim for revision of salaries	—	.. Referred to Tribunal on 18-4-66. Hearing of case still in progress
20	The Kuching Bank E.U./The Chartered Bank, Kuching	Union's claim for the re-instatement of a dismissed employee	Award handed down on 21-5-66—dismissal stands	Referred to Tribunal on 25-3-66

### ILO Recommendations

**78. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair** asks the Minister of Labour if he would initiate early action to have (a) ILO Recommendation No. 94 (1952) concerning consultation and co-operation between employers and workers at the level of the undertaking; and (b) ILO Recommendation No. 113 (1960) concerning consultation and co-operation between public authorities and employers' and workers' organisations at the industrial and national levels, ratified by the Malaysian Government.

**Tuan V. Manickavasagam:** The two ILO instruments referred to in the question, being only Recommendations and not Conventions, need no ratification by the Government. The principles embodied in these two Recommendations, however, have been accepted by the Government of Malaysia and appropriate steps have been and continue to be taken to implement them, wherever practicable.

### Workers' Representations in Advisory and Statutory Boards

**79. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair** asks the Minister of Labour what is the procedure for appointing workers' representatives to the following bodies:

- (a) Advisory Boards, e.g., the N.J.L.A.C., the Central Apprenticeship Board, the National Productivity Advisory Council;
- (b) Statutory Boards, e.g., the National Electricity Board, the Penang Port Commission, the Port Swettenham Port Authority; the E.P.F. Board, and the South Indian Labour Fund Board.

**Tuan V. Manickavasagam:** The procedure in each instance is dependent on the provisions of the respective laws and the working of the respective bodies. In the normal case, the Minister responsible for the particular body requests the Malaysian Trades Union Congress to submit a panel of names of persons representing workers and appoints the required number of persons from the persons so nominated. The Electricity Ordinance, however, does not provide specifically for the appointment of a workers' representative.

### Transport Workers Union

**80. Dr Tan Chee Khoon** asks the Minister of Labour the reasons why the Min Lian Ferry Workers, the Penang Hill Railway Workers and the Georgetown City Council Transport Employees have not been allowed to join the Transport Workers' Union.

**Tuan V. Manickavasagam:** The Min Lian Ferry Workers are not engaged in an industry similar to that of the workers catered for by the Transport Workers' Union. The other workers referred to in the question are not categorized as eligible for membership of the Transport Workers' Union *vide* Legal Notification No. 506 of 1954.

### Federation of Trade Unions

**81. Dr Tan Chee Khoon** asks the Minister of Labour the reasons why the Government has not permitted the Railway Union Malaya, the Transport Workers' Union, the Harbour Trade Union, Port Swettenham, and other Trade Unions to form a Federation.

**Tuan V. Manickavasagam:** The workers catered for by these Unions are not considered to be employed in the same or similar industry as required by the Trade Unions Ordinance, 1959.

### Interference of Trade Union activities by Political Parties

**82. Dr Tan Chee Khoon** asks the Minister of Labour if he is aware of the complaint by Mr W. E. Balasingam, legal adviser of the Central Mental Hospital Employees' Union, Tanjong Rambutan that UMNO Central Mental Hospital Branch, Tanjong Rambutan is undermining the employees' union, if so, to state what steps he has taken to prevent interference of trade union activities by political parties.

**Tuan V. Manickavasagam:** I am not aware of any such complaint.

### Rubber Planting Industry—Planters and Executives

**83. Dr Tan Chee Khoon** asks the Minister of Labour for the number of planters and executives in the rubber planting industry who are (a) expatriates, (b) Malaysians, as of 1st January, 1966.

**Tuan V. Manickavasagam:** This information is not available.

**Tuan Abdul-Rahman bin Ya'kub:****Land Rehabilitation and Consolidation Authority**

(a), (b), (c)

State	Total Number	Total Acreage	Amount of Money			
			Grant		Loan	
			\$	c.	\$	c.
Perlis ..	5	2,640	33,569.13		677,573.00	
Kedah ..	15	7,645	308,464.65		1,324,701.00	
Perak ..	75	20,859	1,241,767.56		4,242,744.50	
Pahang ..	119	35,513½	2,154,555.03		7,273,864.00	
Melaka ..	23	9,755½	376,830.38		2,635,120.00	
Trengganu	43	17,905	1,022,304.52		—	
Johor ..	9	3,611	148,192.76		1,458,928.00	
N. Sembilan	70	21,144	1,147,690.35		4,835,000.00	
	359	119,073½	6,433,374.38		22,447,930.50	

(d) It is not possible to state precisely at this stage the number of schemes that could be said to be unsuccessful. It is estimated that about 30 per cent of the schemes has not been satisfactorily developed.

**97. Dr Tan Chee Khoon** asks the Minister of Lands and Mines if he is aware of the admission by the Menteri Besar of Pahang Dato' Yahaya bin Haji Mohamed that three-quarters of all the fringe alienation schemes in Pahang have failed, and if so, to state what steps his Ministry has taken to resuscitate such failures.

**Tuan Abdul-Rahman bin Ya'kub:**

As far as I am aware about 20% only of the Fringe Alienation Schemes in Pahang have not been satisfactorily developed. This year a Federal grant of \$200,000 has been approved by this Ministry to help the State Government of Pahang to purchase fertilizers for Fringe Alienation Schemes in the State.

**Logs for Local Mills**

**98. Dr Tan Chee Khoon** asks the Minister of Lands and Mines if he is aware that sawmills and plywood mills find it difficult to get sufficient supplies of logs, and if so, to state what he has done to restrict the export of logs from the country.

**Tuan Abdul-Rahman bin Ya'kub:** Sawmillers and plywood manufacturers have complained that they have found it difficult to get sufficient supplies of logs.

Before 1st June, 1966, export of all species of logs (other than White Meranti and Mersawa) were restricted. As from 1st June, 1966, the restriction covers White Meranti and Mersawa.

**99. Tuan Hussein bin Sulaiman:** bertanya kepada Menteri Tanah dan Galian bila-kah Lembaga Pemulahan Tanah Negara akan di-lantek dan mula menjalankan kerja<sup>2</sup>-nya, dan adakah pehak Kerajaan mengutamakan kerja<sup>2</sup> memulehkan tanah<sup>2</sup> di-Kelantan mengikut syarat<sup>2</sup> sekshen 4 (a) dan (b) dalam Act Parlimen No. 22 tahun 1966.

**Tuan Abdul-Rahman bin Ya'kub:**

Lembaga Pemulahan dan Penyatuan Tanah Negara akan di-lantek sa-baik saja butir<sup>2</sup> dan syarat<sup>2</sup> pelantikan sa-orang Pengurus yang sesuai dapat diselesaikan dalam masa tidak berapa lama lagi. Kerja<sup>2</sup> akan di-mula<sup>2</sup> bagi memulehkan beberapa Ranchangan<sup>2</sup> Pinggir sa-chara "pilot scheme" setelah perjanjian di-buat dengan Kerajaan Negeri yang berkenaan mengenai tanah Ranchangan Pinggir yang hendak di-pulehkan itu.

**MINISTER FOR LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND HOUSING****Low-Cost Housing Units completed**

**100. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair** asks the Minister for Local Government and Housing (a) the number of low-cost housing units so far completed in Kuala Lumpur; (b) the number of squatters evicted during the construction of these units; and (c) how many of them are now staying in low-cost housing units.

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

(a) 3,049 units of low-cost flats/houses and 79 shops have so far been completed and occupied in Kuala Lumpur.

(b) The number of squatter families evicted during the construction of these units was 2,874.

(c) Approximately 1,621 squatter families are now accommodated in the low-cost flats/houses.

The above figures do not include low-cost housing undertaken by the Selangor State Government in Kuala Lumpur.

### Units to be completed

**101. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair** asks the Minister for Local Government and Housing (a) the estimated number of housing units to be completed in Kuala Lumpur under the first Malaysia Plan; (b) the number of squatters who would have to be moved out under these building projects.

#### Tuan Khaw Kai-Boh:

- (a) With financial resources at present available, it is hoped to build about 15,000 units in Kuala Lumpur under the First Malaysia Plan.
- (b) The number of squatter families to be cleared from the proposed low-cost housing sites is approximately 850. The squatters affected will be offered alternative accommodation in low-cost flats.

### Sale to Public

**102. Dr Tan Chee Khoon** asks the Minister for Local Government and Housing if he is aware of the need for building low-cost housing for sale not only to Government servants but also to the general public on an instalment basis, and if so, what action he intends to take on this matter.

**Tuan Khaw Kai-Boh:** The question does not arise because the Government has been and is building low-cost housing for sale to the general public, including Government employees in the low income group. Under the existing policy low-cost houses are sold on hire purchase on the following terms:

- |                          |                    |
|--------------------------|--------------------|
| (i) Interest ... ..      | 2% per annum       |
| (ii) Repayment period... | 17 years           |
| (iii) Monthly payment... | Not to exceed \$35 |
| (iv) Initial payment ... | Nil                |

A Committee has been appointed to go into the question of selling flats under the new Land Code. Hitherto the sale of flats was not possible under the old Land Code. The proposal is to let flats on rent initially and after a period of settlement, to sell the flats to the same tenants.

### Criteria for Allotment

**103. Dr Tan Chee Khoon** asks the Minister for Local Government and Housing to state what are the criteria for a person to be eligible for low cost housing, whether he is aware that some rich people, second wives of rich people have occupied such flats, and if so, whether he will see to it that all such people are evicted from such flats.

**Tuan Khaw Kai-Boh:** The eligibility for low cost housing financed by Federal loans is as follows:

- (a) Applicants with a total family income not exceeding \$300 p.m. will qualify for a low cost dwelling irrespective of the size of the family;
- (b) Applicants earning a total family income exceeding \$300 p.m. will be considered on the following basis—
- (i) Where the total family income exceeds \$300 p.m. but is not more than \$350 p.m., the size of the family must not be less than 7 persons;
  - (ii) Where the total family income exceeds \$350 p.m. but is not more than \$400 p.m., the size of the family must not be less than 8 persons;
  - (iii) Where the total family income exceeds \$400 p.m. but is not more than \$450 p.m., the size of the family must not be less than 9 persons;
  - (iv) Where the total family income exceeds \$450 p.m. but is not more than \$500 p.m., the size of the family must not be less than 10 persons;
  - (v) Where the total family income exceeds \$500 p.m. but is not more than \$550 p.m., the size of the family must not be less than 11 persons;
  - (vi) Where the total family income exceeds \$550 p.m. but is not more than \$600 p.m., the size of the family must not be less than 12 persons;
  - (vii) Where the total family income exceeds \$600 p.m. but is not more than \$650 p.m., the size of the family must not be less than 13 persons;
  - (viii) Where the total family income exceeds \$650 p.m. but is not more than \$700 p.m., the size of the family must not be less than 14 persons;
  - (ix) Where the total family income exceeds \$700 p.m. but is not more than \$750 p.m., the size of the family must not be less than 15 persons;

- (x) Where the total family income exceeds \$750 p.m. but is not more than \$800 p.m., the size of the family must not be less than 16 persons.
- (c) Applicants earning a total family income exceeding \$800 p.m. will not qualify for a low cost house;
- (d) The definition of a family will be as follows:
- (i) Head of the family;
  - (ii) His or her children including legally adopted children;
  - (iii) Parents and parent-in-law living with and dependent on head of family.

Every care is taken to allocate low cost housing on a fair and equitable basis. Each applicant is required to sign a Statutory Declaration in respect of particulars given by him or her. Allocation of low cost housing is the responsibility of State Governments and Municipalities in respect of schemes undertaken by them. The Minister, to the best of his knowledge is not aware of rich persons or second wives of rich persons having been allotted low cost housing. However, if the Honourable Member for Batu is aware of low cost housing having been allotted to such persons, he is advised to report the matter to the State Government or Municipality concerned. In the case of the Federal Capital the Honourable Member may wish to address the Ministry.

#### Jalan Pekeliling

**104. Dr Tan Chee Khoon** asks the Minister for Local Government and Housing if any decision has been taken regarding the Low Cost Housing at Jalan Pekeliling, Kuala Lumpur. If not, why.

**Tuan Khaw Kai-Boh:** The Honourable Member will recall that during the last session of this House, the Minister informed the Honourable Member that the Negotiating Committee consisting of officials had just completed its work on 15th March, 1966, and was in the process of drawing up its final report for submission to the Cabinet Committee. It transpired that a deadlock was reached in the negotiations owing to the stipulation by this Ministry that any negotiated contract price for the project must not exceed the average

price by conventional methods of construction. Although the price offered for the structure was below the average conventional price, the rate for piling was higher than the rates quoted for piling by other firms. The builders refused to consider the proposal to invite tenders separately for the piling work and furthermore were not prepared to give a warranty for the superstructure if the piling was done by another firm. The offer by the builders to withdraw from the negotiations was then accepted.

