

Volume I
No. 17



Monday
22nd February, 1960

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

DEWAN RA'AYAT
(HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES)

OFFICIAL REPORT

CONTENTS

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS [Col. 1636]

BILLS:

Bills presented [Col. 1644]

The Attestation of Registrable Instruments Bill [Col. 1648]

The President of the Senate (Remuneration) Bill [Col. 1650]

The Land Conservation Bill [Col. 1657]

The Parliament (Members Remuneration) Bill [Col. 1693]

The Assistant Ministers Bill [Col. 1702]

The Census Bill [Col. 1725]

The Speaker (Remuneration) Bill [Col. 1728]

ADJOURNMENT SPEECHES [Col. 1730]

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS [Col. 1741]

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

Price: \$1

The first part of the report discusses the general situation of the country and the progress of the work. It is followed by a detailed account of the various projects and the results achieved. The report concludes with a summary of the work done and the plans for the future.

The second part of the report deals with the financial aspects of the work. It gives a detailed account of the income and expenditure of the organization and shows how the funds have been used. It also includes a statement of the assets and liabilities of the organization.

The third part of the report contains a list of the names of the members of the organization and a list of the names of the donors. It also includes a list of the names of the people who have been helped by the organization.

The fourth part of the report contains a list of the names of the people who have been helped by the organization. It also includes a list of the names of the people who have been helped by the organization.

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

Official Report

First Session of the First Dewan Ra'ayat

Monday, 22nd February, 1960

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

PRESENT:

- The Honourable Mr. Speaker, DATO' HAJI MOHAMED NOAH BIN OMAR, S.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 Finance, MR. TAN SIEW SIN, J.P. (Malacca Tengah).
- „ the Minister of Agriculture and Co-operatives, ENCHE' ABDUL AZIZ BIN ISHAK (Kuala Langat).
- „ 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 Commerce and Industry, ENCHE' MOHAMED KHIR BIN JOHARI (Kedah Tengah).
- „ the Minister of Labour, ENCHE' BAHAMAN BIN SAMSUDIN (Kuala Pilah).
- „ the Minister of Education ENCHE' ABDUL RAHMAN BIN HAJI TALIB (Kuantan).
- „ 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).
- „ MR. CHEAH THEAM SWEE, Assistant Minister (Bukit Bintang).
- „ MR. V. MANICKAVASAGAM, J.M.N., P.J.K., Assistant Minister (Klang).
- „ ENCHE' MOHAMED ISMAIL BIN MOHAMED YUSOF, Assistant Minister (Jerai).

- The Honourable 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).
- „ TUAN HAJI AHMAD BIN ABDULLAH (Kota Bharu Hilir).
- „ ENCHE' AHMAD BIN ARSHAD, A.M.N. (Muar Utara).
- „ ENCHE' AHMAD BIN MOHAMED SHAH, S.M.J. (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).
- „ 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).
- „ ENCHE' HUSSEIN BIN MOHD. NOORDIN, A.M.N., P.J.K. (Parit).
- „ TUAN HAJI HUSSAIN RAHIMI BIN HAJI SAMAN (Kota Bharu Hulu).
- „ ENCHE' IBRAHIM BIN ABDUL RAHMAN (Seberang Tengah).
- „ ENCHE' ISMAIL BIN IDRIS (Penang Selatan).
- „ MR. K. KARAM SINGH (Damansara).
- „ CHE' KHADIJAH BINTI MOHD. SIDIK (Dungun).
- „ MR. KHONG KOK YAT (Batu Gajah).
- „ MR. LEE SAN CHOON (Kluang Utara).
- „ MR. LEE SECK FUN (Tanjong Malim).
- „ MR. LEE SIOK YEW (Sepang).
- „ MR. LEONG KEE NYEAN (Kampar).
- „ MR. LIM JOO KONG (Alor Star).
- „ MR. LIM KEAN SIEW (Dato' Kramat).
- „ DR. LIM SWEE AUN, J.P. (Larut Selatan).

The Honourable MR. LIU YOONG PENG (Rawang).

- „ MR. T. MAHIMA SINGH (Port Dickson).
- „ ENCHE' MOHAMED BIN UJANG (Jelevu-Jempol).
- „ ENCHE' MOHAMED ABBAS BIN AHMAD (Hilir Perak).
- „ ENCHE' MOHAMED ASRI BIN HAJI MUDA (Pasir Puteh).
- „ ENCHE' MOHAMED DAHARI BIN HAJI MOHD. ALI (Kuala Selangor).
- „ ENCHE' MOHAMED NOR BIN MOHD. DAHAN (Ulu Perak).
- „ DATO' MOHAMED HANIFAH BIN HAJI ABDUL GHANI, P.J.K. (Pasir Mas Hulu).
- „ ENCHE' MOHAMED 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).
- „ DATO' ONN BIN JA'AFAR, D.K., D.P.M.J. (Kuala Trengganu Selatan).
- „ ENCHE' OTHMAN BIN ABDULLAH (Tanah Merah).
- „ ENCHE' OTHMAN BIN ABDULLAH (Perlis Utara).
- „ MR. QUEK KAI DONG (Seremban Barat).
- „ TUAN HAJI REDZA BIN HAJI MOHD. SAID (Rembau-Tampin).
- „ MR. SEAH TENG NGIAB (Muar Pantai).
- „ MR. D. R. SEENIVASAGAM (Ipoh).
- „ MR. S. P. SEENIVASAGAM (Menglembu).
- „ 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 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).
- „ HAJJAH ZAIN BINTI SULAIMAN (Pontian Selatan).
- „ TUAN HAJI ZAKARIA BIN HAJI MOHD. TAIB (Langat).
- „ ENCHE' ZULKIFLEE BIN MUHAMMAD (Bachok).

ABSENT:

The Honourable 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).

„ ENCHE' AHMAD BOESTAMAM (Setapak).

„ DATIN FATIMAH BINTI HAJI HASHIM, P.M.N. (Jitra-Padang
Terap).

„ MR. KANG KOCK SENG (Batu Pahat).

„ WAN MUSTAPHA BIN HAJI ALI (Kelantan Hilir).

IN ATTENDANCE:

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

PRAYERS

(Mr. Speaker in the Chair)

ANNOUNCEMENT BY
MR. SPEAKER

(Assent to Bills passed)

Mr. Speaker: Ahli² Yang Bèrhormat, saya hëndak mēmbēri tahu Dewan ini bahawa Duli Yang Maha Mulia Sèri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pèrtuan Agong tēlah mēmbērikan pērsētujuaunya atas sēmuā Undang² yang tēlah di-luluskan oleh Dewan ini baharu² ini. Saya akan bachakan Undang²-nya.

Honourable Members, I wish to inform the House that His Majesty the Yang di-Pertuan Agong has signified his assent to the following Bills which were passed recently by Parliament:

The Supplementary Supply (1959)
(No. 4) Bill, 1959.

The Housing Trust (Amendment)
Bill, 1959.

The Treasury Deposit Receipts
(Amendment) Bill, 1959.

The Pineapple Industry (Amend-
ment) Bill, 1959.

The Employees Provident Fund
(Amendment) Bill, 1959.

The Diplomatic and Consular
Officers (Oaths and Fees) Bill,
1959.

The Loans (Export Credits Guarant-
tee Department) Bill, 1959.

The Petroleum (Amendment) Bill,
1959.

The Common Gaming Houses
(Amendment) Bill, 1959.

The Oaths and Affirmations
(Amendment) Bill, 1959.

The Betting (Amendment) Bill, 1959.
The National Registration Bill,
1959.

The Income Tax (Amendment) Bill,
1959, and

The Supply (1960) Bill, 1959.

ORAL ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONSTEACHING OF MALAY BY
POLITICAL ORGANISATIONS

1. Mr. Lim Kean Siew asks the Minister of Education:

(a) Whether he is aware that the Police have been taking action against the teaching of Malay by properly constituted branches of the Socialist Front;

(b) That the Police have prevented classes even when all the members of the class are members of the Socialist Front;

(c) Now that his attention has been drawn to this fact, whether the Government intend to take action; if so, what action.

The Minister of Education (Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Haji Talib): Tuan Yang di-Pèrtua, sa-tēlah saya bērun-
ding dēngan Yang Bèrhormat sahabat saya Mēntēri Pèrtahanan saya sangat dukachita mēnyatakan ia-itu soalan

ini ia-lah samar dan tidak terang bagi saya menjawab-nya. Sa-kira-nya Ahli Yang Bèrhormat itu sanggop menulis kapada saya atau kapada Mèntèri Pèrtahanan mènnyebutkan kèjadian yang tèrtentu, pèrkara ini akan di-siasat. Saya suka mènambah kata ia-itu ada-lah dasar Kèrajaan mènngalakkan pèngajaran dan pèlajaran Bahasa Kèbangsaan oleh sa-gènap lapisan masharakat.

2. Mr. Lim Kean Siew asks the Minister of Education whether the present Education Ordinance allows for exemptions to the Ordinance in certain cases, and will the Government exempt political organisations including the Socialist Front organisations from the provisions of the Ordinance so that Malay can be taught by such organisations; if so, on what conditions.

Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Haji Talib: Tuan Yang di-Pèrtua, jawapan kapada bahagian pertama dari soalan itu, ya. Bèrhubung dèngan bahagian kèdua dari pèrtanyaan itu saya bèrpèndapat bahawa untok fa'edah dan kèpèntingan murid² tidak-lah patut sa-barang tèmpat yang di-gunakan sa-bagai bilek darjah di-kèchualikan daripada sharat² yang tèmpat² itu mèsti di-daftarkan sa-bagai sa-buah sèkolah dan guru²-nya di-daftarkan sa-bagai guru. Tèrta'alok kapada sharat² yang tèrtentu itu yang mèliputi sèmu sèkolah², ia-itu tèmpat di-mana sèpuluh orang atau lèbeh di-ajar, hèndak-lah ada satu sèbab mènngapa sa-suatu parti politik atau pèrtubohan tidak di-bolehan mènngadakan kèlas² Bahasa Kè-bangsaan.

CONSTITUTIONALITY OF APPOINTMENT OF DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER

3. Dato' Onn bin Jaafar: Minta kapada Pèrdana Mèntèri mènnyatakan ada-kah jawatan Timbalan Pèrdana Mèntèri itu tèrkandung di-dalam Pèrlèmbagaan Pèrsèkutuan Tanah Mèlayu.

The Prime Minister: Tuan Yang Bèrhormat itu barangkali kètahuì bèrkènaan dèngan appointment Deputy Prime Minister tidak di-sèbut langsung

dalam Constitution, sunggoh pun tidak di-sèbut langsung dalam Constitution di-atas mana² appointment pun, jadi tidak di-kèhèndaki yang sa-bènar-nya hèndak di-sèbutkan jawatan Deputy Prime Minister itu; jadi yang di-sèbutkan dalam Constitution itu di-atas appointment Prime Minister sahaja. Jadi tidak ada apa² bayaran tambahan di-atas jawatan itu, chuma di-angkat Deputy Prime Minister itu ia-lah samata² hèndak mènjalankan pèkèrjaan Prime Minister, apabila Prime Minister kèluar atau pun mènjalankan kèrja Prime Minister sa-bagai Chairman Committee yang ada sangat banyak, itu-lah sahaja tujuan-nya di-angkat Deputy Prime Minister itu.

Dato' Onn bin Jaafar: Boleh-kah Pèrdana Mèntèri mènnyatakan kira-nya jawatan Timbalan Yang di-Pèrtuan Agong, jawatan Timbalan Speaker Dewan Ra'ayat ada di-sèbut dan di-sharatkan dalam Pèrlèmbagaan?

The Prime Minister: Ada—tolong Tuan Yang Bèrhormat tengok dan bacha (*Kètawa*).

Dato' Onn bin Jaafar: Apa-kah kuasa Timbalan Pèrdana Mèntèri itu?

The Prime Minister: Ini saya sudah sèbutkan, tètapi saya tahu juga kata Yang Bèrhormat itu lain sa-kali. Tidak ada kuasa, mèlainkan kalau Pèrdana Mèntèri tidak ada, dia-lah ganti-nya.

Dato' Onn bin Jaafar: Pèrdana Mèntèri mènnyebutkan kèrja-nya, bukan kuasa-nya. Sa-kira-nya jawatan Timbalan Yang di-Pèrtuan Agong, jawatan Timbalan Speaker kèdua² Dewan ini ada di-sharat dan di-sèbutkan dalam Undang² Pèrlèmbagaan, maka tèn-tulah ada di-sèbutkan juga jawatan Timbalan Pèrdana Mèntèri; jikalau sa-kira-nya pehak yang mèmbuat undang² bèrkèhèndak di-adakan jawatan itu.

The Prime Minister: Saya sudah jawab, saya ingat saya ta' payah hèndak tambah lagi pèrkara yang sa-bènar, jadi bèrkènaan dèngan tujuan hèndak mèmasyarakkan dalam Constitution itu saya pun tidak bèrkèhèndak.

Dato' Onn bin Jaafar: Ada-kah tujuan Pèrdana Mèntèri hèndak mèminda atau mèmbuat satu undang²

supaya mēnentukan jawatan Timbalan Perdana Mēntēri itu?

The Prime Minister: Tidak.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION POLICY

4. Mr. Chan Swee Ho asks the Minister of Education whether the Special Committee to study and report on the Education Policy has been appointed.

Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Haji Talib: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sudah.

5. Mr. Chan Swee Ho asks the Minister of Education if the answer to Question No. 4 above is in the negative to state when this Committee will be appointed.

Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Haji Talib: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, oleh sēbab jawapan saya kapada soalan No. 4 sudah, saya fikir soalan No. 5 tidak bērbangkit lagi.

6. Mr. Chan Swee Ho asks the Minister of Education whether he will give an assurance to this House that the Education Policy statements now being made from time to time by him will be subject to reconsideration on receipt of the Report from the Special Committee.

Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Haji Talib: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kēnyataan² yang mērupakan dasar yang tēlah saya umumkan bāharu² ini ada-lah sēsui dēngan dasar Kērajaan bagi mēninggi-kan darjat pēndudok² di-luar bandar, dan bērada dalam bidang Dasar Pēlajaran Kērajaan yang sēkarang ini yang tēlah pun di-luluskan oleh Majlis Undangan sa-bagaimana tērmaktub di-dalam Pēnyata Razak yang saya fikir sangat sēsui. Sēbarang pindaan yang di-usulkan oleh Jawatan-Kuasa Ulang-kaji ini hēndak-lah mēndapat pērsetujuan daripada Parlimen.

REDUCTION OF DUTY ON FUEL AND DIESEL OIL

7. Mr. Tan Phock Kin asks the Minister of Finance whether the recent decision to reduce the customs duty on fuel and diesel oil was the result of appreciation by Government of the

hardship such an increase will bring to the various sections of the community; and if not, to give the reasons for such a change.

The Minister of Finance (Mr. Tan Siew Sin): Sir, in agreeing to certain partial exemptions in the rate of duty on liquid fuel and the reduction in the rate of duty on diesel oil, the Government has attempted to strike a balance between the need for increased revenue to finance expanding social services and the desire to spread the burden fairly on all. Having regard to all the circumstances, the Government has considered it right to grant this concession, and is satisfied that the adjustments so made have ensured that no excessive burden is imposed on any section of the community.

Mr. Tan Phock Kin: Mr. Speaker, isn't the Minister aware of all this at the time when the subject was discussed?

Mr. Tan Siew Sin: I have nothing to add to my statement.

Mr. Tan Phock Kin: Mr. Speaker, shall I take it that the answer to the question is that the Minister was not aware of all this and that

Mr. Speaker: He has already replied.

Mr. D. R. Seenivasagam: Mr. Speaker, Sir, may I ask whether the Honourable Minister received any further guidance by petitions from members of the public or organisations in arriving at this new decision?

Mr. Speaker: Sir, are we allowed an answer by the Minister sitting down and shaking his head?

Mr. Tan Siew Sin: I have nothing to add to my statement.

LOWER CERTIFICATE OF EDUCATION EXAMINATION

Provision of Places for Grade "C" Students

8. Mr. Tan Phock Kin asks the Minister of Education if he contemplates taking any action with regard to providing places for those children who passed the LCE examination with grade C and were asked to leave school and if so, when he contemplates taking such action; if not, why not.

Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Haji Talib: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, darjah² lanjutan sudah pun di-mulai bagi murid² ini di-mana sahaja ada kemampuan.

UNIVERSITY OF MALAYA

Establishment of Department of Chinese Studies

9. Mr. Ng Ann Teck asks the Minister of Education whether the Government intends to start a department of Chinese Studies in the Kuala Lumpur Division of the University of Malaya; and if so, when; if not why not.

Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Haji Talib: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, di-dalam Përlëmbagaan University sa-bagaimana yang terkandung di-dalam Undang² (Pindaan) University Malaya tahun 1958, perkara ini terpulang kepada pihak yang berkuasa University. Saya telah di-bëritahu bahawa badan itu sedang menimbang untuk menubuhkan sa-buah Bahagian Pengajian China di-dalam *Faculty of Arts* di-University Bahagian Kuala Lumpur, tetapi oleh kerana tidak ada wang bagi mënchapai maksud ini di-dalam jangka 3 tahun yang akan berakhir pada 31hb December, 1961, maka mërëka telah mënangguhkan perkara ini dan akan di-kaji sëmula perkara tërsëbut pada tahun hadapan.

POPULARISATION OF THE NATIONAL LANGUAGE

10. Mr. Ng Ann Teck asks the Minister of Education if he will state the steps being taken by the Government to popularise and encourage the learning of the National Language, such as granting exemption under the Education Ordinance to National Language classes held by registered organisations; and if not, why.

Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Haji Talib: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Kërajaan telah mënubuhkan Maktab Përguruan Bahasa untuk mëlatah Guru² Bahasa Këbangsaan sërta Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka bagi mëngebëng dan pëmpërkatkan Bahasa Këbangsaan, mënchetak buku² dan bagi mënnyamakan ejaan di-dalam bahasa itu.

Bahasa Këbangsaan di-ajar di-sëmua Maktab² dan Pusat² Latehan Guru. Minggu Bahasa Këbangsaan baharu² ini tëlah di-lancharkan supaya ra'ayat sëdar akan mustahak-nya Bahasa Këbangsaan ini. Këlas² Bahasa Këbangsaan tëlah di-jalankan di-Pëjabat² Kërajaan dan Dewan Bahasa dëngan kërja-sama Maktab Përguruan Bahasa sëdang mënkatorkan kursus² istimewa. Pëlajaran² Bahasa Këbangsaan bagi orang² dewasa akan di-jalankan di-bawah ra'ëayah Këmëntërian Pëmbangunan Luar Bandar. Këmëntërian Pëlajaran mënnyëdiakan Këlas² përchuma dalam Bahasa Këbangsaan sa-bagai satu cabang dari rënchana Pëlajaran Lanjutan dan pëndaftaran di-dalam këlās² ini, pada bulan ini tëlah mëningkat lëbëh daripada 25,000 orang. Përsatuan Pëlajaran Dewasa dan Përsatuan Përpustaka Awam yang mëndapat bantuan këwangian daripada Kërajaan juga sëdang mënnyëlënggarakan sa-banyak 180 Këlas² Bahasa Këbangsaan. Bërhubong dëngan bahagian yang këdua bagi soal itu Kërajaan mënnyambut usaha² mënjalankan Këlas² Bahasa Këbangsaan oleh Përtubohan² yang bërdaftar tëtapi ia-nya tidak dapat mënbenarkan rumah² atau pun tëmpat² di-mana këlās² itu di-adakan dëngan tidak payah mëndaftar di-bawah Undang² Pëlajaran. Hal² itu ada-lah mustahak daripada sëgi kësëhatan dan këlancharan dan juga bagi këpëntingan murid² sërta guru².

PARTICIPATION OF NON-GOVERNMENT TEACHERS IN POLITICS

11. Mr. V. Veerappen asks the Minister of Education if he is aware of the apprehension caused to members of the teaching profession by the speeches made by himself and his Assistant Minister about the participation of non-Government teachers in politics; and if so, whether he will make a definite statement on this subject so that teachers will know actually where they stand.

Sir, I shall be grateful if the answer could be in English so that I can follow.

Mr. Speaker: The official language in this House is either Malay or English.

So I cannot compel the Minister to speak in English, but I can ask him if he could do so.

Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Haji Talib: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya sangat sukachita di-bëri kësempatan untok mëmbuat kënnyataan atas përkara ini sunggoh pun saya tidak mëngetahui ada-nya kërakuan di-kalangan guru².

Sa-tahun lëpas Mëntëri Pëlajaran yang dahulu; tëläh mëmbuat pëngumuman ia-itu bantuan këwangan salaku gaji guru² yang bukan kaki tangan Kërajaan tidak akan di-bërikan kapada sêkolah yang mëndapat bantuan jika di-dapati ada guru² yang mënghambil bahagian chërgas atau mëmëgaw jawatan dalam parti politik hingga mënghanggu pëkërjaan-nya sa-bagai guru. Tidak përnah di-katakan bahawa guru² yang bukan kaki tangan Kërajaan tidak boleh mënghambil bahagian dalam politik. Mëreka sa-bagai warga nëgara boleh mënghambil bahagian dalam përgëran politik dalam masa këlapanan. Sa-balek-nya tiap² guru mëmponyai tanggung jawab kapada murid², ibu bapa dan sêkolah-nya dan juga kalau ia bërfikiran waras tëntu-lah tidak sënang hati mënërima gaji daripada Kërajaan pada hal ia tidak mëlakukan tugas-nya dëngan sa-pënoh dan sëtia. Maka ada-lah mënjadi tanggungan guru² itu untok mënjaga supaya përgëran mëreka dalam politik tidak mënghanggu tugas² mëreka sa-bagai guru dëngan sa-pënoh²-nya dan mënjaga supaya usaha mëreka dalam lapangan politik di-jalankan di-luar sêkolah dan juga di-luar masa mënghajar.

Mr. V. Veerappen: May I know who decides, or which authority decides, whether a teacher is doing his or her work efficiently or not.

Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Haji Talib: It is for the Ministry of Education to decide.

Dato' Onn bin Jaafar: Tuan Speaker, kënapa përentah ini tidak di-këluarkan sa-bëlum Pilehan Raya yang lëpas? Kënapa dia këluar këmudian Pilehan Raya?

Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Haji Talib: I require notice of the question.

Dato' Onn bin Jaafar: Sir, this is a supplementary question to the original question. There is no need for notice.

SECONDARY SCHOOLS ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, 1959

12. Mr. V. Veerappen asks the Minister of Education to state the number of passes and failures in the last Malayan Secondary Schools Examination, in the Malay, Tamil and Chinese schools, giving reasons for the poor results in that examination and stating what concrete steps, if any, have been taken by the Ministry to remedy this state of affairs.

Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Haji Talib: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, pëpëreksaan masok ka-Sêkolah Mënëngah di-Përsëkutuan Tanah Mëlayu bukan-lah satu pëpëreksaan mënëntukan "lulus atau tidak" dëngan mënëtapkan markah këlulusan. Ia-nya ia-lah satu pëpëreksaan përaduan di-mana murid² di-pilih mënurut këpandaian sërta këmajuan masing² bagi mënëntukan, yang mana-kah di-antara mëreka itu boleh mëndapat hasil yang baik dari pëlajaran mënëngah sësui dëngan përënggan 74 dalam Pënyata Razak.

BILLS PRESENTED THE SERVICE COMMISSIONS (AMENDMENT) BILL

Bill to amend the Service Commissions Ordinance, 1957; presented by the Prime Minister; read the First time; to be read a Second time at a subsequent meeting of this House.

THE INCOME TAX (AMENDMENT) BILL

Bill to amend the Income Tax Ordinance, 1947; presented by the Minister of Finance; read the First time; to be read a Second time at a subsequent meeting of this House.

THE ARMS BILL

Bill to amend and consolidate the law relating to arms, imitation arms

and ammunition; presented by the Minister of Defence; read the First time; to be read a Second time at a subsequent meeting of this House.

THE CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL

Bill to amend the Constitution of the Federation; presented by the Prime Minister; read the First time; to be read a Second time at a subsequent meeting of this House in April.

THE PENSIONS (PUBLIC AUTHORITIES) BILL

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

THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT ELECTIONS BILL

Bill for the purpose of ensuring uniformity of law and policy in respect of local government elections throughout the Federation and for matters incidental thereto; presented by Enche' Mohamed Ismail bin Mohamed Yusof; read the First time; to be read a Second time at a subsequent meeting of this House in April.

THE NATIONAL LANGUAGE BILL

Bill to provide for the script of the national language and for the form of numerals to be used for official purposes; presented by the Minister of Education; read the First time; to be read a Second time at a subsequent meeting of this House.

THE EMPLOYEES PROVIDENT FUND (AMENDMENT) BILL

Bill to amend the Employees Provident Fund Ordinance, 1951; presented by the Minister of Finance; read the

First time; to be read a Second time at a subsequent meeting of this House.

THE NOTARIES PUBLIC (AMENDMENT) BILL

Bill to amend the Notaries Public Ordinance, 1959; presented by Enche' Mohamed Ismail bin Mohamed Yusof; read the First time; to be read a Second time at a subsequent meeting of this House in April.

THE WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION (AMENDMENT) BILL

Bill to amend the Workmen's Compensation Ordinance, 1959; presented by the Minister of Labour; read the First time; to be read a Second time at a subsequent meeting of this House.

THE GROUP SETTLEMENT AREAS BILL

Bill to provide for the establishment of Group Settlements and for the conditions of alienation, occupation and other matters connected with such Settlements; presented by the Deputy Prime Minister; read the First time; to be read a Second time at a subsequent meeting of this House in April.

THE VISITING FORCES BILL

Bill to amend and consolidate the law with respect to naval, military and air forces of certain other countries visiting the Federation, and to provide for the apprehension and disposal of deserters or absentees without leave in the Federation from the forces of such countries, and for purposes connected with the matters aforesaid; presented by the Minister of Defence; read the First time; to be read a Second time at a subsequent meeting of this House.

THE EXCHANGE CONTROL (AMENDMENT) BILL

Bill to amend the Exchange Control Ordinance, 1953; presented by the Minister of Finance; read the First time; to be read a Second time on Tuesday, 23rd February, 1960.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

(Motion)

Mr. Speaker: Ahli² Yang Bèrhormat Rang Undang² ini ada bèrkènaan dèngan Tuan Speaker sèndiri. Jadi, saya hèndak bèrtanya jikalau ada apa² galangan dari sèsiapa juga di-sini, jika ada apa² galangan maka boleh-lah kèemukakan. Saya minta Yang Bèrhormat Timbalan Yang di-Pèrtua, Dewan Ra'ayat, ini mèngambil-nya sa-lèpas daripada kita mènghabiskan Rang Undang² yang lain.

Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad (Bachok): Tuan Yang di-Pèrtua, walau pun saya yang sa-bènar-nya tidak bèrasa galangan hadzir di-sini, tètapi untok mènnyèlamatkan bèbèrapa kèadaan yang mènnyusahkan Tuan Yang di-Pèrtua mèndèngar-nya, maka di-chadangkan supaya, Tuan Yang di-Pèrtua, mèngundur diri buat sèmentara waktu, dan Yang Bèrhormat Timbalan Yang di-Pèrtua, mèmègàng-nya balek.

Mr. Speaker: Oleh sèbab ada satu galangan maka tèrpaksa-lah Rang Undang² ini di-ambil oleh Yang Bèrhormat Timbalan Yang di-Pèrtua Dewan Ra'ayat ini, tètapi saya suka mènghikut di-bawah Standing Orders ini supaya di-ambil Rang Undang² yang akhir sèkali sa-lèpas kita adakan Rang Undang² yang lain. Jadi, saya jèmput pehak Kèrajaan mèmèbawa satu chadangan supaya Rang Undang² yang pèrtama di-jadikan yang akhir.

The Deputy Prime Minister (Tun Abdul Razak): Mr. Speaker, Sir, under Standing Order 14 (2), I beg to move,

That the Speaker (Remuneration) Bill be taken after all the other Bills set down in the Orders of the Day for Second Reading have been disposed of.

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

Question put, and agreed to.

Resolved,

That the Speaker (Remuneration) Bill be taken after all the other Bills set down in the Orders of the Day for Second Reading have been disposed of.

BILLS

THE ATTESTATION OF REGISTRABLE INSTRUMENTS BILL

Second Reading

Tun Abdul Razak: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that a Bill intituled "an Act to repeal and re-enact with amendment the law relating to the attestation of instruments required to be registered under any written law relating to land, mining, or the registration of deeds" be read a second time.

Sir, I have little to add to the Explanatory Statement set out at the foot of the Bill. Honourable Members will be aware that political changes in India, Pakistan and Ceylon together with the changed status of the Federation of Malaya, the State of Singapore, the Colony of Sarawak, the Colony of North Borneo and the State of Brunei have made the provisions of the Land Code and equivalent legislation on attestation of instruments by persons in those countries no longer applicable in the present circumstances, and difficulty has been experienced in the registration of instruments executed by interested persons in those territories.

As a result of individual cases brought to the attention of the Commissioner of Land, consideration was given to the best manner in which to remedy this defect. It was decided that the best method would be to have an Enactment, a consolidating Ordinance, stating in one Enactment the authorities in respect of States in the Federation, the State of Singapore, the Republic of India, Pakistan, Ceylon, the Colony of British North Borneo, the Colony of Sarawak, the United Kingdom and Northern Ireland and other British possessions and any other territories. This, Sir, would obviate the necessity of having separate amendments to each Land or Mining Enactment and the Registration of Deeds Ordinance—S.S. Cap. 121.

Sir, this Bill is introduced in accordance with Article 76 (4) of the Constitution which provides that Parliament may, for the purpose only of ensuring uniformity of law and policy, make laws with respect to land tenure, the

relations of landlord and tenant, registration of titles and deeds relating to land, transfer of land, mortgages, leases other than mining leases and charges in respect of land.

Sir, I beg to move.

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

Mr. Lim Kean Siew (Dato Kramat): Mr. Speaker, Sir, may we know what is the position of a person who wishes to have an instrument signed in countries other than those countries with whom Malaya has got diplomatic relations? Under Clause 3, paragraph (j), it is stated:

"when signed in any other place, by a diplomatic officer of the Federation, or any person or class or description of persons approved in that behalf by the Ruler in Council or the Governor in Council."

I ask this question, because it would appear that in places like Cyprus, Lebanon, or perhaps Palestine, or China, there is no provision made for an attesting authority. I wonder if the Honourable Minister could explain what would happen in such a situation where a person may need attestation by such authority.

Tun Abdul Razak: Mr. Speaker, Sir, as stated under Clause 3 (j) of this Enactment, in countries other than those stated here the Ruler in Council or the Governor in Council will have to nominate or appoint a person to do the attestation. I am not quite sure whether we have such persons in countries with which we have no diplomatic relations, but if there is a problem or if there is a request to have such documents attested, we will look into the matter.

Question put, and agreed to.

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

House immediately resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill.

Bill considered in Committee.

(Mr. Speaker in the Chair)

Clauses 1 to 5 inclusive ordered to stand part of the Bill.

First and Second Schedules ordered to stand part of the Bill.

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

THE PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE (REMUNERATION) BILL

Second Reading

The Prime Minister: Mr. Speaker, Sir, this Bill follows very closely the Bill that we shall discuss later, that is on the Speaker (Remuneration) Bill. Is it your wish and that of the House that I should take this Bill now or later on?

Mr. Speaker: I think I can take the President of the Senate (Remuneration) Bill now. It does not interest me at all.

The Prime Minister: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move, That a Bill intituled "an Act to provide for the remuneration of the Yang di-Pertua Dewan Negara (President of the Senate)" be read a second time. I also give notice that I hope to take this Bill through the Committee stage and third reading at this meeting.

Sir, Article 58 of the Constitution provides that Parliament shall by law provide for the remuneration of the President of the Senate and that his remuneration shall be charged on the Consolidated Fund. In view of this the Bill has been drafted, like the Speaker (Remuneration) Bill, on the same lines as the Civil List Ordinance. Like the Speaker, the President has been remunerated by administrative arrangements since his appointment, and the terms of his remuneration have been based on the terms of the Speaker of the former Legislative Council and provision has already been made in the 1960 Estimates. The only difference in the remuneration proposed for the Speaker and the President lies in the salary and entertainment allowance. The salary of the President is \$2,000 a month, and this is, of course, no suggestion that the President's position is inferior to that of the Speaker. In fact, as President of the Upper House, he takes precedence over the Speaker. The difference merely recognises the fact that his work is less. Similarly the allowance provided for of \$350 a month recognises the fact that he has much less entertainment than the

Speaker. Apart from these two points, the terms and remuneration of the President are similar to those of the Speaker and there is no provision for him to receive his Members Allowance in addition to his other remuneration, or to recover pension for his services. I trust, Sir, the House will agree that the remuneration proposed for the President is in keeping with the high status of his office and I hope the House will give its support to this measure.

Sir, I beg to move.

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

Question put, and agreed to.

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

House immediately resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill.

Bill considered in Committee.

(Mr. Speaker in the Chair).

Clauses 1 to 7 inclusive ordered to stand part of the Bill.

Schedule—

Dato' Onn bin Jaafar (Kuala Trengganu Selatan): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move an amendment to the Schedule. Under Class I, Entertainment, there is a provision of \$4,200 which compares very very favourably with the provision for entertainment by the Speaker of this House. The Dewan Negara has only 38 members as compared with 104 in this House and, therefore, I feel that the entertainment allowance should be in proportion to the membership. \$4,200 means \$350 a month and I would like to move that the sum be reduced by \$100 to \$200 a month making \$3,000 per annum.

