

**Volume I**  
**No. 11**



**Friday**  
**4th December, 1959**

# **PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES**

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

**OFFICIAL REPORT**

## **CONTENTS**

### **THE SUPPLY (1960) BILL:**

**Committee of Supply (Fourth Allotted Day)—**

**Heads 43-59 [Col. 1047]**

**Head 53 [Col. 1083]**

**Head 50 [Col. 1088]**

**Head 51 [Col. 1089]**

**Head 52 [Col. 1095]**

**Head 54 [Col. 1098]**

**Heads 55-57 [Col. 1099]**

**KUALA LUMPUR**  
**PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT PRESS BY B. T. FUDGE**  
**GOVERNMENT PRINTER**  
**1960**

*Price: \$1.00*



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

*Official Report*

---

First Session of the First Dewan Ra'ayat

---

*Friday, 4th December, 1959*

*The House met at 9.30 o'clock a.m.*

PRESENT:

The Honourable Mr. Speaker, DATO' HAJI MOHAMED NOAH BIN OMAR,  
D.P.M.J., P.I.S., J.P.

„ the Prime Minister, Y.T.M. TUNKU ABDUL RAHMAN PUTRA  
AL-HAJ, K.O.M. (Kuala Kedah).

„ the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Defence, TUN  
ABDUL RAZAK BIN DATO' HUSSAIN, S.M.N. (Pekan).

„ the Minister of External Affairs, DATO' DR. ISMAIL BIN  
DATO' ABDUL RAHMAN, P.M.N. (Johore Timor).

„ the Minister of Works, Posts and Telecommunications,  
DATO' V. T. SAMBANTHAN, P.M.N. (Sungei Siput).

„ the Minister of the Interior, DATO' SULEIMAN BIN DATO'  
ABDUL RAHMAN, P.M.N. (Muar Selatan).

„ the Minister of Transport, ENCHE' SARDON BIN HAJI JUBIR  
(Pontian Utara).

„ the Minister of Health and Social Welfare, DATO' ONG YOKE  
LIN, P.M.N. (Ulu Selangor).

„ the Minister of Education and Minister of Commerce and  
Industry, ENCHE' MOHAMED KHIR BIN JOHARI (Kedah  
Tengah).

„ the Minister of Labour, ENCHE' BAHAMAN BIN SAMSUDIN  
(Kuala Pilah).

„ TUAN SYED JA'AFAR BIN HASAN ALBAR, J.M.N., Assistant  
Minister (Johore Tenggara).

„ ENCHE' ABDUL HAMID KHAN BIN HAJI SAKHAWAT ALI KHAN,  
J.M.N., J.P., Assistant Minister (Batang Padang).

„ TUAN HAJI ABDUL KHALID BIN AWANG OSMAN, Assistant  
Minister (Kota Star Utara).

„ ENCHE' ABDUL GHANI BIN ISHAK, A.M.N. (Malacca Utara).

„ ENCHE' ABDUL RAUF BIN A. RAHMAN (Krian Laut).

„ ENCHE' ABDUL SAMAD BIN OSMAN (Sungei Patani).

„ TUAN HAJI ABDULLAH BIN HAJI ABDUL RAOF (Kuala  
Kangsar).

„ TUAN HAJI ABDULLAH BIN HAJI MOHD. SALLEH, A.M.N., P.I.S.  
(Segamat Utara).

The Honourable **TUAN HAJI AHMAD BIN ABDULLAH** (Kota Bharu Hilir).

- „ **ENCHE' AHMAD BIN ARSHAD**, A.M.N. (Muar Utara).
- „ **ENCHE' AHMAD BIN MOHAMED SHAH** (Johore Bahru Barat).
- „ **TUAN HAJI AHMAD BIN SAAID** (Seberang Utara).
- „ **ENCHE' AHMAD BIN HAJI YUSOF** (Krian Darat).
- „ **TUAN HAJI AZAHARI BIN HAJI IBRAHIM** (Kubang Pasu Barat).
- „ **ENCHE' AZIZ BIN ISHAK** (Muar Dalam).
- „ **DR. BURHANUDDIN BIN MOHD. NOOR** (Besut).
- „ **MR. CHAN CHONG WEN** (Kluang Selatan).
- „ **MR. CHAN SIANG SUN** (Bentong).
- „ **MR. CHAN SWEE HO** (Ulu Kinta).
- „ **MR. CHIN SEE YIN** (Seremban Timor).
- „ **MR. V. DAVID** (Bungsar).
- „ **DATIN FATIMAH BINTI HAJI HASHIM**, P.M.N. (Jitra-Padang Terap).
- „ **MR. GEH CHONG KEAT** (Penang Utara).
- „ **ENCHE' HAMZAH BIN ALANG**, A.M.N. (Kapar).
- „ **ENCHE' HANAFI BIN MOHD. YUNUS**, A.M.N. (Kulim Utara).
- „ **ENCHE' HARUN BIN ABDULLAH** (Baling).
- „ **ENCHE' HARUN BIN PILUS** (Trengganu Tengah).
- „ **TUAN HAJI HASAN ADLI BIN HAJI ARSHAD** (Kuala Trengganu Utara).
- „ **TUAN HAJI HASSAN BIN HAJI AHMAD** (Tumpat).
- „ **ENCHE' HASSAN BIN MANSOR** (Malacca Selatan).
- „ **ENCHE' HUSSEIN BIN TO' MUDA HASSAN** (Raub).
- „ **TUAN HAJI HUSSIN RAHIMI BIN HAJI SAMAN** (Kota Bharu Hulu).
- „ **ENCHE' IBRAHIM BIN ABDUL RAHMAN** (Seberang Tengah).
- „ **ENCHE' ISMAIL BIN IDRIS** (Penang Selatan).
- „ **MR. KANG KOCK SENG** (Batu Pahat).
- „ **MR. K. KARAM SINGH** (Damansara).
- „ **CHE' KHADIJAH BINTI MOHD. SIDIK** (Dungun).
- „ **MR. LEE SAN CHOON** (Kluang Utara).
- „ **MR. LEE SECK FUN** (Tanjong Malim).
- „ **MR. LEE SIOK YEW** (Sepang).
- „ **MR. LEONG KEE NYEAN** (Kampar).
- „ **MR. LIM KEAN SIEW** (Dato Kramat).
- „ **MR. LIU YOONG PENG** (Rawang).
- „ **MR. T. MAHIMA SINGH** (Port Dickson).
- „ **ENCHE' MOHAMED BIN UJANG** (Jelebu-Jempol).
- „ **ENCHE' MOHAMED ABBAS BIN AHMAD** (Hilir Perak).
- „ **ENCHE' MOHAMED ASRI BIN HAJI MUDA** (Pasir Puteh).
- „ **ENCHE' MOHAMED DAHARI BIN HAJI MOHD. ALI** (Kuala Selangor).
- „ **ENCHE' MOHAMED NOR BIN MOHD. DAHAN** (Ulu Perak).

The Honourable DATO' MOHAMED HANIFAH BIN HAJI ABDUL GHANI, P.J.K. (Pasir Mas Hulu).

- „ ENCHE' MOHAMED SULONG BIN MOHD. ALI, J.M.N. (Lipis).
- „ ENCHE' MOHAMED YUSOF BIN MAHMUD, A.M.N. (Temerloh).
- „ TUAN HAJI MOKHTAR BIN HAJI ISMAIL (Perlis Selatan).
- „ NIK MAN BIN NIK MOHAMED (Pasir Mas Hilir).
- „ MR. NG ANN TECK (Batu).
- „ ENCHE' OTHMAN BIN ABDULLAH (Tanah Merah).
- „ ENCHE' OTHMAN BIN ABDULLAH (Perlis Utara).
- „ TUAN HAJI REDZA BIN HAJI MOHD. SAID (Rembau-Tampin).
- „ MR. SEAH TENG NGIAB (Muar Pantai).
- „ MR. D. R. SEENIVASAGAM (Ipoh).
- „ TUAN SYED ESA BIN ALWEE, S.M.J., P.I.S. (Batu Pahat Dalam).
- „ TUAN SYED HASHIM BIN SYED AJAM, A.M.N., P.J.K. (Sabak Bernam).
- „ ENCHE' TAJUDIN BIN ALI (Larut Utara).
- „ MR. TAN CHENG BEE, J.P. (Bagan).
- „ MR. TAN KEE GAK (Bandar Malacca).
- „ MR. TAN PHOCK KIN (Tanjong).
- „ MR. TAN TYE CHEK (Kulim-Bandar Bahru).
- „ TENGKU INDRA PETRA IBNI SULTAN IBRAHIM, J.M.N. (Ulu Kelantan).
- „ DATO' TEOH CHZE CHONG, D.P.M.J., J.P. (Segamat Selatan).
- „ MR. V. VEERAPPEN (Seberang Selatan).
- „ WAN MUSTAPHA BIN HAJI ALI (Kelantan Hilir).
- „ WAN SULAIMAN BIN WAN TAM (Kota Star Selatan).
- „ WAN YAHYA BIN HAJI WAN MOHAMED (Kemaman).
- „ MR. WOO SAIK HONG (Telok Anson).
- „ ENCHE' YAHYA BIN HAJI AHMAD (Bagan Datoh).
- „ MR. YEOH TAT BENG (Bruas).
- „ MR. YONG WOO MING (Sitiawan).
- „ HAJAH ZAIN BINTI SULAIMAN (Pontian Selatan).
- „ TUAN HAJI ZAKARIA BIN HAJI MOHD. TAIB (Langat).
- „ ENCHE' ZULKIFLEE BIN MUHAMMAD (Bachok).

#### ABSENT:

The Honourable the Minister of Finance, MR. TAN SIEW SIN, J.P. (Malacca Tengah).

- „ the Minister of Agriculture and Co-operatives, ENCHE' ABDUL AZIZ BIN ISHAK (Kuala Langat).
- „ ENCHE' ABDUL RAHMAN BIN HAJI TALIB, Minister without Portfolio (Kuantan).
- „ ENCHE' AHMAD BOESTAMAM (Setapak).
- „ MR. CHEAH THEAM SWEE (Bukit Bintang).
- „ ENCHE' HUSSEIN BIN MOHAMED NOORDIN, A.M.N., P.J.K. (Parit).

The Honourable Mr. KHONG KOK YAT (Batu Gajah).

„ Mr. LIM JOO KONG (Alor Star).

„ DR. LIM SWEE AUN, J.P. (Larut Selatan).

„ MR. V. MANICKAVASAGAM, J.M.N., P.J.K. (Klang).

„ ENCHE' MOHAMED ISMAIL BIN MOHAMED YUSOF (Jerai).

„ DATO' ONN BIN JAAFAR, D.K., D.P.M.J. (Kuala Trengganu Selatan).

„ MR. QUEK KAI DONG (Seremban Barat).

„ MR. S. P. SEENIVASAGAM (Menglembu).

#### IN ATTENDANCE:

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

### PRAYERS

(Mr. Speaker in the Chair)

### BILL

#### THE SUPPLY (1960) BILL

Order read for resumed consideration in Committee of Supply (4th Allotted Day).

(Mr. Speaker in the Chair)

#### SCHEDULE

*Heads 43 to 49—*

**The Minister of the Interior (Dato' Suleiman):** Tuan Speaker, boleh-kah, Tuan, bënëarkan saya mēngambil sēmula sa-kali Kēpala daripada 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49 dan 53: yang di-bawah Kēmēntērian Kēhakiman itu yang sa-bēnar-nya di-bawah Kēmēntērian saya, ia-itu bērkēnaan dēngan Official Assignee, Registrar of Companies, Registrar of Trade Unions and Registrar of Societies atau ada-kah, Tuan Speaker, bērkēhēndakkan saya mēngambil sēparoh sahaja daripada sēmula Kēpala itu?

**Mr. Speaker:** Ambil sampai 49 sahaja.

**Dato' Suleiman:** Daripada 47 sampai 49.

**Mr. Speaker:** That is right!

**Dato' Suleiman:** Saya mulakan pada Kēpala 43. Chemistry. Jabatan ini ia-lah satu daripada pējabat yang baharu di-masokkan ka-bawah Kēmēntērian saya, salah satu daripada pējabat<sup>2</sup> yang saya katakan pada pētang samalam; ada dua, tiga pējabat<sup>2</sup> baharu

yang masok di-bawah Kēmēntērian saya. Tidak bērapa lama dahulu pējabat ini ia-lah satu pējabat Pan-Malayan yang Kēpala-nya bērna Pan-Malayan Head Quarters, sudah pun di-bahagi dua dan lagi Pērsēkutuan ada pējabat-nya sēndiri dan dēngan jalan itu ada tērsēlamat \$34,000 wang yang dahulu-nya di-bayar kapada Pējabat Pan-Malayan Head Quarters sa-bagai bahagian Pērsēkutuan. Sa-balek-nya pula banyak kērja<sup>2</sup> yang di-buat di-Singapura dahulu, hari ini tēlah di-buat oleh Pērsēkutuan, khas-nya mēmēreksa kērtas<sup>2</sup> rasmi (document); sa-orang pēgawai tēlah di-hantar bērlateh dan dia sudah pun lulus dan tamat latehan-nya dalam pērkara mēmēreksa kērtas rasmi itu. Dan pērbēlanjaan gaji kaki-tangan sērtā alat<sup>2</sup>-nya di-masokkan dalam pērbēlanjaan tahun 1960, pērbēlanjaan ini kurang \$34,000 yang tērsēlamat daripada wang yang di-bayar sa-bagai bahagian Pērsēkutuan kapada Pējabat Pan-Malayan pada masa dahulu, lain<sup>2</sup> pērbēlanjaan ia-lah hēndak mēngantikan alat<sup>2</sup> yang sudah tidak boleh di-pakai di-dalam laboratory di-Kuala Lumpur dan Pulau Pinang dan juga mēmēbēli alat<sup>2</sup> yang baharu mēnurut kēadaan yang sa-tiap masa ada alat<sup>2</sup> yang baharu yang dapat di-buat dan hēndak di-gunakan. Satu daripada Kēpala-nya di-dalam pērbēlanjaan ini ia-lah 6 jawatan tēlah di-tambah kērana hēndak Malayanisationkan, 3 orang pēgawai tēlah di-pileh dalam tahun 1959 dan 3 orang lagi akan di-pileh dalam tahun 1960. Kērja dalam pējabat ini sa-makin bulan sa-makin bērtambah banyak, kērja<sup>2</sup>-nya ia-lah pēhak polis mēmēreksa sampol<sup>2</sup> dan

Pejabat Kastam memeriksa berkenaan dengan chukai dan juga ubat<sup>2</sup> yang berachun. Sudah pun ada sa-orang pakar atau pun expert berkenaan dengan pejabat ini telah di-hantar dibawah Ranchangan Colombo perbelanjaan itu termasuk dalam perbelanjaan tahun 1960.

Berbalek saya kepada Kepala 44 berkenaan dengan Bomba. Di-dalam perbelanjaan yang di-kemukakan ini berkenaan dengan perbelanjaan kaki-tangan ada-lah kurang sedikit disebabkan oleh Malayanisation dan juga satu jawatan Penolong Chief Inspector sudah di-kurangkan. Tetapi ada perbelanjaan di-kehendaki berkenaan dengan sekolah latehan kepada kaki-tangan Bomba dan juga perbelanjaan tahunan. Ada satu perkara sa-banyak \$3,000 di-kehendaki bagi membersekan padang<sup>2</sup> dan tanah<sup>2</sup> dan juga membetulkan atau memperbaiki bangunan<sup>2</sup> Bomba; dan wang \$4,000 di-kehendaki kerana belanja pelajaran Ketua Pejabat Bomba. Ketua<sup>2</sup> Bomba ini terpaksa-lah pergi dari sa-buah negeri ka-sa-buah negeri dan juga melihat Pejabat Bomba dalam negeri ini dan juga melawat alatan<sup>2</sup> dan perkakas<sup>2</sup> Bomba yang di-gunakan oleh tentera<sup>2</sup> dalam negeri ini.

Di-bawah Kepala 45—Kerajaan Tempatan, di-sini perbelanjaan ada kekurangan \$3,000. Dan juga berkenaan dengan Development of Rural Services (Capital Works) di-bawah perbelanjaan dharurat sudah pun dipindahkan ka-bawah Kepala 41 Kementerian saya. Ini-lah sahaja yang saya dapat sebutkan berkenaan dengan Kerajaan Tempatan. Dan juga berkenaan dengan perkara ini yang sabenar-nya di-bawah pentadbiran Kerajaan Negeri.

Di-bawah Kepala 46—Jabatan Chetak-Menchetak. Pejabat ini telah terlampau banyak kerja dan semakin hari, semakin bulan, semakin tahun kerja bertambah banyak. Ahli<sup>2</sup> Yang Berhormat dan Dato' Pengurus sendiri dapat memerhatikan kerja chetak-menchetak yang di-buat bagi Dewan ini, apa-tah lagi berkenaan National Language—Bahasa Rasmi, chetak-menchetak pun kerja-nya makin bertambah. Dalam pada itu pula perbelanjaan-nya tidak banyak naik. Saya

harap Ahli<sup>2</sup> Yang Berhormat, boleh ta' banyak sedikit memberi tahniah kepada Pejabat ini. Perbelanjaan yang naik sedikit ini ia-lah kerana hendak membeli alatan<sup>2</sup> yang baharu.

Di-bawah Kepala Kechil berkenaan dengan kaki-tangan, 2 jawatan yang telah di-naikkan itu ia-lah kerana memberi latehan kepada Tradesmen dan dia di-angkat menjadi Assistant Chief Instructor atau Instructor; ta' dapat-lah saya menerjemahkan-nya ka-dalam bahasa Melayu. Di-bawah perbelanjaan tahun ini sudah dapat di-kurangkan \$12,000 banyak-nya tetapi di-bawah perbelanjaan khas ada naik sedikit kerana hendak menggantikan alat<sup>2</sup> yang ta' boleh di-pakai lagi. Dan juga dengan membeli alatan yang baharu itu dapat kita menyelamatkan wang daripada sia<sup>2</sup> memperbaiki alat<sup>2</sup> atau jentera<sup>2</sup> yang lama yang ta' boleh di-pakai lagi. Ada banyak kekurangan berkenaan perbelanjaan di-dalam chetak-menchetak. Berkenaan dengan dharurat, ini saya perchaya Dewan ini dan Ahli<sup>2</sup> Yang Berhormat semua-nya tentu-lah suka mendengar-nya. Saya menarek perhatian Ahli<sup>2</sup> Yang Berhormat, perbelanjaan di-bawah Kepala ini betul-lah kerana Pejabat Chetak-Menchetak di-Kuala Lumpur berkehendakkan mengandongi perbelanjaan Pejabat Chetak-Menchetak di-Johore Bharu, Alor Star dan juga di-Tréngganu. Itu-lah sahaja yang saya hendak terangkan berkenaan chetak-menchetak ini.

Di-bawah Kepala 47—Penjara, di-sini saya suka hati memberi tahu kepada Ahli<sup>2</sup> Yang Berhormat, kita telah dapat kurangkan \$140,000 banyak-nya dalam perbelanjaan tahun 1960 daripada perbelanjaan tahun 1959.