While negotiations were under way, the Minister for Local Government and Housing had in the meanwhile instructed the Commissioner of the Federal Capital to invite, through repeated advertisements in the press since October, 1965, contractors, builders, developers, etc., who are capable of using industrialised housing techniques which have been successfully employed in Europe to register themselves. Ten firms responded and Cabinet subsequently agreed to the registration of six firms as having complied with the requirements.

Since Messrs K. C. Boon & Cheah-Citra withdrew from the negotiations, the Commissioner of the Federal Capital invited the six registered firms to tender for the project. Five firms responded and the lowest tender from Messrs Gammon-Larsen & Nielsen was accepted finally by the Cabinet Committee.

#### K.L. Squatters

**105. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair** asks the Minister for Local Government and Housing the estimated total number of squatters in Kuala Lumpur occupying (i) State land; (ii) private land.

**Tuan Khaw Kai-Boh:** No conclusive figures of the number of squatters in Kuala Lumpur under the two respective categories are yet available. However under a survey carried out in connection with the traffic survey the total squatter population in Kuala Lumpur was estimated to be 105,000 persons.

**106. Dr Tan Chee Khoon** asks the Minister for Local Government and Housing if he is aware that the squatter

problem in Kuala Lumpur is getting out of hand, and if so, to state what plans the Persurohan Jaya Ibu Kota has to solve this social problem.

**Tuan Khaw Kai-Boh:** The Minister is not aware that the squatter problem in Kuala Lumpur is getting out of hand.

A blue print for the rehousing of all squatters in Kuala Lumpur is under preparation. A survey of the squatter problem affecting State land is in its final stages. Survey of squatters on private land will commence shortly. The Federal Capital's low cost housing programme will be geared to match the needs which will be indicated by the results of the survey undertaken. Meanwhile the Federal Capital is forging ahead with interim housing projects totalling about 15,000 units in Kuala Lumpur under the First Malaysian Plan. Furthermore a Squatters Clearance Committee has also been constituted and has held a number of meetings to deal with the squatters problem.

#### Drains

**107. Dr Tan Chee Khoon** asks the Minister for Local Government and Housing if he is aware that the residents of Jalan Ang Seng have complained that their drains are clogged and the smell is unbearable, and if so, to state what the Persurohan Jaya Ibu Kota has done to put an end to this dangerous state of affairs.

**Tuan Khaw Kai-Boh:** The road and drainage along Jalan Ang Seng is well maintained as a public street. No complaints have been received by the Pesuroh Jaya Ibu Kota from the residents of Jalan Ang Seng.

#### Klang Road

**108. Dr Tan Chee Khoon** asks the Minister for Local Government and Housing if he is aware of the bottle neck at Klang Road between the bridge over the Klang River and the start of the Federal Highway, and if so, what plans has the Persurohan Jaya Ibu Kota to ease the perennial traffic jams that occur there.

**Tuan Khaw Kai-Boh:** Plans are under preparation for the widening of Jalan Klang between the Federal Highway and its junction with Jalan Brickfields and this work will be carried out as a project under the First Five-Year Malaysia Plan when funds become available. This project entails the construction of a six-lane highway and the widening of the railway bridge along this stretch.

At present the Pesuroh Jaya Ibu Kota is taking steps to widen the side-tables and the carriageway.

#### Fountain at Padang, Kuala Lumpur

**109. Dr Tan Chee Khoon** asks the Minister for Local Government and Housing if he is aware that the 50-year old fountain at the corner of the Selangor Club Padang is not only unsightly but is a disgrace to the Federal Capital and whether it is beyond the capacity of the engineers of the Federal Capital to repair the fountain and get it working again.

**Tuan Khaw Kai-Boh:** The fountain is mostly made up of designed glazed tiles and it is not possible to repair it without damaging the special tiles which are irreplaceable.

There was a proposal made for the removal of this fountain but public opinion was against this since the fountain has come to be regarded as a historical monument.

Every effort is being made by the Pesuroh Jaya to keep the fountain clean.

#### Flats instead of Labour Lines

**110. Dr Tan Chee Khoon** asks the Minister for Local Government and Housing if he is aware of the call by Mr V. E. Jesudoss, President of CUEPACS that the Government should build cheap flats instead of labour lines, and if so, to state what action his Ministry intends to take on this matter.

**Tuan Khaw Kai-Boh:** Yes, the Minister for Local Government and Housing is aware of the call made by the President of CUEPACS in May

1966 to build cheap flats instead of labour lines. This is in fact what Government has been and is now doing. As far back as March this year, this Ministry announced the New Deal for workers in housing when the first project under this was launched in Shaw Road, Kuala Lumpur, where 27 Municipal labour lines were demolished to make way for 2 blocks of 17 storey flats comprising 814 units. In order that this new policy is made applicable to all other departments and Statutory bodies, Cabinet has appointed a Committee comprising the following:

1. Representative of the Ministry of Local Government and Housing
2. Representative of the Ministry of Works, Posts and Telecommunications
3. Representative of the Treasury
4. Representative of the Ministry of Transport
5. Representative of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry
6. Representative of the Ministry of Labour
7. Representative of the Ministry of Health
8. Representative of the Ministry of Home Affairs

with the following terms of reference:

“To go into the ways and means of implementation of the proposal to provide a New Deal for workers in housing in detail and submit recommendations to the Ministry of Local Government and Housing.”

Briefly the intention is to demolish substandard and old labour lines now occupying valuable land and to build in their stead modern, self-contained flats. The labourers who are displaced will be rehoused on the same terms and conditions as they are now occupying labour lines and the surplus units will be allocated to the general public eligible for low cost housing. Plans are in hand for the demolition of Municipal labour lines in Bungsar and in

Sentul and the erection of about 2,000 flats in their place. It is hoped that this programme can be extended to cover not only labour lines belonging to other Federal Government Departments and public authorities but also those belonging to State Governments.

## MINISTRY OF NATIONAL AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

### Group Land Development

**111. Datin Hajjah Fatimah binti Haji Abdul Majid** bertanya kepada Menteri Pembangunan Negara dan Luar Bandar ada-kah Kerajaan berchadang hendak membuka lagi Rancangan Tanah Beramai<sup>2</sup> di-Negeri Johor, supaya membolehkan pemohon<sup>2</sup> tanah sa-ramai kira<sup>2</sup> 4,000 itu, dapat mengambil bahagian dalam ranchangan<sup>2</sup> tanah; jika ya, di-mana dan bila akan di-buka.

**Menteri Pembangunan Negara dan Luar Bandar (Tun Abdul Razak):** Kerajaan, dengan melalui wakil-nya yang terbesar ia-itu Lembaga Kemajuan Tanah Persekutuan, akan membuka Ranchangan<sup>2</sup> tanah tambahan sa-luas 2,000 ekar di-Johor dalam tahun 1966. Ada-lah juga di-chadangkan hendak menempatkan 1,000 buah keluarga lagi dalam Ranchangan<sup>2</sup> Tanah tersebut dalam tahun itu. Ini akan berma'ana bahawa luas tanah yang di-majukan dalam negeri Johor akan berjumlah 52,140 ekar dengan 4,645 keluarga<sup>2</sup> yang di-tempatkan dalam kawasan<sup>2</sup> perekonomian pada penghujung tahun 1966.

### Batek Industry

**112. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair** asks the Minister of National and Rural Development the number of batek-makers in Malaysia, giving a break-down of the figures according to States; and to give the annual quantity and value of local batek production according to States since Merdeka.

**Tun Abdul Razak:** According to a survey of the batek industry undertaken by the former Rural and Industrial Development Authority (RIDA) during 1960-61, there were 100 establishments engaged in the printing of

batek in March 1961, and their distribution by States were as follows:

Kelantan ... ..	69
Trengganu ... ..	8
Johore ... ..	8
Pahang ... ..	4
Kedah ... ..	4
Penang ... ..	3
Selangor ... ..	3
Melaka ... ..	1
	—
	100
	—

According to the same survey, the quantity and value of all types of batek produced during the period April 1959 to March 1960 were as follows:

States	No. of Pieces	No. of Yards	Value in \$
Kelantan ...	1,333,400	2,666,800	4,529,391
Johore ...	387,600	775,200	629,280
Selangor ...	196,200	392,400	299,520
Kedah ...	113,400	226,800	194,760
Trengganu	53,620	107,240	118,665
Penang ...	49,500	99,000	115,650
Melaka ...	24,000	48,000	36,000
Pahang ...	11,670	23,340	27,908
	—	—	—
	2,169,390	4,338,780	5,951,174

It is regretted that more up-to-date figures of the number of batek establishments and the quantity and value of bateks produced in Malaya are not available. But in a recent inquiry made by the Majlis Amanah Ra'ayat (MARA) in March 1966, covering the two States of Kelantan and Trengganu, it was found that there were 101 batek establishments in the two States.

Before Merdeka there were only 60 batek printing establishments in Malaya. It is difficult to estimate the value of the products of the industry in pre-Merdeka days. But it can be said that the number of batek printing establishments has almost doubled itself and the value of the products of the industry has more than trebled since Merdeka.

#### Funds for Development

**113. Dr Tan Chee Khoon** asks the Minister of National and Rural Development if he is aware that millions allocated for development in Perak are unspent and that the development estimates for that State in 1964 were very unrealistic; if so, to state what his Ministry has done to see that development schemes for Perak are more realistic and that millions will not be left unspent at the end of 1966.

**Tun Abdul Razak:** Yes, I am aware of this and I have in fact already made enquiries about it. The shortfall was in the main due to unavoidable circumstances such as unforeseen engineering foundation problems, difficulties with land acquisitions, delay in the supply of plant and equipment, defaulting contractors, etc. In certain cases approximately 10% of the provision is for retention money which can only be paid out after the liability period is over.

I have already directed the State Development Committee to undertake a regular review of their expenditure performance from month to month. I have also instructed my Development Officer there to report to me personally from time to time on the results and decisions arrived at at these reviews.

#### Children's Playgrounds

**114. Datin Hajjah Fatimah binti Haji Abdul Majid** bertanya kepada Menteri Pembangunan Negara dan Luar Bandar adakah Kerajaan berchadang hendak membuka padang permainan kanak<sup>2</sup> dalam kawasan<sup>2</sup> Ranchangan Tanah, kerana dalam tiap<sup>2</sup> satu kawasan Ranchangan Tanah pukol rata ada 400 buah rumah dan jumlah kanak<sup>2</sup> yang ada ada-lah tidak kurang daripada 2,500 orang.

**Tun Abdul Razak:** Dalam tiap<sup>2</sup> satu kawasan Ranchangan tanah ada di-ranchangkan sa-kurang<sup>2</sup>-nya sa-buah padang permainan 'awam dan pada sa-tengah<sup>2</sup> ranchangan tanah pula ada di-sediakan padang sekolah dan padang permainan 'awam. Shor Ahli Yang Berhormat, supaya di-adakan padang permainan kanak<sup>2</sup> yang berasingan akan di-beri pertimbangan yang sa-patut-nya.

## MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT

### Workers' Representation—Railway Board

**115. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair** asks the Minister of Transport why the vacancy for a Workers' representative on the Railway Board has not been filled for a long time and if he would now initiate immediate action to fill this vacancy in consultation with the M.T.U.C.

**The Minister of Transport (Tan Sri Haji Sardon bin Haji Jubir):** I am empowered to appoint at my discretion not less than five unofficial members to the Railway Board in accordance with sub-section 2 (c) of Section 7 of the Railway Ordinance, 1948. As there is no obligatory right of representation in respect of any particular sector, firm or interest laid down in the Ordinance and as the function of the Board is to advise the General Manager on all matters referred to under Section 11 of the Ordinance, I, in making such appointments always consider their experience, abilities and merits.

### Train Derailments

**116. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair** asks the Minister of Transport in view of the regularity of train derailments, what steps he has taken to improve the efficiency of the Railway authorities to protect the life and property of train-users.

**Tan Sri Haji Sardon bin Haji Jubir:** The Malayan Railway Administration is making a study of the problems with a view to seeking remedies to the situation.

**117. Dr Tan Chee Khoon** asks the Minister of Transport the number of railway derailments for the years 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964 and 1965 giving the figures separately for each year, the causes of these derailments; whether he is aware that trains are becoming habitually late and derailments are getting too frequent, and if so, what steps he has taken or proposes to take to stop the derailments, and trains being late.