Class IV, Transporting and Travelling: I do not know what transporting and travelling actually mean here—whether it is transporting the furniture from Johore Bahru to Kuala Lumpur or whether any other form of transport and travelling—but I do consider that \$7,000 is an exorbitant sum to be given to the President of the Dewan Negara. His business or his

work is confined to Kuala Lumpur, his official house is in Kuala Lumpur, and the fact that at the moment he is staying in Johore Bahru is incidental and is his own business. I therefore move an amendment that the allowance for transporting and travelling be reduced to \$3,000 per annum—\$1,200 for his driver at \$100 per month and the balance for incidental expenses on petrol and things like that. There is no necessity for the President of the Dewan Negara to travel around the country like Ministers have been doing.

Mr. Speaker: Let me first get the figures correct. The amendment is that the provision of \$4,200 for Entertainment to be reduced to \$3,000, and the provision of \$7,000 for Transporting and Travelling also to be reduced to \$3,000.

Ini ada satu pindaan di atas Schedule ini, pindaan-nya ia-itu pada Schedule (Section 2) ini Class I Entertainment di-kurangkan daripada \$4,200 jadi \$3,000 dan Class IV Transport and Travelling daripada \$7,000 jadi \$3,000. Sekarang kita dalam bahathan itu.

Mr. D. R. Seenivasagam (Ipoh): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Transport and Travelling allowance of \$7,000 appears to be on the high side and unless the Government side can give us some indication as to how this figure was arrived at, I support strongly the move by the Opposition group to cut down the amount. As regards the Entertainment Allowance of \$4,200, it is true that the Senate consists of a much lesser number of Members than here. Government's attitude seems to be that the more we spend the merrier we are and, as the mover has explained, that the President of the Senate would possibly invite some Members of Parliament too, but as the Government's policy seems to be, the more we spend the merrier we are, I think I will leave it at that.

Mr. Lim Kean Siew: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to support the amendment, reserving the right to speak afterwards.

Mr. Speaker: The House is now in Committee and there is no need to second the amendment. You can speak now.

Mr. Lim Kean Siew: Thank you, Sir.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I agree with the mover of the amendment, because entertainment must be related to actual expenditure. We do not give entertainment allowance in order to allow somebody to make profit, or in order to have extra salary or income. If the Speaker of this House has to entertain 104 Members and the guests and friends of this Parliament, then we think that since the Senate has only 38 Members who act actually in a very technical capacity in the sense that they have no real power in government except to hold back Bills, and since there are only 38 Members

Dato' Dr. Ismail: Mr. Speaker, on a point of order. I think that is a reflection on the Upper House—to refer to the Upper House as being in a technical capacity

Mr. Speaker: I think you should not do that. Will you please confine to this Bill?

Mr. Lim Kean Siew: Yes, Sir. Well, I do not know what word to use if it is not "technical". Anyway, the point is that I think the mover of the amendment has been very generous to reduce it by that sum. But I should have thought that since the Members of the Senate come up only to one-third of the Members of this House, the entertainment allowance too should actually come to no more than one-third.

As to the question of Transport and Travelling, Sir, I think it is the principle of the Government that a person is paid transport and travelling allowance only if he has to travel and is transported on Government business. As far as I can see, it would appear that the President of the Senate would only have to travel from his house to the Senate whenever there are meetings; and it would also appear that since he would have to travel on less occasions than yourself, Sir, it is quite logical that his travelling allowance should be cut down to make it commensurate with the actual travelling he has to do.

The Prime Minister: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the sums shown in the Schedule really represent the maximum—it does not mean that the President will have

to spend all that money. The estimate will be scrutinised every year by the Minister of Finance and if it is found that another sum would suit his needs, I can assure the House that the amount will be reduced accordingly. On the other hand, in putting forward the amount, we have to put in the maximum figure so that we do not have to come to this House time and again to seek approval for additional sums. As to the accusation by the Honourable Member for Ipoh that the Government is spending—I can't remember exactly what he said—something like this—for the sake of spending, that is beside the point. This House has got to be certain what it is going to spend on and it has got a conscience: rest assured that we won't waste. In fact, we have the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House and these two appointments can be said to carry prestige and dignity, and it is the duty of this House to provide for such.

Dato' Onn bin Jaafar: Sir, the Prime Minister, in introducing this Bill, mentioned the fact that the duty of the President of the Senate is far less than the duty of the Speaker of this House. But as far as prestige is concerned, I feel that \$2,000 per mensem is a sufficiently high pay in addition to the other amenities which the President of Dewan Negara gets. I feel and maintain that an Entertainment Allowance of \$4,200 per year is on the exorbitant side, and Transport and Travelling is on the very exorbitant side.

Mr. Speaker: The question before the House is that

Mr. Tan Phock Kin (Tanjong): Mr. Speaker, Sir, before you put the question to the House, may I have your permission to say a few words.

The explanation from the Honourable the Prime Minister on the question of the amount is, to my mind, very unsatisfactory. If an estimate is going to be put in, and even if it is going to be the maximum as stated, the important point is to satisfy this House of the basis of such an estimate. The Honourable Member for Kuala Trengganu Selatan enquired as to the proper basis—he mentioned the fact

that the President of the Senate has an official residence here—and in view of that explanation, I would like the Prime Minister to clarify at least the basis of such an estimate. In the absence of that explanation, I am afraid that we on this side of the House are not convinced at all with the figures.

Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad (Bachok): Dalam penerangan Yang Berhormat Perdana Menteri, dia telah menerangkan bahawa wang yang telah di-tetapkan di-sini ia-lah maximum-nya \$4,200 dan \$7,000. Saya telah diam beberapa lama, tetapi ada satu perkara yang saya rasa tidak sedap di-chakapkan di-sini ia-itu kalau kita kurangkan wang, tidak-lah sedap Kerajaan datang minta wang tambahan itu dalam Parlimen ini dari satu masa ke-satu masa. Saya rasa memang kewajipan Kerajaan itu miletakkan Estimate bukan maximum, tetapi pada satu basis yang munasabah dan sakira-nya tidak chukup, kita ada Supplementary Vote yang akan membolehkan Kerajaan menunjukkan hal ini. Bagaimana pun, Tuan Yang di-Pertua sendiri telah tahu, bahawa Supplementary Vote itu tidak-lah berhajat di-minta dahulu tetapi, boleh di-belanjakan bahkan sa-lama ini pun Kerajaan membelanjakan dahulu, kemudian baharu di-minta. Jadi, elok-lah, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Kerajaan mengambil dasar yang munasabah ia-itu jangan-lah di-jadikan satu hujah di-dalam Parlimen ini bahawa Kerajaan susah minta duit kepada Parlimen ini. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, itu-lah peringatan saya.

Mr. S. P. Seenivasagam (Menglembu): Mr. Speaker, Sir, clause 5 of the Bill makes it quite clear that \$7,000 is going to be maximum and that is why we are not unduly concerned with this provision. But we are rather curious about what would be covered by the words "Transporting and Travelling". They may cover a multitude of things, but we are in the dark as to what would actually cover. That is what we are concerned about.

Mr. Tan Siew Sin: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I should explain that this figure of \$7,000 is based on the actual running expenses of the Speaker's car in previous years. We must remember . . .

Mr. Lim Kean Siew: On a point of order, Sir. The Minister is talking about the Speaker's car, but we are now discussing the President's car.

Mr. Tan Siew Sin: I am sorry, I meant the President. We must remember, Sir, that the President is allowed the use of a large American car and that car takes a lot of petrol, and hence the maintenance expenses are quite high. It also includes the wages of his driver. In view of the fact that this figure is based on actual running expenses, not only for 1959 but also in respect of previous years, I do not think that we can regard these estimates as unrealistic.

Mr. Lim Kean Siew: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it would appear from the Honourable the Minister of Finance that the \$7,000 for travelling expenses is based on the fact that the President uses an American car. In that case, why doesn't he change his car and use a Japanese car instead, and save us at least half the expenses.

The Prime Minister: Sir, I think the next thing they would suggest is that the President should travel on a bicycle or trishaw. As I said earlier, this thing will go on, Sir, unless the Honourable Member appreciates that we have to maintain the dignity of the President, and here we are providing what we think is the correct figure for his car. I do not think that we can explain any more on this.

On the question brought up by the Honourable Member for Bachok . . .

Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Bachok telah berkata, dia tidak bersetuju apa yang saya kata perkara menambah wang sa-tiap masa kita bawa di-dalam Parlimen ini. Ini ada-lah yang dikehendaki oleh Undang² bayaran belanja President of the Senate—Ketua Dewan Negara ini di-bayar di-bawah Consolidated Fund, di-bawah Article 58 Constitution kita, itu-lah yang kita hendakkan. Bukan-lah saya berchakap ini sa-umpama memandang Rumah ini ta' patut hendak di-terima sebab telah di-tentukan oleh Undang² ia-itu kita bawa Consolidated Fund di-sini sa-tiap masa yang kita kehendaki.

Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya tidak mengatakan tadi bahawa benda ini tidak patut di-bawa di-sini, tetapi Yang Berhormat itu mengatakan ia-itu di-ambil maximum supaya jangan-lah menyusahkan Kerajaan datang ka-mari selalu meminta tambahan. Jadi, saya mengatakan apa salah-nya Kerajaan minta tambahan.

Amendment, that the sums provided for the following items—

Class I	...	Entertainment
Class IV	...	Transporting and Travelling

be reduced to \$3,000 in each case, put, and negatived.

The Schedule ordered to stand part of the Bill.

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

THE LAND CONSERVATION BILL

Second Reading

Tun Abdul Razak: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move, That a Bill intituled "an Act to consolidate the law relating to the conservation of hill land and the protection of soil from erosion and the inroad of silt" be read a second time.

The object of this Bill, Sir, is to consolidate the various laws relating to soil conservation at present in force in certain States of the Federation and to provide uniformity of the law on this subject if subsequently adopted by a State law.

The comparative table at Page 13 of the Bill indicates the sources of the various clauses of the Bill. The sources are mainly from the Straits Settlements Hill Lands Ordinance, 1937 (No. 44 of 1937) and the Federated Malay States Silt Control Enactment (F.M.S. Cap. 143).

In 1956, Sir, the Penang Government experienced difficulty in the control of rivers and erosion from private land, since there was no suitable legislation in force in the then Settlement of Penang. Penang enquired whether an Enabling Ordinance could be drafted to apply the Silt Control Enactment (F.M.S. Cap. 143) to Penang. The

Straits Settlements Hill Lands Ordinance (No. 44 of 1937), however, covers some of the same ground as the Silt Control Enactment, and it was considered that consolidation of the F.M.S. Silt Control and the Straits Settlements Hill Lands legislation into a Federal Ordinance would suit not only Penang but also other States. Penang has agreed with this procedure.

Kedah also has a Silt Control Enactment in force (Cap. No. 110) and Pahang a Hill Lands Enactment (Pahang Enactment No. 4 of 1951) in addition to the Federated Malay States Silt Control Enactment: but there is no soil conservation legislation that can be applied to Kelantan, Trengganu, Johore and Perlis. The need for such legislation becomes more urgent, as more and more land is alienated in the hilly or mountainous areas of these States. The necessity became apparent during the proceedings of the National Land Council when considering the cultivation of steep slopes.

This Bill is concerned mainly with matters which are within State Governments' competence, although land which has suffered soil erosion is a matter on the Concurrent List. If this Bill is passed by Parliament it will not come into operation in any State until it has been adopted by a law made by the Legislature of that State by virtue of Article 76 (1) and Article 76 (3) of the Constitution.

I propose, Sir, after this Bill has been passed, to take it subsequently to the National Land Council under Article 91 (6) which provided that the Federal Government may consult the National Land Council in respect of any proposed legislation dealing with land or the administration of any such law. Sir, it is considered that this Bill would serve to lead all the States into deciding to apply this Act in their respective States and it is hoped by the Federal Government that this law would be applied in all the States.

Sir, I beg to move.

The Minister of Labour (Enche' Bahaman): Sir, I beg to second the motion.

Mr. V. David (Bungsar): With regard to Part II of this Bill—Control of Hill

Land—I would like to ask for clarification from the Honourable Minister as to the basis of determining whether an area is hilly land or not, because no mention has been made as to how an area is decided whether hilly land or ordinary land. I would be happy if the Honourable Minister would elaborate on this.

Mr. Speaker: If no other Honourable Member wishes to speak, I shall ask the Honourable mover to reply.

Tun Abdul Razak: Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is an administrative measure and, as I have said, land is a matter within the competence of the State Government. Now, Sir, under clause 3, it says:

“The Ruler in Council or the Governor in Council of a State may, by notification in the *Gazette*, declare any area or class or description of land in the State to be hill land for the purposes of this Act.”

Generally, Sir, as a matter of policy, I think in most States they can declare any land with a slope of about 18½ degrees to be hilly land under this Enactment. This is purely a matter for each State to decide and we do hope that with the existence of the National Land Council, some sort of uniformity can be had on this. But as this is a matter of policy, I cannot guarantee that there will be uniformity throughout the Federation.

Mr. Speaker: I shall now put the question to the House.

Mr. Tan Phock Kin: Mr. Speaker, Sir, speaking generally on the Bill, it appears to me

Mr. Speaker: I asked just now whether any Member wishes to speak. Now we are not in Committee, we are still in a full House. Before the Minister exercised his right of reply, you should have got up.

Mr. Tan Phock Kin: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I was under the impression that the Minister was answering a point of clarification.

Mr. Speaker: I did ask whether any Member would like to speak on the second reading of the Bill—I said that distinctly. I will give you permission this time, but be careful next time. (Laughter).

Mr. Tan Phock Kin: Thank you, Mr. Speaker. What concerns us is the question of likely hardship which a Bill of this nature may cause to the farmers. As far as this Bill is concerned, in accordance with the clarification given by the Honourable Minister of Defence, the question of determining whether a slope should be 18 degrees or not is to be left entirely to the State authorities and the powers, as mentioned by the Minister, will be quite arbitrary. So, in view of that, it is rather difficult to know exactly whether the people who are now cultivating on hill land will be asked to quit because of such a move. I would like the Minister to give at least an assurance that as far as the definition is concerned, steps will be taken to define exactly the degrees, as far as possible, of the slope, so that such powers will not be abused.

Tun Abdul Razak: Mr. Speaker, Sir, as I have said, this matter is purely within the competence of the State Governments and I cannot give a clearer assurance than I have given just now that as far as possible we will try to achieve uniformity. But I think the various State Governments have been very reasonable in the matter, and as far as possible there will be no hardship caused to the farmers. But we must also bear in mind that we will have to see that there is no erosion to any great extent in this country, otherwise all our rivers will be blocked—that is a thing which the State Governments will have to bear in mind. However, I cannot give this House any more assurance than that given, as this is a matter exclusively within the competence of the State and we in the Federal Government will do our best to try and achieve uniformity and try to persuade the States to do things which we consider are necessary and important.

Question put, and agreed to.

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

House immediately resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill.

Bill considered in Committee.

(Mr. Speaker in the Chair)

Clauses 1 to 5—

Mr. Lim Kean Siew: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I move that paragraph (a) of sub-section 2 of Clause 1 on page 2, which reads as follows:

“(a) refers to land held under mining lease or other mining title;”

be deleted from this Ordinance, because, Sir, it would be obvious that if we allow mining operations to be carried on without proper control on hilly land, there is bound to be greater erosion than erosion caused by short-term crop farmers. It is quite possible that in hilly land, mining operations might have to go very deep down into the earth

Tun Abdul Razak: Mr. Speaker, on a point of information, before the Honourable Member goes further, I would like to explain to him that there are Mining Enactments and Mining Regulations to deal separately with the case of mining land and that is why mining land has been excluded from this Bill. There are adequate provisions and safeguards against erosion in mining land.

Mr. Lim Kean Siew: I am very thankful to the Honourable the Deputy Prime Minister for giving me the information that there are laws regarding mining land. But may I point out to the Honourable the Deputy Prime Minister that although there are safeguards, the safeguards are not appropriate to mining lands. For example, when miners have finished digging the land over which they hold a mining lease, the land is left with big holes and erosion continues, and our river ways are silted up. There is as yet no law to prevent this. If we allow this exemption to be put on this Bill, which deals with Land Conservation, and exempt mining and tin mines from this, there is no guarantee that in fact we would succeed in preventing soil erosion. I am not sure here, Sir, when we say mining lease whether we mean only tin mining leases. There may be iron found in the hills, there may be gold found in the hills, in which case there will be gold and iron mines, and I am not sure that they come under the Tin Mining Ordinance.

Mr. Speaker: May I have a copy of the amendment, as provided in the Standing Order?