Di-bawah Kepala 48—Registration,—Pentadbiran Pendaftaran. Berkenaan dengan Kad Pengenaln yang Undang<sup>2</sup>-nya baharu<sup>2</sup> ini Ahli<sup>2</sup> Yang Berhormat dalam Dewan ini telah meluluskan dan saya sendiri telah berchakap panjang pada hari itu dan ta'payah-lah saya berchakap panjang di-sini. Saya perchaya pada Ahli<sup>2</sup> Yang Berhormat semua berfikiran yang tenang dan ta'payah-lah saya berchakap di-bawah perkara ini.

Jadi, saya beralah-lah kepada Képala 49. Ini ada-lah Pëjabat Përanjang Bandar atau Town and Country Planning. Pëjabat ini saya përchaya banyak orang dan barangkali sa-paroh daripada Ahli Yang Bërhormat di-sini, saya minta ma'af ta' tahu apa kërjanya tëtëpi mustahak kalau-lah hëndak mëmbuat plan bërkenaan dëngan bandar dan juga hazanah<sup>2</sup> yang ada di-dalam nëgëri ini. Di-sini ada-lah sadikit sahaja tambahan përbëlannya sëbab-nya wang yang di-këhëndaki sa-bagai mëmbaiki këreta<sup>2</sup> yang di-gunakan oleh Pëjabat ini dan di-bayar bëlanya khas \$8,351 kërana hëndak mëmbeli këreta<sup>2</sup> yang di-gunakan yang baharu.

Satu përkara yang baharu sa-banyak \$30,667 kërana përbëlannya sa-orang pakar atau expert yang datang di-bawah U.N.T.A.A. Planning Adviser. Ini ada-lah bërkenaan dëngan Bandar Kuala Lumpur dan Klang Valley Areas.

Pëjabat<sup>2</sup> ini sudah pun dëngan përsëtujan nëgëri<sup>2</sup> yang mana sa-paroh<sup>2</sup> nëgëri yang mënghëluarkan bëlanya kërana Pëjabat yang di-adakan dalam tiap<sup>2</sup> nëgëri itu. Pëjabat yang ada di-Kuala Lumpur ini ia-lah sëmata<sup>2</sup> mënju kapada mëmilih kaki-tangan dan mëmberi latehan sërta juga mënolong Kërajaan<sup>2</sup> Nëgëri dan Kërajaan Përsëkutuan, juga dalam përkara<sup>2</sup> bërkenaan dëngan Pëjabat<sup>2</sup> yang bësar yang mustahak sapërta yang di-katakan pëlan<sup>2</sup> yang di-këhëndaki bërkenaan dëngan Bandar Kuala Lumpur dan Klang Valley. Itu-lah sahaja, Tuan Pëngërusi, bërkenaan dëngan Képala<sup>2</sup> yang di-bawah Këmëntërian saya dan sa-lëpas itu ada satu lagi ia-itu sapërta yang di-katakan tadi ia-lah di-bawah Képala 53 yang tëläh di-masokkan di-bawah Këmëntërian Këhakiman yang sa-patut-nya di-bawah Këmëntërian saya.

**Mr. V. David (Bungsar):** Mr. Speaker, I am not going to take much of your time. I am going to make certain observation that comes within the subject of detention camps. Mr. Speaker, Sir, the number of detention camps as I know now has been reduced to a large extent. Previously, a few years back, when the Emergency was at its

peak, there were quite a good number of camps all over the country. Now, it has been reduced in numbers and the treatment in these detention camps are extremely poor. The first thing for any man who becomes the Superintendent of a detention camp is that he should be able to understand human relations, because the political detainees who are detained are not convicts—they are not tried in an open court. They are merely kept there under suspicion, and while kept under suspicion, the Superintendent is the man who is supposed to be the guardian of these people. They cannot see anybody outside except their relatives who come there once or twice a week, and any complaints they wish to make they can only make them to the Superintendent. Sometime in 1958, I remember there was a Superintendent—an expatriate officer—in the Ipoh Detention Camp. I can only refer to him as the most uncompromising and most obstructive man who really failed to understand human problems, and whenever any detainees had any complaints to place before him, he was very stuck-up and did not even care to hear what they had to say. And now, I understand, at the Muar Detention Camp there is another expatriate officer, but I am not concerned whether he is an expatriate officer or a local officer. It is important that I must emphasise the growing discontentment among the detainees regarding the food they are being provided in the detention camp, which is of very poor quality. I do not know if there are persons in this Muar Detention Camp who are trying to make a profit out of the diet being provided by the Government. With regard to the medical facilities, they do not really have good medicine to provide in time of sickness. Another question is that when a person wants to write a letter, he is supposed to write only one letter per week. Mr. Speaker, Sir, the person who has been detained, when he writes a letter, that letter is censored. Why don't we give them freedom to write any number of letters. After all, we are going to censor, and if they don't write to the wrong persons it is quite all right. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like an assurance from the Honourable Minister of the Interior



that a Committee should be set up to investigate the complaints prevailing in the detention camps.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, another matter which I would like to touch a little is on the "chocolate" identity card which the Minister referred at the last Budget meeting . . . .

**Dato' Suleiman:** On a point of clarification, Sir, as I explained, the colour is brown, and I used "chocolate" for the translation into Malay to mean brown. In fact, it is a brown identity card.

**Mr. Speaker:** It is brown in colour.

**Mr. V. David:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, when issuing these brown identity cards, I would like to call upon the Minister concerned to remember that once this identity card is issued to anybody, the chances of getting a job in any part of Malaya is remote, and whenever such cases come to him, let him be very cautious with a view to upholding justice. Let him examine all the relevant aspects of the case before signing the document to issue a brown identity card. There are quite a number of cases where persons have been penalised without studying the case properly. I would appeal once again to the Honourable Minister concerned, with a view to upholding humanitarian justice in this country, that he views the case properly before a decision is made.

**Enche' Abdul Samad bin Osman (Sungai Petani):** Tuan Speaker, dibawah Kepala 43 menunjukkan perbelanjaan sa-banyak \$782,925. Saya hendak tahu apa-kah Pejabat Chemistry ini . . .

**Mr. Speaker:** Muka berapa?

**Enche' Abdul Samad bin Osman:** Muka 167, Kepala 43 berkenaan Chemistry.

**Mr. Speaker:** Ya.

**Enche' Abdul Samad bin Osman:** Saya tak tahu apa-kah Pejabat Chemistry yang telah sedia itu, kerana seperti kata Yang Berhormat Menteri Dalam Negeri bahawa dahulu Pejabat ini ia-lah Pan-Malayan ia-itu bersambong dengan Singapura, tetapi sekarang ini baharu-lah termasuk di-bawah

jagaan-nya. Saya buka Development Estimates 1960 saya dapati ada dua Chemistry ia-itu ada dua Kepala Anggaran Perbelanjaan sa-banyak \$55,000. Kepala 106—Chemistry, No. 1 Air-conditioning of Toxicology Laboratory and Library, Petaling Jaya. No. 2 Air-conditioning of Food Drugs, Liquor and Water Laboratory, Petaling Jaya. Saya buka juga berkenaan dengan Agriculture kalau<sup>2</sup> ada, tetapi saya tengok tak ada. Saya minta penjelasan dari Yang Berhormat Menteri yang berkenaan berhubung dengan Chemistry tersebut ada-kah Pejabat ini untuk analyse bagi pegawai<sup>2</sup> yang lain bersangkutan dengan Medical ia-itu Food Drugs. Ada-kah ia sama termasuk dengan Pejabat yang lain analyse sa-bagai Baja, Insecticide, Weed-killer yang bersangkutan dengan Pejabat Pertanian ini?

Perkara yang kedua berkenaan dengan Fire Services ia-itu Head 44, muka 169 perbelanjaan berjumlah sa-banyak \$155,064. Nampak-nya perbelanjaan ini kurang, jadi pada pendapat saya hendak-lah di-beri sama rata bagi 9 buah negeri di-Tanah Melayu, chuma jatuh sa-buah negeri beberapa million ringgit sahaja kerana kita kekurangan wang. Penduduk<sup>2</sup> kita akan bertambah sampai 6 juga lebih, maka tentu-lah kemalangan Api akan bertambah lebih lagi dan saya minta Kementerian ini kalau boleh di-lebihkan sedikit perbelanjaan-nya. Saya percaya pada tahun ini tentu tak boleh, tetapi saya tak berchadang pada tahun ini bahkan di-harap pada tahun hadapan patut-lah di-beri layanan lagi kepada Fire Services ini.

Yang ketiga, Local Government dibawah Kepala 45, muka 171 perbelanjaan sa-banyak \$53,278. Ada-kah menchukopi perbelanjaan yang sa-demi-kian bagi sa-luruh Tanah Melayu yang mengandongi 11 buah negeri? Saya berharap pada tahun hadapan Kementerian ini dapat menambahkan lagi budget-nya dengan di-tambah sedikit lagi sa-muga perjalanan Pejabat ini berjalan dengan sempurna-nya.

Sungguh pun dalam Development Estimates ini saya tengok ada peruntukkan bagi Petaling Jaya sa-banyak \$1,218,455 jadi saya nampak di-tempat lain berkenaan Local Government ini

tidak di-sebut apa<sup>2</sup> pun. Përkaranya yang keempat ia-lah Printing ia-itu Head 46 muka 172 sa-banyak tiga juta lëbeh, mula<sup>2</sup> saya ingat përbëlanjaan ini tinggi, saya hëndak mënchadangkan supaya di-kurangkan tëtëpi sa-tëlah mëndëngar ulasan daripada Mëntëri tadi pëkërjaan Printing sudah bër-tambah banyak dan pëkërjaan saperti ini akan mëmakan bëlanja yang banyak; ini saya bërsetuju dan tidak hëndak kata apa<sup>2</sup>. Përkaranya yang kelima ia-lah Prisons, saya bërsetujulah dëngan Estimates yang di-bëri sa-banyak itu, saya tidak hëndak kata apa<sup>2</sup> mëlainkan satu sahaja ia-lah bër-kënaan Prison Sungai Pëtani di-tëmpat saya, dahulu Prison Sungai Pëtani ini ia-lah untuk orang salah yang 6 bulan ka-bawah tëtëpi baharu<sup>2</sup> ini orang itu tëläh di-pindahkan ka-Alor Star dan tëtëpi itu di-pënohi pula dëngan orang<sup>2</sup> tahanan (detainees). Saya tëläh mëndapat rayuan daripada orang Sungai Pëtani, mërëka mërayu kapada Kërajaan, kalau boleh-lah orang<sup>2</sup> tahanan itu jangan di-hantar ka-Sungai Pëtani kërana tëtëpi kami tidak përnah ada orang yang-mëmbuat jahat atau mëmbuat kachau. Jadi, kami mërësa malu nama Sungai Pëtani; orang jahat di-hantar ka-Sungai Pëtani (*Këtawa*).

Saya mërayu-lah kapada Dato' Mëntëri sa-kira-nya kalau boleh, tolong-lah ambil orang tahanan ini bawa-lah ka-tëtëpi lain (*Këtawa*) hantarkan ka-Bungsar-kah, ka-Daman-sara-kah (*Këtawa*) ka-Ipoh-kah!

**Mr. V. David:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I think the Honourable Member is just confusing himself. Unparliamentary references are being made.

**Mr. Speaker:** I think the Honourable Member is quite in order. (*To Enche' Abdul Samad*). Don't use the word.

**Enche' Abdul Samad bin Osman:** I think the Minister should if possible try to remove these people somewhere else.

**Mr. Speaker:** Proceed.

**Enche' Abdul Samad bin Osman:** Jikalau boleh bawa orang tahanan itu ka-tëtëpi lain, tëtëpi ini boleh-lah di-hantar balek orang yang kënë dëndä

6 bulan ka-bawah. Sa-kira-nya pula sëmua orang salah sudah baik, saya harap Dato' Mëntëri tolakkan jail itu kapada Mëntëri Pëlajaran buat Sëkolah Përtukangan untuk budak<sup>2</sup> yang lulus darjah 6 atau yang tidak lulus Sëkolah Mënëngah, maka dëngan bagitu mudah<sup>2</sup>an boleh-lah mënjadi satu manfa'at, khas-nya orang Sungai Pëtani, sakian-lah.

**Tuan Syed Esa bin Alwee (Batu Pahat Dalam):** Tuan Yang di-Përtua, sa-tëlah mëndëngar pënëranan Yang Bërthormat Mëntëri Dalam bër-kënaan dëngan pëjabat-nya, saya hanya hëndak bërchakap sëdikit dalam përkara Pënjara. Dalam Pënjara, Tuan Yang di-Përtua, ia-lah orang<sup>2</sup> yang tëläh mënërima hukuman kërana mëlanggar undang<sup>2</sup> nëgëri dan hukum shara'; orang<sup>2</sup> sa-umpama ini patut-lah di-bëri pëlajaran atau . . . .

**Mr. V. David:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is quite wrong: the Honourable Member says they have been sentenced—they are not sentenced, they have been detained, they are not convicted.

**Mr. Speaker:** The Honourable Member is quite right. He said they have been detained.

**Mr. V. David:** But the translation given was "detention".

**Mr. Speaker:** The translation is wrong.

**Tuan Syed Esa:** . . . . orang<sup>2</sup> yang di-dalam Pënjara itu patut-lah di-bëri pëlajaran atau di-bëri sharahan ugama atau sharahan yang bërfa'edah supaya mërëka itu sëdar dan tidak lagi mëlanggar përatoran dalam nëgëri ini. Sa-përkaranya lagi bër-kënaan dëngan orang Islam dalam tëtëpi itu, pada fahaman saya molek-lah juga di-bëri latehan ugama Islam oleh guru<sup>2</sup>, atau Imam<sup>2</sup> di-tëtëpi itu mënërangkan përatoran<sup>2</sup> supaya mërëka itu tidak lagi mënyalahi atoran<sup>2</sup> yang di-këhëndaki.

Sa-përkaranya lagi, Tuan Yang di-Përtua, ada sa-tëngah daripada sa-tëngah-nya kita dapati orang<sup>2</sup> itu sukar mënchari makan atau sara hidup-nya di-luar Pënjara. Mërëka itu suka masok dalam Pënjara dëngan

sěbab mēreka itu sēnang dapat makan. Saya fikir orang yang sa-umpama itu patut-lah di-bēri pēlajaran dan latehan pērtukangan dan bila mēreka itu kēluar kēlak dapat-lah mēnchari sara hidup-nya dēngan pēlajaran yang di-tērima dalam Pēnjara itu.

**Mr. S. P. Seenivasagam:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I wish to make a few observations on the policy of prisons in relation to the notification of impending executions. I asked a question to which a written reply was given, Question No. 44. Mr. Speaker, Sir, the practice was that shortly before the date of execution of a prisoner, his relatives or next-of-kin would be informed. Unfortunately, that practice has been discontinued. The reason given in the answer was that there had been some small demonstrations staged outside the prisons, and that for that reason neither the next-of-kin nor parents were informed. But at the same time it is stated that the prisoner is informed that he is at liberty to write as many letters as he wishes to anybody else. Now, I fail to see the difference. If the prisoner can inform his parents that he is going to be executed, I don't see why the parents should not be officially informed, because the result is absolutely the same. If anybody wants to stage demonstrations outside prison walls, they will do it whether on information received from the parents, or whether on information received officially. Now, the point is this: that if it is left to the prisoner to inform his relatives, there is a possibility that the prisoner may be far too depressed to bother to write; he may have abandoned all hope and may say: "Why should I inform my parents? Why should I make them feel bad about it? Let me die without their knowing about it." But it is the parents' feelings we should consider: they want to know, whether the son wants to inform them or not. They want to know, if he is going to die, what date has been fixed, and if he is dead what date he died, and I appeal to the Honourable Minister concerned to look at this from the humane point of view, and I am quite sure that he is perhaps one of the most humane of human beings in this House (*Laughter*)

and I appeal to him kindly to reconsider this matter because the ultimate result is the same. I am sure that the demonstrations that occurred were small ones, perhaps they happened many, many years ago, and if he would reconsider it and inform parents officially, I am sure his action would be greatly appreciated.

**Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad (Bachok):** Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya hēndak bērchapak sadikit, tērlēbeh dahulu bērkēnaan dēngan Pēnjara. Dahulu daripada ini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kita tēlah mēluluskan satu Undang<sup>2</sup> bērkēnaan dēngan Pēndaftaran dan tēlah mēluluskan pērbēlanjaan yang bēsar atas Undang<sup>2</sup> itu di-jalankan. Saya bērharpap supaya di-kētatkan sadikit pēngawalan di-dalam mēndaftarkan orang<sup>2</sup> di-Tanah Mēlayu ini. Yang Bērhormat Mēntēri yang bērsangkutan tēlah mēnyēbutkan, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, bahawa Pēndaftaran itu sangatlah pēnting, sēbab dēngan Pēndaftaran itu kēra'ayatan sa-saorang itu akan di-bēri atau tidak di-bēri. Yang saya harapkan supaya di-kētatkan ia-lah dēngan di-adakan pēnyiasatan bērkēnaan sa-saorang itu tēlah tinggal di-nēgēri ini, haribulan ia tiba, ini mustahak bagi mēnēntukan masa dia datang di-Tanah Mēlayu ini. Maka kalau-lah haribulan itu tērsilap, Puan Yang di-Pertua, akan payah-lah kita hēndak mēmbētulkan kēra'ayatan sēbab dēngan sēndiri-nya kita tērpaksa mēmakai apa yang tēlah di-tulis di-dalam Kad Pēngēnalan yang akan di-bērikan itu.

Lagi satu, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, di-dalam soal Pēndaftaran ini kēlak, ada satu soal Kad Pēngēnalan choklat bēlum lagi dapat di-tērangkan oleh Tuan Mēntēri dēngan jēlas-nya. Bagaimana chara mēmindahkan Kad sa-saorang itu mēnjadi orang layak mēndapat Kad yang baik apabila dia sudah bērtobat mithal-nya. Ini ada-lah bērhubong dēngan hidup-nya sa-saorang itu di-dalam masharakat sēbab kalau dia tidak dapat di-tukarkan Kad Pēngēnalan-nya sēdangkan 'amalan hidup-nya tēlah bērtukar maka amat-lah zalim-nya kita ini. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, jangan-lah di-fahamkan, ini

bërma'na saya bértujuan hëndak mêm-bela orang jahat, tètapi saya hëndak mêm-bela orang jahat yang hëndak mënjadi baik.

Di-dalam Item 31 bërkenaan dëngan Religious Teacher. Saya bërsetuju dëngan sahabat saya tadi walau pun pehak Kërajaan tidak mahu bër-sahabat dëngan orang pëmbangkang, jadi buat saya tidak mënjadi këbëratan bër-sahabat dëngan orang di-sëbëlah sini yang tëläh bërchakap bërkenaan dëngan mëm-bëri pëlajaran Ugama. Saya mën-yokong fikiran-nya itu ia-itu orang<sup>2</sup> di-dalam Pënjara ini hëndak-lah di-bëri pëlajaran Ugama lëbëh luas tètapi saya dukachita dan ini-lah yang saya harap bagi Tuan Mëntëri Yang Bër-hormat tolong-lah timbangan përkara ini. Gaji Religious Teacher di-sini ia-lah \$80 dan di-bawah-nya itu Driver gaji-nya \$98. Jadi, sa-orang yang mëm-bawa këreta atau lori mëndapat gaji lëbëh banyak daripada orang yang mëm-bawa manusia yang salah itu mënjadi baik. Tuan Yang di-Përtua, sëdangkan kita hëndak mën-gajar Ugama kapada orang yang hëndak mëm-buat baik pun bër-at, inikan pula hëndak mën-gajar Ugama kapada orang jahat yang sudah pun mëm-buat jahat. Jadi, saya minta supaya Religious Teacher yang ada di-dalam Pënjara itu biar-lah di-sëbutkan ikutan yang bagus dan mëm-punyaï këahlian tëntang manusia. Pada fikiran saya, Tuan Yang di-Përtua, orang yang mënjadi Guru Ugama di-dalam Pënjara ini mës-ti-lah mëm-punyaï pëngëtahuan ugama yang luas dan sadikit 'ilmu jiwa, sëbab saya katakan 'ilmu jiwa dia akan chuba mën-gëmbali sa-saorang manusia itu këlalan yang baik. Jadi, biar-lah dia tahu apa yang di-këhëndaki bagi manusia dan apa këchëndërongan dan tabi'at manusia yang mëm-buat salah itu. Saya minta-lah Guru Ugama ini di-naikan gaji-nya dan di-chari orang yang sësuaï dëngan kërja<sup>2</sup> yang di-tugaskan di-tëmpat itu, sakian-lah.