**Tan Sri Haji Sardon bin Haji Jubir:** Derailments for years 1960 to 1965 are as follows:

Year	Total No. of Derailments					
1960	...	...	...	...	...	240
1961	...	...	...	...	...	177
1962	...	...	...	...	...	201
1963	...	...	...	...	...	181
1964	...	...	...	...	...	260
1965	...	...	...	...	...	252

Main causes of these derailments are as follows:

Nature of Causes	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
(a) Mechanical defects	20	16	18	12	23	34
(b) Track defects	9	12	8	7	13	14
(c) Excessive speed and mismanagement of engine	—	6	3	2	4	7
(d) Points wrongly or improperly set	—	—	—	—	—	2
(e) Obstruction on line	—	—	—	—	—	1
(f) Collision	—	—	2	—	—	—
(g) Uneven loading of wagons	1	1	2	2	4	—
(h) Sabotage	—	—	—	—	1	—
(i) Miscellaneous undetermined	2	1	5	4	—	6
Total	32	36	38	27	45	64

As regards trains becoming habitually late and derailments getting too frequent, I am aware of the situation and also aware of the steps taken by the Malayan Railway Administration in making a study of the problems with a view to seeking remedies to the situation.

### Motor Insurers' Bureau

**118. Dr Tan Chee Khoon** asks the Minister of Transport to state when he intends to establish a Motor Insurers' Bureau and whether he is not aware that such a step is an urgent necessity.

**Tan Sri Haji Sardon bin Haji Jubir:** I am fully aware of the urgent need to establish a Motor Insurance Bureau and for this reason I had ordered the setting up of an *Ad Hoc* Committee comprising representatives of my Ministry, the Association of Motor Insurers, the Peguam Negara and the Insurance Commissioner to draw up plans for the immediate establishment of such a Bureau.

The Committee, chaired by the Insurance Commissioner, at its meeting held on 4th April, 1966, decided to

ask the Association of Motor Insurers to submit its proposals to set up a Motor Insurance Bureau. I am told that the Committee would soon meet again to consider the Association's proposals. I am also told that if all goes well, the Association would be able to set up the Bureau by the end of this year.

#### H. H. the Sultan of Brunei

**119. Dr Tan Chee Khoon** asks the Minister of Transport if the investigation into the alleged discourteous treatment by the staff of Malaysian Airways to the Sultan of Brunei and his party at Jesselton in 9th April, 1966, is complete, and if so, what are the findings of that investigation.

**Tan Sri Haji Sardon bin Haji Jubir:** As soon as my Ministry was made aware of the incident at Jesselton involving His Highness the Sultan of Brunei and his party, an investigation was made and explanation sought from Malaysian Airways and the Director of Civil Aviation, Jesselton. From the findings of this investigation, it was clear that the entire unfortunate incident was basically due to the fact that the Comet aircraft scheduled to operate the Singapore/Jesselton service developed a hydraulic leak which was located only after the aircraft had arrived in Singapore from Kuala Lumpur. The nature of the fault was such that the Engineering Department of Malaysian Airways anticipated that it would take some 2 or 3 hours to locate and rectify. Rectification took longer than anticipated with the result that the delay was extended on several occasions and the aircraft was finally serviceable only late in the afternoon by which time, it was not possible to operate into Jesselton Airport which does not have night landing facilities.

By this time all other aircrafts, both Friendships and Comets were out on scheduled services (other than aircraft undergoing overhaul). None of the Comets were back in Singapore in time to achieve a daylight arrival in Jesselton, and Singapore based Friendships were only available after 8 o'clock in the evening. His Highness was offered a Jesselton based Friendship

which could have departed Jesselton at 7.30 p.m. local time but this offer was declined. A Comet service was also offered for the following day (Sunday morning) but by the time this offer was made by Malaysian Airways, His Highness had already made arrangements to return to Brunei and therefore this second offer was also declined.

Throughout this incident, His Highness was kept informed of the situation by officials of Malaysian Airways through His Highness's Military A.D.C. Captain Duncan or through Mr McLennan, the Qantas representative who in turn would have passed the information to His Highness's A.D.C.

The Director of Civil Aviation, Borneo States, has made a full investigation of this and has spoken to all concerned with the arrangements for the reception for the Sultan and his party and it appears that everything possible was done to receive His Highness in a proper manner and to look after the party while it was in Jesselton.

#### Railway Quarters, Seremban

**120. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair** asks the Minister of Labour whether he is aware of the appalling condition of the quarters for railway employees in Seremban, and what action, if any, is being taken to ensure that railway employees throughout the country enjoy minimum standards of decent housing.

**Tan Sri Haji Sardon bin Haji Jubir:** I am aware that the condition of certain railway quarters, particularly Class XI quarters, is not considered very satisfactory. Within the limits of its financial position, the Railway Administration has been taking action and will continue to take action to improve the sub-standard quarters and provide better amenities and facilities.

These improvements are reviewed on a "Throughout The System" basis so that priority is given to places and quarters most deserving attention and include such projects as:

- (a) improvement of sub-standard quarters;

- (b) provision of electric lighting;
- (c) replacement of bucket type latrines;
- (d) improvement to water supply and sanitation;
- (e) provision of bath houses; and
- (f) general repairs to roofs.

These projects have to be carried out in stages, simply because of financial limitations, and the Seremban quarters no doubt come within the general review.

## MINISTRY OF WORKS, POSTS AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS

### Water Meters

**121. Dr Tan Chee Khoon** asks the Minister of Works, Posts and Telecommunications (a) the number of water meters that have been stolen from Ipoh Road and Sentul, Kuala Lumpur, (b) of those stolen how many have been recovered by the police, and (c) what steps has the Water Works Department taken to prevent such thefts.

**The Minister of Works, Posts and Telecommunications (Tan Sri V. T. Sambanthan):**

- (a) Eighty-eight (88).
- (b) I am not in a position to answer this. It is in the hands of the police.
- (c) This is a problem which is difficult to overcome though much thought has been given to it. It would appear that water meter stealing is an organised job against which no action short of siting the meters inside the consumers' houses is fully effective. But if meters are sited inside houses, particularly private houses, much difficulty is encountered in getting access into the houses by meter readers for the purpose of reading the meters.

It may be mentioned that the meters which were stolen in Ipoh Road and Sentul were installed in the back lanes just outside the consumers' back walls, inside their compounds fenced with

parapet walls or in the five-foot way in front of the consumers' premises.

## PRIME MINISTER'S DEPARTMENT

### American and Japanese Peace Corps

**122. Tuan Ahmad bin Arshad** bertanya kepada Perdana Menteri berapa bilangan ahli<sup>2</sup> Pasokan Keamanan dari Amerika dan Jepun yang sedang dan yang akan berkhidmat di-bahagian Timor dan Barat Malaysia dan terangkan juga bidang perkhidmatan mereka.

**Perdana Menteri:** Pada masa ini (Mei 1966) ada 565 orang sukarela<sup>2</sup> Pasokan Keamanan Amerika Sharikat dan 13 orang sukarela Pekerja Sama Seberang Laut Jepun yang berkhidmat di-Malaysia. Daripada 565 orang sukarela<sup>2</sup> Pasokan Keamanan ini, sa-ramai 248 orang di-tugaskan ka-Negeri<sup>2</sup> Tanah Melayu, 138 orang ka-Sabah dan 179 orang ka-Sarawak. Daripada 13 orang sukarela Jepun pula, 9 orang di-tugaskan dalam Negeri<sup>2</sup> Tanah Melayu dan 4 orang ka-Sabah. Bidang pekerjaan mereka ia-lah seperti berikut :

### (a) Pasokan Keamanan Amerika Sharikat—

	Malaya	Sabah	Sarawak	Jumlah
(1) Pertanian dan Hutan	4	5	—	9
(2) Pelajaran .. ..	221	100	117	438
(3) Kesihatan .. ..	11	18	12	41
(4) Kemajuan Masyarakat	11	8	14	33
(5) 4-H .. ..	—	—	30	30
(6) Lain <sup>2</sup> .. ..	1	7	6	14
	<u>248</u>	<u>138</u>	<u>179</u>	<u>565</u>

### (b) Sukarela<sup>2</sup> Pekerja Sama Seberang Laut Jepun—

(1) Pertanian .. ..	3	4	—	7
(2) Pelajaran .. ..	5	—	—	5
(3) Sokan .. ..	1	—	—	1
	<u>9</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>13</u>

Sa-kumpulan lagi sukarela Pasokan Keamanan sa-ramai 519 orang (389 untok Negeri<sup>2</sup> Tanah Melayu, 64 bagi Sabah dan 66 orang untok Sarawak) telah di-minta untok menggantikan tempat sukarela<sup>2</sup> yang sekarang ini berkhidmat di-Malaysia dan yang akan habis tempoh perkhidmatan mereka tidak berapa lama lagi. Tetapi menurut nasihat awaln daripada Wakil Pasokan Keamanan, tidak-lah dapat dipastikan sama ada permohonan itu akan di-tunaikan pada keseluruhannya

memandang kepada taraf kemahiran yang terbaik di-kehendaki daripada sa-tengah<sup>2</sup> daripada sukarela<sup>2</sup> ini. Suka-rela<sup>2</sup> yang ada itu di-jangka tiba pada akhir tahun ini atau awal tahun 1967.

Berkenaan dengan sukarela<sup>2</sup> Jepun pula, 2 orang lagi di-jangka tiba pada bulan Ogos tahun ini, jadi jumlah kesemua-nya ia-lah 15 orang. Mereka akan di-tugaskan ka-Kementerian Pembangunan Negara dan Luar Bandar bagi perusahaan<sup>2</sup> kecil.

#### National Koran

**123. Tuan Ahmad bin Arshad** bertanya kepada Perdana Menteri dari mana-kah telah di-perolehi Kitab Suchi Al-Koran yang di-gunakan kerana Isti'adat Pertabalan D.Y.M.M. Seri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agong. Ada-kah Kerajaan berchadang hendak menempah sa-buah Koran istimewa sa-bagai Koran Negara untuk di-simpan di-Kutub Khanah Masjid Negara yang akan di-gunakan bagi Isti'adat<sup>2</sup> Pertabalan Yang di-Pertuan Agong dan Raja<sup>2</sup> Melayu.

**Perdana Menteri:** Koran yang di-gunakan di-Isti'adat Pertabalan Duli Yang Maha Mulia Seri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agong, telah di-dapati daripada Istana Negara dan Koran itu juga-lah yang di-gunakan dalam Isti'adat<sup>2</sup> Pertabalan Yang di-Pertuan Agong yang lepas. Tidak-lah di-anggap perlu menempah suatu naskhah Koran khas oleh kerana Koran yang ada itu boleh di-gunakan untuk semua Isti'adat Pertabalan Yang di-Pertuan Agong yang akan datang. Kerajaan Pusat tidak ada berkaitan berkenaan dengan Pertabalan Raja<sup>2</sup> Melayu dan oleh kerana itu, Kerajaan tidak dapat hendak menegaskan mana Koran yang mesti di-gunakan oleh Kerajaan<sup>2</sup> Negeri dalam Pertabalan Raja<sup>2</sup> Melayu.

#### Medical and Health Service

**124. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair** asks the Prime Minister whether the Ministerial Committee inquiring into the complaint of Health and Medical Officers about their limited chances of promotion had completed its work; if so, what are its findings; if not, how much longer

would the Committee take to complete its work.

**Perdana Menteri:** The Committee, appointed to review the promotion prospects of Health, Medical and Dental Officers, has completed its work and, on the basis of its recommendations, the Government has decided that:

- (a) the overall number of Super-scale posts in the Medical and Health and Dental Services will be raised from 143 to 157. In addition a number of existing Superscale posts will be up-graded;
- (b) there will be 1 Superscale "C" post each for the Medical and Health Service and the Dental Service;
- (c) the number of Superscale "D" posts in the Medical and Health Service will be increased from 4 to 11, 6 of which are for Specialists;
- (d) there will be an increase of 4 Superscale "F" posts, one of which is for a Dental Officer;
- (e) there will be an increase of 24 posts in Superscale "G". Of these 24, 5 will be for Medical and Health Officers, 3 for Dental Officers and 16 for Specialists including 3 Dental Specialists.

#### Electoral Rolls

**125. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair** asks the Prime Minister to give the estimated percentage of eligible voters who were registered on the electoral rolls during the last two general elections; and whether the Government would consider introducing the system of automatic registration of those with the franchise.

**Perdana Menteri:** It is roughly estimated that about 40% of the population are eligible to be registered on the electoral rolls. On this assumption the estimated percentage of eligible voters who were registered on the electoral rolls during the last two

general elections in the States of Malaya is:

1959	...	...	82%
1964	...	...	90%

The Election Commission is currently studying the systems of compulsory registration of electors and automatic registration of electors and hopes to submit its recommendations to the Government in the near future.