Mr. Lim Kean Siew: That subparagraph (a) of paragraph 2 of Section 2 be deleted.

Tun Abdul Razak: Mr. Speaker, on a point of explanation again, before you accept it, this amendment will be ultra vires the Constitution because, as I said, we are precluded, under Article 76 (4) of the Constitution, from legislating on matters relating to mining leases and charges in respect of land. That is why—

“Nothing in this Act contained—

(a) refers to land held under mining lease or other mining title;”

Mr. Speaker: You want to delete the whole thing?

Mr. Lim Kean Siew: Only paragraph (a) of sub-section (2) of Clause 2 be deleted.

Mr. Speaker: What about (b)?

Mr. Lim Kean Siew: I have to leave (b) alone, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: Your argument that I should not accept this amendment—what are your grounds?

Tun Abdul Razak: Because, Sir, this is a State matter, and we can only make laws under that Article 76 (4), and that Article 76 (4) excludes titles to mining lands.

Mr. Lim Kean Siew: Mr. Speaker, Sir, with due respect to the Honourable the Deputy Prime Minister, Article 76 (4) reads as follows:

“Parliament may, for the purpose only of ensuring uniformity of law and policy, make laws with respect to land tenure, the relations of landlord and tenant, registration of titles and deeds relating to land, transfer of land, mortgages, leases other than mining leases and charges in respect of land, easements and other rights and interests in land”

“Charges in respect of land, easements and other rights and interests in land”—if mining leases is covered by Clause (4), then the whole of this Bill is covered by Clause (4) and becomes completely invalid and *ultra vires*. That is the first point.

The second point is: it is very clear that Clause (4) deals only with the

question of leases. This Land Conservation Act deals with questions other than leases: it is conservation of the soil. In the Objects, it is stated quite clearly, in the first paragraph, that the various laws relating to soil conservation are at present in force in most of the States of the Federation; they do not deal with the question of leases.

The third point, Mr. Speaker, is this: if we delete paragraph (2) (a), we are enacting no law. Since we are enacting no law, Article 76 (4) no longer applies—it does not apply because we are enacting no law—and where it is applicable the Act would apply, and where it is not applicable the States would not apply this law.

It is on these three points that I state that either this is allowed and not *ultra vires*, or the whole Bill is *ultra vires*—that is the first point; secondly, by deleting sub-paragraph (a) one enacts no new law; thirdly, it does not deal with mining leases, it deals with conservancy, and Article 76 (4) deals very clearly, when we read it from the beginning, it says:

“Parliament may, for the purpose only of ensuring uniformity of law and policy, make laws with respect to land tenure, the relations of landlord and tenant, registration of titles and deeds relating to land, transfer of land, mortgages, leases other than mining leases and charges in respect of land, etc. etc.”

These all deal with the question of leases. How are you going to define “lease”? How are you going to introduce a lease? It does not deal with leases, it deals with the question of land conservancy.

Mr. Cheah Theam Swee (Bukitintang): Mr. Speaker; it was a bit difficult to follow the arguments put forward by the Honourable Member who was trying to argue in the light of Article 76 (4) of the Constitution. Now, what this Bill actually intends to bring is a uniform law for the purpose of soil conservancy, and the Honourable Member has proposed the deletion of sub-section (2) of section 2 of the Bill, which would, in fact, if deleted, come directly under Article 76 (4). Mr. Speaker, if we are to comply with Article 76 (4), we must have in this Bill sub-section (2) (a) so as to bring this Bill to a position not to conflict

with the existing mining laws applicable in the States now, and the construction which I respectfully put forward to this House would be this—if I may read Clause (4) of Article 76 again in the light of my opinion, Mr. Speaker:

“Parliament may, for the purpose only of ensuring uniformity of law and policy, make laws with respect to land tenure, the relations of landlord and tenant, registration of titles and deeds relating to land, transfer of land, mortgages, leases other than mining leases”

“Leases other than mining leases” We are now bringing a law which is to be the law relating to soil conservancy to a uniform state. Therefore, in order to come within Article 76 (4), Mr. Chairman, we must have a clause which would bring us away from mining leases, otherwise, if we delete this Clause, we will fall directly under Clause 4 of Article 76 of the Constitution.

Mr. D. R. Seenivasagam (Ipoh): Sir, Clause (4) of Article 76, even if we accept the argument on the Government side and bar Parliament from enacting any law relating to mining land—let us accept that argument—if that argument is correct, then sub-section (2) (a) is superfluous, since, if you have no power to enact, it is not necessary for us to insert in any Bill that this shall not apply to mining land; it is absolutely superfluous, and in any event, even on the argument of the Government side, that clause must, if we do not have the power, be deleted; but we need not say in the Bill that we have no power to do it—that, I think, is commonsense; that, I think, is the law.

Mr. Speaker: What are we going to decide is whether I should accept the amendment or not and put the amendment to the House. The amendment has been made to me with some argument, and I would like to clear the arguments on the Government side before I decide whether the amendment is acceptable or not. If it is not to be accepted, under what Standing Order it is not to be accepted.

Tun Abdul Razak: Sir, whether to accept the amendment or not is a matter for you.

Mr. Speaker: Yes, but it must be under the Standing Orders.

Tun Abdul Razak: Sir, I can't advise you either to accept or to reject it. But I would like to explain that this Government is bringing a Bill under Article 76 (1) of the Constitution: that is to say, a consolidating Bill. One of the matters which Parliament has power to pass laws for the purpose of uniformity is soil conservation under the Constitution. The purpose of this Bill is merely to consolidate the law relating to soil conservation; mining leases are governed by the mining laws which are an exclusively State matter, and this Bill does not deal with mining leases. We cannot amend the Mining Enactments which are passed by the States, being matters for the States. That is the explanation, Sir. This Bill deals solely with soil conservation, and I think it is a matter for you to accept this amendment and put it to the House, but the Government cannot accept it.

Mr. Speaker: I cannot reject the amendment under Standing Orders. Under what Standing Orders can this amendment be rejected.

Tun Abdul Razak: The Government cannot accept it.

Mr. Speaker: I accept that amendment.

Your amendment is to delete paragraph (2) (a)?

Mr. Lim Kean Siew: Yes, Sir.

Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya bangun menyokong pindaan ini kerana sa-benar-nya pihak Kerajaan sa-bentar tadi di-dalam masa berbath, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya meneliti bagaimana gaya-nya Kerajaan mengatakan mengikut Article 36 bahagian 4, katanya kita tidak boleh memasukkan perkara Mining List atau Mining Title, sebab ini kata-nya terkluar daripada apa yang di-bolehkan oleh Parlimen Perskutuan Tanah Melayu. Saya bersetuju dengan perbahathan yang disebutkan tadi oleh sebab kalau-lah kita membuat Undang² dan kita ketahui dengan sendiri-nya Parlimen ini tidak berkuasa di-dalam perkara

itu orang yang membacha Undang² itu pun faham ada ranchangan-nya Undang² itu tidak-lah bersangkutan dengan perkara tidak masuk di-dalam Perlembangan Perskutuan Tanah Melayu. Sekarang ini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kalau-lah kita terima apa yang di-tuliskan oleh Kerajaan di-sini, nampak-nya Kerajaan merujukkan perkara itu kepada Undang² yang telah di-buat oleh negeri masing² dalam perkara di-dalam daerah kuat kuasa negeri itu sendiri. Tetapi, alang-kah lebih baik-nya kalau benda ini tidak bertulis sebab orang akan tahu dengan sendiri sebab perkara ini tidak di-tulis sebab tidak di-masokkan dalam jurisdiction Dewan Ra'ayat ini. Saya belum dapat terjemah-nya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua. Jadi, sebab yang demikian, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya merasa benar apa yang di-kemukakan oleh sahabat saya tadi dari Dato Kramat yang mengatakan bahawa ini ada-lah lebih daripada wajib dan memang pun kalau di-tulis tidak di-dalam kuat kuasa Undang² ini.

Tun Abdul Razak: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya suka hendak terangkan ia-itu saya telah terangkan tadi Undang² yang di-kemukakan kepada Dewan ini ia-lah di-bawah Bab 76 (1) ia-itu kita hendak membuat Undang² for the purposes of uniformity—hendak menyamakan dengan satu Undang² dalam kuasa Kerajaan Negeri. Jadi, Undang² ini hanya-lah berkaitan dengan soal conservation. Jadi, Undang² itu telah di-persetujukan dengan pihak State. Jadi negeri² tentu-lah kuatir tidak mahu hal² berkaitan dengan Mining, sebab itu ranchangan mengadakan Undang² Mining yang lain yang membuat peratoran berkenaan dengan soal conservation. Dan berkenaan dengan Mining ini tidak berkait dengan Undang² sebab itu-lah pihak Kerajaan tidak dapat menerima pindaan itu kerana perkara yang hendak di-buat Undang² itu ia-lah berlainan dengan hal² Mining ia-itu hendak daripada Kerajaan negeri sendiri yang perkara ini di-buat.

Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, untuk penjelasan, jika ada Undang² Consolidated Fund dalam negeri ini, jadi tidak-kah dapat di-masokkan, ini sahaja.

Tan Abdul Razak: Tidak boleh, perkara itu perkara lain, Tuan Yang di-Pertua.

Amendment put, and negatived.

Mr. Lim Kean Siew (Dato Kramat): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to move an amendment to Clause 3 of the Bill, Part II, by placing a comma in place of the full stop after the word "Act" and to insert the following words:

"provided that such land shall have a slope of at least 18½ degrees, or where in the opinion of the Governor in Council there is a danger of appreciable soil erosion should cultivation of crops be allowed thereon."

Mr. Speaker, Sir, there are only three points with regard to this amendment. This first point is that the Honourable the Deputy Prime Minister has stated that it is in fact the practice now of State authorities to declare, as hill land, areas which have at least a slope of 18½ degrees. Sir, it is the intention of this Bill to bring about, as it has been put, a uniformity of State Laws and a restriction to this effect would serve to ensure that a uniform policy would be carried out. The clause "or where in the opinion of the Governor in Council there is a danger of appreciable soil erosion" comes from paragraph 5, because in paragraph 5 it is provided that—

"No person shall plant any hill land with short-term crops:

Provided that the Collector may issue an annual permit to plant specified short-term crops to any applicant who satisfies him that such cultivation will not cause any appreciable soil erosion."

The idea is that unless there is a danger of appreciable soil erosion where crops are planted, there is no point in limiting the cultivation of land. We all know that at present Malaya is roughly over 85 per cent. still under jungle, and unless in our national development we allow the farmers and the peasants to move into the hill lands, too great an emphasis will be put on industrial development. We see the other day a statement made on the development of rural areas that we are spending \$2 million on two big co-operatives; we are spending a lot of money on industrialisation and we intend to bring technical experts into the kampong areas. But, Sir, I would like to submit that the kampong

depends upon its crops—the people living in the kampong depends upon cultivation. If we allow complete discretion under paragraph 3, we will have too much bureaucratic control. In fact one of the dangers to the national construction programme is excessive bureaucracy—we hear complaints day after day that if you want to do something you have to apply for permits.

Now, the Honourable the Deputy Prime Minister had made a statement the other day when he was, I believe, in Perlis or in Kedah that Government officials should quickly or with greater speed issue licences for leases over State land, or jungle land, in order to allow people to cultivate. Once we give these bureaucrats so much power, then the technicalities of applications will bog down the national development. And since it is the intention of the Bill to prevent soil erosion of hill land we should at least limit the definition of hill land to make sure that it will be used only for that purpose—as it is, even flat land can be defined as hill land under this Bill; so what is the point of stating that it is for the control of hill land; we might as well say that it is for the control of hill land and flat land—and it is for that purpose that I move this amendment.

Mr. Tan Siew Sin: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the impression given by the Opposition is that soil erosion is not a very serious problem in this country. Speaking as one who has had experience in connection with the rubber planting industry, I can assure this House that far from the Government having been too strict on the matter of soil erosion, it has, in fact, been too lax.

Mr. Lim Kean Siew: Mr. Speaker, Sir, on a point of order, I think that the last speaker has failed to see that paragraph 5 deals with short-term crops and under the definition of this Bill at the bottom of page 2. . .

Mr. Speaker: What is the point of order?

Mr. Lim Kean Siew: Mr. Speaker, Sir, on a point of clarification—I am sorry. This Bill deals with short-term crops and short-term crops therefore do not include rubber. So by talking of

rubber we are talking outside the scope of this Bill.

Mr. Speaker: (to Mr. Tan Siew Sin) Will you continue?

Mr. Tan Siew Sin: Soil erosion, Sir, affects all crops whether short-term or long-term. In fact the effects of erosion are far more serious in respect of short-term crops than they are in respect of long-term crops. Probably, in this respect, I have a better claim than the Honourable Member to speak on soil erosion.

Mr. Lim Kean Siew: I doubt it.

Mr. Tan Siew Sin: During the last 30 to 40 years, all of us know that most of the top-soil in Malaya to-day is in the Straits of Malacca, and all of us know also that Malayan soils generally have a very thin layer of top soil for the very simple reason that we have got a very heavy rainfall; and all good agriculturalists also know that once you lose the top soil you really lose all the soil, and that is the main reason for this Bill.

Let me say one thing: rubber plantations, rubber smallholdings have on the whole been planted on flat and undulating land, and even then erosion has occurred continuously during all these 40 years. Let me quote one little instance: my home State of Malacca on the whole is very flat. In fact, there are only a few hills and even those few hills are only a few hundred feet high. If Honourable Members would go to the mouth of the Malacca River they will see there a distinct line dividing the silting of the river from the sea. That proves that in spite of the flat nature of the land in Malacca, erosion takes place, and in the case of the rubber planting industry stringent measures have been taken by means of contour-terracing and by means of planting of cover crops to ensure that the minimum of erosion takes place. In spite of that erosion takes place. I therefore ask Honourable Members of this House to remember that even more stringent measures are needed in respect of hilly lands and particularly in respect of short-term crops, because these crops are usually cultivated by people who do not quite understand the value

of soil conservation, who have never been taught to plant scientifically, and therefore it is very essential that the wording of this clause should be such as to give it the flexibility which will enable the Government to intervene should it be necessary to do so. (Applause).

Mr. Speaker: The amendment moved by the Honourable Member for Dato Kramat is to place a comma in place of the full stop after the word "Act" in Clause 3 of the Bill and to insert the following words:

"provided that such land shall have a slope of at least 18½ degrees, or where in the opinion of the Governor in Council there is a danger of appreciable soil erosion should cultivation of crops be allowed thereon."

The amendment is open to debate.

Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya rasa pindaan ini tidak berfaedah, sebab yang pertama sahabat saya yang mē-minda itu telah mēndēngar dari Yang Bērhormat Timbalan Pērdana Mēntēri mēnchēritakan 18½ degree, ma'ana-nya tidak di-kaji langsung, oleh itu lēbih baik-lah, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kita tinggalkan sahaja pērkara ini kepada pērtimbangan Ruler-in-Council, sebab ada di-dalam pindaan itu "or" saya lupa wording-nya, tētapi kalau di-fikir-kan atau di-fikirkan oleh pehak Ruler-in-Council ada bahaya-nya bagi kēruntohan tanah di-tēmpat itu. Di-sini, bagitu-lah maksud-nya. Jadi, mēnētap-kan 18½ degree pun tidak bērasas dēngan pēngkajian bahkan bērasas dari pēndēngaran boleh jadi Yang Bērhormat Timbalan Pērdana Mēntēri tērsilap maka 18½ degree ini di-lulus-kan di-sini. Ini akan mēnyēbakkan satu pindaan yang akan di-kētawakan oleh orang ramai.

Yang kēdua, dēngan mēnyēbut "atau" di-mana² di-fikirkan oleh Ruler-in-Council itu ada bahaya runtohan tanah. . . .

Mr. Speaker: Governor-in-Council.

Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad: Governor-in-Council atau Ruler-in-Council. . . .

Mr. Speaker: Dalam pindaan di-sini tidak ada di-sēbutkan Ruler-in-Council.

Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad:
'Ah, ini lagi menyebabkan pindaan itu tidak betul. Sebab, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kalau sudah ada "atau" di-sini maka dengan sendiri-nya Kerajaan Negeri itu akan melompatkan daripada 18½ degree kepada benda yang disabalek "atau" itu.

Saya perchaya Pèrlëmbagaan Pèrsékutuan Tanah Melayu di-waktu di-lëttakkan kuasa bèrkënaan dëngan hal ini kepada nègëri ada-lah mëmponyai asas undang² yang dahulu daripada kita ini, dan sudah tëpat-lah bahawa Dewan Ra'ayat ini mëlakukan sa-suatu yang sësui dëngan apa yang di-luluskan oleh Pèrlëmbagaan mëngikut Article 76 (4). Jadi, tak payah-lah kita buat kan had yang tërtëntu bèrkënaan dëngan 18½ degree ini.