**Enche' Hassan bin Mansor (Malacca Sëlatan):** Tuan Yang di-Përtua, saya tidak-lah mëm-buat tëgoran tètapi chuba mëm-bëri pandangan tërhadap Pëjabat National Registration yang baharu<sup>2</sup> ini tëläh di-luluskan satu Undang<sup>2</sup> bër-kënaan Registration yang mëm-punyaï bër-bagai<sup>2</sup> tanda Identity Card. Saya

rasa bëtul-lah chara-nya kita hëndak mën-jaga supaya orang bëtul<sup>2</sup> mëm-punyaï kër'a'ayatan dalam nëgëri ini dapat mëm-punyaï hak yang sama. Maka tërutama sa-kali pëkërja<sup>2</sup> di-dalam Pëjabat National Registration itu hëndak-lah orang yang bëtul<sup>2</sup> ta'at sëtia-nya kapada Tanah Mëlayu. Sa-bagaimana pada hari ini Kërajaan kita juga tëläh mëm-punyaï anti-corruption, kalau boleh saya sëru kapada Mëntëri yang bërkenaan supaya han-tarkan bëbërapa banyak pëgawai di-Pëjabat itu supaya kërja<sup>2</sup> di-situ bëtul<sup>2</sup> dapat di-jalankan. Dan tidak-lah pula bër-laku sa-bagaimana Mëntëri yang bërkenaan tëläh tërangkan dahulu ada orang yang baharu masok chara haram dalam nëgëri ini tëläh mëm-punyaï Identity Card. Sa-lain daripada itu juga supaya dapat mën-jaga bëtul<sup>2</sup> orang<sup>2</sup> nëgëri ini dapat mënikmati kërja<sup>2</sup> yang patut di-bëri kapada-nya. Dan bukan-lah orang yang tidak mëm-punyaï kër'a'ayatan dapat pëkërjaan dalam nëgëri ini. Jadi, itu-lah sahaja dan saya bërharap kapada Mëntëri yang bërkenaan dapat mënjalankan sa-bërapa yang boleh dan dapat kita pula mën-jaga orang yang bëtul<sup>2</sup> dapat mën-ikmati sa-bagaimana saya tëläh tërangkan tadi.

**Mr. V. Veerappen (Seberang Sëlatan):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I wish to say a few words on the Heads under consideration. Under Local Government, we are aware that Local Government is the business of the States, but as it is within the portfolio of the Minister of the Interior, I am sure he will be able to guide and influence some of the Local Councils.

Sir, most of the Local Councils are governed, I understand, by the Municipal Ordinance and this Ordinance deals mainly with towns and villages. I speak specially in respect of Rural Councils, as I find that the Rural Councils have very little powers and can do very little for people who live outside town limits and village limits. Therefore, I would like the Minister to consider increasing the powers of Rural Councils, so that the Rural Councils will be able to assist the people who live outside the village limits, that is in kampongs and in estates which are now being broken up, because I feel

that these people living in the kampongs and villages too pay rates but in return they get nothing.

Now, turning to the Department of Printing: we appreciate the volume of work done by this Department, but I would like to raise a few points under this. I see here, Sir, that certain States—Johore, Kedah and Trengganu—have their own separate Departments whereas other States do not have them. I would just like to know whether it would not be possible for a central department to manage all the affairs for our States. I feel that by having centralisation, we may be able to increase efficiency and also effect some savings.

The other point, Sir, is in regard to Registration . . .

**Dato' Suleiman:** Sir, on a point of information, I do not understand. Is it the intention of the Honourable Member to do away with the Printing Departments in Johore, Kedah and Trengganu?

**Mr. V. Veerappen:** I am just making a suggestion to the Minister.

**Mr. Speaker:** Is it your intention to do away with the Printing Departments in Johore and Kedah?

**Mr. V. Veerappen:** Sir, that is for the Minister to decide. What I am suggesting is that they might be redundant, because other States do not have their own Printing Departments—Penang and Perak, for example, do not have their own Departments to cater for their printing. When these States can manage, I think that their printing work is done by . . . . .

**Enche' Tajudin bin Ali (Larut Utara):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, for the information of the Honourable Member, Perak is going to have one.

**Mr. V. Veerappen:** Sir, I am suggesting centralisation for economy and efficiency. As it is done for other States, I think it can also be done for States which have their own Departments.

Sir, coming to Head 48, Registration—the registration in respect of identity cards, or national registration cards. Previously renewal and changes

in address were done by the post offices in rural areas. But now this function has been given to Penghulus—as far as I know, that is done in my constituency and I think it is done in the State of Penang. I would like to say, Sir, that the Penghulus are not the persons who have got fixed offices, and it is difficult for people to go and find them—they will be anywhere—and there are no fixed office hours. Therefore, it is very difficult for people to see them. I would suggest that a public officer—may be from the Post Office once again or even the Police Station, where people know there will be regular office hours, that they can get the things done and they are quite sure of the persons being there—be once more called upon to do registration work as previously. As it is at present where Penghulus do the work the people will have to go and wait for them.

**Enche' Harun bin Pilus (Trengganu Tengah):** Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya bangun di-sini berchakap berkenaan dengan Local Government ia-itu berkenaan dengan Majlis<sup>2</sup> Tempatan. Majlis Tempatan ini ada-lah pada asas-nya bertujuan hendak menolong dan menguruskan hal<sup>2</sup> orang di-luar bandar supaya lebih maju lagi. Maka kebanyakan Majlis Tempatan atau Local Council seperti di-Trengganu kawasan Bukit Payong di-Trengganu Tengah dan di-Kuala Trengganu Utara yang mana selalu-nya di-dapati bertentangan Majlis Tempatan itu dengan orang<sup>2</sup> kampung, oleh kerana chukai<sup>2</sup> yang di-kenakan itu tetapi apa yang di-tadbirkan oleh Kerajaan Tempatan itu tidak-lah memberi kesan kepada penduduk<sup>2</sup> kampung terutama-nya seperti jalan<sup>2</sup> yang kecil dan sa-bagai-nya, di-sabalek-nya pula pentadbiran-nya hanya di-tumpukan di-kawasan<sup>2</sup> pekan sahaja. Oleh sebab kelmahan-nya itu maka kawasan Local Council itu terlalu luas, jadi sakira-nya boleh pehak Kementèrian yang berkenaan ini mengubahkan sedikit policy-nya supaya di-mana<sup>2</sup> kawasan yang luas itu diperkecilkan. Dengan jalan itu saya perchaya bahawa Majlis Tempatan itu dapat menolong kepada penduduk<sup>2</sup> luar bandar khas-nya bagi orang<sup>2</sup> kampung.

Satu lagi perkara berkenaan dengan pendaftaran. Pendaftaran ini, saya tidak-lah hendak berchakap panjang berkenaan dengan Kad Pengenalan baharu atau pun pendaftaran baharu dengan dua tiga warna itu, tetapi soal pendaftaran bagi kanak<sup>2</sup> yang baharu chukop umur. Baharu<sup>2</sup> ini di-Tréngganu kebanyakan-nya kanak<sup>2</sup>. di-kampung yang mana telah chukop umur dengan tidak di-sedari oleh ibu bapa mereka dan berbagai<sup>2</sup> perkara lagi yang telah di-da'awa oleh pehak pendaftaran serta di-hukom kepada mereka. Ini boleh di-katakan banyak terjadi di-Pantai Timur, maka dengan ini ada-lah satu perkara yang mem-beratkan juga kepada penduduk<sup>2</sup> luar bandar sedangkan tujuan Undang<sup>2</sup> Pendaftaran ini ia-lah untuk memberi peluang kepada kanak<sup>2</sup> terlèbeh dahulu. Mereka itu bukan-lah tidak mengikut Peratoran, tetapi oleh kerana tidak di-sedari maka telah di-hukom dengan hukuman yang boleh di-katakan berat juga. Ini ada-lah satu perkara yang saya berharap kepada pehak Menteri yang berkenaan supaya dapat mengambil ingatan dan sakira-nya boleh hendak-lah di-timbangkan dengan sa-mudah<sup>2</sup>-nya untuk pendaftaran yang baharu ini.

**Wan Mustapha bin Haji Ali (Kelantan Hilir):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have just received a letter this morning with reference to Sungei Patani where a man has been detained for 71 days in a prison in Kedah without trial.

**Dato' Suleiman:** On a point of information, Sir, I presume that he is not the Honourable Member's client!

**Wan Mustapha bin Haji Ali:** Sir, I am here as a politician and not as a lawyer. I have mentioned this because one Honourable Member from the opposite bench has stated in regard to people in Sungei Patani, a few minutes ago, that quite a number of people who are innocent have been sent to this prison and that it was a disgrace to that area and to our country. The man I am referring to was detained for 71 days and no reasons were given. In fact, I think, the only reason why he was detained was for making good during the Elections. With a good motive he wrote to a certain Penghulu . . .

**Mr. Speaker:** Under Standing Order 66 (11) which I have read several times, it is very clear that you should confine yourself to the policy of the service for which the money is to be provided.

**Wan Mustapha bin Haji Ali:** With due respect, Sir, I am referring to page 176 of the Estimates, item 36, "Flogging Allowance". By reading this I thought there would be flogging in prison: and, again, on page 178, Sub-head 5, item No. (4) "Prison Appliances" . . .

**Dato' Suleiman:** On a point of order, Sir, I do not see how flogging has any connection with the case he mentioned just now.

**Mr. Speaker:** He must not mention that case and if he has anything to say he can write to the Minister.

**Wan Mustapha bin Haji Ali:** Sir, referring to the very words "Prison Appliances" appearing on page 178 of the Estimates, do they mean appliances to torture the prisoners with? (*Dato' Suleiman rises*). I shall be very glad if the Honourable Minister will not interrupt me.

**Dato' Suleiman:** I was shocked, I was surprised. It is too much . . .

**Mr. Speaker:** He just wants you to clarify the matter. I think he is entitled to that.

**Wan Mustapha bin Haji Ali:** As there is an amount of \$20,000 provided under this item, I shall be grateful if the Honourable Minister who interrupted me just now will explain what these appliances are.

In conclusion, I wish to say that we have a great respect for the Police. We believe that they are above politics and we hope that the ruling party will not try to interfere with the Police. Further, on the other hand, we hope that the Police will not try to do any favour in respect of the ruling party, because a Member of Parliament who has been elected to Parliament for, say, Ulu Kelantan is not a Member for Ulu Kelantan alone, but that as a Member of Parliament, he is here for the benefit of the country. Thank you.

**Hajjah Zain binti Sulaiman (Pontian Sèlatan):** Yang Bèrhormat Dato' Pènggè-rusi, saya hendak berchakap dalam



përkara Identity Card atau Kad Pëngë-nalan yang bërwarna-warni yang akan di-ubah oleh Mëntëri yang bërkenaan, kad itu di-warna-warnikan saya tidak mënghalang apa<sup>2</sup>, bukan sëbab saya ini përëmpuan suka warna<sup>2</sup>, tëtëpi saya bërasa sëdih kira-nya kad choklat itu di-bërikan kapada mëreka yang tëtëntu itu sëlama-lama-nya dëngan tidak di-had-kan masa-nya. Tëtëpi, kalau sa-kira-nya di-bëri kad choklat itu, këmudian di-janjikan sa-kian<sup>2</sup> lama yang kad itu di-bërikan kapada mëreka dan sa-kira-nya di-dapati tidak përnah bër laku lagi përkara<sup>2</sup> yang mënyëbbakan mëreka mëndapat kad choklat itu dalam masa yang di-janjikan itu, bëri-lah pula kapada mëreka kad biasa yang di-sukaï oleh ramai; kalau bagitu, Dato' Pëngë-rusi, saya bërsetuju-lah kad choklat itu untok sëmëntara orang itu bër-ubah—bërubah dëngan ërti-kata yang sa-bënar<sup>2</sup>-nya, itu-lah sahaja fikiran saya.

**Mr. Tan Cheng Bee (Bagan):** Sir, I rise to speak generally on page 185, Head—Town and Country Planning. I myself know that the local councils in Penang—i.e., the town councils and the rural district councils—have been asked to contribute towards the cost of running the Town Planning Office in Penang, and it appears that the fees charged on the respective councils are in proportion to the number of plans, or the amount of work, they submit to this Town Planning Office. Now, it is very essential for the local councils to refer their plans regularly to the Town Planner in order to conform to the town planning policy regarding modern townships. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I believe it is the policy of the Federation Government to assist the local councils in their town planning work, and I would appeal to the Minister in charge to waive these charges made on local councils because many of the local councils in Penang and Province Wellesley are struggling very hard to present a balanced budget and if these charges are levied on these local councils it will only be adding on to their expenditure and indirectly retard- ing their development projects. It

might even discourage their going to the Town Planner to seek his advice.

**Mr. Tan Phock Kin (Tanjong):**

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to start my observations firstly on Head 44—Fire Services. I notice here that a Central Fire School is being established and, from my observations, there are certain difficulties in local fire services sending pupils for instruction to the Central Fire School because it involves some expenditure in providing for a few scholars to attend this school. I would suggest that a much better method of instruction would be, perhaps, to start the preparation of some handbooks in the national language and have them distributed to various fire services, because I believe that most of the instructions given in the Central Fire School are based on standard texts with certain modifications; and I think that if that can be done in the national language and have those handbooks distributed, it will be of greater benefit because I believe that, at least in the Fire Services in Penang, instructions and reports are always made in the national language. So, I would like to put this suggestion before the Honour- able Minister concerned.

On the question of Local Govern- ment, I do not think I have anything to say. The Honourable Minister may like to know that I have no criticism to make, either.

Coming now to the Printing Depart- ment, the Honourable Minister men- tioned just now that there has been a considerable reduction in the expendi- ture and he attributed that largely to the greater efficiency of the department. What I would like to comment is this; that a reduction in expenditure this year does not necessarily mean that there has been an increase in efficiency.

**Dato' Suleiman:** I did not say any- thing about efficiency in my speech.

**Mr. Tan Phock Kin:** Whether he said that or not, I think he insinuated.

**Dato' Suleiman:** I did not insinuate . . . . . (Interruption).

**Mr. Speaker:** When an Honourable Member speaks the other Member must sit down. Before the other Member sits

down, the Honourable Member should not speak.

**Dato' Suleiman:** You were looking at him all the time.

**Mr. Speaker:** I was looking at him to see whether he would sit down or not (*Laughter*).

**Dato' Suleiman:** I said that there was a decrease in the expenditure—that is all. I did not mention "efficiency" at all.

**Mr. Tan Phock Kin:** Thank you for the clarification. The point which I am trying to make is this: the fact that the Printing Department is able to carry on a greater amount of work without any increase, or even with a reduction in expenditure, may be due to the fact that the Printing Department was not fully occupied in previous years, because in an enterprise like the Printing Department, there are certain amount of, what we call, fixed expenditure—whatever the amount of work, you have to spend a certain amount of fixed expenditure and any increase in the amount of work will only involve, what we call, a variable cost being added in. So, it seems to me that this demonstrates one fact in that the Printing Department in previous years might not have employed all its equipment fully. So this year, with an increase in work, the expenditure is not proportionately increased. So, in view of this, I would like the Minister to look into the workings of the Printing Department. Perhaps, even this year the Printing Department may not be fully employed. I say this because I notice that in the past publications by certain Government departments are not done by the Government Printer but by some private printers. So, there may be a case to look into. I hope the Honourable Minister will take this into consideration so that in future we can keep our Printing Department fully employed by not resorting to private printers unless it is absolutely necessary.

Coming now to the question of Prisons, a lot has been said about detention camps and prisons as such, and I think this is quite a serious matter because I have known of an occasion

in which all the detainees of a detention camp went on a hunger strike because, they said, the food served was not of a sufficiently good standard, and I think this matter of catering in detention camps should be looked into very seriously by the Honourable Minister concerned.

On the question of Registration, I have only one small comment to make. It is on the question of assisting the general public in registration. The Government may think that this is an expensive thing to do, but I would like to point out that a lot of people would have to fill in forms and quite a large section of our population are illiterate and they will have to resort to petition writers to fill in their forms for them and thereby having to pay for their services. I was wondering whether the Minister could see his way to provide some assistance in this matter so that those who apply for registration need not have to spend money.

**Dato' Mohamed Hanifah bin Haji Ab. Ghani (Pasir Mas Hulu):** Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya mēngemukakan bērhubong dēngan Kēpala 44—Fire Services. Saya suka bērchakap tēntang pērkarā Uniform dēngan pērubahan yang ada sēkarang, boleh di-katakan dahulu bahawa sēmuā Uniform itu ada-lah warna biru, tētapi sēkarang ini ada di-antara nēgēri<sup>2</sup>—Kaki-tangan Bomba mēmakai Uniform Kuning. Maka sa-patut-nya kalau dapat di-sama-ratakan di-tiap<sup>2</sup> nēgēri supaya Uniform yang di-pakai-nya oleh Kaki-tangan Bomba itu biar sama warna-nya, sēkarang ini di-dapati ada nēgēri mēgunakan Uniform warna kuning dan ada pula yang bērwarna biru. Uniform Kuning ini ada-lah sēsuaī bagi Kaki-tangan Bomba ini. Nampak-nya molek sangat di-nēgēri<sup>2</sup> yang lain mēmakai kapada warna Uniform Kuning.

Sa-pērkarā lagi bērhubong dēngan Jabatan Bomba di-Nēgēri Sēmbilan—Sērēmban. Sunggoh pun saya tidak pērgi di-sana, tētapi saya pērnah mēn-jadi wakil di-Sērēmban dahulu. Oleh yang dēmikian pērkarā ini tēlah mēnjadi satu pērkarā yang tak puas hati di-kalangan orang ramai di-Nēgēri Sēmbilan tambahan pula Jabatan



Bomba itu letak-nya di-hujung jalan. Kedudukan rumah itu sudah burok. Tempat-nya tidak sempurna, jadi pehak Negeri Sembilan yang dahulu telah menuntut supaya di-adakan satu bangunan baharu dan oleh sebab Seremban tempat lalu lintas orang pergi ka-Port Dickson berasa malu keadaan rumah Pejabat Bomba yang ada sekarang.