#### Hansard

**126. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair** asks the Prime Minister in view of the fact that the latest copy of Hansard to come out of the Printers is of December, 1964 vintage, what steps have been taken to speed up the production of Hansards so as to facilitate references to Parliamentary proceedings.

**Perdana Menteri:** Since August 1965, the Office of Parliament has been employing part-time reporters to assist in the production of a daily stencilled draft official Report (Hansard). Copies of this draft Report relating to all meetings of Parliament held subsequent to that date are available for the use of any Member of Parliament who may wish to make reference to them in connection with his parliamentary business.

The backlog of transcription work which had accumulated prior to August, 1965 is in the course of being cleared and it is expected that this work will be completed shortly. The printing of Hansards will then be resumed, and, subject to the pressure of other more essential work in the Government Printing Department, all printing arrears of Hansards should be cleared by the end of this year. From then on, it should be possible, with the employment of part-time reporters, to keep the time-lag between the end of a meeting of Parliament and the publication of the relevant printed Hansard to within a reasonable period.

#### M.C.S. Officers

**127. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair** asks the Prime Minister to give (a) the number and list of M.C.S. officers appointed in 1965; and (b) the number and list of M.C.S. officers appointed this year.

**Perdana Menteri:** The number and list of M.C.S. officers appointed in 1965 and this year are as follows:

1965

(a) Direct appointment to M.C.S.: 23. They are—

- (1) Nik Hashim bin Nik Yusoff
- (2) Hamzah bin Ahmad
- (3) Hishan bin Alwee
- (4) Mohd. Noorani bin Kamarun
- (5) Khalil bin Hassan
- (6) Mohd. Nawawi bin Mahmood
- (7) Khalid bin Haji Ismail
- (8) Zainuddin bin Haji Din
- (9) Zulkifli bin Abdul
- (10) Ismail bin Mansor
- (11) Shaari bin Mohamed Noor
- (12) Johan bin Shamsuddin
- (13) Othman bin Yeop Abdullah
- (14) Shahdan bin Asri
- (15) Mohd. Noor Ajala bin Mohd. Yusof
- (16) Phang Pin Suen
- (17) Mohamed Iwaz bin Abdul Karim
- (18) Venugopalan Menon, P.
- (19) Ali Abdul Hassan bin Sulaiman
- (20) Zaidon bin Syed Mahmood
- (21) Joseph Wong Chin Nang
- (22) Izham bin Mahmud
- (23) Ahmad Khairuddin bin Mohd. Ariffin.

(b) Promotion to M.C.S.: 20. They are—

- (1) Ooi Leong Huat
- (2) Bashah bin Nordin
- (3) Muhd. Feisol bin Haji Hassan
- (4) Abdul Wahab bin Haji Zainuddin
- (5) Ahmad bin Haji Omar
- (6) Abu Bakar bin Yusof
- (7) Megat Ja'afar bin Megat Yunus
- (8) Mustaffa bin Mohd. Amin
- (9) Ibrahim bin M. Z. Arifin
- (10) Ahmad Shariff bin Abdul Rashid
- (11) Harun bin Abdul Ghani
- (12) Mohd. Kassim bin Abdul Rahman
- (13) Mohd. Yunus bin Lahadi
- (14) Zainal Abidin bin Ma'amor
- (15) Nasir bin Haji Mat Piah
- (16) Tajul Rahim bin Ator
- (17) Mohamed bin Osman
- (18) Shaharuddin bin Ishak
- (19) Sharif bin Ahmad
- (20) Sulaiman Zahudi bin Hassan Basri.

1966

(a) Direct appointment to-date: Nil

(b) Promotion to M.C.S. to-date: 7. They are—

- (1) Ahmad Hassan bin Osman
- (2) Abdul Hamid bin Haji Abu Bakar
- (3) Abdul Halim bin Haji Abdul Rauf
- (4) Mohd. Ramli bin Lajan
- (5) Sheikh Mahmud bin Ali *alias* Sheikh Mansor bin Ali
- (6) Osman bin Mohd. Noor
- (7) Mohd. Zaki bin Mohamed.

#### National Library

**128. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair** asks the Prime Minister when the Government

proposes to set up a National Library to meet the growing educational needs of the public; and what are the difficulties to an early establishment of a National Library to remedy the Government's past neglect of the reading needs of Malaysians.

**Perdana Menteri:** It is the intention of the Government to establish the National Library as early as possible. However, several considerations, including financial, have to be carefully assessed beforehand, and for this purpose the Government has appointed a Committee headed by the Permanent Secretary, Prime Minister's Department.

It is not true to say that the Government has been neglecting "the reading needs of Malaysians" as college and school libraries have been developed to a high degree of utility and State Governments, local authorities and other bodies are encouraged to establish public libraries. Some of these bodies have been receiving financial support from the Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sports.

#### Ex-gratia Payments

**129. Dr Tan Chee Khoon** asks the Prime Minister how much ex-gratia payment has been made to the dependents of the late Enche' Raof bin Abdul Rahman and whether consideration would be given to drawing up a scheme for such payments instead of making *ad hoc* decisions.

**Perdana Menteri:** The amount of ex-gratia payment made to the dependents of the late Enche' Abdul Raof bin Abdul Rahman was \$6,750. The amount was calculated on the basis of 1½ month allowance of a Member of Parliament for every year Enche' Abdul Raof was a Member of Parliament.

Such ex-gratia payment is made after considering the financial position of the dependents of a deceased Member of Parliament. Where a case merits financial assistance, the Government is prepared to consider giving ex-gratia payment on the basis of 1½ month allowance for every year of service of the deceased Member of Parliament.

#### Sex

**130. Dr Tan Chee Khoon** asks the Prime Minister if he is aware of the call by women of this country to have the word "sex" written into Article 8 of the Constitution so as to eliminate discrimination against the female of the species in this country; if so, to state whether the Government will introduce a constitutional amendment to this effect.

**Perdana Menteri:** The Government is not aware of such a call by women of this country.

### MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

#### Industrial Estate, Senawang

**131. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair** asks the Minister of Commerce and Industry whether he is aware that the industrial estate at Senawang, Seremban, is in danger of becoming a complete failure as it has failed to attract a single industry since its inception several years ago; if so, what action is being taken to salvage the Senawang industrial project to meet the needs of job-hungry Seremban.

**Dr Lim Swee Aun:** As the Honourable Member is aware, the industrial estate at Senawang, as in the case of all such estates, is managed and operated by the State Government concerned. From reports received from the State Government of Negri Sembilan it appears that the State Government has already received 21 applications for land in the industrial estate at Senawang. So far all these applications have been approved and 5 of these applicants have already paid their deposits for land. In order to attract more industries to Senawang the State Government has reduced the quit rent from 4 cents to 2 cents per sq ft.

#### New Industrial Projects

**132. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair** asks the Minister of Commerce and Industry to state the number, nature and result of the feasibility studies that have been made to determine the feasibility of new industrial projects in Malaysia since August, 1965.

**Dr Lim Swee Aun:** The Arthur D. Little Inc. undertook six specific feasibility studies, viz., motor assembly, dairy products, animal feeds, tapioca starch and tapioca chips, leather tanning and forest products industries, and a general possibilities study. These feasibility studies will incorporate information on raw materials, labour availability, production costs, market possibilities, investment requirements and related matters that will be of use to interested entrepreneurs.

The report on the motor vehicle assembly received has led to the Government's Policy Announcement on motor vehicle assembly. Since then the Government has received two more reports on the dairy products and animal feeds which are now being studied by the Government with a view to making suitable recommendations to the Minister of Commerce and Industry. Three more feasibility studies on tapioca starch and tapioca chips, leather tanning and forest products industries are expected to arrive shortly.

#### FIDA

**133. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair** asks the Minister of Commerce and Industry whether his Ministry has at last found a head for the Federal Industrial Development Authority; if so, who the person is; if not, what action is being taken to give a head to FIDA.

**Dr Lim Swee Aun:** A Director for the Federal Industrial Development Authority has not yet been found. A suitable person has been offered the post but has declined the offer. The Government intends to proceed with the formation of FIDA with the Secretary, Ministry of Commerce and Industry as the Chairman.

**134. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair** asks the Minister of Commerce and Industry what has been done and achieved by the FIDA so far.

**Dr Lim Swee Aun:** The Federal Industrial Development Authority has not yet been established.

#### Malayanisation in Commerce and Industry

**135. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair** asks the Minister of Commerce and Industry to

give facts and figures to justify his satisfaction at the progress of Malayani- sation in Commerce and Industry in Malaya.

**Dr Lim Swee Aun:** It is the policy of the Government to ensure a satisfactory rate of Malayani- sation in Commerce and Industry. With this objective in mind a Standing Committee of Officials on Malayani- sation in Commerce and Industry was estab- lished. This Committee by the end of 1965 embarked on a Malayani- sation exercise in which it sent out specially designed forms to all private firms and companies calling for details of staff employed in each company and the companies' plans for the Malayani- sation of expatriate posts during the period 1966 to 1970. So far 350 com- panies have submitted their proposals and the Committee is currently exami- ning these proposals with a view to ensuring that the objective of Malay- anisation in Commerce and Industry is achieved to the satisfaction of Govern- ment.

#### Rubber and Tin Industries

**136. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair** asks the Minister of Commerce and Industry what estimated percentage of the rubber and tin industries are in Euro- pean hands, and the estimated value of these holdings.

**Dr Lim Swee Aun:** In 1964 there were 2,103 rubber estates, 1,651 of which were owned by Asians and 452 were owned by Europeans. The total planted acreage under Asian estates amounted to 767,367 acres and that under European estates amounted to 1,125,793 acres which is approximately 59%. No estimate is available on the value of the holdings.

As regards tin, out of a total of 1,103 mines presently in operation, 110 mines or 10% are registered as being held by European mining companies. These mines produce about 52% of the total annual production. Although these companies are registered as being held by European mining concerns, it should be pointed out that in some instances as much as 80% of the shares in these companies are held by Malaysians. No

estimate is available on the value of these mines.

#### Rubber Price Compensation

**137. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair** asks the Minister of Commerce and Industry to make a statement about the Rubber Price Compensation Plan which Malaysia was reported to have advocated at the recent meeting of the International Rubber Study Group in Rome; and to state when the Plan was first mooted, and what is its world reception.

**Dr Lim Swee Aun:** Price Compensation Plan was one of several measures recommended by the Working Party of the International Rubber Study Group on Future Prospects for Rubber to deal with the problem of natural rubber price. In view of the wider implications of the proposal, as well as of other measures recommended, the Group decided that the Working Party should continue its work in order to deliberate further on them.

The concept of compensatory financing to deal with fluctuations in commodity trade generally was first discussed by the Committee on International Commodity Trade of the U.N.O. in May 1961. Since then discussions on this subject have taken place in various international economic conference culminating in the United Nations Conferences on Trade and Development (U.N.C.T.A.D.) in 1964. Several proposals have been put forward by experts and specialised international organisations. A Committee of the U.N.C.T.A.D. is at present examining this matter.

#### Rice Smuggling

**138. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair** asks the Minister of Commerce and Industry to state (a) the estimated quantity of rice smuggled into the country yearly since the introduction of the control of rice imports; (b) what steps the Government has taken to check rice smuggling; and (c) the estimated monetary loss incurred annually as a result of rice smuggling.

**Dr Lim Swee Aun:**

(a) It is not possible to estimate the quantity of rice smuggled into the country at any one time.

(b) Government has intensified action in all border towns to stop this smuggling. Rice dealers found in any way involved in smuggling would have their licences cancelled.

(c) This is not possible to estimate.

#### Flour

**139. Dr Tan Chee Khoon** asks the Minister of Commerce and Industry if he is aware of the complaint by bakers and confectioners that the public "just don't like the bread, cakes and biscuits made from local flour" and that "local flour just won't rise" and if so, to state what steps he has taken to help the bakers and confectioners to get flour that will rise.

**Dr Lim Swee Aun:** Yes, the Minister has received complaints from bakers and confectioners with regard to the price and quality of local flour and has arranged direct negotiations with representatives of flour millers and bulk consumers.

I understand that after these direct negotiations, there was satisfaction all round.

#### Sugar

**140. Dr Tan Chee Khoon** asks the Minister of Commerce and Industry:

(a) if it is true that the world price of sugar is \$8 per picul but that the retail price of sugar in Malaya is 36 cents per katty; if so, what has his Ministry done to bring down the retail price of sugar;

(b) whether it is true that the sugar factory in Prai imports sugar in unmarked sacks then merely puts its "Chop" on the sack and sends it out as a product of the factory, and if so, whether this is not an abuse that must be stopped.