Enche' Mohd. Yusof bin Mahmud (Tëmërloh): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya tidak bèrsëtju atas pindaan ini kërana yang përtama ia-lah dëngan pindaan ini yang mënëtapkan 18½ degree itu akan kita mënggangu kuasa Kërajaan² Nègëri atas hak dalam përkara tanah. Yang këdua jikalau kita tëtapkan 18½ degree, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya perchaya sa-bagaimana di-tëmpat saya di-Pahang, di-Raub, tiada tanah yang boleh di-tanam kërana këbanyakan-nya tanah² itu ia-lah 18 degree ka-atas. Jadi, dëngan undang² yang ada di-chadangkan ini yang mënëtapkan supaya nègëri masing² akan mënëtapkan, mana-kah tëmpat² yang di-fikirkan mënjadi bukit ia-itu yang boleh mënëbabkan erosi ini, maka dalam tëmpat saya, rasa saya Kërajaan saya akan mënëtapkan ada tanah² yang lëbeh 18 degree boleh di-gunakan; sëbab kalau mëngikut kapada hujah² daripada sahabat saya yang di-sabëlah pehak pëmbangkang, kita hëndak mënëtapkan 18½ degree, sahaja kita akan mënëyusahkan ra'ayat jëlata yang di-tëmpat² sapërti di-tëmpat saya tadi.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya tidak bèrsëtju atas pindaan yang di-bawa oleh sahabat saya di-sabëlah sana.

Mr. K. Karam Singh (Damansara):
Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the amendment moved by my Honourable friend for Dato' Kramat, because it is

a very sensible amendment. Sir, if you read clause 3 of the Bill, it says:

"The Ruler in Council or the Governor in Council of a State may, by notification in the *Gazette*, declare any area or class or description of land in the State to be hill land for the purposes of this Act."

Sir, I would like to draw attention to the words "any area or class or description of land" and in view of that, one can still declare flat land as hill land. That, Sir, is an absurdity (*Laughter*) and my Honourable friend is seeking to remove that. This Bill must be more pëcise so that no such absurdity would occur and that the land is declared as hill land is actually hill land and not flat land or land of a contradictory description to hill land.

Mr. Chin See Yin (Seremban Timor):
Mr. Speaker, Sir, the question of declaring an area as hill land has got to be given very careful consideration. In this country, which is an agricultural country, most of our local food comes from the local cultivators, and these local cultivators before the Emergency, have given a lot of supply to people like us who live in the towns. As a result of the Emergency Regulations they have had to move away from the areas affected and quite a lot of these areas, which have now been abandoned, may, in the opinion of the Collector of Land Revenue, be declared as hill land. But such an area, though it is hill land, is good for cultivation and for a long time it was not considered a problem to the Government on the question of erosion because of the activities of Drainage and Irrigation Engineers—they are the people who will submit reports to this Government and to the Ruler in Council and will look into it.

What I fear is that under this proposed Section 3 which reads "the Ruler in Council or the Governor in Council of the State may, by notification in the *Gazette*, declare any area or class or description of Land in the State to be hill land for the purpose of this Act", there is that one danger that when a recommendation is made to the Ruler in Council or the Governor in Council—it is a matter of a report made by the Collector of Land

Revenue—members of this Council, who do not, generally, on receipt of such a recommendation or report, go to that area to inspect for themselves, but will depend on the recommendation contained in that report submitted by the officer concerned.

Sir, a lot of ill-feeling or misunderstanding can be caused as a result. To an officer an area may be described as a hill land though it is only 10 degrees, it may not necessarily be 18 degrees or 35 degrees. After all, on the question of hill land, there should be a proper definition given; if not, it may happen that a person or a group of persons having cultivated an area may find very suddenly an officer of the opinion that there is erosion being caused. Then those poor people who have given so much of their time and energy to the land, possibly their savings too, to develop the area, may have got to give the land away and then the question of unemployment comes into being; hardship will be caused and a lot of misunderstanding will arise. I think it is important that the definition should be given to hill land and a certain height should be considered. I support the amendment.

Mr. S. P. Seenivasagam: Mr. Speaker, I wish to support the amendment. A Bill of this nature, conferring as it does, arbitrary powers, must be scrutinized very carefully before we pass it. With particular reference to the amendment there is no reason why Government should not accept the proposed amendment as it seeks to define what could or could not be declared hill land.

Sir, as the Bill stands at present it could be used to oppress small cultivators. It provides an easy way of getting rid of squatters; but what is far more serious is that it opens the door to possible corruption, because it is obvious that action will be taken on recommendations made by people in that locality, and the Government will have to depend on reports from local officers. That is the most serious objection and in view of the abuses it will be put to, I urge the Government, in view of the drive against corruption, to consider carefully whether or not there

must be some definition so that absolute discretion can be taken away from subordinate officers.

Enche' Mohamed bin Ujang (Jëlëbu-Jëmpol): Tuan Yang di-Përtua, saya ada-lah mëmbangkang pindaan ini. Përtama sa-kali, pindaan ini saya rasa ada-lah bërtëntangan dëngan Përlëmbagaan kita, kërana hak dan kuasa tanah ini ada-lah hak nëgëri. Satu lagi, ada sahabat saya mënëgatakan tadi bërkënaan dëngan tanah itu churam atau pun tidak. Ini ada-lah tërpulang kapada State, kërana dia sahaja atau pun chuma Ahli Mëshuarat atau Lëmbaga mënëngok tidak tanah itu, tëtëpi saya rasa laporan ini ada-lah di-tërima daripada sa-orang expert, mithal-nya, Agricultural Officer yang tërpëlajar dalam soal erosion ini dan di-situ-lah këlak Kërajaan itu mënëntukan tanah itu tinggi atau pun tidak. Tuan Yang di-Përtua, di-Nëgëri Sëmbilan sana, soal soil erosion sangat-lah bësar, kërana sa-tëngah² tëmpat itu, bëratus ekar sawah tëläh rosak sëbab tanah turun ka-sawah. Saya rasa di-Nëgëri Sëmbilan tinggi darjah tanah yang di-katakan itu ia-lah 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ digri dan ada pula tëmpat yang di-fikirkan boleh di-këluarkan sampai 26 $\frac{1}{2}$ digri oleh Kërajaan Nëgëri Sëmbilan.

Di-Nëgëri Sëmbilan sëkarang, soal ini sangat-lah susah hëndak mënëgatasi-nya dan saya rasa dëngan ada-nya undang² yang sapërti ini dapat-lah Kërajaan mënëgawal kërusakan sawah² di-sana yang di-sëbabkan oleh soil erosion ini. Tuan Yang di-Përtua, sabagaimana yang saya katakan tadi satu soal yang saya bangkang pindaan ini ia-lah, tërutama sa-kali, pindaan ini mënëntang atau pun mënëgusek kuasa Kërajaan² Nëgëri.

Tun Abdul Razak: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I should like to say that the Government cannot accept the amendment for the simple reason that we all here must bear in mind that we are enacting a law on a matter which is exclusively within the jurisdiction of the State. Therefore, the authority responsible for enforcing this law is the State and we must carry the States with us as this law will not come into force unless the State is prepared to bring it into force. We in the Federal Government, of

course, would like, as a matter of convenience more than anything else, to have a more precise definition of the land—in fact this matter was considered for some time, but we could not carry the States with us. The States considered that this is a matter absolutely in their discretion and they must have that discretion. However, we have gone as far as we can—we have got the States to agree in the National Land Council that as far as possible they will not alienate any land which has a slope of about $18\frac{1}{2}$ degrees, unless certain conditions are imposed under the law. We have got the States to go that far, and I think it would be a mistake for us here to try to force the States to do things which they are not willing to do. Sir, I should like to make it clear to the House that we in the Federal Government have got to carry the States with us. In fact this law will have no effect unless each State is prepared to adopt it: it is not good our passing any fine law here on a matter within the jurisdiction of a State if the State does not want to accept it. As I have said, this law has been agreed to by all the States and I think they are prepared to adopt this so far but no further for the time being; and in the National Land Council we have got them to agree to this policy—they will not alienate any land that has a slope of about $18\frac{1}{2}$ degrees.

There is no question, Sir, of this power being used arbitrarily because in the mechanics of Government before any report on soil erosion is put forward to the Government to be considered by the State Executive Council the matter has to be referred to experts, the State Agricultural Officer and State consultants and their views taken. So it is not a subject matter to be dealt with by one officer but by various departments connected. So there is little danger of any abuse. As I have said, there is no choice in this matter, because the Constitution lays down that land is a State matter and I think we have got to accept the position for the present.

Amendment put, and negatived.

Mr. V. David: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the proviso under Part II, Clause 5 reads: "Provided that the Collector may issue

an annual permit to plant specified short-term crops . . .". I would like to have the deletion of "short-term".

Mr. Speaker: Are you moving an amendment?

Mr. V. David: Yes, I am moving an amendment. I really cannot understand how the Collector of Land Revenue is going to decide what a short-term crop is, and what a long-term crop is. The definition given here still leaves me in doubt. The power vested in the Collector of Land Revenue can be misused and abused, because obviously he is going to use his discretionary powers—he could term certain crops as short-term and certain crops as long-term. For instance, banana plantations can be regarded as short-term, but if the Collector of Land Revenue decides otherwise—i.e., that it is a long-term crop—I think it would be difficult for the farmers to get the Collector alter his decision because the powers vested on him are so wide that he can always reject their submission. Therefore, I think it is dangerous to include the term "short-term crops" in this paragraph, and I suggest that it be deleted.

Mr. Lim Kean Siew: Sir, I rise to support the amendment proposed because it would seem rather strange that we should only limit or control short-term crops and issue annual permits with regard only to short-term crops. As the Honourable Minister of Finance has quite clearly stated, rubber trees also cause erosion. Under the definition given here the rubber tree is not a short-term crop since the definition here says "short-term crops means any crops which normally complete their life cycle within two years after planting" and the rubber tree takes more than 40 years before they become untappable. So, it would seem that the inclusion of "short-term" here is a discriminatory act against small farmers and smallholders because it allows exemption of rubber planters, coconut planters and other people who may possess land containing trees of a greater life cycle than two years—like rambutans, durians, cloves, nutmegs and so on.

If we delete the word "short-term" the proviso would read: "Provided that

the Collector may issue an annual permit to plant specified crops . . .". So he may, according to the condition of the soil and the slope of the land, decide what crops ought to be planted and what crops ought not to be planted; and if, as the other side argues, one is to give discretion to the technical experts, this is the place to give that discretion.

The Minister of Agriculture and Co-operatives (Enche' Abdul Aziz bin Ishak): Mr. Speaker, Sir, in reply to the Honourable Member for Dato Kramat, permits for agricultural purposes are issued after consultation with the agricultural officers, and they are the people who determine what type of crops should be planted on any particular type of land. The definition here which says "short-term crops" means any crops which normally complete their life cycle within two years". They include vegetables, padi, bananas, pineapple and other crops which are harvested within two years.

Mr. Lim Kean Siew: I thank the last speaker for the information. It has not been very enlightening. (*Laughter*).

Enche' Abdul Aziz: Sir, I am as good an agriculturist as he is. (*Laughter*).

Mr. Speaker: Never mind, it is not allowed.

Amendment put, and negatived.

Clauses 1 to 5 inclusive ordered to stand part of the Bill.

Clauses 6 to 10—

Mr. Lim Kean Siew: I was wondering whether under Clause 10 (1) the word "lessee" has been left out by error or left out deliberately, because the owner may lease the land to a lessor and the lessor may allow somebody else to occupy the land. It would appear that the word "lessee" is left out here, and I wonder whether it is a mistake.

Tun Abdul Razak: No, Sir, there is no mistake. It is defined on page 2 that "owner" means the person for the time being receiving the rent of land in connection with which the word is used" and so on.

Mr. Speaker: Is the word "occupier" also defined?

Tun Abdul Razak: Yes.

Mr. Speaker: (To Mr. Lim Kean Siew) These two words are defined already.

Mr. Lim Kean Siew: Yes, Sir. I am sorry.

Clauses 6 to 10 inclusive ordered to stand part of the Bill.

Clauses 11 to 15 inclusive ordered to stand part of the Bill.

Clauses 16 to 20—

Mr. Lim Kean Siew: On a point of information. I was wondering if there has been an oversight in this case. Under Section 17 (2) it says that subject to the provisions of sub-section (1) an appeal shall lie to the High Court from any order made under Section 14. Section 14 deals with the powers of the Collector to make certain orders regarding prohibition, drainage and so on, and since this Act deals with occupiers who may be poor I am wondering whether an appeal should lie to the High Court. Normally, in our civil cases claims below \$2,000 are heard in the Sessions Court, those above 2,000 in the High Court and those below \$1,000 to the Magistrates Court. I was wondering whether one should not distinguish here appeals to the various Courts according to the amounts involved. Supposing it is only digging a drain costing \$50 and the person refuses to do it, wishing to fight the Collector of Land Revenue—and perhaps he is in the right—how can he appeal to the High Court if we accept it? So it would appear that this section would be discriminative and prejudicial against the smallholder.

Tun Abdul Razak: Sir, I think the proposal here is that in any case where the cost of the work ordered to be done does not exceed \$2,000 there shall be no case. It is only if the cost is above \$2,000 that an appeal lies to the High Court.

Mr. Speaker: Which is the section that says that there shall be no appeal if the cost does not exceed \$2,000?

Tun Abdul Razak: Section 17 (1) (a).

Mr. Lim Kean Siew: So, it would appear that if the Collector makes an

order involving a sum less than \$2,000 there can be no appeal.

Mr. Speaker: No, no appeal.

Mr. Lim Kean Siew: Well, that makes him a dictator.

Mr. Speaker: Are you proposing an amendment?

Mr. Lim Kean Siew: I have not got an amendment yet as I was only seeking information, but I would like to move "That every order under section 14 or part thereof which is mandatory, and where the cost of the work ordered to be is less than two thousand dollars an appeal shall lie to the Sessions Court."

Mr. Speaker: Would you write down your amendment?

Mr. Lim Kean Siew: Shall we debate this matter while I write it down?

Mr. Speaker: I must have the amendment first.

Mr. Lim Kean Siew: I would like to move the amendment in this way: "Every order under section 14 or part thereof which is mandatory," and delete the words "and where the cost of the work ordered to be done does not exceed two thousand dollars." So that we have: "Every order under section 14 or part thereof which is mandatory or prohibitory shall be subject to appeal to the Sessions Court provided . . ."—and here we delete the words "subject to the provisions of sub-section (1)"—" . . . that an appeal shall lie to the High Court from any order made under section 14" and we add the words "where the cost of the work ordered to be done is above two thousand dollars."

Mr. Speaker: I can understand what you want, but will you put down the amendment in writing?

Mr. Lim Kean Siew: The first part of the amendment is that—

"Every order under section 14 or part thereof which is—

(a) mandatory; or

(b) prohibitory;

Then delete the words "shall be final and there shall be no appeal therefrom" and insert in their place "shall be

subject to an appeal to the Sessions Court." The whole of sub-section (2) should be deleted and substituted with "(2) Provided that an appeal shall lie to the High Court from any order made under section 14."

Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, tak boleh-kah pindaan ini di-tulis dengan sa-benarnya, sebab nampak-nya dia sambil mē-minda sambil mēngkaji, maka ini adalah mērbahaya kapada kami mēmikiran-nya . . .

Mr. Speaker: Saya pun tēngah mēm-bētulkan pērkara ini dan bēlum dapat di-bētulkan dengan sah-nya lagi.

(To Mr. Lim Kean Siew). You better write down the whole thing.

The Prime Minister: On a point of explanation, Sir. Before the Honourable Member writes down his amendment I would like to bring to his notice—I do not know whether he is aware of it—that no appeal lies to the Sessions Court. Perhaps he may leave the amendment to the other Court—the Law of Appeal.

Mr. Lim Kean Siew: Well, with the greatest deference to the Honourable Prime Minister, an appeal from a Court to another Court is quite different from an appeal from the Executive Branch of the Government to the Judicial Branch of the Government. An appeal from the Sessions Court can be taken to the High Court, but no Sessions Court can take an appeal from any lower court of law. For example, detention orders . . .

Mr. Speaker: Can a Sessions Court hear an appeal from an order of the Collector?

Mr. Lim Kean Siew: Yes—in that sense it is not an appeal at all from one court of law to another court of law. If you like it, we can use the word "revision".

Mr. Speaker: I think revision would be rather better than appeal.

Mr. Cheah Theam Swee: While the Honourable Member is writing down the form of his amendment, perhaps we could get some clarification as to what review jurisdiction the Sessions Court has at the moment.

Mr. Speaker: I cannot say what jurisdiction the Sessions Court has.

Mr. Cheah Theam Swee: Perhaps the Honourable Member would enlighten us.

Mr. Lim Kean Siew: Is the Honourable Member trying to be obstructive? If he wishes to be constructive, perhaps he can help us with the terms.