**Mr. Speaker:** Ini sudah terkeluar nampak-nya . . . . .

**Dato' Mohamed Hanifah bin Haji Ab. Ghani:** Jadi, saya berharap bahawa pehak Kementrian yang berkenaan akan memandang berat berhubung dengan Jabatan Bomba itu, sungguh pun perkara ini . . . . .

**Mr. Speaker:** Baik jangan di-teruskan.

**Dato' Mohamed Hanifah bin Haji Ab. Ghani:** Bantuan wang di-atas perkara ini ia-lah datang-nya dari pehak Federal.

**Enche' Mohamed Asri bin Haji Muda (Pasir Puteh):** Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya hendak berchakap terutama sekali dalam perkara, muka 172 ia-itu berkenaan dengan Pejabat Chetak-Menchetak Kerajaan. Saya perhati daripada Item 1 sampai 35. Saya suka memberikan fikiran ia-itu tentang pegawai yang sangat penting ada-nya dalam Pejabat Chetak-Menchetak ini ia-itu Pegawai Menterjemah. Dalam Pejabat Chetak-Menchetak, saya rasa ada kekurangan beberapa orang pegawai untuk menterjemah dalam bahasa Melayu ka-bahasa Inggeris atau sa-balek-nya. Ini sangat<sup>2</sup> mustahak sebab saya rasa Pejabat ini tentu berkehendakan segala barang<sup>2</sup> yang di-chetak itu mendatangkan kebaikan. Saya berharap benar agar buku<sup>2</sup> yang di-chetak oleh Government Printer mulai pada awal tahun 1960 ini di-keluarkan dengan serentak dengan memakai bahasa Melayu dan ini . . . . .

**Mr. Speaker:** Ini di-bawah Head berapa?

**Enche' Mohamed Asri bin Haji Muda:** Di-bawah Head 46.

**Mr. Speaker:** Muka?

**Enche' Mohamed Asri bin Haji Muda:** Muka 172.

**Mr. Speaker:** Head 46!

**Enche' Mohamed Asri bin Haji Muda:** Ya! itu-lah Item 1 sampai 35. Saya memerhatikan satu jawatan yang sangat penting.

**Mr. Speaker:** Kalau ta'ada, ta' boleh di-bahathkan, sekarang ta'ada bab itu. Jadi dalam peratoran ini yang hendak di-bahathkan polisi dan service-nya yang ada dalam Estimate. Kalau tidak ada, ta' boleh.

**Dato' Suleiman:** Tuan Yang di-Pertua, boleh-kah saya beri penerangan sedikit. Saya faham, Chetak-Menchetak itu di-tempat lain.

**Mr. Speaker:** Ini yang saya hendak chakapkan tadi. Terjemahan bukan Head ini.

**Enche' Mohamed Asri bin Haji Muda:** Tuan Yang di-Pertua, biar-lah tinggalkan dahulu.

**Mr. Speaker:** Sudah terlansong.

**Enche' Mohamed Asri bin Haji Muda:** Perkara Registration atau Pendaftaran Kebangsaan. Baharu<sup>2</sup> ini kita telah membahathkan berkenaan dengan perkara pertukaran Kad<sup>2</sup> yang baharu daripada Kad Pengenalan yang lama, dengan memakai warna<sup>2</sup> dengan empat warna. Saya tidak hendak berchakap lagi atas perkara warna, chuma saya hendak memberi pandangan kapada pehak Kementrian yang berkenaan, dalam usaha hendak menukarkan Kad Pengenalan yang lama kapada Kad Pengenalan yang baharu. Saya rasa sangat-lah patut di-adakan satu peratoran yang dapat memberi kemudahan kapada orang<sup>2</sup> kampong. Saya rasa kalau-lah di-jalankan seperti pada permulaan Pendaftaran dahulu ia-itu tahun 1948, ini ada-lah memudahkan ra'ayat ia-itu dengan jalan pegawai<sup>2</sup> Pendaftaran itu pergi ka-merata<sup>2</sup> tempat menemui ra'ayat dan membuat pendaftaran dengan serta-merta seperti yang di-jalankan mula<sup>2</sup> kita mengadakan Pendaftaran tahun 1948 dahulu. Saya rasa perkara ini tentu-lah Kerajaan dapat mengatasi tiap<sup>2</sup> perkara yang telah di-bayangkan oleh sa-orang Ahli Yang Berhormat tadi ia-itu perkara petition writer untuk memasokkan

borang dan sa-bagai-nya. Chuma ra'ayat hanya mēngeluarkan duit kerana membuat gambar dan 50 sen kerana Pendaftaran itu.

Yang kedua-nya perkara Jabatan Penjara atau Prison. Saya rasa kedudukan Jail; entah-lah barangkali saya tidak melihat semua-nya dalam Tanah Melayu ini tetapi memandangkan bentuk Jail di-Kelantan sekarang ini yang di-buat di-Pengkalan Chèpa, saya rasa ada-lah Jail yang sangat<sup>2</sup> bagus. Kalau-lah di-seluruh Tanah Melayu ini dapat mengikuti contoh seperti yang di-buat di-Pengkalan Chèpa itu, sangat-lah baik. Apa perkara yang saya rasa baik-nya ia-lah tentang tempat kawasan itu tidak-lah bertersebok tinggi macham tabir besi. Semua latehan ada di-dalam-nya ia-itu latehan bertukang dan sa-bagai-nya dan saya perhatikan orang yang keluar dari Jail itu yang dahulu-nya ta' tahu membuat tukang kayu tetapi sekarang sudah pandai membuat korsi-meja dan sa-bagai-nya.

Yang ketiga berkenaan dengan soal didekan ia-itu Guru<sup>2</sup> Ugama, saya sangat setuju dan menyokong pandangan yang telah di-berikan oleh sahabat saya wakil dari Bachok tadi.

**Enche' Abdul Ghani bin Ishak (Malacca Utara):** Tuan Yang di-Pertua, di-muka 176 berkenaan dengan Penjara dalam Division III item (14) Teachers di-tulis Guru<sup>2</sup> itu 10, kemudian item (21) Teachers—Vernacular Men (Trained) ia-itu Guru<sup>2</sup> Rendah. Sa-lèpas itu dalam Division IV item (31) Religious Teacher. Jadi, apa yang hendak saya sebutkan di-sini ia-lah item (14) di-tulis bahawa Guru<sup>2</sup> itu 10, apa-kah Guru<sup>2</sup> itu? Seperti mana yang telah di-sebutkan oleh sahabat saya Yang Berhormat dari Batu Pahat Dalam yang mana meminta supaya di-perbanyakkan lagi Guru<sup>2</sup> Ugama dengan tak di-kira apa juga Ugama-nya kerana hendak di-didek jiwa orang<sup>2</sup> yang sudah di-hukom Penjara itu. Sa-kira-nya kalau kita berkehendakkan ra'ayat kita memakan batu di-Penjara barangkali betul-lah, ma'ana-nya kita mēndiamkan orang<sup>2</sup> salah itu, sa-lèpas itu barangkali mereka tak akan membuat salah lagi.

Saya pernah terbacha dalam surat<sup>2</sup> khabar mengatakan bahawa ada berpuluh<sup>2</sup> kali orang<sup>2</sup> salah keluar masuk dalam Penjara. Jadi, kalau di-didek untuk kasehkan kapada manusia supaya jangan membuat kesalahan dan barangkali dia akan bertanggung jawab kapada anak dan isteri-nya.

Saya hendak membuat satu chërita ia-itu ada sa-orang yang kerja-nya saban masa menchuri sahaja, kemudian dia kena Penjara lepas itu dia masuk lagi dan keluar lagi. Dia tahu yang kerja itu menchuri, tetapi oleh kerana nafkah isteri-nya itu terpaksa di-tanggung maka terpaksa-lah dia membuat pekerjaan yang sa-macham itu kerana tak ada apa<sup>2</sup> pekerjaan yang lain yang hendak di-buat-nya. Jadi, dia tak tahu hendak kerja sa-lain dari menchuri sahaja, oleh sebab itu di-minta supaya orang<sup>2</sup> yang kena Penjara itu di-bëri sedikit pelajaran kerja. Maksud saya mengikut dalam item (14) Guru<sup>2</sup> itu dan kalau dapat kita tahu seperti mereka yang di-hukom selama 14 bulan, 16 bulan, 2 tahun dan sa-terus-nya. Jadi, kita sukatkan apa yang patut kita didek, maksud saya bukan yang di-Penjara sa-umur hidup tetapi jenis untuk mēmpërbaiki ra'ayat kita di-masa yang akan datang.

**Mr. Speaker:** Sabar dahulu, saya mahu tengok siapa yang hendak bangun berchakap . . . .

**AN HONOURABLE MEMBER:** Tuan Pengerusi . . . . .

**Mr. Speaker:** Nampak-nya sa-réntak sahaja yang hendak berchakap, oleh kerana itu kalau hendak berchakap hendak-lah sa-bërapa lëkas.

**Mr. Kang Kock Seng (Batu Pahat):** Mr. Speaker, I have a small observation regarding the town and country planning in our country, especially with regard to the town planning in every State. Mr. Speaker, it is all very well to prepare lovely colourful plans for our town planning in this country, but I think the planners themselves should be asked to visit the towns and make thorough on-the-spot inspection about the conditions of the land, whether they are solid or swampy, the existing types of buildings and roads or any other local circumstances that

may be affected by the said plan. Mr. Speaker, normally, a town planner would draw up a colourful plan setting up a particular type of building and the maximum amount of lots for that particular area, without considering the actual local conditions. Mr. Speaker, Sir, if such planning still carries on, I am afraid that instead of improving our towns, it may have the reverse action. When I say that, Mr. Speaker, it is because I have personal experience from my own town, where lovely plans have been passed by the Town Council and when the owners are being asked to put up that particular type of buildings, they find it is most unsuitable, and therefore the progress of the town is being hampered. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I earnestly appeal to the Honourable Minister to take a serious view about this suggestion, and I thank him very much.

**Enche' Mohd. Yusof bin Mahmud (Tēmerloh):** Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya hendak berchakap sedikit berkēnaan dengan Registration, yang mana peruntokan wang-nya sa-banyak \$3,915,547. Berkēnaan dengan Registration ini, kita telah meluluskan Rang Undang<sup>2</sup>-nya bagi mengadakan Kad Pengēnalan yang berbagai<sup>2</sup> warna, maka saya minta dalam masa penukaran Kad Pengēnalan itu kelak, supaya kētēranan<sup>2</sup> bērhubungan dengan hari bēranak yang lama itu, yang mana kēdapatan banyak hari bēranak-nya tidak bētul, kērana dalam tahun 1948 dahulu sēmasa Dzarurat, mēreka telah mēndaftarkan nama, tētapi bērhubungan dengan hari bēranak kēbanyakkannya tidak bētul, oleh kērana di-ambil sambil lewa sahaja dengan tidak mēngambil kētēranan yang pēnōh.

Kētēranan<sup>2</sup> dalam Kad Pengēnalan ini ada-lah yang di-pēgang oleh Provident Fund, jadi mēngikut Kad Pengēnalan ini-lah yang mana mēnunjukkan dan mēmbolehkan mēreka mēngambil wang dari simpanan-nya itu. Dalam Kad Provident Fund itu kēbanyakkannya kētēranan umur pada masa itu tidak bērapa bētul dengan kētēranan yang pēnōh, jika umur-nya 60 tahun pada masa dia mēndaftarkan dahulu, tētapi di-tuliskan

45 tahun sahaja. Oleh kērana pēndaftaran ini akan bērjalan tak bērapa lama lagi, maka saya minta supaya dapat di-bēri pēluang kapada mēreka<sup>2</sup> untok mēmbētulkan balek bērhubungan dengan hari bēranak-nya, walau dengan apa chara sēkali pun ia-itu sabagai, dengan chara bērsumpah supaya mēmbēri pēluang boleh mēmbētulkan hari bēranak mēreka. Dengan jalan ini akan mēmbēri kēsēnangan kapada mēreka<sup>2</sup> supaya dapat mēnuntut wang<sup>2</sup> Provident Fund-nya kēmudian kelak.

Di-kampong saya ada di-dapati dua tiga orang yang saya tahu tērang<sup>2</sup> bahawa umur-nya 65 tahun, tētapi mēngikut Kad Pengēnalan-nya umur-nya baharu 48 tahun sahaja. Mēreka<sup>2</sup> bērkata: "Kita hēndak mati pun tak dapat mēngēluarkan wang Provident Fund." Saya suroh mēreka<sup>2</sup> bērjumpa dengan District Officer, dan District Officer suroh mēreka buat surat sumpah untok mēndapat wang Provident Fund-nya. Tētapi kata pēgawai yang bērkēnaan, "mēsti ikut surat bēranak atau mēngikut Kad Pengēnalan, kalau tidak, tak boleh ambil wang Provident Fund itu." Saya minta-lah kapada Kēmēntērian yang bērkēnaan agar di-bēri pēluang kapada mēreka<sup>2</sup> supaya boleh mēmbētulkan tarikh bēranak di-dalam Kad Pengēnalan-nya yang baharu<sup>2</sup>.

**Mr. Woo Saik Hong (Telok Anson):** Mr. Speaker, on the question of town planning, I think this is a thing which is not heard of quite often, but then is of the utmost importance. There are towns which have been built long time ago, when there was no proper planning, and as a result a lot of slums have been created, and towns have been built in a haphazard way. Sir, I do say that this department is a very, very important one, if we want to develop our country especially when we are a young country. Sir, I do notice from these Estimates that there is being allotted just a skeleton staff for the whole of the Federation. I will give just an instance. In my constituency, Sir, there are a number of housing projects which have been proposed, but due to the shortage of staff in the Town Planning Department, it has not been possible to go ahead and as a result the town

planning in my constituency has been delayed—and the answer that we got was that it is due to shortage of experienced staff. Sir, may I appeal to the Minister concerned to pay more attention to this Department and try to recruit more of the staff so that the development of our country won't be hampered.

**Wan Yahya bin Haji Wan Mohamed (Kémaman):** Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya suka hendak bërchakap sadikit sahaja ia-itu di-muka 164, Sub-head 8 bërkénaan Development of Rural Services ia-ini bërkénaan dëngan Pëmbangunan Luar Bandar yang mana përuntokkan ini di-tujukan kapada Local Council. Saya suka mënarek përhatian Yang Bërhormat Mëntëri yang bërkénaan ia-itu di-satëngah<sup>2</sup> Local Council di-Pantai Timur mithalnya di-Këlantàn . . . .

**Dato' Suleiman:** On a point of order, Sir. Përkara ini tëläh di-bawa sëmalam.

**Mr. Speaker:** Page 164, item 8.

**Dato' Suleiman:** Emergency Expenditure, item 8 Development of Rural Services "i", Previously provided under Head "Local Government".

**Mr. Speaker:** Përkara ini sudah dibahathkan sëmalam di-bawah Këpala 45 Local Government.

**Dato' Suleiman:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, in reply to the Honourable Member for Bungsar, I have visited many prisons in the Philippines and I saw the food provided. The food was of a high standard, and I also went to detention camps in the southern islands of the Philippines. They were provided with food of a high quality. I went to Batu Gajah Prison Camp myself, and I was taken round. They did not want me to see the food there, but I told the officer in charge that I wanted to see the food. They opened the food store and I saw it. I also went to the kitchen there and took a look in the cooking pots. I saw the food, and the food that I saw there was of a very high standard; in fact, I told them that if the people in my constituency could get one meal per week of the food that was given in the detention

camp or prison, they would be lucky—and those people had to earn money to buy their food. In the detention camp the detainees are allowed to bring in their own food, and the standard of food provided, although not very high, still the detainees could supplement the food with their own money, and if the detainees cooked their own food, they are paid for it.

**Mr. V. David:** On a point of clarification, Mr. Speaker, the Honourable Minister said that the detainee can buy food with his own money. Will the Minister say through what source the money is obtained by the detainee?

**Mr. Speaker:** I don't think an answer is necessary. Please proceed.

**Dato' Suleiman:** Mr. Speaker, I will lose my estimation of the Honourable Member if he keeps on asking questions afterwards. He should have asked questions just now, but as he has been allowed the opportunity, I mean to answer his question. There is money to be earned by working. Of course, there are some people . . . .

**Mr. V. David:** I didn't get a job, Mr. Speaker, when I was detained myself.

**Dato' Suleiman:** I am not an apologist, I am telling the facts. The thing is that in Batu Gajah—I know, I have been there and I met many of the detainees—food is brought in by relatives.

Now, with regard to the medical facilities, Sir, I have not received any complaints. I went there myself in the past—anybody could see me and I asked them to tell me everything. I went there, and there was not a single complaint. Therefore, Sir, much as I would like to oblige my Honourable friend there, I cannot agree that a committee should be set up. I am sure my Honourable friend will have enough faith and confidence in me that I will see that justice is done.

Sir, with regard to this brown—"chocolate"—identity card—I have a new translation which the Prime Minister has just given me: *kuning tua*—I am still considering and consulting about the procedures to be adopted

for the issue of these cards. I can assure Honourable Members that, within my powers, within my capacity, I would like to see that every fair chance will be given, every conceivable fairness, every conceivable opportunity that will lead to justice will be seen to. I am sorry, Sir, if my Honourable friend does not like the reply, but that is all I can give him.

Ahli Yang Bèrhormat dari Sungai Pétani tadi bèrchakap bèrkènaan dèngan Air-condition. Pada fahaman saya, jikalau-lah ada wang bagus di-bèri Air-condition pada pèkèrja<sup>2</sup> kèrana saya nampak bènar kèrja yang di-buat itu banyak. Tètapi bèrkènaan dèngan pèrkara ini ada-lah mustahak kèrana mènnyimpan barang<sup>2</sup> dan sèrba-sèrbi-nya itu bèrkèhendakkan dalam bilek sèjok. Saya mènèrima kaseh banyak<sup>2</sup> kapada Ahli Yang Bèrhormat kèrana baharu kali ini saya mèndèngar Ahli Yang Bèrhormat mèminta supaya ditambah wang dalam Kèmentèrian saya, tètapi agak-nya Mèntèri Kèwangan boleh jadi dia pengsan atau mènjerit kèrana dalam Kèrajaan ini ada-lah priority dan priority yang saya dapat ada-lah ka-bawah bènar.

Bèrkènaan dèngan Bomba atau Fire Services ini, yang sa-bènar-nya sa-bagaimana sa-orang daripada Ahli Yang Bèrhormat tadi bèrchakap Executive Power, pèrbèlanjaan sèmu-nya kèbanyakan ada-lah di-bawah kuasa nègèri masing<sup>2</sup> dan kalau bèrkèhendakkan wang lèbeh, sèlalu-nya nègèri<sup>2</sup> ini tidak hèndak mènghèluarkan-nya.

Bèrkènaan dèngan Pènjara Sungai Pétani itu, jikalau-lah bètul<sup>2</sup> bagaimana kata Ahli Yang Bèrhormat tadi ia-itu orang<sup>2</sup> di-sana tèrlampau baik, kita harap-lah orang<sup>2</sup> yang baik itu dapat mènunjokkan tauladan kapada orang<sup>2</sup> jahat yang datang ka-sana (Kètawa) supaya mèreka itu boleh baik.

Dalam pèrkara bangunan itu, kalau ta' di-gunakan, jadikan Trade School, ini saya takut dan saya bèrharap-lah bahang<sup>2</sup> Pènjara itu tidak bèrjangkit kapada budak<sup>2</sup> Trade School itu (Kètawa).