**Dr Lim Swee Aun:**

(a) It is not at all true that the world price of sugar is \$8 per picul. In fact the cheapest available source at present is from mainland China and the price of sugar from mainland

China ranges from \$12.75 per picul to \$14 per picul. The import duty on sugar is \$13.33 a picul. The current retail price of sugar in the country is between 33 cents and 34 cents per kati, and is the result of long term-price stabilisation arrangement made possible by the existence of the Prai Sugar Refinery and more recently the Refinery at Batu Tiga. Under the long term-price stabilisation scheme the internal retail price of sugar, consumers will not be exploited when there is a runaway increase in international price as experienced in 1963 and 1964 when the retail price of sugar rose to as high as 90 cents per kati.

- (b) As a Member of Parliament, more so as a member of Tariff Advisory Board the Honourable Member should visit not only this mill but all other factories to educate himself on the progress of industrialisation so that he would not be misled by vicious rumour-mongers.

#### Supply of Electricity

**141. Tuan Haji Othman bin Abdullah** asks the Minister of Commerce and Industry whether he is aware that it is high time that the areas of Labu Kubong and Kampong Gajah get electricity supply from the National Electricity Board; if so, when the National Electricity Board intends to commence supplying, and if not, why.

**Dr Lim Swee Aun:** Pada tahun 1964 Lembaga Letrik Negara telah menyiagat chadangan<sup>2</sup> untuk membekalkan kuasa<sup>2</sup> letrik ka-kampong Labu Kubong dan Kampong Gajah dalam Rancangan Malaysia Yang Pertama 1966/1970 dan di-dapati tidak menguntongkan dari segi ekonomi. Keadaan ini maseh belum berubah. Labu Kubong, yang di-beri keutamaan No. 16, letaknya 12 batu daripada Telok Anson dan terpenchil daripada daerah kerja Lembaga itu, telah di-anggap tidak menguntongkan dari segi ekonomi walau pun untuk Bekalan Steshen Luar Bandar (hanya bekalan 12 jam kuasa

letrik kechil) bagi 12 orang pengguna sahaja.

Kampong Gajah, yang di-beri keutamaan No. 14, juga letak-nya jauh daripada daerah kerja Lembaga itu, tetapi walau bagaimana pun, di-anggap berfaedah dari segi ekonomi, untuk Bekalan Steshen Luar Bandar (hanya 12 jam bekalan kuasa letrik). Ada juga kemungkinan bahawa Sharikat Pembahagian Letrik Kinta boleh melanjutkan bekalan letrik biasa selama 24 jam, ka-Kampong Gajah, dalam tahun 1971 dan seterusnya. Ada banyak lagi ranchangan<sup>2</sup> yang sa-rupa tetapi tiada dapat di-timbangkan sekarang oleh kerana tidak chukup wang tetapi boleh juga di-kaji dari sa-masa ka-samasa.

#### Price of Rice

**142. Tuan Haji Othman bin Abdullah** asks the Minister of Commerce and Industry to state whether he is aware of the increase in the price of imported rice and whether the Government will tolerate such a state of affairs. If not, what plans Government has to control the price of rice.

**Dr Lim Swee Aun:** Kementerian ini sedar akan kenaikan baharu<sup>2</sup> ini atas harga beras yang di-impot dari negeri Thai. Ini di-sebabkan oleh kedudukan bekalan beras di-negeri Thai yang telah mengurangkan beras untuk eksept.

#### Price of Paddy

**143. Tuan Haji Othman bin Abdullah** asks the Minister of Commerce and Industry to state whether he is aware that paddy planters are not getting the price fixed by the Government for their paddy; if so, to state whether responsibility for the control over the price of paddy should not be transferred to the Ministry of Agriculture and Co-operatives, and if not, why.

**Dr Lim Swee Aun:** Harga padi kering yang baik yang di-tetapkan oleh Kerajaan ia-lah \$16 sa-pikul sa-masa di-hantar ka-mana<sup>2</sup> kilang padi yang berlesen. Jika sa-saorang penanam padi menjual padi-nya di-tempat yang jauh dari sa-sabuah kilang maka terpaksa di-potong bayaran<sup>2</sup> kenderaan.

Tanggung-jawab memasar padi sekarang ini di-pikul oleh Lembaga Pemasaran Pertanian Persekutuan yang di-bawah Kementerian Pertanian dan Sharikat Kerjasama.

#### American Stockpile

**144. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair** asks the Minister of Commerce and Industry whether the Malaysian Embassy in Washington was given prior notice of the United States intention to depart from the gentleman's understanding about her rubber stockpile releases as claimed by a United States Government spokesman; if not, has the Government brought this matter of misrepresentation up with the United States Government.

**Dr Lim Swee Aun:** Officials of the United States Government informed our Ambassador in Washington of the U.S. Government's intention to modify the sales programme of its stockpile rubber, but it did not seek prior consultation with us.

**145. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair** asks the Minister of Commerce and Industry whether it is true that the United States violated its gentleman's agreement to limit her sales of rubber to 6,000 tons a month in the first two months of this year; and if so, whether the Government was aware of it, if not, why.

**Dr Lim Swee Aun:** During the first two months of this year the United States Government has kept to its gentleman's agreement to limit its sales of stockpile rubber to 6,000 tons a month. It was only on 21st March this year that our Ambassador in Washington was informed of the U.S. Government's intention to modify its sales programme to an unlimited quantity.

**146. Tuan Ahmad bin Arshad** bertanya kepada Menteri Perdagangan dan Perusahaan ada-kah beliau di-beri sa-barang jaminan oleh Kerajaan Amerika atas kedudukan getah asli di-Malaysia yang sedang terancham dengan ada-nya jualan getah tiruan dari Stock Pile Amerika; jika tidak, ada apa<sup>2</sup> jaminan yang di-beri terangkan apa langkah yang Kerajaan telah ambil atas perkara ini.

**Dr Lim Swee Aun:** Berikutan dengan perundingan<sup>2</sup> yang di-adakan antara Jawatan-kuasa Getah Asli dengan Kerajaan Amerika Sharikat di-London pada bulan Mei tahun ini, Kerajaan Amerika Sharikat telah mengulangi jaminan-nya terhadap negeri<sup>2</sup> pengeluaran getah asli bahawa ia akan menjualkan getah simpanan-nya dengan tidak merosakkan pasaran getah asli.

#### Latex-processing Factories

**147. Tuan Ahmad bin Arshad** bertanya kepada Menteri Perdagangan dan Perusahaan berapa buah kilang getah untuk memasak getah mentah di-Malaysia yang di-punyaï oleh Sharikat<sup>2</sup> Tempatan dan Sharikat<sup>2</sup> Asing, dan ada-kah Kerajaan berchadang hendak melarang ekseptot getah chair ka-Singapura supaya menggalakkan usaha memasak getah di-Malaysia.

**Dr Lim Swee Aun:** Mengikut perangkaan yang boleh di-dapati, ada lebeh kurang 25 kilang memasak getah Eropah dan 3 kilang orang Asia yang mengeluarkan susu getah pekat dalam Negeri<sup>2</sup> Tanah Melayu.

Ekseptot susu getah ka-Singapura itu bukan untuk di-masak (processing) tetapi ia-lah kerana menghantar keluar negeri.

#### Sale of Rubber to Communist Bloc

**148. Tuan Ahmad bin Arshad** bertanya kepada Menteri Perdagangan dan Perusahaan sudah-kah di-mulakan penjualan getah asli kita ka-negeri<sup>2</sup> Bloc Kominis seperti negeri<sup>2</sup> Kominis Eropah dan Kominis China, dan jika sudah, dari bila mula-nya dan berapa jumlah getah yang telah di-jual satakak ini.

**Dr Lim Swee Aun:** Negeri<sup>2</sup> Kominis memang sentiasa membeli getah Malaysia. Di-antara tahun 1947 dengan 1965 lebeh 2 juta tan getah Malaysia telah di-ekseptot ka-negeri<sup>2</sup> ini.

#### Pioneer Industries Capital

**149. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair** asks the Minister of Commerce and Industry to give (a) the total paid-up capital of pioneer industries to date; (b) the percentage of local capital; and (c) breakdown of foreign capital into country of origin.

**Dr Lim Swee Aun:**

- (a) The total nominal capital of all pioneer companies and those which have been granted pioneer status in principle as at present is \$909,810,000. Of this a sum of \$300,681,657 has been called-up.
- (b) The percentage of local capital already called-up is 38%. The percentage of local capital when fully called-up both in pioneer companies as well as those given approval in principle would be 42%.
- (c) The breakdown of foreign paid up capital to date is as follows:
- |               |              |
|---------------|--------------|
| North America | \$69,848,219 |
| Europe ...    | 31,472,794   |
| Others ...    | 73,683,954   |
| Africa ...    | 25,800       |

**Jobs Created**

**150. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair** asks the Minister of Commerce and Industry to give the number of jobs that have been created by pioneer industries, giving the yearly figures.

**Dr Lim Swee Aun:** It has been estimated that pioneer companies would, when in full production, offer the following employment opportunities:

1962 ...	11,798
1963 ...	13,029
1964 ...	13,868
1965 ...	14,786

It has also been estimated that companies granted approval in principle would offer when in full production an additional 7,240 employment opportunities in the years to come.

**Fertilisers**

**151. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair** asks the Minister of Commerce and Industry to give (a) the annual quantity and value of fertilisers used by Malayan farmers since Merdeka, and the annual quantity and value imported; and (b) what steps have been taken to make Malaya self-sufficient in fertilisers by local production.

**Dr Lim Swee Aun:**

- (a) It is not possible to give the annual quantity and value of fertilisers used by Malayan farmers since Merdeka. The annual quantity and value of natural and chemical fertilisers imported since Merdeka is as below:

*Import of Fertilizers (Natural and Chemical) into States of Malaya (1957-1965)*

Year	(In Dollars Malayan)	
	Quantity in Tons	Value (\$)
1957	145,935.41	26,650,518
1958	125,662.97	21,209,475
1959	168,283.36	27,160,011
1960	212,559.54	32,927,724
1961	224,451.44	34,523,524
1962	226,559.55	35,144,136
1963	285,943.03	43,341,955
1964	292,060.30	47,160,370
1965	308,326.00	55,578,626

- (b) A pioneer status has been granted to the Chemical Company of Malaysia Ltd for the manufacture of granular compound fertilizers. This project when in full production is estimated to produce approximately 208,000 tons per annum. The Ministry is also examining a number of other applications for pioneer status for the manufacture of other fertilizer compounds.

**MINISTRY OF EDUCATION****Curricula for Deaf and Blind**

**152. Tuan Ahmad bin Arshad** bertanya kepada Menteri Pelajaran (a) ada-kah Kementerian-nya berchadang hendak memulakan Ilmu Pelajaran Urut sa-bagai suatu mata pelajaran tambahan dalam Sekolah Orang Buta dan Pekak, supaya apabila penuntut sekolah tersebut berhenti sekolah mereka boleh menjalankan kedai urut mereka sendiri; (b) bila-kah Kerajaan akan mendirikan sa-buah sekolah khas yang lengkap untok orang<sup>2</sup> Buta dan orang<sup>2</sup> Pekak.

**Menteri Pelajaran (Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari):**

- (a) Kementerian Pelajaran tidak berchadang hendak mengadakan pelajaran mengurut di-dalam bidang pelajaran bagi kanak<sup>2</sup> pekak dan buta;
- (b) Kerajaan ada ranchangan untuk mendirikan sa-buah kelas.

**School Funds**

**153. Tuan Ahmad bin Arshad** bertanya kepada Menteri Pelajaran adakah Kerajaan sedar bahawa Lembaga<sup>2</sup> Pengelola atau Lembaga<sup>2</sup> Pengurus di-satengah<sup>2</sup> Sekolah tidak mengikut penentuan (specification) Kementerian Pelajaran dalam membelanjakan wang daripada tabong sekolah atau dengan lain perkataan menyalah-gunakan wang tersebut; dan jika sedar, apa-kah langkah yang Kerajaan berchadang hendak ambil berkaitan dengan perkara tersebut.

**Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari:** Saya memang sedar ia-itu dari masa kama wang yang di-berikan ka-sekolah<sup>2</sup> sa-bagai wang bantuan itu salah di-gunakan. Mana<sup>2</sup> di-ketahui perkara<sup>2</sup> saperti itu ada berlaku maka tindakan yang sesuai telah di-ambil sama ada menda'wa di-mahkamah undang<sup>2</sup> di mana perkara<sup>2</sup> jenayah boleh di-tentukan atau pun mengambil tindakan tatatertib terhadap pegawai<sup>2</sup> yang terlibat di-dalam semua perkara yang lain itu. Tidak-lah dapat saya tentukan sama ada Ahli Yang Berhormat itu mengetahui sa-suatu perkara yang mungkin tidak di-sedari oleh Kementerian saya. Jika benar, saya harap Ahli Yang Berhormat itu akan memberi saya butir<sup>2</sup> perkara itu supaya boleh-lah saya memerentahkan apa<sup>2</sup> penyelidekan yang patut di-jalankan.

**School Radio Broadcast**

**154. Tuan Ahmad bin Arshad** bertanya kepada Menteri Pelajaran adakah Kerajaan berchadang hendak mengadakan pelajaran<sup>2</sup> sekolah dengan melalui siaran<sup>2</sup> radio di-Sekolah<sup>2</sup> dalam Sarawak dan Sabah, dan jika ya, ada-kah pelajaran<sup>2</sup> saperti itu akan juga meliputi pelajaran di-peringkat Sekolah<sup>2</sup> Menengah dan Maktab Latehan Guru<sup>2</sup> Pelajaran Dewasa.

**Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari:** Pelajaran melalui siaran radio ka-sekolah<sup>2</sup> telah di-adakan di-Sarawak melalui setesen radio tempatan. Ranchangan sedang di-ator untuk memancharkan siaran<sup>2</sup> Radio Malaysia ka-sekolah<sup>2</sup> di-Sabah dan Sarawak dan ada-lah di-jangka perkhidmatan ini boleh di-adakan sa-lewat<sup>2</sup>-nya pada tahun 1968. Bagi permulaan perkhidmatan ini ada-lah bagi sekolah<sup>2</sup> rendah sahaja.

**Higher Education Planning Committee**

**155. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair** asks the Minister of Education to state (a) the terms of reference of the Higher Education Planning Committee; (b) its members; (c) the date of its appointment; and (d) when it is likely to complete its report.

**Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari:**

- (a) The terms of reference of the Higher Education Planning Committee, which was appointed by Cabinet are "To review the arrangements in the Federation of Malaya for higher education and to make recommendations for the development and improvement of such education in the light of the foreseeable needs and financial resources of the country".

- (b) The Committee consists of the following members:

Hon'ble Minister of Education	Chairman
Hon'ble Minister of Finance...	Member
Hon'ble Minister of Works, Posts and Telecommunications	..
Hon'ble Minister of Health ...	..
Hon'ble Minister of Commerce and Industry ... ..	..
Hon'ble Minister of Agriculture and Co-operatives ... ..	..
Hon'ble Minister for Local Government, Sarawak (representing Sarawak State Government ... ..	Member (as from 21-3-64)
Hon'ble Minister of Social Welfare, Sabah (representing Sabah State Government) ... ..	..

- (c) It was appointed on 26th September, 1962.

- (d) It is expected that the Report will be completed by the end of this year.

**Nanyang University**

**156. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair** asks the Minister of Education to state (a) how many Malaysians have graduated from Nanyang University; (b) the number of Malaysians currently studying in Nanyang University.

**Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari:** The Federal Government has no record on the number of Malaysians having graduated from or currently studying in Nanyang University.

**University of Malaya**

**157. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair** asks the Minister of Education the annual figure

**Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari:**

NUMBER OF FIRST-DEGREE GRADUATES IN ISLAMIC STUDIES AND MALAY STUDIES							
	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
<i>Islamic Studies</i>							
One-subject course .. ..	—	—	4	9	9	5	5
A subject in two-subject course	—	—	—	—	2	7	4
<i>Malay Studies</i>							
One-subject course .. ..	7	18	16	17	19	26	38
A subject in two-subject course	—	—	4	10	13	13	19
Combination of Islamic Studies and Malay Studies .. ..	—	—	—	4	3	9	15
TOTAL ..	7	18	24	40	46	60	81

There is no subject by the name of "Islamic and Malay Studies".

**159. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair** asks the Minister of Education the annual number of Malay students who entered the University of Malaya since its establishment in Kuala Lumpur, giving a breakdown of the subjects they study.

**Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari:** It is not the policy of the Government to supply

of Malay graduates from the University of Malaya, and a breakdown of the subjects of their graduation.

**Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari:** It is not the policy of the Government to supply information on racial or communal basis.

**158. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair** asks the Minister of Education the annual number of first-degree graduates in (a) Islamic Studies; (b) Islamic and Malay Studies; and (c) Malay Studies, from the University of Malaya since its establishment.

information on racial or communal basis.

**160. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair** asks the Minister of Education the annual number of student-intake by the University of Malaya since its establishment in Kuala Lumpur, with a breakdown according to subjects of study.

**Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari:**

Session	TOTAL INTAKE EACH YEAR 1959-66							Total
	Agriculture	Economics and Administration	Arts	Engineering	Science	Medicine	Education	
1959/60 .. ..	—	—	166	49	32	—	—	247
1960/61 .. ..	21	—	199	60	73	—	—	353
1961/62 .. ..	27	—	267	83	114	—	—	491
1962/63 .. ..	23	—	309	64	139	—	—	535
1963/64 .. ..	34	—	385	86	173	40	34	752
1964/65 .. ..	34	—	474	88	144	69	89	898
1965/66 .. ..	48	—	618	92	217	85	148	1,208
1966/67 .. ..	54	129	737	100	256	92	184	1,552

**H.S.C. Examination**

**161. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair** asks the Minister of Education the annual number of candidates who sat for the full H.S.C. Examination since Merdeka, giving breakdown of the figures according to States.

**Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari:** The number of candidates who sat for the full Higher School Certificate Examination is given below. The breakdown according to States is being prepared and will be forwarded as soon as possible to the Hon'ble Member.

Year	Number Sat		
1958	...	...	796
1959	...	...	1,118
1960	...	...	1,138
1961	...	...	1,774
1962	...	...	2,067
1963	...	...	2,778
1964	...	...	3,327
1965	...	...	4,269

**162. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair** asks the Minister of Education the annual number of successful candidates who secured the full H.S.C. since Merdeka, giving breakdown of the figures according to States.

**Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari:** The number of successful candidates who sat the H.S.C. Examination from 1958 to 1965 is given below. The breakdown

figures for the different States are not yet available and will be submitted to the Hon'ble Member as soon as possible.

Year	Number Sat	Number Passed
1958	796	362
1959	1,118	451
1960	1,138	521
1961	1,774	637
1962	2,067	796
1963	2,778	861
1964	3,327	1,358
1965	4,269	1,650

**163. Dr Tan Chee Khoon** asks the Minister of Education to state (a) the number of students who took the HSC Examinations:

(1) for Arts

(2) for Science

(b) the number of students who passed the HSC Examination:

(1) for Arts

(2) for Science

since their inception till 1965. Give the figures separately for each year.

**Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari:** The number of students who sat the Higher School Certificate Examination in Arts and Science respectively and who obtained full passes are given in the table below. The figures are available only from 1958.

**HIGHER SCHOOL CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION**

Results for years 1958 to 1965

Year	No. Sat	Science		No. Sat	Arts	
		No. obtained Certificate	No. obtained Statement		No. obtained Certificate	No. obtained Statement
1958	425	192	213	371	170	156
1959	527	235	245	591	216	300
1960	488	266	132	650	255	238
1961	703	301	275	1,071	336	445
1962	818	396	258	1,249	400	604
1963	930	415	311	1,848	446	967
1964	1,167	624	491	2,160	734	1,370
1965	1,384	685	534	2,885	965	1,412

### Sixth-Form Entrance Examination

**164. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair** asks the Minister of Education the annual number of students who sat for the Sixth-Form Entrance Examination since Merdeka, giving breakdown of the figures according to States, and indicating whether Arts or Science stream.

**Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari:** The number of students who sat the Sixth-Form Entrance Examination since 1957 is below. The table shows breakdown for both Arts and Science for the individual States.

No.	YEAR State	1957		1958		1959		1960		1961		1962		1963		1964		1965	
		SC	Arts	SC	Arts	SC	Arts	SC	Arts	SC	Arts	SC	Arts	SC	Arts	SC	Arts	SC	Arts
1.	Selangor .. ..	120	68	161	111	320	306	364	433	403	591	562	934	668	1,131	684	1,212	1,044	1,555
2.	Negri Sembilan ..	44	41	71	50	99	141	100	104	120	196	149	370	185	371	184	421	272	710
3.	Malacca .. ..	39	33	49	42	61	76	71	75	70	120	89	230	101	271	166	374	205	489
4.	Johore .. ..	75	57	47	38	114	104	107	118	138	237	156	295	228	415	267	687	397	974
5.	Pahang .. ..	19	15	20	19	42	37	29	57	41	84	69	89	56	188	104	233	151	296
6.	Trengganu .. ..	5	3	2	2	11	45	12	15	10	32	23	97	36	77	39	116	76	256
7.	Kelantan .. ..	8	11	7	27	11	24	19	38	28	65	40	173	30	146	43	86	49	212
8.	Perlis/Kedah ..	27	33	21	22	37	74	51	118	42	190	83	194	72	231	146	301	206	515
9.	Penang .. ..	119	81	136	162	240	256	222	350	279	446	306	535	345	524	419	648	592	1,149
10.	Perak .. ..	190	143	139	108	360	386	333	456	449	734	558	1,041	562	1,044	666	1,202	984	1,754
	TOTAL .. ..	646	485	653	581	1,295	1,449	1,308	1,764	1,580	2,695	2,035	3,958	2,283	4,398	2,718	5,280	3,976	7,910

KEY—SC = Science Candidates. Arts = Arts Candidates.

### Lower-Sixth School Leavers

**165. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair** asks the Minister of Education the annual number of lower-sixth students who had to leave school because of unsatisfactory results in the Overseas Cambridge Examination since Merdeka, giving breakdown according to States and subjects.

**Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari:** The annual number of Lower-Sixth Students who have to leave school because of unsatisfactory results is not yet available. However, this information is being sought from the States and will be supplied to the Honourable Member as soon as possible.

### Form Six Classes

**166. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair** asks the Minister of Education to list the towns and schools where sixth-form classes are available.

**Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari:** Sixth-Form Classes are available at the following places:

#### Kuala Lumpur—

1. Federation Military College, Sungei Besi.
2. Victoria Institution.
3. Sekolah Alam Shah, Cheras.
4. St. John's Institution.
5. Convent Bukit Nanas.
6. Methodist Boys' Secondary School.
7. Sekolah Aminuddin Baki.

#### Seremban—

1. King George V School.

#### Malacca—

1. High School, Malacca.

#### Johore Baharu—

1. English College, Johore Baharu.

#### Kuantan—

1. Sultan Abu Bakar Secondary School.

#### Kuala Trengganu—

1. Sultan Sulaiman Secondary School.

#### Kota Bharu—

1. Sultan Ismail College.

#### Alor Star—

1. Sultan Abdul Halim College.

#### Sungei Patani—

1. Ibrahim Secondary School.

#### Penang—

1. Penang Free School.
2. St. Xavier's Institution.
3. Methodist Boys' Secondary School.
4. St. George's Girls' School.

#### Taiping—

1. King Edward VII School.

#### Kuala Kangsar—

1. Malay College.

#### Ipoh—

1. Anderson School.
2. Anglo-Chinese School.
3. St. Michael's Institution.
4. Sekolah Tuanku Abdul Rahman.

#### Muar—

1. High School, Muar.

### Overseas Cambridge Examination

**167. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair** asks the Minister of Education to state (a) the annual number of students who sat for the Overseas Cambridge Examination; (b) the annual number of (i) first graders; (ii) second graders; and (iii) third graders, since Merdeka, giving breakdown according to States.

**Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari:** The number of candidates who sat for the Overseas School Certificate Examination from 1960 is given in the Statement below for assisted schools. The figure in respect of the years 1957 to 1959 will be supplied to the Hon'ble Member as soon as possible.