Mr. Cheah Theam Swee: Mr. Speaker, Sir, his first proposal was on appeal, and after some debate his proposal was on the procedure of the review. The review is from the Collector and the application for review is to the Sessions Court. What is the jurisdiction of the Sessions Court in respect of review? Can an applicant who has unsuccessfully applied to the Collector, make an application to the Sessions Court for a review? I am not aware of any such provision. Perhaps the Honourable Member envisages some amendment to the Courts Ordinance or something like that.

Mr. Speaker: Neither am I.

Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, bñarkan orang ini bñrbahath dahulu, sñbab nanti dia tukar sadikit.

Dato' Onn bin Jaafar: Would it be in order to move an amendment to the amendment?

Mr. Speaker: I have not got the amendment yet. (*Laughter*). That is what I am waiting for now.

Mr. Lim Kean Siew: (*Hands the amendment to Mr. Speaker.*) I have changed "appeal" to "confirmation or rejection of any such order."

Mr. Speaker: You delete the whole of section 17 and substitute this amendment. Is that so?

Mr. Lim Kean Siew: The whole section except the proviso, in the first line of which should be added the words "or confirmation or rejection of such an order" after the word "appeal". Therefore, it brings it under the Sessions Court.

Dato' Onn bin Jaafar: Could the Honourable Member be asked to write it down?

Mr. Speaker: He has written down. Section 17 is to be deleted, except for the proviso, and the following should be substituted thereto:

"Every order under section 14 or part thereof which is—

(a) mandatory; or

(b) prohibitory:

shall be subject to confirmation or rejection of such an order by the Sessions Court provided that an appeal shall lie to the High Court from any order made under section 14 where the cost of the work ordered to be done or prohibited is or exceeds the sum of two thousand dollars."

Have Honourable Members got that amendment?

Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, pindaan itu "subject to confirmation or rejection" bñrma'ana "Every order under section 14 or part thereof which is—(a) mandatory, or (b) prohibitory shall be subject." Ada-kah maksud tuan pñminda itu order ini tidak di-jalankan? Hingga mñndapat confirmation atau rejection atau pun maksud-nya ia-lah bñrkñnaan dñngan orang yang tak mñmuaskan hati, sñbab kalau dibuat bagitu dñngan mñnunggu confirmation atau rejection maka baharu order itu boleh bñrjalan.

Mr. Lim Kean Siew: That is why the proviso is included: "Provided that no such appeal or request for confirmation or rejection shall be brought after the expiration of 14 days" and so on.

Tun Abdul Razak: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in order to save time, I should like now to explain why we cannot accept this amendment. In the first instance, under the law, the Sessions Court cannot have jurisdiction on any matter except the jurisdiction provided by the Courts Ordinance

Dato' Onn bin Jaafar: On a point of order, Sir, has the motion been put yet?

Mr. Speaker: Yes, I have put the amendment to the Committee.

Tun Abdul Razak: So we cannot therefore give any further jurisdiction to the Sessions Court under any other law unless we amend the Courts Ordinance. The Courts Ordinance definitely prohibits the giving of any ground on any restriction, and only the

High Court can be given jurisdiction by law.

Under paragraph 14 of the Ordinance, the Collector exercises a quasi-judicial function, and that is why there is a deliberate procedure laid down here: that is to say, he has got to get the sanction of the State Secretary; a careful procedure is laid down so that he would have all the facts before him before he exercises his jurisdiction. Now, this provision exists now in the present law of the Federated Malay States Conservation of Soil Ordinance, and it works, as far as we know, very well; also, in line with the present Land Code, an appeal against the decision of the Collector lies to the High Court and not to the Sessions Court. Therefore, for all those reasons, I say we must reject this amendment, because, in the first instance, the Sessions Court has no power to accept jurisdiction under the law

Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya menumpang bertanya sadikit kepada Menteri yang bersangkutan ia-itu menurut undang² ini ada-kah kawalan di-berikan kepada orang² yang hendak merayu dalam perkara yang di-bawah dua ribu. Itu sahaja, jikalau dapat di-beri jawapan.

Tun Abdul Razak: Perkara yang di-bawah dua ribu itu, Collector di-beri kuasa menimbangannya dan sebelum ia mengeluarkan order itu ada-lah di-terangkan di-sini, begitu juga hendak-lah menerima kebenaran dari Setia Usaha Kerajaan sendiri. Jadi, kuasa yang di-buat oleh Collector itu di-buat juga dalam Land Code dan undang² ini ada berjalan sekarang. Collector itu biasa-nya ada juga pengetahuan dalam hal undang² dan kadang² menjadi Magistrate juga, sebab itu tidak menasabah-lah kuasa yang di-beri kepada Collector itu hendak di-semak oleh satu pihak yang rendah lagi ia-itu Session Court dan Session Court tidak boleh menerima kuasa appeal hanya-lah High Court sahaja. Itu-lah Undang² yang ada sekarang ini sama dengan ini.

Amendment put, and negatived.

Dato' Onn bin Jaafar: Sir, as the Government is not prepared to accept

the amendment by the Honourable Member for Dato Kramat—and I quite appreciate their reasons—I would however propose an amendment to that amendment; and the amendment I propose should be to allow the channel of appeal to go not to the High Court but to the Governor in Council or to the Ruler in Council. I therefore propose that Article 17 (1) be amended as follows:

"Every Order under Section 14 or part thereof which is—

(a) mandatory;

(b) prohibitory,

shall be open to appeal to the Ruler in Council or the Governor in Council, whose decision shall be final."

This would mean consequential amendment to Clause 2, Clause 16. In Clause 14, the Order can be made by the State Secretary, therefore it would be in my opinion highly in order for the appeal to be made either to the Ruler in Council or the Governor in Council.

All these appeals to the Court means a tremendous amount of work to the lawyers—I am not criticising them—but for the benefit of those who wish to make an appeal it would probably be a cheaper method to appeal to the Governor in Council or the Ruler in Council than to the Sessions Court or the High Court.

Tun Abdul Razak: Sir, while this amendment seems to be more realistic than the one brought up by the Honourable Member for Dato Kramat, it seems to me there appears at the moment to be no objection to it, but I would like to have time to discuss with the States, because, as I say, we are making a law to consolidate laws by the States, and we must carry the States with us. If the Honourable Member will agree, I will consult the State on this, and if we can get agreement from the State, I shall be bringing a Bill to a later meeting of the House.

Mr. Speaker: You would be prepared to withdraw?

Dato' Onn bin Jaafar: I agree to the proposition of the Honourable the Deputy Prime Minister.

Mr. Speaker: Therefore, the amendment is withdrawn at this stage.

Dato' Onn bin Jaafar: On the understanding . . .

Mr. Speaker: The Government has given an assurance.

Mr. Lim Kean Siew: Does this mean that this Bill will be passed now and become an Act?

Dato' Onn bin Jaafar: Yes, and then amended if the agreement is carried out.

Mr. Speaker: Will you address your remarks to me?

Mr. Lim Kean Siew: I did so, Sir. (Laughter). I am very sorry, I don't quite understand. The amendment will come after this Bill has been approved.

Mr. Speaker: An assurance has already been given; he has agreed to withdraw the amendment.

Dato' Onn bin Jaafar: Well, Sir, may I retract and say "subject to the assurance given by the Honourable the Deputy Prime Minister"?

Question put, and agreed to.

Clauses 16 to 20 inclusive ordered to stand part of the Bill.

Clauses 21 to 26 inclusive ordered to stand part of the Bill.

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

THE PARLIAMENT (MEMBERS REMUNERATION) BILL

Second Reading

The Prime Minister: Sir, I beg to move, That a Bill intituled "An Act to provide for the remuneration of members of each House of Parliament be read a second time.

Sir, Article 64 of the Constitution requires that Parliament shall by law provide for the remuneration of Members of each House of Parliament. The House is aware that hitherto Members of both Houses have been remunerated by an administrative arrangement on the same terms as the Members of the former Legislative Council. The remuneration for which the Bill makes provision is on very similar lines, but the Government proposes a few variations, to which I should like to draw the attention of the House.

First, the privilege of free correspondence on Government and Parliamentary business, which used to extend to Singapore, has now been restricted to the Federation in view of the changed circumstances since Merdeka. Secondly, it is proposed that the supply of free publications to Members should be confined to Federal Government *Gazettes*, on the ground that most documents of importance are tabled in Parliament, and that the needs of Members for other publications will be adequately met if sufficient copies are made available for reference in the Library. I think that the House will agree that it is not necessary to supply each Member with personal copies of such publications as General Orders, Financial General Orders, Schemes of Service, Manual of Office Procedure, Stores Regulations, and others. Thirdly, new provision has been included for Members to claim the cost of journeys by sea as well as by air for the purpose of attending meetings. Fourthly, the Government proposes to abandon the former rather complicated rules for the supply of telephones, whereby a Member who claimed only half-rental will retain his telephone after ceasing to be a Member and one who claimed full rental had to surrender the telephone. It is proposed that in future all Members should be able to claim full rental and retain their telephones as private subscribers if they wish when their membership comes to an end.

There are two aspects of the Bill to which I should like to draw the attention of the House. The first is the subject of free railway passes: one for use by the Member, the other by the wife or husband or another person travelling on Parliamentary business on the authority of the Member. No change is proposed, but since the independent use of the second pass has in the past cost Government a good deal of money and has given rise to some criticism from time to time, it is the intention that Members should be asked to submit a monthly return of the use they made of their passes. The other point to which I would like to draw attention is that in order to obviate the need for fresh legislation whenever some change is agreed to be

necessary in the remuneration and privileges set out in the Schedule, provision has been made in Clause 4 of the Bill for the Schedule to be amended by resolution of both Houses.

Sir, this is a measure on which I hope to secure the support of this House of all Parties, and I intend to take it through the Second Reading and Committee Stage at this meeting of the House.

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

Mr. D. R. Seenivasagam: Mr. Speaker, Sir, referring to the privileges set out in the Schedule:

"1. Correspondence: Members are authorised to transmit free of charge within the Federation all correspondence relating to Government or Parliamentary business in accordance with such rules as the President and the Speaker may from time to time prescribe."

I am not aware whether any rules have been formulated. If there are rules, then may I ask that they be circulated to the Members of this House, because there is a genuine doubt as to what is meant by Parliamentary business". Is it meant business connected only with this House or, could a Member of this House correspond with his constituents by using "On Government Service" envelopes? This is an important point because there are Members who are doing it.

With regard to travel passes issued to a Member and to his wife or one other person, I am very glad to hear that the Government is asking, or is going to ask, for returns from holders of these passes, because these passes seem to be flying up and down this country in the possession of people, sometimes on Parliamentary business and sometimes on private business. I congratulate the Government for asking for those returns to be submitted.

I have one further suggestion to make on this Bill. I find that the privileges set out are not exhaustive. Members of this House enjoy a certain number of other privileges which are not covered in the Schedule. They are covered, I suppose, by, for example, the Customs Ordinance or some other legislation by which a Member of Parliament is issued with a customs pass, saying that while

travelling on Parliamentary duty he is exempted from his personal luggage being searched. Mr. Speaker, Sir, privileges form an important part of a person who comes to this House, and those privileges are given by virtue of the persons who send the Member to this House. I think it will be nice if all the privileges could be set out in one Act or in one Regulation so that the people of this country may know what privileges the Members of Parliament enjoy from time to time.

This privilege of exemptions from customs search while on Parliamentary duty of one's luggage—I concede that so far as Ministers are concerned such a privilege may be vitally necessary, because perhaps of private documents, secret files, etc., but so far as the Members of this House are concerned I fail to see the necessity for that privilege. Members from Penang may have a little inconvenience in crossing the sea. Besides that, for those who live within the Federation, what is the intention of this privilege? Is it a question of dignity, is it a question of maintaining a dignity? Again I say it serves no purpose but it places a Member of this House above the law in certain respects and that should not be the case unless it is necessary to execute his duty as a Member of Parliament. I ask the Government to consider those points and I suggest that so far as the Members of this House are concerned these customs passes issued to them should be revoked and should not form one of the privileges of this House. I am not addressing my remarks to the Ministerial side because as I said, there may be a definite cause for that—there may be secret files—but I do urge that action be taken by this House to revoke customs passes issued to Members of Parliament.

Dato' Onn bin Jaafar: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the suggestion made by the Honourable Member for Ipoh on the customs passes which I consider unnecessary. I have, myself, never made use of one, not only as a Member of this House, but also as a former Member of the Legislative Council. I feel that the issue of customs pass is a privilege which is not a privilege and it should be withdrawn.

Mr. Chin See Yin: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the suggestion, but I do not suggest that they are abuses—but that this may lead to abuses, and for that reason I think it is a very good thing that we should get these passes withdrawn. A lot of allegations have been made regarding these passes which have been issued in the past and I think, in order to prevent further allegations being made, this is a very concrete suggestion—to have the passes withdrawn.

Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya sukachita mendengar berkėnaan dengan Pas Kėreta Api yang akan di-buat oleh Kėrajaan pėratoran² yang akan di-kėhėndaki supaya orang yang mėnggunakan Pas Kėreta Api itu mėnghantar kėnyataan kėgunaan Pas Kėreta Api itu dalam bulan itu. Chuma, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, yang saya bėrharap bahawa jangan-lah ini hanya mėnghantar kėnyataan tėtapi biar-lah ada akibat dari mėnghantar kėnyataan itu di-hadapan Jabatan Parlimen ini umpama-nya. Sėbab kalau di-hantar pun kalau kita mėlihat di-sana tidak mėnasabah dan kėwajibannya hanya mėnghantar, saya rasa tidak-lah mėnghasilkan sa-suatu-nya. Sėbab pada masa ini pun agak saya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, hal ini sudah pun di-kėtahui oleh Kėrajaan, kalau Kėrajaan tėlah bėrhubung dengan Jabatan Kėreta Api dan dia akan mėngėtahui bėbėrapa puluh kali satu² Pas itu di-gunakan. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya bėrsėtuju dengan apa yang di-sėbutkan oleh Ahli Yang Bėrhormat dari Ipoh bėrkėnaan dengan Pas Custom. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sėgala kėistimewaan yang hėndak di-bėri kepada Ahli Dewan ini jangan-lah sedikit pun mėrupakan kėistimewaan yang mėlėtakkan Ahli Dewan ini lain daripada orang ramai. Kita di-sini ada-lah orang² yang hėndak bėrhidmat kepada orang ramai maka biar-lah kita mėrasai apa yang di-rasai oleh orang ramai. Umpama-nya, dėngan ada-nya Pas exemption di-dalam soal Custom maka kita tėlah lupa kepada apa yang di-rasai oleh ra'ayat dan kita tėlah lupa daripada kėsusahan² yang di-rasai oleh ra'ayat. Sa-lain daripada itu, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya pėrchaya tidak-lah mėrugikan kita di-sini kalau

Pas ini di-tarek balek sėbab tidak sa-orang pun daripada kita di-sini bėrchadang hėndak mėlarikan Chukai daripada Custom dan kalau ada orang bėrchadang dėmikian tidak-lah patut dia dudok di-dalam Dewan ini.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya mėrasa satu pėrkara lagi yang hėndak saya sėbutkan ia-lah bėrkėnaan dėngan nombor 4 di-dalam Jadual ini ia-itu bėrkėnaan dėngan Badge Motor-car. Nampak-nya mėnggunakan Badge Motor-car ini boleh-lah di-gunakan oleh Ahli itu dari satu masa ka-satu masa dėngan tidak mėnyėbutkan sama ada Ahli itu ada di-dalam motor-car itu atau tidak. Motor-car ini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, apabila mėmakai Badge Ahli Dewan Ra'ayat itu dėngan apa yang hėndak di-buat oleh Dewan ini tėtentu-lah akan mėnyėbabkan orang mėnyangka bahawa Motor-car ini bėrjalan dėngan mėmbawa sa-orang yang mėmbuat Undang² di-dalam nėgėri ini. Saya bėrharap, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, pėratoran yang kėtat yang di-buat dalam hal ini dan kalau sakira-nya payah di-buat Pėratoran sapėrti itu lėbeh baik Motor-car Badge ini tidak ada langsung. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya tėlah pun bėrjalan sa-bagai Ahli Dewan ini dan saya rasa tidak ada satu kėrugian Motor-car kita itu tidak mėpunyai Badge ini. Bukan-lah saya mėnchuba mėnjadi hero di-sini tėtapi saya rasa lėbeh kėbaikan yang kita akan dapat ia-lah kita ada-lah tėrsėlamat daripada ferry sa-tėngah nėgėri² yang ada mėnghormati Ahli Dewan Ra'ayat dan lagi kalau kalau ada Road Block. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, hal ini dapat kita sėlėsaikan dėngan ada umpama-nya satu tanda mėmbolehkan Ahli² ini mėnunjokkan dia ada-lah Ahli Dewan Ra'ayat dalam tanggong jawab dan bėkėrja di-Dewan Ra'ayat. Sėbab apa, Tuan Yang di-Pertua? Ahli Yang Bėrhormat Dewan ini sa-patut-nya mėnjadi chontoh kepada orang² yang bėrtanggong jawab di-dalam nėgėri ini. Maka dėngan ada-nya Badge Motor-car ini kalau-lah mėmbolehkan kita bėrlaku lain daripada orang lain tėrasa-lah ra'ayat nėgėri ini bahawa kita ini tėlah mėnjadi satu bahagian atau pėringkat manusia yang lain daripada mėreka dan ini saya rasa sa-dapat mungkin kita hindarkan-lah. Tuan

Yang di-Pertua, saya b rharap chadangan b rk naan d ngan Pas Custom tadi itu di-timbangkan d ngan baik-nya oleh K rajaan.