Bagi mènjawab Ahli Yang Bèrhormat dari Batu Pahat Dalam tadi fasal mènngajar ugama dalam Pènjara, say sifatkan pèrkara ini.

Sir, with regard to the question raised by the Honourable Member for Menglembu about notice to relatives of impending executions, I will give the matter careful consideration.

Bagi mènjawab kapada Ahli Yang Bèrhormat dari Bachok, sa-bagaimana saya katakan dalam masa saya mènghè-mukakan Rang Undang<sup>2</sup> Mèshuarat, saya akan mènghambil bèrat bènar pèrkara ini kèrana saya tahu bènar sa-bagaimana kèsulitan bèrkènaan dèngan Kad Pèngènanan ini. Dan orang<sup>2</sup> yang sakira-nya tèlah mènndapat kad choklat atau kuning itu boleh dapat, sa-sudah sampai masa-nya, kad baharu dan masa-nya tidak-lah tèrtentu sa-kira-nya dia baik dan pula kuasa-nya itu kapada saya, boleh-lah saya chèpatkan lagi.

Bèrkènaan dèngan bayaran Guru<sup>2</sup> Ugama dalam Pènjara, ini satu masa'a-lah yang sadikit susah kèrana gaji<sup>2</sup> pègawai itu ada-lah mènghikut tingkatan gaji dalam tiap<sup>2</sup> nègèri itu sèndiri. Apabila Kèrajaan Pèrsèkutuan hèndak mèmberì gaji kapada Guru Ugama dalam Pènjara dalam sa-sa-buah nègèri itu hèndak-lah mènghikut tingkatan gaji dalam nègèri itu, jika tidak, susah-lah kèrana guru<sup>2</sup> dalam Pènjara, sunggo pun di-bawah Kèrajaan Pèrsèkutuan tètapi kalau hèndak kita naikan gaji<sup>2</sup>-nya, lain daripada Guru<sup>2</sup> Ugama dalam nègèri itu yang bukan dalam Pènjara, Guru<sup>2</sup> Nègèri nanti marah dan tèrpaksa-lah di-naikkan.

**Ènche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammed (Bachok):** Tuan Yang di-Pèrtua, untok pènjlèasan, saya maksudkan bukan gaji pèringkat bawah tidak mustahak di-bagi gaji tinggi tètapi oleh kèrana tugas-nya agak bèsar sadikit. Jadi, kita ambil guru<sup>2</sup> dalam nègèri ini yang sudah bèkèrja lama, mithal-nya, sudah 10 tahun bèkèrja, baharu-lah dia di-masokkan bèkèrja di-dalam Pènjara supaya dapat . . . . .

**Dato' Suleiman:** Kalau begitu, saya akan tengok pèrkara itu.

**Ènche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammed:** Tèrima kaseh.

**Dato' Suleiman:** Bèrkènaan dèngan jawapan kapada Ahli Yang Bèrhormat

dari Mēlaka Sēlatan, tērima kaseh di atas shor<sup>2</sup>-nya itu. Kalau ada lagi shor<sup>2</sup>-nya, saya tērima kaseh sa-kira-nya di-bēri tahu.

Sir, in reply to the Honourable Member for Seberang Selatan about Local Government, I have heard in this House this morning two views with regard to Local Councils—one view wants more power for the Local Councils and the other wants less power for Local Councils. Therefore, I will take the middle view and will go into both points of view (*Laughter*).

With regard to the Printing Departments in the other States mentioned by the Honourable Members, these are branches of the main office at Kuala Lumpur. They are very necessary because it is cheaper in the end, as the States have had to publish their own State *Gazettes* as well; besides the work that is being carried out by the Printing Department Headquarters is too much, and they cannot cope with it; so, sometimes they have got to send some printing work to the Printers in the other States. This is very necessary.

I will go into the question of the giving of power for the changing of addresses on identity cards to Penghulus *vis-a-vis* the Post Office. Probably the reason behind it is that the Penghulus know about these people who come and live in the area of the Penghulu concerned. However, I will go into it.

Bagi mējawab Ahli Yang Bērhormat dari Trēngganu Tēngah yang mana kata-nya kawasan Kērajaan Tēmpatan atau Local Council itu tērlalu luas, maka Kēmēntērian saya akan mēlihat dan mēnyiasat pērkara ini dan akan mēnolong dēngan sa-bērapa yang boleh sapērti mana kēsulitan<sup>2</sup> yang di-alami di-sana. Tētapi, bērkēnaan dēngan Pēndaftaran Kad Pēngēnalan yang mana kanak<sup>2</sup> yang sudah sampai chukop umur-nya patut mēngambil Kad Pēngēnalan itu maka pada pēndapat saya bahawa pērkara itu ada-lah tanggong jawab ibu bapa mēreka sēndiri. Pērkara ini sa-mēmang ada dalam tiap<sup>2</sup> nēgēri ia-itu "Ignorance of law is no excuse" ia-ini yang tak tahu-kan Undang<sup>2</sup> itu bukan tērlēpas daripada tērkēna hukoman atau tērkēna salah di-bawah Undang<sup>2</sup> itu.

Saya bērharap kepada ibu bapa mēreka yang anak<sup>2</sup>-nya sudah sampai chukop umur itu maka hēndak-lah mēngambil Kad Pēngēnalan, kērana Ahli Yang Bērhormat tahu dan tēlah bērsētuju dēngan saya bahawa Kad Pēngēnalan ini ada-lah mustahak. Jadi, saya bērharap kepada Ahli Yang Bērhormat tolong-lah sampaikan pērkara ini kepada orang<sup>2</sup> di-sana di-samping itu patut-lah di-bēri tahu bērkēnaan dēngan hal ini ia-itu hukoman yang bēsar sapērti mana yang tēlah di-tērangkan oleh sahabat saya wakil dari Trēngganu Tēngah tadi.

In reply to the Honourable Member for Kelantan Hilir, I am sorry to say that the Honourable Member has not put up a case although I should like to have heard it. I was so shocked that I wanted to jump up from my seat when he made that serious allegation, because I do not think he could have made such a very serious allegation . .

**Mr. Speaker:** I have already ruled that out.

**Dato' Suleiman:** He did not give the reasons.

**Mr. Speaker:** Not necessary to reply to that.

**Dato' Suleiman:** In that case I have nothing much to reply to him. With regard to the Police . . . . .

**Wan Mustapha bin Haji Ali:** On a point of clarification, I would like to have a reply in regard to page 176, item (36) Flogging Allowance, as shown in the Estimates.

**Dato' Suleiman:** Sir, that allowance is paid to the executioner, who also does the work of whipping. I can assure the Honourable Member that no whipping is done unless it is ordered by the Court.

With regard to the use of political influence by the ruling party on the Police, I do not know if the Honourable Member himself has tried to influence the Police. We have not tried to do this. So far as the Government is concerned, we would like to see the Civil Service, the Police, the Military, and so on free from whatever political influence—they must not meddle in

politics. That I can assure the Honourable Member. Can he give me an instance?

**Wan Mustapha bin Haji Ali:** Do you want it now?

**Mr. Speaker:** Not now.

**Dato' Suleiman:** He should have given an instance just now.

Bagi menjawab Ahli Yang Bèrhormat dari Pontian Sèlatan bèrkènaan dèngan warna kad ini maka saya sudah dapati tèrjemahan-nya sèkarang ia-itu warna "Kuning Tua". Pèrkara ini jangan-lah di-susahkan bèrkènaan dèngan warna Choklat itu.

Sir, in replying to the Honourable Member for Bagan on the question of town planning, I would also like to take the opportunity of replying to the other Honourable Members who talked on town planning. With regard to town planning, it is not so easy to get Town Planners. I had often thought if I could only get Town Planners as easily as I go to the market to buy fish, my work would have been much easier. I can assure this House that this is not the case—when I was in Denmark in 1956 I saw a representative from East Pakistan running everywhere trying to get Town Planners but he could not get them. Therefore, we have introduced training in town planning for our own people. I think, if I remember correctly, at least three have come back now. Sir, it must be remembered that Town Planners are scarce and their suggestions and advice must be followed. I have known of instances where Town Councils have rejected their advice and suggestions. Therefore, I am surprised to hear in this House that Town Planners have not done their duties. In fact, what I know is that they are frustrated.

Sir, with regard to the Honourable Member for Teluk Anson, I cannot believe . . . . .

**Mr. Tan Cheng Bee:** Sir, on a point of clarification, I was asking the Honourable Minister to waive the charge levied against the Local Councils in respect of contribution towards the Town Planner's Office. I was not complaining against the Town Planner,

or Town Planning or anything like that. I was just asking the Government to waive the charges levied against Town Councils in respect of their contribution towards the running of the Department in Penang.

**Dato' Suleiman:** With your permission, Sir, I will reply to all Honourable Members who spoke on town planning in general. There are quite a number of speakers who spoke on this. So, I do not mean the Honourable Member there. However, Sir, I would like to say this in reply to the Honourable Member for Telok Anson. So far as I know there was a proposal to evacuate Telok Anson and probably that is the reason why buildings are not allowed to be built—not because the delay was due to town planning—he could go back and investigate.

**Mr. Woo Saik Hong:** Sir, definitely I have been told by the Town Planner that he is short of staff. It is not a question of evacuation of the town. It is a question of the shortage of trained staff which the Town Planner cannot get overnight. In fact, I suggest, I beg, the Honourable Minister concerned to try and see his way to train more staff for these various Town Planning Offices to assist in putting up plans.

**Dato' Suleiman:** Sir, as I have explained just now, it is not easy. One has to be a magician—which I am not—to produce Town Planners, otherwise it is very difficult.

In reply to the Honourable Member for Tanjong, with regard to the Fire Services School, the training given there cannot be obtained through any books. In 1956 from Denmark I went to visit England for 14 days, and I had occasion to go and see demonstrations put up by the Fire Services there and also by the firms making these equipment for the Fire Services. I say this because the training that is given in this school cannot be acquired through handbooks, and we cannot risk equipment which cost thousands and thousands of dollars for giving instruction through handbooks. The school is very necessary.

Sir, coming to the Printing Department, the Honourable Member suggested that the reduction in expenditure



might be due to the Printing Department being not fully employed in the previous years. I can assure the Honourable Member that since I became the Minister in charge of this Department two years ago, I have not dared to go anywhere near there, because they have so much work, they have not enough staff, they want a new building, they want extension and so on, for which I could not get priority. So, I dare not go anywhere near there. The work is so much that the decrease is not due to anything that the Honourable Member has in mind, but due to the installation of new machinery which can produce printing much quicker than the old machine and in a much bigger volume. I am quite sure that the Honourable Member would not like me to get into more trouble by going to the Printing Department. (*Laughter.*)

With regard to the Prison food, I think I have replied to that just now. I know the Honourable Member believes me—so he can take it.

With regard to Registration, now, Sir, here is a good reply. I think great minds think together. I have just been thinking these few days about this filling of forms, and now he brings it up here, but the only thing is that I anticipated what he was going to say—great minds think alike. Thank you.

Bagi menjawab Ahli Yang Bèrhormat dari Pasir Mas Hulu bèrkènaan dengan Uniform dan warna-nya itu maka pèrkara ini yang sa-bènar-nya ia-lah di-bawah kuasa Kèrajaan<sup>2</sup> Nègèri.

I do not think I need to reply to the other Honourable Members because there are not many points raised.

Question put, and agreed to.

The sum of \$14,136,071 for Heads 43 to 49 inclusive ordered to stand part of the Schedule.

Head 53—

**Dato' Suleiman:** Tuan Speaker dan Ahli<sup>2</sup> Yang Bèrhormat, sunggoh pun pèrbèlajaan yang ada di-dalam Estimates ini di-bawah Kèmentèrian Kèhakiman, yang sa-bènar-nya itu salah chetak; pèjabat ini ia-lah di-bawah

Kèmentèrian saya. Kèpala 53 ini ia-lah bèrkènaan dengan Official Assignee, ia-itu bèrkènaan dengan kalau saya ta' salah orang bankrupt (*Kètawa*) dan Pèndaftaran Company, Pèndaftaran Trade Union dan Pèndaftaran Masharakat. Yang sa-bènar-nya pèjabat ini kètua-nya di-bawah dua, tiga Mèntèri, bèrkènaan dengan Official Assignee, Registrar of Companies dan Registrar of Societies di-bawah Kèmentèrian saya tètapi bèrkènaan dengan Registrar of Trade Union di-bawah Mèntèri Buroh.

Pèrbèlajaan ini ada sadikit sahaja naik-nya tètapi ada tèrsèlambat sadikit wang di-sèbabkan bèbèrapa jawatan<sup>2</sup> yang tidak dapat di-pènohi dan pèrbèlajaan tidak ada sadikit pun bèrubah daripada tahun 1959 dan 1960, itu-lah sahaja, Tuan Speaker.

**Mr. K. Karam Singh:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would refer to the Registrar of Trade Unions, and I have one request to make and that is that the function of the Registrar of Trade Unions be not made solely to strike off or ban dynamic trade unions which really represent the workers and which in the true sense of the word strive for the economic interest of their members.

**Mr. Speaker:** You are always going beyond Standing Order 66 (11). I have repeatedly said that the debate should be confined to that policy of the service for which money is provided. Please confine your remarks to that.

**Mr. K. Karam Singh:** Sir, we hope that the Registrar of Trade Unions is not made an instrument for suppressing or banning true and dynamic trade unions which, in the true sense of the word, fight for their members.

**Mr. V. David:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, referring to the Registrar of Trade Unions, I have nothing much to say because the other day when I spoke on the Policy Speech I elaborated on this. However, I would like to make a few observations as we are now debating the estimates for the Head—Registrar of Trade Unions, etc. Sir, the Trade Union Ordinance is there for the Registrar of Trade Unions to follow, but he should not confine strictly to the Trade Union Ordinance, and



should hold certain amount of sympathy and consideration for the workers organisations. Workers organisations are not like other public bodies or organisations, where they have men who really understand the law, or they can engage people who know the law as they have the money to do so. The workers organisations are formed by workers and as such it is up to the Government to offer able guidance and assistance when and where they are necessary.

Sir, in accordance with the Trade Union Ordinance, the Registrar of Trade Unions has called for the re-registration of all unions. November 30th of 1959 was the last target date for all unions to submit their applications for re-registration, and unions cannot function until the unions are so re-registered. While re-registering the unions, I call upon the Government to apply the law with sympathy and consideration.

**Tuan Haji Hassan Adli bin Haji Arshad (Kuala Trengganu Utara):** Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Tuan, saya hendak menarek perhatian Menteri yang berkenaan pada Kepala 53 yang terbit dalam muka 193, Item 1, 21, 22, 23, berkenaan dengan Registrar of Societies. Apa yang saya hendak sebutkan di-sini ia-lah satu perkara berkenaan jawatan Pendaftaran dan Penolong Pendaftaran ini, ia-itu menurut yang saya tahu beberapa tahun dahulu mithal-nya di-dalam tahun 1950, 1951 dan di-bawah-nya itu lagi, sa-tahun dua, penuntut<sup>2</sup> di-dalam negeri ini di-benarkan menubuhkan kesatuan<sup>2</sup> mereka yang menggabungkan penuntut<sup>2</sup> itu baik peringkat negeri atau pun peringkat seluruh Persékutuan. Ma'ana-nya, mereka tidak-lah hanya di-benarkan menubuhkan satu kesatuan mereka di-dalam sekolah mereka sendiri. Tetapi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, apa yang saya tahu ia-itu pada masa yang akhir<sup>2</sup> ini, ada larangan<sup>2</sup> daripada pihak Pendaftaran kepada penuntut<sup>2</sup> yang hendak menubuhkan atau hendak menjalankan kesatuan<sup>2</sup>-nya yang menggabungkan penuntut<sup>2</sup> itu daripada peringkat negeri atau daripada peringkat Persékutuan.

Saya faham, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, halangan ini di-buat ia-lah kerana hendak mengelakkan penuntut<sup>2</sup> itu ya'ani kesatuan penuntut<sup>2</sup> itu daripada di-gunakan oleh pengarah<sup>2</sup> yang tidak di-ingini, umpama-nya, pengarah<sup>2</sup> yang di-katakan anasir<sup>2</sup> subversive dalam negeri ini. Tetapi, halangan<sup>2</sup> ini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, telah pun menyekat kemajuan beberapa golongan penuntut<sup>2</sup> yang di-perchayai tidak boleh menjadi alat kepada anasir<sup>2</sup> subversive ini. Saya katakan-lah, umpama-nya penuntut<sup>2</sup> Melayu atau penuntut<sup>2</sup> di-sekolah Ugama Islam dalam negeri ini. Jadi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya berharap Kementerian yang berkenaan supaya dapat-lah merundingkan perkara ini dengan Pendaftaran itu supaya halangan<sup>2</sup> itu dapat di-longgarkan. Sebab kalau sakira-nya ada sekatan<sup>2</sup> itu di-buat dengan alasan takutkan penuntut<sup>2</sup> di-gunakan kata-lah oleh anasir<sup>2</sup> politik maka Kerajaan telah ada Undang<sup>2</sup> dan telah ada pegawai<sup>2</sup> penyiasat yang boleh memerhatikan pergerakan penuntut<sup>2</sup> itu. Sabagai sa-buah negara yang telah merdeka, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya memandang patut-lah kita melihat jauh di-negeri<sup>2</sup> luar kerana di-negeri<sup>2</sup> yang maju. . . . .

**Mr. Speaker:** Ada barangkali Ahli<sup>2</sup> yang lain hendak berchapak !

**Tuan Haji Hassan Adli bin Haji Arshad:** Penuntut<sup>2</sup> itu di-benarkan oleh Pemerintah-nya dengan bebas-nya mengambil bahagian yang chergas di-selaga lapangan pergerakan di-dalam negeri itu, itu-lah sahaja.

**Enche' Abdul Ghani bin Ishak (Malacca Utara):** Tuan Yang di-Pertua, dalam Kepala 53, saya suka hendak mendapat penerangan dari pihak Menteri yang berkenaan, ada-kah pihak Pendaftaran menerima pegawai<sup>2</sup> yang menjadi pegawai bagi pihak Trade Union itu bukan daripada ra'ayat Persékutuan Tanah Melayu? Saya ta' faham dalam perkara ini dan saya harap mendapat penerangan.

Yang kedua, saya rasa kita dalam zaman merdeka ini hendak-lah memandang perkara pembenaan negara ada-lah yang pertama sa-kali dalam hal ini. Saya memandang sa-sorang

p  kerja itu ada-lah ra'ayat dan bagi pihak kita bukan-lah pula orang<sup>2</sup> lain s  mua sa-kali. Jadi, bagi pihak Ahli<sup>2</sup> Yang B  rhormat ini patut-lah m  mb  ri galakan yang b  nar<sup>2</sup> kepada p  gawai<sup>2</sup> Trade Union ini. Dan kalau dapat kita m  mbuat Undang<sup>2</sup> supaya p  gawai<sup>2</sup> Trade Union itu h  ndak-lah t  rdiri daripada p  kerja<sup>2</sup>-nya s  ndiri. Tidak boleh-lah di-bagikan kepada orang lain dari ra'ayat n  g  ri ini; mithal-nya kalau di-buat Undang<sup>2</sup>, orang yang tidak b  rsangkut-paut d  ngan Trade Union umpama-nya dalam satu<sup>2</sup> p  rkara itu di-b  ri tugas dalam kerja yang bukan pula t  mpat-nya. P  rkara ini, Tuan Yang di-P  rtua, saya rasa harus-lah; kalau t  rk  luar pun saya minta ma'af k  rana p  rkara ini sangat munasabah kita timbangkan, takut p  rkara<sup>2</sup> yang tidak so-chochok dalam k  ma'moran Trade Union akan dapat di-tokok tambah atau di-panjang-pendekkan oleh orang yang tidak m  rasa b  ban tanggungan ahli<sup>2</sup>-nya s  ndiri. P  rkara yang boleh m  njadi k  baikan t  tapi jangan lupa daripada apa kerja yang mustahak maka tidak luput ia daripada k  burokan.