### O.S.C. EXAMINATION RESULTS 1960-1965

#### ASSISTED SCHOOLS

No.	State	YEAR 1960 GRADE			Sat
		1	2	3	
1.	Selangor ..	328	484	435	1,844
2.	Johore ..	106	186	193	847
3.	Kedah ..	40	77	103	362
4.	Kelantan ..	14	37	50	149
5.	Malacca ..	85	171	126	621
6.	N. Sembilan	105	157	178	673
7.	Pahang ..	26	72	54	258
8.	Penang ..	205	332	322	1,261
9.	Perak ..	266	532	475	2,086
10.	Perlis ..	9	9	5	39
11.	Trengganu..	4	10	13	79
	TOTAL ..	1,188	2,067	1,954	8,219

No.	State	YEAR 1961			Sat
		1	2	3	
1.	Selangor ..	323	398	440	1,695
2.	Johore ..	78	173	207	785
3.	Kedah ..	49	134	167	548
4.	Kelantan ..	17	41	33	232
5.	Malacca ..	72	136	124	488
6.	N. Sembilan	38	115	163	580
7.	Pahang ..	21	39	76	240
8.	Penang ..	258	412	317	1,428
9.	Perak ..	223	515	438	2,124
10.	Perlis ..	—	11	10	60
11.	Trengganu..	11	33	45	136
	TOTAL ..	1,090	2,007	2,020	8,316

No.	State	YEAR 1962 GRADE			Sat
		1	2	3	
1.	Selangor ..	338	570	535	2,395
2.	Johore ..	114	221	196	1,027
3.	Kedah ..	49	119	89	551
4.	Kelantan ..	13	49	37	335
5.	Malacca ..	97	171	181	782
6.	N. Sembilan	65	196	253	932
7.	Pahang ..	25	69	61	288
8.	Penang ..	271	484	390	2,043
9.	Perak ..	390	693	634	2,808
10.	Perlis ..	1	4	8	75
11.	Trengganu..	10	25	26	169
	TOTAL ..	1,373	2,601	2,410	11,455

YEAR 1963					
1.	Selangor ..	420	573	675	2,695
2.	N. Sembilan	56	170	190	785
3.	Malacca ..	92	147	193	679
4.	Johore ..	145	288	253	1,123
5.	Pahang ..	26	74	92	382
6.	Trengganu..	14	30	44	141
7.	Kelantan ..	12	40	44	243
8.	Perlis ..	2	10	19	62
9.	Kedah ..	53	120	118	428
10.	Penang ..	302	462	398	1,664
11.	Perak ..	283	613	608	2,686
	TOTAL ..	1,405	2,527	2,634	10,888

YEAR 1964					
1.	Selangor ..	526	657	747	3,015
2.	N. Sembilan	97	204	249	857
3.	Malacca ..	157	238	192	814
4.	Johore ..	217	316	281	1,342
5.	Pahang ..	54	100	113	449
6.	Trengganu..	15	44	50	211
7.	Kelantan ..	26	36	64	234
8.	Perlis ..	4	11	22	75
9.	Kedah ..	66	150	137	566
10.	Penang ..	411	469	438	1,939
11.	Perak ..	390	742	691	2,609
	TOTAL ..	1,963	2,967	2,984	12,111

YEAR 1965					
1.	Selangor ..	573	796	742	3,415
2.	N. Sembilan	100	229	267	1,113
3.	Malacca ..	131	230	223	952
4.	Johore ..	196	379	377	1,672
5.	Pahang ..	42	134	139	609
6.	Trengganu..	8	56	57	301
7.	Kelantan ..	18	75	77	397
8.	Perlis ..	1	14	29	84
9.	Kedah ..	87	198	215	800
10.	Penang ..	482	690	577	2,664
11.	Perak ..	495	832	775	3,389
	TOTAL ..	2,133	3,633	3,478	15,396

#### Sabah Students

**168. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair** asks the Minister of Education to state (a) the number of sixth-form classes and students in Sabah; (b) the number of students from Sabah presently studying in (i) the University of Malaya; and (ii) other Universities abroad.

#### Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari:

- (a) The number of Sixth-Form Classes is ... .. 8  
The number of Sixth-Form students is ... .. 146
- (b) The number of Sabah Students at the University of Malaya is ... .. 10  
The number of Sabah Students at the Universities abroad is ... .. 397

#### Sarawak Students

**169. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair** asks the Minister of Education to state (a) the number of sixth-form classes and students in Sarawak; (b) the number of students from Sarawak now studying in (i) the University of Malaya; and (ii) other Universities abroad.

#### Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari:

- (a) The number of Sixth-Form Classes is ... .. 16  
The number of Sixth-Form students is ... .. 324
- (b) The number of Sarawak students at the University of Malaya is ... .. 59  
The number of Sarawak students at the Universities abroad is ... .. 315

#### Scholarship for University Education

**170. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair** asks the Minister of Education how many Malay students were granted full scholarships for University education annually, since Merdeka, giving a breakdown of their subjects of study.

**Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari:** It is not the policy of the Government to supply information on racial or communal basis.

#### Students not proceeding to Form One

**171. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair** asks the Minister of Education to make a statement on the problem of primary school pupils failing to proceed to Form One, giving figures according to States, of (a) the number of students in Standard Six last year; (b) the number of students in Form One this year; and (c) the number of missing students in each State.

**Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari:** The information is as follows:

State	(a) Total No. of Pupils in Std. 6 in Dec., 1965	(b) No. of Pupils admitted to 1st Year in Sec. Sch. in Jan., 1966	(c) No. of Pupils not admitted to 1st Year in Sec. Sch. in Jan., 1966
Selangor ...	26,593	20,606	5,987
N. Sembilan	9,463	6,590	2,873
Malacca ...	7,789	5,659	2,130
Johore ...	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
Penang ...	15,378	12,002	3,376
Perak ...	28,698	22,701	5,997
Total ...	154,382	107,211	47,171

**NOTE:**

Children after completing Standard 6 in the primary schools may proceed to secondary schools either,

- (a) directly into Form I, or
- (b) to the Remove class.

Thus the figures given under column (b) indicate the number of pupils who were admitted to the first year of secondary schools in 1966, either directly into Form I or into Remove classes.

**172. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair** asks the Minister of Education why it has taken the Government until April to discover the 3,000 missing students in Kelantan when schools re-opened early in January and how effective has been the Government campaign to get the 3,000 missing students in Kelantan to return to school.

**Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari:** The Government was aware that some pupils who completed primary education did not enter secondary schools. However, this information, in respect of the number of pupils, was known only when the first quarterly returns of the year were received by the Education Office in April. Full information is still awaited from all schools to assess how effective has been the Government campaign to get as many as possible of the pupils who have left school to return to their classes.

**173. Dr Tan Chee Khoon** asks the Minister of Education what are the reasons why 3,000 students in Kelantan

who completed their primary education in 1965 did not go to the comprehensive schools this year, and what remedial measures his Ministry has taken to meet this drop-out.

**Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari:** The Education Department in Kelantan is at the moment conducting a survey through the Heads of schools concerned to find out the reasons for this situation before taking suitable action.

**174. Dr Tan Chee Khoon** asks the Minister of Education if it is true that there is dropping out of students in Malacca from the primary schools, and if so, to state how many students have dropped out and what are the reasons for their doing so.

**Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari:** There is no serious drop-out problem in Malacca primary schools. Indeed, the statistics show that the total enrolment in Malacca primary schools has grown from 62,699 in 1965 to 65,652 in 1966.

**Primary One Students, Sarawak**

**175. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair** asks the Minister of Education to state (a) the number of children born in Sarawak in 1959; (b) the number of Primary One students in Sarawak this year.

**Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari:**

- (a) About 30,000 children born in 1959;
- (b) Approximately 30,200 Primary One students.

**Sabah**

**176. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair** asks the Minister of Education to state (a) the number of children born in Sabah in 1959; (b) the number of Primary One students in Sabah this year.

**Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari:**

- (a) about 15,000 children born in 1959;
- (b) approximately 24,079 Primary One students.

**Graduate Teachers**

**177. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair** asks the Minister of Education the total number of graduate teachers in Malaysia, the

desirable ratio of graduate teachers to students and how many graduate teachers would have to be recruited to fulfil this ratio.

**Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari:** There are 1,132 graduate teachers in Malaysia. The desirable teachers/students ratio should be as low as possible, even 1 : 8. However in view of the lack of qualified teachers and shortage of funds, we have to adopt a higher ratio. Here again for computation the number of graduate teachers required, the Ministry uses the ratio of 1 : 28 for the general streams, to 1 : 23.3 for technical streams and 1 : 14 for Sixth Form Classes. The number of graduate teachers required for vocational schools is much less because the major part of the work done is in vocational subjects.

On the above basis, the number of graduate teachers required for the States of Malaya is 2,686 for 1965 and the number available at that time was 995. This gives a shortage of 1,691.

Although this reflects the shortage of graduate teachers, the position is in no way as bad as it appears to be. There are College Trained and other teachers who are capable of teaching in upper secondary classes. The shortage is also met by the employment of temporary graduate teachers without professional qualification, voluntary teachers under the Peace Corps, Voluntary Service Organisations and similar organisations.

The figures for 1966 have not been finalised. In respect of Sabah and Sarawak, detailed information is not yet available but if the Honourable Member so desires this will be forwarded to him in due course.

#### Teachers

**178. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair** asks the Minister of Education (a) the number of teachers in Malaysia; (b) the desirable teacher-student ratio; and (c) how many teachers would have to be recruited to fulfil this ratio.

**Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari:**

(a) The total number of teachers including graduate teachers, in

Malaysia is 66,226. This does not include teachers in private schools.

(b) The desirable teachers/students ratio should be as low as possible, even 1 : 8. However, in view of the lack of qualified teachers and shortage of funds, we have to adopt a higher ratio.

For purpose of computation of the actual number of teachers required, the Ministry uses the ratio of 1 : 28 for primary schools; 1 : 26 for lower secondary classes; 1 : 28 for general streams in upper secondary, 1 : 23.3 for technical streams and 1 : 20 for vocational streams. For Sixth Form Classes, the ratio is 1 : 14. In respect of the States of Malaya, on the above basis, the total number of teachers required in 1965 was 55,067, and the actual number of trained teachers available was 42,727. In addition, as several trainee teachers were used for part-time teaching, the requirement for additional teachers is reduced by a figure of 4,652. The total shortage of teachers was, therefore, 7,664. This shortage is at present being met by the employment of temporary teachers including a few graduate teachers who do not have professional qualifications, Peace Corps Teachers, Voluntary Service Organisation teachers from the United Kingdom, Australia Volunteers Abroad, and others.

The figures for 1966 have not yet been finalised. In respect of Sabah and Sarawak, the details are not yet available but they will be forwarded to the Honourable Member as soon as possible.

#### Teachers with Foreign Degrees

**179. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair** asks the Minister of Education the number of teachers who will now have their degrees recognised as a result of the Government's recognition of the latest batch of foreign degrees.

**Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari:** It is not immediately known how many teachers will have degrees which will now be acceptable for teaching purposes, following on the recent Government decision on the recognition of accredited

American degrees, because each such teacher must make individual application and supply the details of qualifications required for decision.

#### Primary School for Girls

**180. Dr Tan Chee Khoon** asks the Minister of Education if he is aware that there is not one primary Girls School (Chinese Medium) for Kepong, Batu Caves Batu Village and Jinjang New Village, and that there is a great and dire need for such a girls' school; if so, to state when he will build such a girls' primary school (Chinese Medium) preferably at Jinjang North New Village where the need is greatest.

**Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari:** Although there is no national type primary school (Chinese Medium) for girls in the places mentioned, there are 6 mixed primary schools (Chinese Medium) for both boys and girls. These are:

- (i) Two of medium size in Kepong;
- (ii) One large school in Batu Village; and
- (iii) Two medium and one very large school in Jinjang.

These schools provide sufficient accommodation for the boys and girls concerned and there is no urgent need to build a separate school for girls alone.

#### Sekolah Rendah Jenis Kebangsaan Sungei Tua

**181. Dr Tan Chee Khoon** asks the Minister of Education if he is aware that the Sekolah Rendah Jenis Kebangsaan, Sungei Tua is too small and to state when he will make an extension to that school.

**Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari:** There is no Sekolah Rendah Jenis Kebangsaan in Sungei Tua. If, however, the Hon'ble Member from Batu is referring to the Sekolah Kebangsaan in Sungei Tua, then it is true that there is at the moment a shortage of accommodation in the school. Active consideration is, however, being given to carry out an extension to the school either in the latter part of this year or the early part of 1967.

#### Medical and Housing facilities for Teachers

**182. Dr Tan Chee Khoon** asks the Minister of Education if a decision has been taken on the request by the NUT for free medical facilities and housing for all teachers, and if not, why.

**Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari:** The Central Government has appointed a special Committee of 4 senior officials to study and make recommendations and a number of outstanding problems connected with the terms and conditions of service of teachers. It is confident that the report of this Committee will be ready in about 2 months time.

#### Parity between Secondary and Primary School Teachers

**183. Dr Tan Chee Khoon** asks the Minister of Education if a decision has been taken on the request by the NUT for parity between secondary and primary school teachers with similar academic qualifications. If not, why.

**Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari:** The question of parity for secondary and primary teachers will depend not only on academic qualifications but also the type of teaching and content of training as well. However, this question is being further examined, by the Special Committee of 4 senior officials appointed by Government.

#### Entry into University

**184. Dr Tan Chee Khoon** asks the Minister of Education if it is true that serving teachers beyond the age of 32 years with the necessary entrance qualification will not be allowed to better themselves by entering the University of Malaya, and if so, to state the reasons for such a decision. Also, whether he is aware that the University of Malaya has not set any age limit for entry into the University.

**Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari:** Serving teachers in the Government Service beyond the age of 32 years with the necessary entrance qualification who wish to better themselves by entering the University may do so by resigning from the Service. They are not granted half pay study leave under G.O. C. 61 (a) because the intention of granting such leave is to enable trained

#### Leave for Teachers taking Examinations

**188. Dr Tan Chee Khoon** asks the Minister of Education the reason for not granting full pay leave for teachers who wish to sit for examination, e.g., H.S.C. Examination and whether he is aware that granting such teachers no-pay leave deters such teachers from improving themselves.

**Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari:** The reason for not granting full pay leave for teachers who wish to sit for examinations, e.g., H.S.C. Examination is that there is no enabling provision in their terms of service for the grant of such leave. This issue, however, has been the subject of negotiation in the National Joint Council for Teachers and the Ministry has finally agreed that henceforth trained teachers who wish to sit for higher examinations, including H.S.C. Examination, that will enhance their usefulness in the profession, will be eligible for full pay leave. A directive on this will be issued soon.

#### Teachers' Panel Claims

**189. Dr Tan Chee Khoon** asks the Minister of Education if the top level Committee to study certain claims by the Teachers' Panel has been constituted, and if so, to state who are its members and when the Committee expects to complete its work.

**Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari:** The Committee appointed by the Cabinet has now been established to study certain claims put up by the Teachers' Panel and also other major problems confronting the Ministry of Education. The Committee consists of:

- (i) The Principal Establishment Officer, Malaysia (*Chairman*)
- (ii) The Deputy Secretary to the Treasury, Malaysia (*Member*)
- (iii) The Deputy Chief Education Adviser (*Member*)
- (iv) The Principal Assistant Secretary (Unified Teaching Service), Ministry of Education (*Member and Secretary*).

One of the Committee's terms of reference is to submit their report and recommendations on the problems to the Minister of Education in three

months from the date of the establishment of the Committee. Therefore, the Committee is expected to complete its work at the end of July this year.

#### Vocational Guidance

**190. Dr Tan Chee Khoon** asks the Minister of Education if he is aware of the importance of vocational guidance, especially for school leavers, and if so, whether he will consult his colleague the Minister of Labour to institute vocational guidance in secondary schools.

**Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari:** I am aware of the importance of both educational guidance and vocational guidance. The Ministry of Education has a representative in the Committee on Vocational Guidance under the chairmanship of an official of the Ministry of Labour. The appointment of career masters in schools which the Ministry has encouraged helps school leavers on careers and training available in the States of Malaya.

#### Higher Education Planning Committee

**191. Dr Tan Chee Khoon** asks the Minister of Education if the Federal Higher Education Planning Committee has completed its work. If so, whether the report of that Committee will be tabled in the House.

**Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari:** Owing to certain unavoidable reasons the Higher Education Planning Committee could only expect to complete its report by the end of this year. The report would be submitted to the Federal Government for consideration and decision on the steps that will have to be taken including the need of tabling it in the House.

**192. Dr Tan Chee Khoon** asks the Minister of Education if it is true that the Federal Higher Education Planning Committee is considering the recommendation of the establishment of a university in the Borneo States, and if so, when is this expected to take place.

**Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari:** It is not possible for me at present to make any statements in respect of the siting of new institutions of higher learning. It is

however expected that the Report of the Higher Education Planning Committee will indicate the type of higher education facilities recommended for Borneo States.

#### University College, Penang

**193. Dr Tan Chee Khoon** asks the Minister of Education to state if the Alliance Government is really in earnest about setting up a University College in Penang, and if so, what are the measures that the Government proposes to take to bring this about.

**Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari:** As in my reply to the previous question, I regret that I am unable to make any statement at present. Since the State Government of Penang has earmarked a suitable piece of land in the State for the siting of the University College, it is very likely that the next University in Malaysia will be established in Penang.

#### Malaysian Schools Sports Council

**194. Dr Tan Chee Khoon** asks the Minister of Education if it is true that the Malaysian Schools Sports Council proposes to start a lottery to raise funds for the Sports Council and that he has given his blessing to it. If so, whether he is aware that he is encouraging the

future citizens of this country to gamble at a very early age and that some schools, e.g., the Methodist Schools are totally opposed to lotteries, and in view of this whether he would ensure that there is no compulsion in the purchase of lottery tickets.

**Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari:** I have heard of the proposal of the Malaysian Schools Sports Council to start a lottery to raise funds. However, the matter is still under consideration by the Council. This Council is an independent body and it is understood that even if the lottery is started there will be no compulsion whatsoever on pupils to purchase the lottery tickets.

#### Equal Pay for Women

**195. Dr Tan Chee Khoon** asks the Minister of Education if he is aware that the staff side of the National Whitley Council has rejected the Government's method of implementation of equal pay for women, and if so, whether the Government will withhold implementation of this scheme pending the search for more equitable settlement.

**Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari:** I am aware of this and the issue is now under consideration by the Government.

#### Statistics of Examinations

**196. Tuan Hussein bin Sulaiman** bertanya kepada Menteri Pelajaran berapakah bilangan penuntut<sup>2</sup> Melayu yang memasokki pepereksaan<sup>2</sup> yang berikut dalam tahun 1965 dan keputusan<sup>2</sup>-nya:

	...	...	...	...	Jumlah	...	Pgt. 1	...	Pgt. 2	...	Pgt. 3
(a) L.C.E.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) S.R.P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(c) Sijil Persekolah Cambridge	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(d) Malayan Certificate of Education	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(e) Sijil Pelajaran Malaysia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

dengan menyatakan dalam perkara<sup>2</sup> mana-kah keputusan<sup>2</sup> yang terbaik di-chapai oleh penuntut<sup>2</sup> Melayu.

**Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari:** Bukan dasar Kerajaan memberikan ma'alumat<sup>2</sup> yang berdasarkan pada bangsa dan perkauman.

#### Selection of Teacher Trainees

**197. Tuan Hussein bin Sulaiman** bertanya kepada Menteri Pelajaran nyatakan:

- (a) bilangan calon<sup>2</sup> berkelulusan L.C.E. dan S.R.P. masing<sup>2</sup>-nya yang telah di-pilih memasoki kursus latehan perguruan di-Maktab Perguruan Tanah Melayu, Maktab Latehan Daerah dan Maktab Latehan Harian

dalam tahun 1966 dalam tiap<sup>2</sup> Negeri Tanah Melayu;

- (b) jumlah bilangan permohonan yang di-terima dalam tiap<sup>2</sup> Negeri Tanah Melayu; dan
- (c) jumlah bilangan permohonan yang di-pilih untuk mendapat latehan di-Maktab<sup>2</sup> Perguruan Tanah Melayu dan Maktab

Latehan Daerah dalam tiap<sup>2</sup>  
Negeri Tanah Melayu.

**Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari:**

(a) Jumlah chalun<sup>2</sup> yang ada  
S.R.P. (Bahasa Pengantar  
Inggeris) ... .. 390

Jumlah chalun<sup>2</sup> yang ada  
S.R.P. (Bahasa Pengantar  
Melayu) ... .. 73

Kesemua chalun<sup>2</sup> ini telah  
masuk latehan di-yayasan<sup>2</sup> lateh-  
an guru rendah sahaja.

(b) Jumlah permohonan yang di-  
terima daripada tiap<sup>2</sup> buah  
Negeri ada-lah seperti berikut :

**BIL. PERMOHONAN YANG DI-TERIMA PADA 1965**

Negeri	Kursus Menengah	Kursus Rendah	Jumlah
Perlis ... ..	75	139	214
Kedah ... ..	535	929	1,464
Penang... ..	1,345	1,437	2,782
Perak ... ..	1,506	1,666	3,172
Selangor ... ..	1,074	1,021	2,095
N. Sembilan ... ..	402	548	950
Malacca ... ..	541	712	1,253
Johor ... ..	897	1,090	1,987
Pahang... ..	267	233	500
Kelantan ... ..	240	713	953
Trengganu ... ..	143	227	370
	<u>7,025</u>	<u>8,715</u>	<u>15,740</u>

(c) Jumlah permohonan<sup>2</sup> yang ber-  
jaya dalam pilehan masuk  
latehan di-Maktab<sup>2</sup> Perguruan  
Persekutuan dan Pusat<sup>2</sup> Latehan  
Daerah di-tunjokkan di-dalam  
Jadual seperti di-bawah ini :

Negeri	Maktab Perguruan	Pusat Latehan Daerah
Perlis ... ..	15	35
Kedah ... ..	111	229
Penang ... ..	320	248
Perak ... ..	233	311
Selangor ... ..	180	289
N. Sembilan ... ..	48	49
Malacca ... ..	64	70
Johor ... ..	137	297
Pahang ... ..	49	82
Kelantan ... ..	41	157
Trengganu ... ..	19	32
Jumlah ... ..	<u>1,217</u>	<u>1,799</u>

teachers, after completing the three-year course at the University, to qualify for an Hon. Degree for appointment as Education Officers. Since the age limit for appointment as an Education Officer does not normally exceed 35 years, it has been decided that only those who are below 32 years should be considered for such study leave at Government expense.

The above decision is also in conformity with the eligibility of other serving Government officers for Federal Scholarships which are normally restricted to those under 32 years of age. And having regard to the fact that serving teachers have been given the opportunities to compete for these Scholarships for the purpose of pursuing University education prior to their attaining the age of 32 years and that the Ministry, in the interest of the pupils in schools, has to regulate the release of trained teachers for taking study leave at Government expense, the imposition of 32 years age limit is considered necessary.

I am of course aware that the University of Malaya does not set any age limit for entry into it.

#### Students in Secondary Schools

**185. Dr Tan Chee Khoon** asks the Minister of Education to state the numbers of students in Secondary Schools in:

- (1) Malay Medium
- (2) English Medium
- (3) Converted Chinese Schools
- (4) Independent Chinese Schools
- (5) Converted Indian School for the years 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965 and 1966. Give the figures separately for each year.

#### Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari:

TABLE A—NUMBER OF PUPILS IN ASSISTED SECONDARY SCHOOLS

Year	Malay Medium	English Medium	Conforming Chinese Schools
1960 ...	4,953	72,499	Nil
1961 ...	8,158	84,347	Nil
1962 ...	13,224	95,212	24,005
1963 ...	19,910	104,553	30,680
1964 ...	28,067	118,418	32,968
1965 ...	67,276	171,435	37,562
1966 ...	97,477	200,880	41,839

NOTE—There are no conforming Indian Schools).

TABLE B—NUMBER OF STUDENTS IN PRIVATE SECONDARY SCHOOLS

Year	Malay Medium	English Medium	Tamil Medium	Private Chinese Medium Schools
1960 ...	Nil	26,303	267	14,124
1961 ...	41	30,723	301	17,948
1962 ...	115	33,275	Nil	34,410
1963 ...	225	39,465	Nil	35,799
1964 ...	314	45,045	Nil	35,507
1965 ...	Nil	39,165	Nil	30,470
1966 ...	394	33,623	Nil	26,141

#### Mechanized Marking of Papers

**186. Dr Tan Chee Khoon** asks the Minister of Education to give details of the new form of examination, permitting mechanized marking which will be introduced for L.C.E. candidates next year, and whether he is aware of the need for the widest publicity to be given to this change so that the teachers, students and parents will be prepared for it.

**Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari:** Details of the new form of examination are contained in the 1967 Lower Certificate of Education/Sijil Rendah Pelajaran Examinations Regulations which have already been published. Detailed information regarding the types of examination papers which will be set together with a summary of the examination regulations has already been circulated to heads of secondary schools.

I am fully aware of the need for the widest publicity to be given to the new type of examination. In addition to the above, specimen question papers for the new type of examination will be made available to schools early in 1967. There is also the possibility of holding a trial examination in order to familiarise the pupils with the new form of examination.

#### Parity of Wages of Teachers

**187. Dr Tan Chee Khoon** asks the Minister of Education what steps has he taken or proposes to take to meet the demand of the 7,000 strong D.T.C. Teachers' Union for parity of wages with the Malaysian Teachers' Training College Graduates.

**Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari:** The reply to this question is the same as that for question No. 183.