Mr. Tan Phock Kin: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the proposal put forward by the Honourable Member for Ipoh with regard to Customs passes. Coming as I do from Penang, I have occasions to travel here frequently and I can assure the Honourable Members that it is by no means inconvenient to subject your luggage to examination.

Secondly, on the question of badges, I also would like to support fully what has been said by the Honourable Member for Bachok with regard to car badges. I see no reason whatsoever why Honourable Members of this House should enjoy this particular privilege. The badges merely denote that the occupant of a particular car is an Honourable Member of this House and I see no reason whatsoever why this particular distinction should be made in cars. The Members of this House must adhere to the laws of this country with regard to traffic just as anybody else. The possession of a badge does not exempt them from traffic charges and things of that sort. And in view of this I see no reason whatsoever why should badges be issued to Honourable Members of this House.

Mr. V. David: Mr. Speaker, Sir, while supporting the suggestion put forward by the Honourable Member for Ipoh, my contention is that the customs pass has become so abused that it has no more value in the eyes of the public. But I am not prepared here to question the dignity and integrity of certain Members, but I feel that a lot of smuggling is going on with this pass. *(Laughter)*.

Mr. Speaker: I think we should not discuss this pass at all because it is not a privilege set out in the Schedule.

Mr. V. David: I think the privilege of this nature will create a dangerous situation in this country. For example, by coming from Singapore if that pass is possessed by one and exhibited to a Customs officer, he has no powers to check the luggage and personal

belongings of the person concerned. According to the pass, it says "exempt from checking".

HONOURABLE MEMBERS: No! No!

Mr. V. David: The moment the pass is seen by a Customs officer usually the packages are exempted from checking and in such circumstances, Mr. Speaker, Sir, a Member may bring anything he likes and he can bring things which are not supposed to be brought into the Federation.

Coming to the Railway pass, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have had information from certain guards and ticket checkers on trains that certain Members of Parliament become furious when their passes are checked and a circular is sent out by the Malayan Railway saying that when Honourable Members are travelling—I do not know whether it applies to Ministers or Members of Parliament—their passes should not be checked.

AN HONOURABLE MEMBER: No!

Mr. V. David: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in such circumstances I am afraid that we are not allowing the Civil Servants of this country to carry out their duties effectively. If we are here to uphold the law then we should also abide within the framework of the law. So when we are asked to exhibit the pass when necessary we should do so as others. And as to the privileges in regard to the Customs passes are concerned, we in the Socialist Front strongly oppose to it and ask that this be revoked immediately.

Enche' Sardon bin Haji Jubir: Mr. Speaker, Sir, on a point of explanation, there is no such instruction from the Railway Administration not to check the passes of the Members of Parliament when they travel by train. There is an instruction that guards should familiarise themselves with some Ministers, who travel off and on, instead of asking them for passes at awkward times and awkward places. There is no instruction of the kind as alleged by the Honourable Member.

Mr. V. David: Mr. Speaker, Sir, on a point of clarification, what does the Honourable Minister mean by "awkward times and awkward places"?

(Laughter). If a Minister is travelling the guard has every right to check him.

Mr. Speaker: The sitting is suspended to 2.30 p.m.

Sitting suspended at 1.00 p.m.

Sitting resumed at 2.30 p.m.

(Mr. Speaker in the Chair)

THE PARLIAMENT (MEMBERS REMUNERATION) BILL

Debate resumed on Question, "That the Bill be now read a second time".

Question again proposed.

Enche' Othman bin Abdullah (Tanah Merah): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya berdiri di-sini ia-lah menyatakan sukachita-nya, kerana dasar Kerajaan hendak mengambil satu tindakan yang lebih baik untuk Ahli² Majlis Dewan ini yang menggunakan Pas² Kereta Api yang di-jangka akan salah di-gunakan oleh anggota² ini. Sa-lain daripada itu, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, berkenaan dengan Pas Kastam yang telah pun di-bahathkan dengan panjang lebar pada sa-belah permulaan pagi tadi. Saya sebagai anggota dari House Committee pernah mengemukakan masa'alah ini dalam mesyuarat House Committee itu sendiri supaya di-buat satu peratoran dan supaya dapat di-beri fahaman terutama-nya kepada anggota² kita supaya Pas Kastam itu jangan di-salah gunakan. Tetapi, nampak-nya dalam Bill ini tidak-lah termasuk berkenaan dengan Pas Kastam itu, dan oleh kerana itu, saya rasa tidak-lah akan di-panjangkan masa'alah tersebut bagi di-bahathkan pada petang ini, chuma oleh kerana tidak di-masokkan ka-dalam keistimewaan kepada anggota² maka rasa saya baik-lah juga supaya Pas Kastam ini di-tarek balek daripada anggota itu. Sebab-nya, manakala saya bertanya Tuan Yang di-Pertua sendiri sa-bagai Pengerusi, maka tidak ada guna-nya Pas Kastam itu sa-lain daripada kegunaan supaya jangan-lah beg itu di-pereksa oleh Pegawai² Kastam, tetapi tidak-lah berma'ana sama sekali bahawa sa-orang anggota Parlimen boleh meluluskan diri-nya daripada terkena chukai manakala dia membawa barang² yang mesti di-kenakan chukai.

Jadi, oleh yang demikian hal ini saya khuatir kalau² ada anggota² ini akan menyalah gunakan Pas Kastam ini dan dengan sebab itu akan timbul-lah perkara² yang akan merosakkan nama baik anggota Parlimen atau pun pada Dewan ini. Sebab, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, berkenaan dengan Pas Kastam tadi, dia tidak dapat meluluskan diri daripada membayar chukai dan tidak ada guna-nya sa-lain daripada menjokkan kepada Pegawai Kastam itu, maka tak ada guna-nya ini. Pada pendapat saya elok-lah di-tarek balek dan jangan di-benarkan sesiapa pun menggunakan Pas Kastam, kerana tak ada fa'edah-nya kepada anggota itu.

Enche' Othman bin Abdullah (Perlis Utara): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya hendak berchakap sedikit dalam perkara ini berhubung dengan hak keistimewaan yang telah di-beri oleh Kerajaan kepada Ahli² Yang Berhormat di-Dewan ini. Sa-benar-nya perkara ini ada-lah satu perkara yang kecil sekali yang kita binchangkan begitu lama, kerana soalan² itu umpama-nya soalan Pas Keistimewaan itu yang kita teruskan sama² dan ma'alom-lah kita tentu faham tentang kegunaan Pas² tersebut. Jadi, kalau sa-kira-nya kita tidak berkehendakkan satu pekerjaan atau urusan yang mustahak, maka tentu sekali bagi kita rela dan sukachita-nya menyerahkan beg kita itu di-pereksa atau pun di-halusi dengan satu persatu bahawa apa-kah isi di-dalam-nya itu, tetapi manakala ada sa-suatu urusan yang mustahak, umpama-nya urusan mesyuarat Dewan Ra'ayat maka tentu sa-kali akan menggendalakan kita dengan kerana pehak Kastam itu akan memereksa kandungan² dalam beg kita itu. Lagi pun kita tentu sama² ma'alom dan faham bahawa kita tentu menggetahui hal² berhubung dengan undang² dan tentu sa-kali kita tidak akan membuat salah ya'ani menyimpan barang² salah yang menyalahi undang² chukai. Bukan-kah kita Ahli Dewan Ra'ayat yang merangka dan membuat-nya sendiri akan undang² itu dari satu masa ka-satu masa, begitu juga lain² kad seperti Kad Kereta Api dan lain²-nya? Ini tentu sa-kali kita tidak salah gunakan, kerana kita telah lebih mengetahui berhubung dengan undang² itu.

Jadi, di-harap bahawa perkara ini kita berhentikan begitu sahaja, kerana perkara-nya kecil sahaja seperti mana yang di-chakapkan oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat tadi, untuk mengambil suara dalam majlis ini

Enche' Othman bin Abdullah (Tanah Merah): Untuk penjelasan, Tuan Yang di-Pertua. Kita tidak akan salah gunakan Pas itu, tetapi bagi orang² yang tahu kepada undang² ada-kah dia, umpama-nya tiap² sa-orang itu hendak menjalankan undang² itu?

Mr. Speaker: Saya suka hendak mengingatkan kepada Ahli² Yang Berhormat sakalian bahawa Pas Kastam ini ta' ada di-masokkan dalam Rang Undang² ini. Yang berchakap panjang² ini apa? Ta' ada dalam Rang Undang² (*Kétawa*). Kalau sa-siapa yang hendak memberi buah fikiran dengan sa-kali imbas itu boleh. Saya bənar-kan. Sa-bənar-nya dia bukan-nya satu daripada keistimewaan yang ada di-səbutkan dalam Rang Undang² ini.

Enche' Othman bin Abdullah (Pertis Utara): Terima kaseh.

Dato' Onn bin Jaafar: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Pas Kastam itu ada di-keluarkan dan di-gunakan, kalau diberikan kepada tiap² sa-orang ahli itu.

Mr. Speaker: Saya tahu, tetapi ini bukan-nya Remuneration Bill.

Enche' Othman bin Abdullah (Pertis Utara): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sebab itu-lah saya berchakap berulung² kali bahawa Pas Kastam ini tidak perlu di-binchangkan dengan panjang lebar di-sini, kerana perkara ini tidak ada di-səbutkan di-dalam Bill ini.

Mr. Speaker: Tuan beri fikiran lebih dahulu-lah! (*Kétawa*).

Enche' Abdul Rauf bin Abdul Rahman (Krian Laut): Dato' Yang di-Pertua dan Ahli² Yang Berhormat sekalian, saya suka hendak berchakap sedikit berhubung dengan Pas Kastam yang telah di-berikan kepada Ahli² Dewan Ra'ayat ini. Saya tidak menyokong dan tidak membangkang. Saya chuma memberikan pandangan sahaja kepada Ahli² Yang Berhormat di-sini di-mana saya sendiri telah terkena di-waktu saya pergi di-Pulau Pinang

dahulu dan waktu balek-nya apabila sampai di-Butterworth, motor-car saya telah di-berhentikan. Kereta yang nombor satu dan nombor dua di-pereksa-nya sedikit lebih kurang sahaja, tetapi tentang kereta yang nombor tiga pula di-suroh-nya berhenti dahulu dan nombor empat dan lima tidak di-suroh-nya berhenti. Saya terpaksa menunggu sampai sa-tengah jam. Jadi, saya fikir kalau hendak di-khabarkan yang saya ini ia-lah sa-orang Ahli Dewan Ra'ayat takut pula hendak membəsar-kan diri—tidak. Pemereksa itu datang dan bertanya kalau² ada barang. Saya jawab: "tak ada apa² barang tuan." Mereka suloh terus dan mengangkat tempat² duduk serta di-suloh-nya depan belakang. Apa yang ada? Saya punya screw-driver. Lepas itu mereka suloh dan membuka engine di-hadapan. Waktu itu saya berada di-hadapan. Sahabat saya pun berchakap-lah dengan menggunakan perchakapan Pulau Pinang di-mana kata-nya tuan² ini terlampau sangat nampak-nya sekarang ini. Kata sahabat saya lagi bahawa beliau itu Ahli Dewan Ra'ayat, Kata-nya: "apa boleh buat, kerja saya." Mereka terus memereksa-nya juga. Saya berperasaan satu macham pula di-waktu itu menengokkan hal-nya.

Saya suka juga menərangkan kepada Ahli² Yang Berhormat bahawa saya tidak menjawab apa², kerana itu pekerjaan mereka. Tetapi, kenapa mereka memereksa kereta saya itu sampai sa-tengah jam sedangkan yang lain² itu tidak di-pereksa-nya betul²? Kata-nya ada-lah hukoman yang di-beri ia-itu tiap² satu kereta mesti di-pereksa satu. Saya kata betul-lah, tetapi kenapa yang berbelas² di-belakang itu dapat di-lepaskan dengan tidak di-pereksa pula? Kata saya bahawa itu tak patut. Adakah tuan² ini mendapat ma'alumat dari Pulau Pinang mengatakan bahawa saya ini ada membawa emas atau chandu? Sa-balek-nya, yang ada saya bawa bersama² ia-lah "Roti Mertabak" untuk di-beri kepada anak² saya. Maka di-sini saya serahkan kepada pandangan dan fikiran Ahli² Yang Berhormat sekalian bahawa jikalau kita terjadi perkara yang sa-macham itu, umpama-nya di-majlis yang sa-bagitu ramai

orang-nya, sedangkan kita sa-bagai sa-orang Ahli Dewan Ra'ayat atau dengan lain perkataan wakil ra'ayat, jika terjadi-nya perkara itu, apa-kah perasaan kita di-waktu itu?

Ini-lah pandangan yang saya hendak terangkan kepada Ahli² Yang Bèrhormat sèkalian bèrhubung dengan Pas Kastam ini sama ada hendak di-bèri atau tidak oleh Kèrajaan kepada Ahli² Dewan Ra'ayat ini. Bagi diri saya pula tidak menyokong dan tidak mèmbangkang (*Kètawa*).

Mr. Speaker: Yang sa-bènar-nya tidak ada di-dalam Rang Undang² ini (*Kètawa*) dan banyak kali telah di-ingatkan.

Mr. V. Veerappen (Seberang Selatan): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to oppose the issue of motor car badges to Members of Parliament. We, as Members of Parliament, need not have tags to show that we are Members of Parliament. I feel, Sir, that this might have been all right in the previous regime, where a capitalist group wanted to show itself above the rank and file of the population. We represent the masses, and I do not see why we should be different from them and we should have a special place and so forth to show that we are exempt from certain things.

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Enche' Mohamed Khir Johari): Tuan Yang di-Pèrtua, saya chuma hendak bèrchakap sadikit bèrkènaan dengan car badge yang di-sèbut oleh bèbèrapa orang Ahli Yang Bèrhormat hari ini. Sèbagai sa-orang ahli House Committee bagi rumah ini, saya suka mènarek pèrhatian kepada apa yang di-shorkan dalam surat yang di-bèntangkan dalam Majlis ini ia-itu bèrkènaan dengan motor car badge. Di-sini tèrsèbut bahawa badge itu akan di-bèri sa-banyak dua butir pada tiap² sa-orang ahli dan di-mana ahli² itu tidak mèmgunakan kèreta, di-minta ia tutup badge itu. Tèntang asas-nya hendak atau ta' hendak bèri, telah di-pèrsètujui oleh wakil² dari Socialist Front dan juga wakil daripada PAS yang ada di-dalam Committee itu (*Tèpok*). Jadi ini-lah yang saya tidak faham. Saya sèndiri tidak bèrsètujui tèntang ini, tètapi dengan sèbab Committee bèrsètujui mènèrima, saya atas

nama Committee bèrsètujui patut di-adakan. Baik-lah, jika kita sudah bèrsètujui bèri badge, jadi, tèntang hendak pakai atau ta' hendak pakai, itu soal masing². Kalau ta' mahu pakai badge itu, ta' usah-lah buat ribut dalam Rumah ini (*Tèpok*).

Mr. K. Karam Singh (Damansara): I had not originally intended to speak, Sir, but after hearing two of the Honourable Members from the other side of the House, I feel I should say a few words.

I think the Honourable Member for *Kawasan Krian Laut* should be congratulated for his experience, because by that experience he has learned something of the sufferings of others, and the Customs Officer who told him "It does not matter whether you are a Member of Parliament or not" should also be congratulated for his adherence to his duty irrespective of the person who was examined. As I have said, Mr. Speaker, Sir, it was the good fortune of this Honourable Member to have been taxed in that way, because that is the experience of many other people.

The other Honourable Member said that this was a very small matter, and so, why waste time on it. Sir, matters of principle are never small, and this is a matter of principle. That is why we asked that this privilege of Customs Pass be revoked because if we have to bide our time in the queue to be passed, let us bide our time. After all, although we are Members of Parliament, we are still ordinary citizens of this land.