**Dato' Suleiman:** Dato' P  ng  rusi, yang saya dapat m  njawab b  rk  naan d  ngan Ahli Yang B  rhormat Kuala Trengganu Utara, sa-b  nar-nya p  rkara itu t  lah di-fikirkan oleh K  rajaan P  rs  kutuan, tujuan-nya ia-lah h  ndak m  njaga daripada subversive. Kalau h  ndak di-longgarkan, itu saya chubalah tengok dahulu, itu bukan-nya s  nang. Saya b  rchakap di-sini tidak-lah b  rtujuan kepada politik, ini saya b  ri p  n  rangan yang sa-b  nar-nya. B  rk  naan d  ngan politik, ta' ada, b  rk  naan d  ngan tidak ada subversive, b  tul. Jadi kalau h  ndak di-b  ri kepada p  nuntut<sup>2</sup> itu boleh-lah di-siasat dahulu dan sudah di-b  rikan k  nyataan yang p  noh baharu-lah boleh di-timbangkan. Di-sini-lah dapat saya t  rangkan. B  rk  naan d  ngan jawapan yang lain itu, itu ada-lah daripada M  nt  ri Buroh.

**The Minister of Labour (Enche' Bahaman):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to reply to the Honourable Member for Damansara. He asked that the Registrar of Trade Unions should not be made an instrument of Government for banning dynamic trade

unions. I would like to inform the Honourable Member that the policy of the Government is to foster the development of a strong, free, responsible and democratic trade union movement both among employers and employees and to promote harmonious and fruitful co-operation between them, and so it is not the intention on the part of this Government to make use of the Registrar of Trade Unions for repressive measures at all.

With regard to my Honourable friend the Member from Bungsar, Sir, he mentioned about the law—that the Trade Unions Ordinance should be applied sympathetically, I would remind the Honourable Member that the Trade Unions Ordinance was passed only recently, and we had the support of the M.T.U.C. I can assure him that the provisions of the Ordinance will be applied very sympathetically.

**Enche' Abdul Ghani bin Ishak:** Tuan P  ng  rusi, saya tak dapat tahu apa yang t  lah saya soal tadi b  rk  naan d  ngan P  gawai<sup>2</sup> Trade Union.

**Mr. Speaker:** P  rkara t  rs  but t  lah di-jawab s  mua sa-kali tadi.

Question put, and agreed to.

The sum of \$737,182 for Head 53 ordered to stand part of the Schedule.

*Head 50—*

**The Minister of Justice (Tun Leong Yew Koh):** Mr. Chairman, I need not detain the House long on this item. It merely provides for a small headquarters staff for the Ministry of Justice. The establishment is modest enough. Even so, three posts are at present unfilled: a typist, a clerk, and an office boy, and if we can manage without them next year, we shall do so. (*Applause*).

**Wan Mustapha bin Haji Ali:** Tuan Yang di-P  rtua, saya h  ndak b  rchakap b  rk  naan K  pala 51, muka 188 Division I item (14), (15) dan (16).

**Mr. Speaker:** P  rkara itu b  lum lagi.

**Wan Mustapha bin Haji Ali:** Minta ma'af.

Question put, and agreed to.

The sum of \$99,528 for Head 50 ordered to stand part of the Schedule.

*Sitting suspended at 11.55 a.m.*

*Sitting resumed at 2.30 p.m.*

(Mr. Speaker in the Chair)

Debate in Committee of Supply resumed.

(Mr. Speaker in the Chair)

*Head 51—*

**Tun Leong Yew Koh:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, Honourable Members will see that the recurrent cost of maintaining the entire Judiciary has remained constant. The only major increases arise from the creation of two posts of Judge of Appeal last year. For the rest, the increases in Personal Emoluments are small and are chiefly the result of incremental increases in salaries.

I should, however, be lacking in candour if I were to say that I was entirely happy with the establishment under the present circumstances. Both the Chief Justice and the Attorney General, I know, are becoming increasingly concerned at the shortage of experienced officers. Those officers who have recently joined the Legal Service show every sign of doing well, but they lack practice and experience which will, of course, come in time. I mention this only to give notice to Honourable Members that I may have to come back next year for the creation of a number of supernumerary training posts to enable further training to be given to unqualified officers at present seconded or attached to the Legal Service. Discussions on these proposals are now taking place on a ministerial and inter-departmental level, and I shall in due course report back to this House.

Meanwhile, I commend Head 51 to this House.

**Mr. S. P. Seenivasagam (Menglembu):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I had intended to refer to the shortage of experienced officers in the Judicial Department, but since the Honourable Minister has himself very frankly referred to it, it will not be necessary for me to touch on that subject. I wish, however, to speak on one aspect, and that is, I feel that not sufficient attention is being

given to the outward and visible signs and dignity of justice in this country. When I say that, I refer to towns—not the principal towns, but to small towns. When I say “outward and visible signs”, I refer to the Court houses. I cast no reflection whatsoever on the quality of justice which is dispensed in the Courts. I refer to the structures. It is well-known that in the smaller towns, justice is dispensed from buildings which are often a disgrace to the officers who sit there to dispense justice. They are dilapidated buildings; there is no furniture; and sometimes I have had the experience of sitting on chairs, which are broken and which have to be pushed together, so that we may not fall down. These things have been going on for some time and it is surprising that no action has been taken, but as this is comparatively a new Ministry, I do hope that the new Minister will give his urgent attention to these matters.

Another matter which is causing a good deal of difficulty is the lack of a library in the outlying towns. Very often magistrates have to look up on points of law, and they just cannot do it as there are no books of reference at all. Sometimes the lawyers take books with them and sometimes they do not; then there will be delay as the magistrate is forced by circumstances to defer justice, and in a criminal case it is a desirable thing that it be disposed of without delay—if it can be disposed of, it will be so much the better. These are matters which I hope the Honourable Minister will look into.

**Mr. Lim Kean Siew:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to deal with Head 52, item (2), on page 191, “Commissioner for Revision of Laws”.

**Mr. Speaker:** We have not come to that yet.

**Wan Mustapha bin Haji Ali:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, we have just heard the Honourable the Minister of Justice, and speaking under Head 51, Judicial Department, he has stated that there is a shortage of experienced staff. The real reason, I think, is that though there are quite a number of qualified barristers—former magistrates who have been sent back on their return,

and I would say that they are not lacking in practice or experience—they are not contented because of the pay—see item (11), sub-head 1, for instance. The Presidents, Sessions Courts, will normally be recruited from the State Civil Service and most of the people will have spent three or four years to get qualified and on their return they are posted as Magistrates, or, if they are fortunate, as Presidents. These people start at \$730, whereas for the Magistrates under item (16), there are two such Magistrates in the Federation of Malaya, we have allotted \$23,000. Well, Sir, if this goes on, naturally, you will find that these Magistrates, instead of being in the Judicial Service, you will find them joining the Bar.

Secondly, I do not know of any reason why we should have 14 Magistrates from the State Civil Service paid by the Federal Government. You might have a few but not as much as 14. I think that all these people are very very old and if they are not fit for the Bench, then I would prefer them to be sent back to the State Civil Service, and we should appoint other persons who are younger with the possibility of being sent to England to be qualified, as we have heard the Honourable the Minister of Justice saying that this country lacks Judicial officers of experience.

As regards interpreters under item (21), we find that the provision has been reduced from \$189,000—odd to \$187,000—odd. From my own experience, which I have had in a few Courts, especially in the East Coast, I have found that interpreters are not very competent. Normally, the witnesses will speak in Malay and the Judge hearing the case is an Englishman, and—I could only detect the error because I am a Malay myself—sometimes the interpreters would leave out certain phrases which are very vital, and the sense quite naturally is changed totally. I do not mean to mistrust the interpreters, because their qualifications are not very high, but we should choose our interpreters and—if you are taking from the School Certificate people—we

should see that they have at least a credit in English, if not a distinction, because interpretation is a difficult business, and I would, therefore, urge the Government to provide more money for that. It does not matter even in having graduates as interpreters.

In regard to item (44), Magistrates' Secondment Allowance, I can see no reason why we are providing \$15,000 here. As far as I know, when I was a Magistrate, I got about \$75 a month secondment allowance, and I was told that I was paid to be well dressed. If that is so, then I do not see why a Federal Counsel under the Attorney-General should not be provided with secondment allowance as well. Though we have not come to debate the Attorney-General's Department, yet by comparison I do not find any secondment allowance for Federal Counsels who, like the D.P.P., are qualified. Again, if you refer back, you will find that there are 16 Magistrates in the Federation under the Estimates. Why should there be an allotment of \$15,000 here? If you refer to items (14), (15) and (16) you will see that there are only 16 magistrates. Item (44), Magistrates' Secondment Allowance, does not apply to Presidents of Sessions Courts—it only applies to Magistrates, I take it. If this is so, this amount is rather high, and perhaps the Minister of Justice will be able in his reply to enlighten the House.

Referring to page 190 of the Estimates, sub-head 4, Law Reports and Law Books, I would only comment that especially in the East Coast, in Kelantan and Trengganu, I find—the Magistrates as well as lawyers are allowed to borrow sometimes from the Court—that the law books are not adequate, and we hope that this amount could be increased; if this is not possible, then it should be equally distributed throughout the Federation and not only be confined to Kuala Lumpur or the West Coast. It does not matter that Kelantan and Trengganu are under the P.M.I.P., we have still to carry out the law.

As regards Special Expenditure, sub-head 12, Air-conditioning Judges'

Chambers, Kuala Lumpur, though there is no provision made here, I would urge that Chambers of the Courts in the Federation of Malaya, especially the High Courts, should be air-conditioned, because the Judges wear wigs and we want to make the Judges feel cool, otherwise they might lose their temper. (*Laughter*). I think that this will not be very expensive, because if you turn to page 184, it will be seen that we are providing \$5,000 for Air Conditioners for Record Rooms. I am sure that if we can provide that amount for airconditioning the Record Rooms and I suppose you keep records there as you want them to be intact. Well, documents are not human beings . . . .

**Dato' Dr. Ismail:** Mr. Chairman, the books and records do get mouldy, but the Judges don't.

**Wan Mustapha bin Haji Ali:** May I have the honour of the said Honourable Minister repeating his reply?

**Dato' Dr. Ismail:** I said "the books and records do get mouldy if they are not kept in airconditioned rooms but Judges do not."

**Wan Mustapha bin Haji Ali:** Sir, my reply to that is that you can always open the windows and doors, say, once a month and the records and books could be kept for ages. We have been keeping records in Kelantan, especially in the Land Office, which I am proud to say is the best Record Office throughout the Federation, and we have never used airconditioning; and still we have these 30 to 40 years records intact.

**Dato' Dr. Ismail:** Mr. Chairman, Sir, as the former Minister of Lands and Mines, I do not agree with the Honourable Member that the Record Office in Kelantan is the best in the Federation.

**Wan Mustapha bin Haji Ali:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is a matter of opinion, and I doubt whether the Honourable Minister has ever visited Kelantan to see things for himself.

Anyway, Sir, I was only making a comparison, and it does not mean that I do not agree with airconditioning the Records Office. I say that these records

have no life and also that I do not see any reason why Judges, Lawyers and the public, who seek justice should not be made comfortable. And I am sure the Honourable Mr. Speaker would not dream of wearing wigs, if this place is not airconditioned. I hope the said Minister will look into the matter.

As regards Trengganu Court, I regret to say that this Court is very very old and very small, I am not trying to criticise unnecessarily and if the criticism is good, I hope the Government will take that gentlemanly.

**Tun Leong Yew Koh:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, in reply to the Honourable Member for Menglembu in regard to his statement about the dilapidated condition of Court houses, I beg to point out that repairs and improvement come under the supplementary Development Estimates. I am going round the country and will look into the state of repair of the Court houses.

With regard to the statement of the Honourable Member for Kelantan Hilir about the pay of Magistrates, about magistrates seconded from the State Civil Service, these will be replaced as soon as we find qualified magistrates to take their place. The secondment allowance is only paid to officers seconded from the State Civil Service—they belong to the State Civil Service and are not liable to be transferred elsewhere.

**Wan Mustapha bin Haji Ali:** Sir, on a point of information, I think there are quite a number of magistrates from the State Civil Service who have been transferred everywhere.

**Tun Leong Yew Koh:** For that they are entitled to secondment allowance. As far as I am aware Federal Counsels are not paid allowances, because they are members of the Federal Service and they are liable to be transferred anywhere.

Regarding airconditioning, I agree with the Honourable Member if Honourable Members will find the money to pay for it.

Question put, and agreed to.

The sum of \$4,035,549 for Head 51 ordered to stand part of the Schedule.

*Head 52—*

**Tun Leong Yew Koh:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, regarding Head 52, again there is little I can add to what is set out in print in the Estimates. My remarks as to the shortage of qualified and experienced magisterial officers under the last Head of expenditure applies equally to this one. After allowing for increments, the main change in the establishment structure of this department is the strengthening of the Parliamentary Draftsman's section, which will continue for at least the time being to be included in the Attorney-General's estimates. With a Parliamentary system of legislation, Honourable Members will be the first to appreciate the importance of the drafting section; and I hope it will be in order for me to express our appreciation of the skill of the officers concerned who have assisted us in formulating the Standing Orders for both Houses in the last few months.

**Mr. Lim Kean Siew:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to deal with Head 52, Subhead 2, Commissioner for Revision of Laws, Superscale C (Supernumerary) on page 191.

Sir, there is no doubt that our laws at the moment stand in our book shelves like old documents in a junk shop. We have got into such a mess and confusion that it is essential we should have a proper Commissioner for the Revision of Laws. But I notice, Sir, he is shown here as supernumerary. In fact, I think, the Department should be enlarged because at the moment we have such a dire need for re-legislation and the removal of such anomalies and contradictions that, under Article 76 of our Constitution, there is a proviso allowing the Federal Government to bring about uniformity in our laws. Well, Sir, the first thing we must note is that when the Commissioner revises our laws, he should have a proper translator so that all our laws which are revised will immediately come out with an edition in our national language, because it is no use to revise the laws without translation. The second matter is that under our present State laws we have various systems of land

tenure and land registration, hence land tenure in Kuala Trengganu is not quite the same as land tenure in Kelantan nor in Kedah and Perlis. Sir, that is the first thing we must do—we must have one unified system of land tenure and land laws, so that every person who tills his land knows his rights. Very few farmers know, for example, that no landlord in the State of Penang can charge more than 33 per cent on the capital of the land—but sometimes they pay as much as from 60 to 70 per cent.

Then we have, in our various State laws, contradictions and ineffectiveness of our adjectival law. Take our law on Muslim divorces for example. The inability of the various State powers to exercise their orders beyond the State boundary so that a person having an order made against him to pay, I believe, the maximum of \$25 can go to another State and that order cannot be enforced; again, let us consider how such laws and orders can be enforced and how effective are our Shariah Courts whose Kathi is unable to wield punishment. Surely revision is necessary both in our substantive law as well as our adjectival law.

Take our Criminal Procedure Codes for another example. In our Criminal Procedure Codes, for example, we have the archaic Criminal Procedure Code for the Straits Settlements and the Criminal Procedure Code for what is known formerly as the Federated Malay States. At the moment, these two Criminal Procedure Codes are existing side by side. They should, of course, be merged.

Sir, this morning we read in the papers about the hanging, in the Federation of Malaya, of three men. What actually have we gained from the hanging of the two of them at least—I do not know—except to satisfy our primitive impulse of revenge. Sir, I will not dwell too long on this matter because there is already an English law regarding the death penalty which is based on the type and nature of the crime and on the question of responsibility which is applicable in certain cases which are psychologically known as the psychopaths. Sir, if the

Honourable Minister of Justice will have time to study the relevant English document, he might think of how that this law could very well be introduced into our Malayan system. Sir, hanging is a most serious matter indeed; it is perfidious, it is archaic, and I would suggest that a Select Committee be set up immediately to assist the Commissioner in the revision of this law. And I hope that this Committee might be able to recommend the complete elimination of the death penalty altogether. Sir, the maxim "an eye for an eye," "a tooth for a tooth" ought no longer be our maxim; and perhaps we must realise, Sir, that there are always many degrees of responsibility regarding cases of crime.

**Wan Mustapha bin Haji Ali:** Sir, I do not wish to speak very long on this point, but I would like to refer to Subhead (6), Federal Counsel. As I was just saying, the Federal Counsel is being paid the same rate as the President of a Sessions Court. In my view, Sir, the post of Federal Counsel is one of greater responsibility, and it is a more difficult job. Therefore, Sir, \$730 a month is rather on the low side. There are quite a number of Federal Counsels who have obtained high academic qualifications as well as professional knowledge and these persons should be given chances of rapid promotion, otherwise we would lose these intelligent people.

Next, I would like to refer to Subhead 15, Malay Translator. Sir, I consider that \$160 a month is not very tempting, because this is a very important post in translating, and that we should increase it to attract more competent people than general translators.

I now come to page 129, Sir. I do not know why Federal Counsel here has been provided for by an administrative vote. If we have provision for Federal Counsels under Subhead (6) on page 191, then Subhead 35, item (i) should be abolished.

Finally, Sir, under O.C.A.R. on page 192, Subhead 2, item (5), Legal Expenses, I should be very grateful if the Minister of Justice would explain

the provision of \$3,000 for Legal Expenses. May I know what sort of legal expenses? Does it mean that we have to engage an advocate from the United Kingdom to come here whenever we have complicated cases?

**Mr. S. P. Seenivasagam:** On a point of information, Sir. The Honourable Member from Dato Kramat spoke about the Commissioner for Revision of Laws. I wonder whether there is going to be such a Commissioner for 1960 because I find no provision in the Estimates in the column under 1960.

**Tun Leong Yew Koh:** Sir, I entirely agree with the Honourable Member from Dato Kramat on the importance of the revision of laws. The post is supernumerary because revision is periodical as, maybe, after 5 years the job is done. We are seeking help under the Colombo Plan.

With regard to land laws, a special post is being created for this under the Ministry of Rural Development.

With regard to the Honourable Member from Kelantan Hilir, he said that the Federal Counsel should be paid higher. Well, so far I have received no complaints about this.

With regard to the Malay Translator, he is only in charge of Malay correspondence; he is not doing the translation of laws.

With regard to legal expenses, well, the Government engage lawyers to go to the Courts and they have to be paid the fees just as anybody else.

Question put, and agreed to.

The sum of \$887,434 for Head 52 ordered to stand part of the Schedule.

*Head 54—*

**Tun Leong Yew Koh:** Mr. Chairman, this is the last main head of expenditure for which I am ministerially responsible. Firstly, I would say that the posts of these two officers are statutory ones—and Honourable Members may wonder why expenditure should continue to be voted some 15 years after the end of hostilities. The answer is that war compensation is a complicated and technical business

which often raises complex questions of domestic and international laws. Honourable Members may be surprised to learn that the United Kingdom's undistributed enemy assets are still carried forward from the First World War. A great bulk of the assets held by the Custodian has however been distributed and I hope that with luck we will be able to wind up the Custodian Department in the foreseeable future, but I can make no promises.

Question put, and agreed to.

The sum of \$413,514 for Head 54 ordered to stand part of the Schedule.

*Heads 55 to 57—*

**Enche' Bahaman:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, there are three Heads under my Ministry and I ask for your permission to take them together.

**Mr. Speaker:** Permission granted.

**Enche' Bahaman:** Sir, with your permission I would take the three Heads—Heads 55, 56 and 57—together. Honourable Members will be aware of the drastic operation recently carried out on the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare, by which not merely a limb but half its body—the Social Welfare Department—was amputated! As a consequence, the total amount for which I am seeking approval is exceedingly small.

Sir, our size may be reduced but the importance of our goal is not. I maintain, and I do not think Honourable Members will disagree with me, that in a country such as Malaya, which depends for its present prosperity on two great industries, rubber and tin, and for its future very largely on the expansion of these industries and the development of new, the maintenance of good labour relations and hence of industrial peace, is vital. As a necessary corollary the worker must receive a fair recompense, enjoy good working conditions and be safeguarded against exploitation. It is to these ends that my Ministry can now devote undivided energies.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, our goal can be achieved in only one way compatible

with human freedom and dignity—the way of democracy. This Government reaffirms its belief in the voluntary system of industrial relations and its policy of fostering the development of a strong, free, responsible and democratic trade union movement, both among employers and workers, and to promote harmonious and fruitful co-operation between them. We already have a consultative body at the national level, the tripartite National Joint Labour Advisory Council, in which 19 representatives of the employers and 19 representatives of the workers meet together with Government representatives, to discuss all important matters of labour and industrial relations. I have so far been privileged to attend only one meeting of this body and I was deeply impressed by the spirit of understanding existing between the two sides. This body has in fact excited great interest and I think it fair to say, admiration in other countries. Various countries have made enquiries about its composition and functions, and one enquiry of a less formal nature has come from as far away as Canada. Malaya can rightly take pride in the fact that in this field we already enjoy an international reputation.

While on this subject of worker and employer co-operation, I must mention another international sphere in which this country is taking an increasingly important part. I refer to the International Labour Organisation in Geneva. A delegation, again tripartite, with two Government representatives, has now attended two of the annual sessions of the International Labour Conference as a full member. They profited and, through them, Malaya has profited by intimate contact with other delegates from some 80 nations and by mutual discussion with men of all races on the worldwide problems of labour and industrial relations. The International Labour Conference at Geneva is a world forum, where we not only learn about other nations but they learn about us. Our status in the eyes of the world depends upon the effectiveness of our representation and the conduct and stature of our delegates.



The importance, on these grounds alone, of our participation in International Labour Organisation affairs is manifest.

**Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad:** On a point of clarification, Sir. Is the Honourable Minister not reading his speech?

**Enche' Bahaman:** I am referring to my notes to refresh my memory.

**Mr. Speaker:** Please proceed.

**Enche' Bahaman:** But I would like this House to be aware also of the concrete practical benefits we have received. During the last five years I.L.O. Fellowships have been given to 12 Government Officers in various Departments, to enable them to visit different countries and attend training courses or seminars in Co-operation, Supervisory Training, Manpower Organisation and Vocational Training, as well as in purely technical matters like Electro Technology and Marine Diesel Mechanics training: countries co-operating in these courses have included Indonesia, Denmark, India, Ceylon, the United Kingdom, Burma, and the I.L.O. Headquarters itself. Within the same period of five years the I.L.O. has also provided from its funds the services of a number of experts, who have visited Malaya to study our problems and advise us on their solution. In the field of Apprenticeship Training we have received invaluable help from two experts, one of whom was with us for a whole year and another for over two. An instructor in mechanical and electrical trades was provided for a period of two years and shorter visits have been paid by a Productivity Demonstration Mission and by an expert on Co-operative Marketing. An expert who is preparing a report on the feasibility of introducing an unemployment and sickness insurance scheme, is actually in Malaya now.

And now before turning to other aspects of the Ministry's work, let me make clear that the consultation at a national level of which I have been speaking, is based on the building up at lower levels within industry, of an effective consultative and negotiating machinery. Here very considerable

progress has been made during the year, the most significant event being the signing of the Memorandum of Agreement on the 11th of August, between the three stevedoring employers in Port Swettenham and the Harbour Trade Union, which established the Port Swettenham Port Transport Industry Joint Council. Several other joint bodies are also under development. All employer-employee joint machinery established in former years, is continuing to function very successfully. A number of agreements on revision of wages and improved working conditions were reached during the year, either through discussions under this established joint machinery procedure or at *ad hoc* meetings between employers and trade union representatives.

The results of the Ministry's emphasis on this voluntary system of collective bargaining and joint discussions within industry, can best be presented by some bald figures. I take the year 1956—the first full year in which an elected Alliance Government assumed responsibility under our present Prime Minister as Chief Minister. In 1956 there were 213 strikes; in 1957, 113; in 1958, 69; and in the first nine months of the present year there were only 31.

Even more impressive are the results if these figures are converted into man-days lost. In 1956, 56,200 man-days were lost; in 1957, 21,900; and 1958, 59,000; and in this year to date only 31,000.

Credit must be given to those groups of employers and workers who, through their goodwill and trust in each other, combined with a willingness to compromise and reach settlement in their mutual problems, have been able generally to avoid differences arising, and thus to eliminate the possibilities of any major industrial dispute. Even in cases where differences did arise, the parties were generally prepared to accept the advice and assistance of the officers of this Ministry, and, in a very few cases, of the Minister himself. In most cases, agreements were then successfully completed either by the resumption of direct negotiations between

the parties or directly through mediation by the officers of the Industrial Relations Section of this Ministry.

Within this Ministry there is a special Trade Union Training Section. This was set up in recognition of the great importance of sound basic training for those who are or will become officers of trade unions, so that they may have a full grasp of the organisational and administrative problems, which they are likely to meet. In pursuit of this policy, the Ministry has also sponsored training of trade unionists abroad. Under the Colombo Plan two 4-month courses are organised in the United Kingdom each year; 10 unionists have been on these courses so far and four more are at present in United Kingdom for this purpose. Under a similar Colombo Plan scheme four more trade unionists went to Canada in September. Altogether the trade union movement in this country is flourishing, and many spontaneous and sincere tributes continue to be paid to its progress by the many visiting trade union leaders and other overseas visitors.

However, although we are proud of our achievements in building this voluntary system of free trade unions and of worker/employer joint negotiation machinery, we nevertheless recognise that to some degree a measure of statutory compulsion is necessary in order to ensure a fair deal for workers in all industries and at all times. As members will already know, such matters as minimum standards of housing, provision of weekly holidays and many others are laid down by Ordinances which it is the responsibility of one division of the Department of Labour and Industrial Relations to enforce. In this respect, I am able to announce that during the year, new rules were made under the Labour Code, to ensure the provision of better bedding and clothing in estate hospitals, and we have even now under consideration amendments which will tighten up the provisions of the Weekly Holidays Ordinance, and will improve housing standards. Further amendments to keep the law abreast with the economic and social progress of the Federation are also contemplated under the

Employment Ordinance, the Children and Young Persons Ordinance and the Workmen's Compensation Ordinance.

There are however two major provisions which I wish to mention separately. Earlier this year, an entirely new Trade Union Ordinance was enacted and came into force on 1-6-59. The object of this Ordinance was to amend and consolidate the existing laws relating to trade unions, and the most significant changes are three in number:

- (a) The membership of trade unions will be confined exclusively to workmen, whose place of work is within the Federation or to employers who employ them there. In other words, membership will embrace only persons who have a genuine stake in this country and who share the interests of the people in general in its continued well-being and stability.
- (b) A trade union shall be an organisation within a particular trade, occupation or industry so that its members shall have a genuine community of interest. Unions which embrace dissimilar trades and people who have no common interest, tend to come under the control of persons who have little claim to represent the members as a whole, and such unions may lend themselves to the purpose of political agitation and of subversion.
- (c) Officers of trade unions must be Federal Citizens and must have been engaged for a period of at least three years in the particular trade, occupation or industry with which the union is connected.

During the course of the Debate on the Gracious Speech the other day the Honourable Member from Bungsar said that the Ordinance was working against the interests of the workers. I should like to remind him that in the course of the drafting of the Bill, the Malayan Trades Union Congress and

employers' organisations were consulted at every stage and they agreed that the Bill was acceptable to them in the light of the present circumstances obtaining in the country. And when the Bill was debated in the last Legislative Council in April this year, the trade union representatives in the Council supported the Bill and it was passed unanimously. Ever since it came into force on 1st June, 1959, there is no indication that any genuine trade union is finding it difficult to comply with the provisions of the Ordinance.

The purpose of the Ordinance is to ensure that trade unions are properly run for the benefit of the members themselves, and not for the purpose of political agitation or subversion. And this I am determined to enforce.

I now refer to action which has been taken under the Wages Councils Ordinance. Honourable Members may recall that last year a Commission of Inquiry was appointed under this Ordinance and as a result of their report my predecessor, the Minister of Labour and Social Welfare, Dato' Ong Yoke Lin on the 29th August made an Order which established a Wages Council for shop assistants and employees in coffee shops, restaurants, hotels and bars in the first instance for establishment within the nine major towns of the Federation. The inaugural meeting of this first Wages Council in Malaya was held on 13th October, 1959.

Finally, before passing to the actual study of the details of the Estimates, I wish to make a short reference to the Employment Exchange Service, because I fear that there is some misunderstanding as to the function of an Exchange, a misunderstanding which appeared to exist in the mind of the Honourable Member from Setapak who referred to the Employment Exchanges during the debate on the Gracious Speech. This Service is provided as the most convenient method of introducing workers to prospective employers and vice versa, and the success of the Exchanges is to be judged by their success in filling vacancies, which have been notified by

employers. It is not the function of an Employment Exchange, by some magic, to create jobs for all who apply, and the existence of unemployed persons is not a valid criticism of the Exchange Service. The record of this Service is in fact extremely satisfactory and in the 10 months of this year, of the 20,115 vacancies notified by employers, no fewer than 18,490 have been filled, i.e. almost 92 per cent. I am quite sure that if more employers would use the facilities offered by the Exchanges the Service would be able to cope with all their requirements.

I am aware that there is some measure of unemployment in Malaya at the present time and that there has been an increase in the numbers of those registered with Employment Exchanges. However, as I have said, it is not the function of the Exchanges Service to create employment or to cure the unemployment problem. I am sure all Honourable Members here must know that the only solution to those problems of unemployment lies in an expansionist policy, which will provide a high and expanding level of employment in Malaya, in order to keep pace with the growing working population. This Government has long recognised that necessity and has already introduced long-term plans for rural, urban and industrial development. Government's new policies for industrial development have the object of providing the necessary climate and environment in which private investment of a productive and employment giving character will be encouraged both by local and overseas capital. There are encouraging signs that both local and overseas investors are coming forward to take advantage of the Government's policy and to construct new plants and factories in the Federation. The Government is confident that its basic policy of promoting expansion in both the public and private sectors of the economy is the right way of dealing with the long term problem of unemployment in this country.

Now, Sir, I wish to explain the figures for the Ministry itself—Head 55.

For the actual Ministry Headquarters office there is an increase of \$1,163

only (from \$161,673 to \$162,836). This would hardly be worth mentioning were it not the nett result of certain very significant changes.

The new post of Assistant Minister has required additional provision of \$24,000 Item (2) and there have also been increases of one post each under items (7) and (8), i.e., one office-boy and one clerk (G.C.S. timescale).

These increases have been almost entirely offset by the following savings made possible by the removal of responsibility for Social Welfare:

- (i) deletion of the two posts of P.A.S. (Superscale "H") at \$16,320 and of Executive Officer at \$5,400;
- (ii) deletion of two posts of clerk in the Supernumerary Clerical Service at \$7,976;
- (iii) reduction in C.O.L.A. from \$23,155 to \$17,296, consequent of these deletions.

The Ministry total has been increased by \$42,166 on account of the "Apprenticeship Scheme"—items (14)-(20) being transferred from the Department of Labour and Industrial Relations—Head 56 to the Ministry—showing a corresponding reduction of \$43,270.

A similar transfer explains the apparent increase in the "Training Section" items (21)-(29) from \$33,600 to \$60,096. In 1959 the subordinate staff of this Section were paid by the Department of Labour and Industrial Relations and this increase is therefore offset by a corresponding reduction under Head 56.

The increase in the total Personal Emoluments for the Ministry from \$195,273 to \$265,098 therefore, in no sense, represents any increase in actual costs.

Precisely the same factors arise with regard to Other Charges Annually Recurrent where provision for the Apprenticeship and Training Sections has again been transferred from the Department of Labour and Industrial Relations. The costs of the Apprenticeship Scheme show a true increase from \$4,285 to \$9,210; this is due to the

continuous expansion of the Scheme with consequent increase in Printing and Travelling.

Under Other Charges Special Expenditure the only increase is in item (15)—our contribution to I.L.O. This has risen from \$57,750 to \$61,000 in 1960. This increase is a matter beyond our control since our contribution is fixed by international agreement.

With regard to the Departmental Estimates (Heads 56 and 57) very little remains to be said. Owing to the large staffs required for inspection and enforcement in these Departments of Labour and Industrial Relations and of Machinery the great bulk of the expenditure is upon Personal Emoluments in both cases. Nevertheless very real savings have been effected. The largest single element of saving however appears in items (38) and (39) under Head 56, owing to the reduction in the number of expatriate officers in the Department. At the present time the only expatriates who remain in the Department of Labour and Industrial Relations are the two Commissioners themselves. I would like to add here too that this year for the first time local departmental officers acted in the Commissioner posts and took charge of the Department while the Commissioners were on leave.

The Machinery Department continues to function as before though it is labouring under a disadvantage because it is under strength. In an establishment of 14 Division I officers, only 10 posts are at present filled. The Department is therefore hard-pressed and this is especially so when there are so many new plants installed and factories built in the country at present.

Sir, that is all I have to say.

**Mr. Lim Kean Siew:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I notice that the Ministry has changed its name from the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare to the Ministry of Labour, but having heard the Minister himself taking us round the world in the last 11 minutes, I am beginning to wonder whether it should not more appropriately be known as the Ministry of Love's Labour Lost: perhaps that in itself might be an

inspiration for a new dance tune and the Minister might no doubt, much to his liking, at times dance to the tune himself. Further, having heard of the exploits of the Honourable the Prime Minister on railway strike, I wonder, perhaps, if it might not properly be called the Ministry of Labour and Miscarriage—miscarriage, because it seems to me that every time there is a strike, there seems to be a miscarriage of duties and it is not the Minister of Labour who goes to settle the strike but the Honourable Gentleman fondly known to us as the Prime Minister, who seems also to carry that portfolio among his other duties.

Sir, I say that it is a Ministry of Love's Labour Lost, because if we examine the situation we find that we are entrapped by a good number of law no doubt fondly conceived in love but often lost in multitudinous enactments and often divorced in effect from one another.

The Labour and unemployment problem in Malaya is far from satisfactory and nothing seems to have been planned. For example, we find that the main feature in the labour field is under-employment and unemployment. Sir, according to the 1957 Report there was a pilot survey taken in George Town, Penang, and it shows that of the people unemployed 20 per cent of the wholly unemployed were between the ages of 16 and 20 years, which as you know is the period of most useful for unskilled workers, and about 60 per cent between the ages of 20 and 30. And what is more significant, quoting the words of this Report, was that, "of the youths between the ages of 16 and 20 in George Town, approximately 12 per cent were unemployed. It was significant that over 31 per cent of the unemployed in George Town never had a job, and that approximately 9 per cent of all the youths between 16 and 20 years of age had never worked."

Well, Sir, that is the position, and I notice that the Ministry of Labour has never had any real comprehensive figures to show the total number of

people unemployed to-day in Malaya and the number of people who are under-employed. Why the question of under-employment is important is this—that as long as we can keep people beyond the starvation level, there is a lack of will for struggle to get full wages, and that perhaps accounts for the reduction of the number of wage days spent in strikes in 1956/57 which amounted to 871,087 being reduced to approximately about 90,000 wage days lost in the last two years: further, it is fallacious to judge a labour situation by the number of strikes and the number of wage days lost—to know the true position we must first attempt to discover the reasons as to why strikes have not taken place; and the main reason, perhaps, as to why there have been less strikes, which have to a large extent failed, is because under our Ordinance No. 38 of 1955, section 15 of which reads. . .

**Mr. Speaker:** What Ordinance is that?

**Mr. Lim Kean Siew:** The Employment Ordinance, Sir. Section 15 reads:

"A contract of service shall be deemed to be broken by the labourer if he is continuously absent from work for more than one day without leave from his employer and without reasonable excuse."

This section has been interpreted that going on strike is not a reasonable excuse. So, if a person goes on strike for more than 24 hours, he is considered to have dismissed himself; and, in fact, he owes the employer 14 days wages in lieu of notice, so that he becomes a debtor to the employer and the employer is thus not only released from his obligations to the striker but is also able to employ a new hand—and during a period of slump there is a lot of people available to fill up the job, the labour market being in fact a market. That, Sir, is perhaps the reason why the number of strikes has gone down. But I do not think, Sir, that because the number of strikes has gone down the Ministry of Labour has therefore been efficient, as those two things are not synonymous!

Further, let us see the case of a woman worker in a certain Kelantan rubber processing mill—she is paid \$1.60 (I am sorry I have to refer to my notes but like the Minister of Labour I too have to refer to my notes), she is, I repeat, paid \$1.25 per day; and we know that the price of one gantang of rice varies to the average figure of \$1.60 per gantang to which let us add the cost of vegetables, oil, fish and so on—and putting her family unit at four, let us contrast her case and that of waitresses and those others indulging in other activities with similar rate of income and with the cost of living index and I am sure, Sir, that you would agree with me that a sorry picture emerges.

Sir, when glancing through the structure of machinery dealing with labour disputes and conditions of work, we see a mixed mushroom pattern of so-called Joint Advisory Councils, Departmental and National Whitley Councils, Negotiating Councils, Wages Councils, Trade Union Adviser's Departments with its training sections, Industrial Relations Department and the various Commissions of Enquiry set up to inquire into the conditions of employment and trade disputes. Apart from these we have laws dealing with working conditions of employees and trade disputes. Also we have the Employees' Provident Fund, Arbitration and Weekly Holidays Ordinance, and so forth. But where is that co-ordinating body, that permanent co-ordinating body, to bring all the activities of these various departments together—that is the point; and where is that provision to bring about a special Board, a permanent and special Board, for negotiation before a trade dispute has arisen? Labour Officers can only officially go into a trade dispute when it has arisen, and very often that is when it is too late. Even then, they can only act in an advisory capacity: they cannot and do not at all have any power to make binding decisions without the consent of the parties involved. So, Sir, this is all very messy and jelly-like—it is a mass of material without a structure, without a spine—an amorphous mass.

We have noticed the Honourable Minister pointing out in particular to the Training Section, but the question is whether these students have been selected in a proper manner and trained in a proper manner—sending them to recognised schools where training is for areas where different conditions apply will produce people who may be unsuitable to conditions existing in the present Malayan context. The present training and approach is inadequate and we see a fault in their method and selection which has resulted in a certain kind of officer who approaches his work in an industrial dispute from the position of either superiority and condescension, or, perhaps, sometimes hostility—this is noticeable for those who have contact with this kind of officer on the field itself.

Sir, there is, of course, the point that there are a lot of laws passed dealing with various institutions which are inspired by or are drawn on inspiration from foreign industrial fields where industry is highly developed. We have brought these laws and the resultant institutions to a semi-agricultural country with semi-agricultural conditions, so that these laws are not really indigenous to the Malayan situation. Surely the dominant point is—if we are going to tackle our trade disputes, or tackle our labour conditions in the right way—is to set up a permanent Board of Inquiry, collecting and dealing with facts relevant to workers in a semi-agricultural state who are to a large extent under-employed. Only in this way can we set up a system suitable to our conditions.

Sir, I suggest that we must introduce legislation to achieve the following objects: First there must be a central consultative committee dealing with workers in this country to obtain all-round views of workers with the object of passing suitable laws. I think that is the main thing that we should concern ourselves with.

**Enche' Bahaman:** Sir, on a point of information, there is the Malayan Trade Union Congress and the Joint Labour Advisory Committee.



**Mr. Lim Kean Siew:** A central consultative committee does not mean the M.T.U.C., Sir; I am afraid. Nor does the M.T.U.C. represent the majority of the views of workers in this country—less than 50 per cent. in fact.

**The Minister of Works, Posts and Telecommunications (Dato' V. T. Sambanthan):** Sir, on a point of information, the second point mentioned by the Honourable Minister was the National Joint Labour Advisory Council . . . . .

**Mr. Speaker:** The Minister who moved this motion will have the chance to reply.

**Mr. Lim Kean Siew:** That is quite true, Sir. The Minister has taken 25 minutes already.

**Mr. Speaker:** You yourself have taken quite a long time too.

**Mr. Lim Kean Siew:** I have taken seven minutes exactly and I am finishing. The second point is that we must set up workers' representative bodies for all national and foreign enterprises for the purposes of controlling working conditions. Thirdly, a consultative committee consisting of workers and management must be set up in industry. There must also be a training section, so that every industry or enterprise in this country will have a section of trainee workers who might take over administrative jobs in that industry itself: for example, in rubber plantation and, perhaps, in our rubber processing plants. Thank you.

**Enche' Tajudin bin Ali:** Dato' Pengerusi, Dato', saya mengambil peluang berchakap di-atas Kepala 55 ia-itu perkara berkaitan dengan Ministry of Labour. Dato' Pengerusi, Dato', Yang Berhormat Ahli dari Dato Kramat tadi telah mengatakan, ada baik-nya kalau kita ada buroh<sup>2</sup> mogok dalam kalangan buroh. Saya tidak bersetuju dengan apa yang telah . . . . .

**Wan Mustapha bin Haji Ali:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, on a point of order, I think the Honourable Member should observe Standing Order 66 (11).

**Mr. Speaker:** He is quite in order to speak on what has been said, but

I would like to see the points raised by Honourable Members especially from the Opposition side being replied to by the Honourable Mover himself—although he is quite in order to speak—so that we can shorten the debate.

**Enche' Tajudin bin Ali:** Dato' Pengerusi, saya sangat<sup>2</sup> sukachita mendengar daripada Yang Berhormat Menteri Buroh ia-itu mogok di-kalangan buroh<sup>2</sup> dalam Persèkutuan Tanah Melayu ini dari sa-tahun ka-satahun sudah sangat kurang. Ini ada-lah satu perkara yang sangat<sup>2</sup> bijaksana yang telah di-jalanan oleh Kerajaan Perikatan dengan mengadakan Kementerian Buroh. Saya teringat ada kala<sup>2</sup>-nya kita mengatakan negeri ini patut-lah di-beri keluasan lebih besar lagi berkenaan buroh pada masa ini, memandangkan yang kita ini baharu mendapat kemerdekaan.

Dato' Pengerusi, Dato', di-sini-lah kita dapat timbangkan kerana ada orang memikirkan apa yang telah terjadi di-Singapura itu patut kita ikut di-sini. Sebab itu-lah saya menyatakan di-sini, Kerajaan kita telah pun memberi satu akuan atau satu jaminan baharu terhadap perkara tingkatan buroh dalam Persèkutuan ini yang saya patut di-sini memberi sa-tinggi<sup>2</sup> tahniah; saya tidak hendak mengatakan di-sini "catchy word" bagi Kementerian Buroh, yang saya hendak berikan ia-lah tahniah.

Dato' Pengerusi, Dato', yang saya hendak tegor di-sini ia-lah berkenaan dengan Pentadbiran Meregisterkan Buroh<sup>2</sup>. Di-Perak, saya dapati banyak penganggoran terutama sekali pada masa sekarang. Sa-tengah<sup>2</sup> orang yang tidak ada kerja yang dudok-nya jauh<sup>2</sup>, umpama-nya di-Lumut. Pejabat Pendaftaran chuma ada di-Ipoh. Jadi, tiap<sup>2</sup> buroh yang tidak ada kerja, hendak mendaftarkan nama-nya dia terpaksa kena datang di-Ipoh, yang terutama sekali yang tidak ada berduit, apabila sampai di-Ipoh, dia kena belanja wang. Jadi kita di-sini mesti-lah ingat yang dia tidak ada kerja terpaksa datang meregisterkan nama-nya sampai di-Ipoh kena berjalan 50 batu jauh-nya, mana-kah wang dia dapat. Dan apabila dia sudah meregisterkan nama-nya, mula<sup>2</sup> di-berikan-nya kad puteh, yang

kedua, kad biru, yang ketiga baharu-lah kad kuning dan ini baharu-lah dia di-bëri peluang mēghadziri interview di-mana<sup>2</sup> ada kerja kosong. Jadi, saya rasa ini tidak bijak. Patut-lah perkara ini saya minta Kēmēntērian yang bër-kënaan mēmērhatakan dēngan sadalam<sup>2</sup>-nya atas perkara ini. Dan lagi saya tēringat apa yang tēlah tējadi di-Cameron Highland, pēkerjaan<sup>2</sup> di-sana banyak yang kosong; saya minta ma'af kalau saya silap tētapi saya dapati contract<sup>2</sup> di-sana mēmakai buruh daripada Singapura. Mēmandangan banyak pēganggoran dalam nēgēri Perak, di-tēmpat<sup>2</sup> di-dalam nēgēri Perak yang banyak kerja<sup>2</sup> kosong, patut-lah di-bëri kēutamaan kapada buruh<sup>2</sup> di-Perak.

**Mr. K. Karam Singh:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would refer to the speech of the Honourable Minister and, in doing so, would refer to the second of the three objects that he referred to when speaking on the new Trade Union Ordinance.

Sir, the second object, which the Honourable Minister aims at, makes a mockery of what he said was the aim of the Government—to create a free, independent and democratic trade union movement in Malaya. Sir, the second objective clearly shows, and the Minister does not make any attempt to hide it at all, that the motive behind this resolution is to crush the trade union movement and to interfere with the right of organisation. When you interfere with the right of organisation—all your talk about free, democratic and independent trade unions—the trade union movement is made a mockery. The Honourable Minister referred with great satisfaction that the Malayan Trade Union Congress was consulted and that even a M.T.U.C. member supported the Ordinance. Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is well-known that formerly the M.T.U.C. quite readily lent itself to approving even anti-labour legislation. That should not be a source of satisfaction for the Honourable Minister.

Sir, the inefficiency of the Labour Ministry can be gauged—I do not say this in a critical mood, but I say it as

assessing the state of affairs objectively—by the fact that in the second major industry of our country, tin mining as the Honourable Minister himself mentioned, workers to-day work only 14 days a month. Sir, 14 days' work in a month will only give them \$58 and on \$58 they have to support eight and sometimes nine children. I ask the Minister, what has the Ministry done to provide alternate employment for the tin mining employees who are unemployed for 14 days or 15 days in a month. If it has failed, as it has, then the Ministry is evidently very inefficient and it has not done its duty towards the mining workers of our country.

Sir, the Minister referred to the Weekly Holidays Ordinance, I cannot correctly remember the exact title, but I should like to bring to the attention of the Honourable Minister that in the rubber estates of Malaya our workers work sometimes 30 days a month without a break. They are human beings with nerves and blood vessels (*Laughter*) and they require rest and sometimes the Government is apt to forget that. I suggest that a legislation be incorporated so that at least one day a week is made a paid holiday for the workers who produce the greatest amount of wealth for our country.

Secondly, Sir, the Minister said there were fewer strikes but that is not an indication of any achievement at all as the conditions of the workers remain as they are. Speaking of achievements in my opinion, Sir, there are none to the credit of this Ministry.

First of all, what must be done for the workers? They must have security of employment, and when they are old they must be cared for. As an Honourable Lady Member, I think, of this House mentioned earlier, in another connection, workers must not be treated like sandals which are only used when they are useful and are cast away once the usefulness is over. I request the Honourable Minister to consider doing something for the workers who have served this country with their toil all their lives, to provide something for them in their old age,



and to urge employers to do something to care for these people in their old age.

Another thing that I would bring to the attention of the Honourable Minister is that on the rubber estates in Malaya the labourers who join certain political movement—it does not matter to which part of this House it belongs—once they join that movement the estate managers step in and terrorise them. Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is the fundamental right of any man to have the freedom of thought, and I request the Minister to see that any labourer who exercises his freedom of thought to belong to a political party is not penalised for that freedom of thought by the estate managers. In connection with trade unions, the state of affairs on estates is this—the moment any head or secretary of the union branch on an estate brings up a grievance of the union, or does anything at all to do his duty to the workers on his estate, he is sacked by the manager, and I can give instances also. For instance, this has happened . . .

**Mr. Speaker:** Is that relevant to the debate before the House?

**Mr. K. Karam Singh:** I would not give instances, Sir, but I do not see how the policy of the Government in this connection can provide security to the workers. We have seen that this free enterprise has not been giving any security to the tin mining employees due to the capitalistic nature of the economy and the over-production of tin . . . . .

**Enche' Bahaman:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, on a point of information. The Honourable Member is giving us a lecture.

**Mr. Speaker:** Would you make your speech as short as possible, just to the point. There are other Members who would like to speak.

**Mr. K. Karam Singh:** As we see, this free enterprise has deprived the tin mining employees of our country 16 days work in a month, and further the so-called expansionist economy is also brought in with free enterprise. Free

enterprise, Sir, is subject to crises, subject to trade recessions, subject to other troubles and once that happens where will the workers get security, how will their work be guaranteed? The policy of the Government in respect of labour is unsatisfactory and will not in the long run assist workers to lead a proper life in this country.

**Wan Mustapha bin Haji Ali:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, during his speech introducing the estimates the Honourable Minister of Labour said that the increase under subhead 15, "Contribution to the International Labour Organisation for 1960" was beyond our control. That statement has aroused my anxiety, because beyond our control is a very "good" excuse for any Minister to say. However, later on in his speech the Honourable Minister had said that the contribution was arrived at by mutual agreement. If that is the case, how is that the provision has increased from \$57,750 for the current year to \$61,000 for 1960? If there is an agreement, we must stick to that agreement, and that cannot be beyond our control. "Beyond our control" means that there is no agreement whatsoever.

On page 201, under item (40) there is provision for Housing and Hotel Allowances of \$49,000. Here I do not know what the proportion is, i.e. I do not know whether the provision for Housing is greater or for Hotel. This Ministry can pay \$49,000 to its various officers on Housing and Hotel Allowances. I feel it is a very high figure and hope the Minister concerned will elaborate on that.

Subhead 10 "Transport and Travelling" on page 202 has a provision of \$191,250, which is nearly \$200,000 and that is nearly a quarter of a million dollars. We feel this is a very high figure compared to the provision for the identical vote under Social Welfare.

**Dato' Ong Yoke Lin:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, with the agreement of my Honourable friend and colleague the Minister of Labour, and as one who moved the Trade Union Ordinance, 1959, in the Legislative Council not many months ago, I feel I must stand up and rebut

the accusations, or remarks, made by the Honourable Member for Damansara.

Sir, he has made a very unjustified and slanderous attack on the Malayan Trade Union Congress. Unfortunately there are no M.T.U.C. members in this House to defend themselves and, although I hold no brief for the M.T.U.C., I feel that it is well known not only in Malaya but throughout the world, at least throughout the free world, that the Malayan Trade Union Congress is a democratic representative body which represents, largely, the most representative organisations of the organised workers of this country (*Applause*), and it is, I am sure, appreciated by the fair-minded people of this country that they have the best and genuine interest of the workers at heart. The fact that the M.T.U.C. have decided at their conference that they will not indulge in politics, and that they will not be influenced by any political party—right, left or centre—may, perhaps, be the reason why they have come under attack from certain quarters. (*Applause*).

**Mr. K. Karam Singh:** This is imputing improper motives, Sir.

**Mr. Speaker:** No, I do not think so. If a member is out of order, whether he is from the Government Party or from the Opposition, I will rule him out.

**Wan Mustapha bin Haji Ali:** On a point of clarification, Sir. The Honourable Minister just now said—although he was not referring to me—that one member was making slanderous remarks. I wonder whether any remarks made in this House could be slanderous.

**Dato' Ong Yoke Lin:** I did not refer to the Honourable Member.

**Wan Mustapha bin Haji Ali:** No, you did not refer to me, but for the sake of information, I take it that no remarks made in this House could be slanderous.

**Dato' Dr. Ismail:** That does not mean that members in this House can make slanderous remarks.

**Mr. Lim Kean Siew:** On a point of information. There has been an insinuation that the Malayan Trade Union Congress as a whole does not support this side of the House and that is why this attack has come from this side. That is in fact incorrect. The Secretary-General of the M.T.U.C. is in fact a member of the Labour Party.

**Mr. Speaker:** Please proceed. I hope there will be no more interruptions.

**Dato' Ong Yoke Lin:** The policy of the M.T.U.C. is quite clear. As a body it does not come under the influence of any party, but as individual members they can join any party. I think it is only right that in its development at this stage the Trade Union Congress as such should not be exploited—it should not allow itself or its members as a whole to be exploited by politicians or political parties or by adventurers for their own selfish ends (*Applause*). That is precisely the object of the new Trade Union Ordinance. We discussed that about a year ago in the National Joint Labour Advisory Council—in this particular Council there are 19 representatives of the workers—and for the Honourable Member for Damansara to say that the Malayan Trade Union Congress readily lent itself to anti-labour legislation is a very unjustified attack on the M.T.U.C. It is, Sir, easy to stand up and shout slogans vaguely about socialism which certain members are trying to make us believe is the cure for all the ills in the country.

Sir, when we introduced certain legislation, I think certain Honourable Members from the Socialist Front bench said that they are foreign to this country. Of course, Sir, we take the best from all the systems in the world because we are a new nation, but I think the form of socialism that they preach is more foreign to us than anything else.

**Mr. Lim Kean Siew:** I did not say foreign. I said "not indigenous to this country". That is quite different.

**Mr. Speaker:** If an Honourable Member is speaking and he does not

give way on a point of clarification, the other Honourable Member cannot compel him to sit down.

**Dato' Ong Yoke Lin:** We have been very generous to these members.

**Mr. S. P. Seenivasagam:** We do not want any generosity.

**Dato' Ong Yoke Lin:** We believe democracy is more suitable to us and not the system and not the brand of socialism that is bandied about by these Honourable Members. I think that is more foreign to the people of this country than anything else. *(Applause).*

**Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad (Bachok):** Tuan Yang di-Pertua, nam-pak-nya përbahathan ini untok buroh dan masing<sup>2</sup> mëmpërsoalkan hal buroh. Saya suka mënarek përhatian Yang Bërhormat pada buroh<sup>2</sup> kampong, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, di-kampong sa-bënar-nya banyak buroh tëtëpi mëreka itu tidak-lah masok mana<sup>2</sup> Union di-sëbabkan oleh buroh<sup>2</sup> itu tidak tërator. Saya dapati, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, banyak buroh<sup>2</sup> di-kampong itu mëndapat gaji yang lëbeh murah daripada \$1.50 sehari. Saya rasa tidak-lah chukup bagi këhidupan sa-orang buroh.

Di-sini saya minta Yang Bërhormat përhentikan ia-itu supaya kita ikhtiar-kan satu jalan supaya pëngawalan dapat di-lakukan kapada hak buroh<sup>2</sup> yang këcil di-kampong yang di-gunakan bagi këpëntingan orang<sup>2</sup> yang tidak mëmërhatikan këpëntingan manusia, itu-lah sahaja, Tuan Yang di-Pertua.

**Enche' Bahaman:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, we have heard lectures from the two members of the Opposition. My Honourable friend and colleague the Minister of Health, who was Minister of Labour before I took over, has been kind enough to reply to some of their criticisms.

The Honourable Member for Dato Kramat spoke about industrial relations and the need to intervene in time before disputes come to a head. Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Industrial Relations Department is always in close and constant

touch with developments during negotiations between workers and employers.

**Mr. Speaker:** Before you proceed I would ask you to make your reply not later than 4.30 p.m., because there will have to be a motion for continuing the debate after 4.30 p.m.

**Enche' Bahaman:** With regard to the intervention by the Prime Minister, which the Honourable Member mentioned just now, I would like to inform this House that the Minister of Labour has no official standing in a dispute in a Government department or in the Railway, though the Commissioner for Industrial Relations may use his good office to conciliate the parties, and this he did.

With regard to my Honourable friend the Member for Larut Utara, I thank him very much for his appreciation of the good work done by my Ministry. He also mentioned that the unemployed people from Lumut had to go to Ipoh to register themselves at the Employment Exchange there. I think we have a Labour Office in Sitiawan and the unemployed can register at Sitiawan.

In reply to the Honourable Member for Kelantan Hilir, with regard to the I.L.O. Contribution, the Contribution to the International Labour Organisation was agreed at international level, and I understand the rate for 1960 is fixed at 0.22 per cent and that is why our contribution has come to that amount. However, the contribution changes year to year.

With regard to the point raised by him on Housing Allowance, Housing and Hotel Allowances have been calculated at the usual Government rates prevailing in all departments, and these allowances are paid only to those officers who do not receive the allocation of quarters. With regard to Transport and Travelling, the Department of Labour and Industrial Relations has to enforce many laws, and the amount spent by the Department for Transport and Travelling must, of necessity, be more than what is spent

in the same vote for Social Welfare. We do a lot of travelling and therefore the provision for this item has to be high.

In reply to the Honourable Member for Bachok, I will take note of his suggestions.

Question put, and agreed to.

The sum of \$3,302,232 for Heads 55, 56 and 57 ordered to stand part of the Schedule.

**Mr. Speaker:** There will be no time to take Heads 58 and 59 to-day. I would therefore ask that these Heads be taken to-morrow when the House resumes.

## EARLIER RESUMPTION

(Motion)

**Tun Abdul Razak:** Sir, I beg to move,

That this House at its rising this day shall resume at 9.30 a.m. to-morrow instead of 10 a.m. as provided under Standing Order 12.

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

Question put, and agreed to.

Resolved,

That this House at its rising this day shall resume at 9.30 a.m. to-morrow instead of 10 a.m. as provided under Standing Order 12.

*Adjourned at 4.14 p.m.*