Che' Khadijah binti Mohamed Sidik (Dungun): Tuan Yang di-Pèrtua, saya suka bèrchakap sadikit tidak dalam Pas Customs, tètapi dalam soal motor car. Di-halaman 2, nombor 3 dan nombor 4 itu, tiap² Ahli Dewan ini di-bèrikan motor car licence dengan free dan juga akan di-bèri motor car badge. Di-sini, Tuan Yang di-Pèrtua, dengan sèbab sa-bètul-nya tidak tèrtulis dalam undang² ini soal pinjaman untuk mèm-bèli motor car, kalau sa-kira-nya di-bèri licence free sèdangkan Ahli² Dewan ini tidak mampu boleh mèn-dapatkan satu kèreta, tidak ada gunanya undang² ini di-buat, Tuan Yang di-Pèrtua.

Maka di-sini saya berharap supaya Dewan ini akan memasukkan undang² di-sini supaya boleh memberikan pinjaman kepada Ahli² Dewan ini untuk mendapatkan sebuah kereta.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kerja kami daripada Ahli² Dewan Ra'ayat ini sabetul-nya bimat. Kalau sa-kira-nya didalam State, State Council boleh mendapat pinjaman untuk membeli kereta daripada Kerajaan State, kenapa maka Federal tidak boleh memberi kepada kami Ahli Dewan Ra'ayat ini (*Ketawa*), sedangkan, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kawasan State Council kecil. Kami daripada wakil Dewan Ra'ayat ini ada yang mempunyai 5 constituency daripada satu State dan ada yang 3 dan ada yang 4, jadi mempunyai kawasan yang sangat luas. Kalau sa-kira-nya tidak ada kereta terhegeh²-lah kami dengan berjalan kaki dan tidak akan dapat kami menjalani sa-luruh-nya, begitu juga dengan jalan bus, ada jalan yang dapat di-jalani bus dan ada jalan yang tidak dapat di-jalani bus. Maka pada jalan yang tidak ada bus terpaksa-lah kami dengan chara berusaha untuk bagaimana boleh mendapatkan sebuah kereta, Tuan Yang di-Pertua. Kalau sa-kira-nya tidak dapat daripada Dewan kita ini, saya rasa maka sangat sulit sa-kali untuk memperoleh-nya. Sa-betul-nya di-sini saya harap kepada Kerajaan dan kepada saudara² Yang Berhormat di-dalam Dewan ini supaya memberi sokongan penuh kepada permintaan saya ini, kerana Ahli² Dewan ini ada yang memperoleh motor car besar dan ada sa-bahagian banyak duit-nya, tetapi ada sa-bahagian-nya yang sangat sempit kehidupan-nya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua. Maka saya harap dapat hendak-nya di-berikan satu undang² di-sini supaya boleh di-berikan pinjaman kepada Ahli² Dewan ini untuk membeli kereta.

Saya sendiri sa-betul-nya sudah ada mengambil satu kereta, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, tetapi sangat berat pembayaran-nya ia-itu dengan bunga wang yang sangat besar daripada bank. Tetapi, jikalau bantuan, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, di-berikan oleh Kerajaan kepada Ahli² Dewan ini dengan hanya mengambil beberapa percent keuntungan, potonglah daripada allowance kami yang tiap bulan, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, dengan

tidak payah di-tuntut² kepada kami, kerana ini demi keselamatan pekerjaan kita ia-itu untuk ra'ayat di-kampung². Sekarang ra'ayat complain wakil-nya tidak datang. Dengan apa kami hendak datang, kereta-nya tidak ada, Tuan Yang di-Pertua. Sa-kadar itu saya minta kepada Dewan ini dan kepada Kerajaan supaya dapat memberi kelulusan permintaan saya ini.

The Prime Minister: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have listened with interest the many observations made by Honourable Members on the subject of the Customs Permit and also on the Car Badge.

With regard to the Customs Permit, I would like to inform this House that in the first place it was issued as a matter of administrative instruction under the previous Legislative Council and all we did was to carry on with this practice. But if Honourable Members show any dislike for that practice—and I agree that it has not been of much use to the Members—I will bring this matter up for the consideration of the Government. The Government might well consider that since it has not served any useful purpose it might be revoked, but I hope Honourable Members will not complain afterwards if it is revoked.

On the subject of the Car Badge, my colleague the Honourable Minister of Commerce and Industry has just informed the House that it was done in agreement of the House Committee. I may be permitted to read out the recommendation of the House Committee on this subject. It says:

"The Committee approved the design of the proposed Car Badge for Members of Parliament. It agreed that each Member should be supplied with two badges, together with covers, that Members should be asked to ensure that when they were not travelling in their cars, the badges were covered."

And, as has been pointed out by my colleague, in that Committee there were representatives from all the parties in this House. Therefore I do not propose to make . . .

Mr. D. R. Seenivasagam: Sir, on a point of clarification. The P.P.P. was not represented.

Mr. Speaker: No—the Socialist Front and the P.M.I.P. were represented.

The Prime Minister: Oh, yes, but I think the P.P.P. did not object to the Car Badge—it was the Socialist Front that objected to it (*Laughter*), and the P.M.I.P. However, this is where the position lies.

Another thing is that one Honourable Member suggested that the permit was “abusive”. I do not know what is abusive in a permit or in the letter of a permit. So, as I said just now, one thing I am happy to note is that there was no suggestion from any Honourable Member on the Parliament (Members Remuneration) Bill, and I propose that it be passed.

Question put, and agreed to.

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

House immediately resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill.

Bill considered in Committee.

(Mr. Speaker in the Chair)

Clauses 1 to 5 inclusive ordered to stand part of the Bill.

Schedule—

Dato’ Onn bin Jaafar: I beg to move the deletion of item 4, Motor Car Badges, from the Schedule.

Mr. Speaker: You do not want to say anything on that?

Dato’ Onn bin Jaafar: No, we have heard all the arguments.

Mr. Speaker: The amendment that item 4 of the Schedule be deleted is now open to debate. If nobody wishes to speak I shall put the question.

Dato’ Onn bin Jaafar: Mr. Speaker, Sir, you asked for my reasons for opposing this. We have in the Federation to-day umpteen motor cars and umpteen badges: we have the Ministers’ motor cars with flags and badges and now we are going to have 104 more motor cars with badges of this House. The Dewan Negara will follow suit. Then, the State Council has a badge, and this country is being turned into a country of badges and nothing more. (*Laughter*).

Amendment put, and negatived.

The Schedule ordered to stand part of the Bill.

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

THE ASSISTANT MINISTERS BILL, 1960

Second Reading

The Prime Minister: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move, That a Bill intituled an Act to provide for the appointment, remuneration and functions of Assistant Ministers be read a second time. At the same time I give notice of my intention to take the Bill through the Committee stage and third reading at this meeting of the House.

The House will be aware that His Majesty the Yang di-Pertuan Agong approved the appointment of six Assistant Ministers last year. The Constitution does not at present specify these appointments and it is the opinion of the Government that there should be statutory authority for them, and that Parliament should approve their remuneration by law in the same way as the former Legislative Council authorised the remuneration of Ministers by means of the Ministers (Remuneration) Ordinance, 1957. The proposed terms of remuneration of Assistant Ministers are similar to those enjoyed by the Ministers except in the following respects, where they differ:

Firstly, the salary is less—it is only \$2,000;

Secondly, the Assistant Ministers will not be provided with Government motor cars, but will be assisted by interest-free loans to buy their own cars like Government officials and will accordingly receive the same rates of mileage and drivers allowances as members of the public services;

Thirdly, their entertainment allowance will be \$150 a month as compared with \$250 for the Ministers; and

Fourthly, their houses will be furnished on a lower scale than the Ministers’ houses.

I should mention at this stage that I intend in Committee to propose a small drafting amendment to item 5 of the

Schedule dealing with mileage and travelling allowances.

The purpose of making these appointments of Assistant Ministers is twofold: firstly, to provide the Ministers with assistance in discharging their responsibilities; and secondly, to enable Members of Parliament outside the Cabinet to gain experience of the processes of administration so that the Prime Minister may have available a reserve of Members whose experience would fit them for ministerial office should the need arise. As Members of the Government, Assistant Ministers should be adequately remunerated in keeping with their status and responsibilities and it is the object of this Bill to achieve this end.

Mr. Tan Siew Sin: I beg to second the motion.

Dato' Onn bin Jaafar: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, nampak-nya sudah menjadi tabi'at Kerajaan yang ada sekarang mensifatkan Menteri²-nya bukan hanya sa-bagai Menteri sahaja tetapi sa-bagai pegawai Kerajaan juga. Di-dalam undang² ini ada di-untukkan bayaran gaji Pénolong Menteri sa-banyak \$24,000 pada sa-tahun, kalau ta' salah pada ingatan saya, sa-belum Dewan Ra'ayat ini terdiri, Ketua Menteri pada masa itu telah menyatakan sebab² di-béri gaji yang tinggi kapada Menteri²-nya itu ia-lah sa-bagai menggantikan penshen-nya yang tidak dapat. Menteri dan Pénolong Menteri yang ada pada hari ini bagaimana yang saya katakan, bukan-nya ia menjadi Menteri sahaja tetapi ia menjadi pegawai Kerajaan juga, mendapat rumah perchuma dengan segala alat perkakas-nya, mendapat berbagai² allowance, sa-hinggakan Pénolong Menteri di-untukkan \$150.00 allowance menjamu—menjamu siapa? (Ketawa) kerana menjamu kawan²-nya sahaja? Kalau hendak di-adakan jamuan oleh Pénolong Menteri itu mengapa tidak boleh di-adakan peruntukkan di-dalam Kementèrian-nya, bila dia jamu hantar bill kapada Menteri, biar jamuan itu patut atau tidak, kemudian di-bayar; ini di-hadiahkan \$150.00 sa-bulan kapada tiap² sa-orang Pénolong Menteri untuk sa-sakali mengajak kawan²-nya makan sateh atau sa-bagai-nya.

Menteri di-lain negeri pada pengetahuan saya, tidak dapat kelebihan dan bayaran bagaimana yang di-dapati oleh Menteri² di-Perskutuan Tanah Melayu ini. Dan dari itu saya membantah di-béri kelebihan yang sudah patut kapada Pénolong² Menteri itu yang sudah pun di-untukkan bayaran gaji-nya \$2,000 sa-bulan, sa-lain daripada rumah yang telah siap segala perkakas-nya, di-tambah pula dengan pemberian kerana menjamu, di-adakan pula chuti tiap² tahun—sa-bulan chuti, sa-olah² sa-bagai diri-nya pegawai Kerajaan. Patut-lah pihak Kerajaan membedzakan di-antara jawatan Menteri dengan jawatan pegawai.

Mr. S. P. Seenivasagam: Mr. Speaker, I oppose this Bill. In the first place, we feel that the creation of the post of Assistant Minister is superfluous. The Honourable the Prime Minister has told us two reasons: one, he says, is to provide assistance for the Ministers; second, to gain experience in administrative work so that they could succeed Ministers when the occasion arises. Looking at the second reason the Honourable the Prime Minister gave, it looks as if we are paying people to get trained instead of people paying us to train them. They are paid \$2,000—and what is the work they are doing—\$2,000 a month, \$24,000 a year? What is the work they have to do? Perhaps there is something we don't know about, perhaps they have some important work to do. If that is so, we do not know. But from what we see of the size of their work, it looks as if their duties are no higher than those of glorified secretaries, who would probably do the work for a quarter of their salary. I am casting no reflection on the ability of the junior Ministers—but what is the work they have to do which a secretary could not do? After all, we are dealing with public funds and we do not and should not employ people whose services are not clearly necessary for the welfare of the State, and surely one reason, namely, that we are training successors to present Ministers, is perhaps the weakest reason which anybody could adduce for such an expenditure of money.

When the Honourable Member for Dungun suggested a loan for Members

of the Dewan Ra'ayat to visit their constituencies, the Honourable the Prime Minister did not comment on it, but I find here that the Assistant Ministers are going to be provided with loans if they visit their constituencies. I feel that if the Government is in a position to give loans to anybody, Members of this House who can't afford to buy their own cars should be given priority because they have a duty to the thousands and thousands of people who voted for them, whereas the Assistant Ministers could very well do without cars as most of their duties will centre around the capital, unless they are sent out on duty elsewhere, and if the Minister could not go, he could probably loan his car to the Assistant Minister.

I find also that an allowance of \$150 a month is paid for entertainment. Now, the Minister does a good deal of entertainment—at least, he is presumed to do a good deal of entertainment, because he gets a decent allowance. I wonder whether Assistant Ministers should also engage in a round of entertainment. The only occasion when he should have to entertain is when the Minister is out of town, but when he does such entertainment, surely the proper thing to do is to charge it to the allowance of the Minister, who will have to pay the bill out of his allowance.

Mr. Lim Kean Siew: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have very little to add to what has been said before, except that it would appear the Government seem to have forgotten that there is a great difference between Ministers and their secretariat staff. Now, we all know that Ministers need not be conversant in the subject over which they preside as Ministers. For example, we know that the Minister of Education need not know anything about education because, after all, it is the Ministers and the Cabinet that decide policy. Beneath that they have the technical staff, the experienced staff, people who are skilled. Would the policy be augmented if the Minister supplements himself with another Minister who is equally as ignorant as himself on the matter over which he is Assistant Minister? It would seem that if we can

afford \$2,000 for an Assistant Minister, we might as well spend \$2,000 a month on an expert to assist the Minister so that whilst the Minister deals with the policy, the expert will advise him on whether the policy can be carried out, and what policy is best. But, by having Assistant Ministers who are as equally qualified as the Minister himself (*Laughter*) we are actually reduplicating payments, and it would appear in this case that one cannot help feeling that perhaps there are other reasons for the creation of the Assistant Minister's post which are not properly stated in this House.

We must realise that at the moment, because of our Malayanisation policy we are losing a lot of people who have had a great deal of experience and perhaps who are very highly qualified. Our difficulty now, Mr. Speaker, Sir, is not a question of the number of Ministers. Our difficulty now is the question of filling up these Class I posts, and perhaps it might have been better if this Bill had been amended for the creation of a higher technical organisation.

Mr. Tan Phock Kin: Mr. Speaker, Sir, when the Honourable the Prime Minister moved for the adoption of this particular Bill, he mentioned two things: he said that this Bill is to give statutory authority for Government to make the appointment. This is indicative of an admission of the fact that Government has in fact made an appointment without any statutory authority, and I think that this is perhaps not the only item of appointment in which there is no statutory authority. I am sure there are lots of other appointments made by Government without statutory authority. This, I maintain, Sir, is very serious. Is there any such urgency for the appointment of Assistant Ministers to the extent of making Government to make an appointment without proper authority? It is my view, Sir, that we should, on matters of this nature, scrutinise with more care. As I see it, and as pointed out by the Honourable the Prime Minister, one of the objects of appointing Assistant Ministers is not only to assist but to give them training. Surely, if it is necessary to give training, the

training can still be given without calling them Assistant Ministers. If it is the desire to train a person gradually to succeed a Minister, you need not call him an Assistant Minister; he can render all the assistance, and he can be taught all the tricks of the trade without being called an assistant. It is my view, and from what has been put forward I cannot help feeling that the creation of the post is more or less a reward for services rendered to the party in power. It can be seen very clearly that in the course of the Prime Minister's speech nothing very concrete has been put forward as to the necessity of an Assistant Minister and to the work which an Assistant Minister can perform. If this House is to be convinced of the necessity of such an appointment, at least it should be the duty of the Minister moving for the adoption of the Bill to stress to this House the various duties the Assistant Ministers have to do and why it is necessary that the Assistants should be appointed. As pointed out by my colleague from Dato Kramat, such a position can be more ably filled by a Civil Servant, if assistance is required. So, I would like the Government Bench to view this problem more seriously and to act in accordance with the suggestions put forward by Members on this side.

Enche' Othman bin Abdullah (Tanah Merah): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, pada kali ini Dewan ini akan di-minta lagi meluluskan peruntokan wang bagi Yang Berhormat Menteri² Muda kita yang telah pun di-lantik sekarang ini. Kita telah pun mendengar kechaman² dari pehak yang menentang supaya Bill ini tidak terlaksana, tetapi walau bagaimanapun tentu-lah pehak Kerajaan akan mempertahankan-nya dengan suara yang ramai dan akan tenggelam-lah suara "noes" dengan "ayes" dalam Dewan ini yang mana hanya beberapa orang sahaja.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, pada pandangan saya bahawa Yang Berhormat Penolong² Menteri kapada Menteri² yang ada sekarang ini yang mana ini ada-lah system baharu yang kita jalankan dalam negeri ini dan saya rasa negeri kita yang terlalu kecil dan kedudukan hal² dalam negeri ini tidaklah begitu besar jika di-bandingkan

dengan negeri² yang lain. Maka pada pendapat saya bahawa Yang Berhormat Menteri² yang ada sekarang ini sudahlah cukup bagi mereka itu menjalankan kerja²-nya itu dan kalau hendak pun di-buat juga oleh Yang Berhormat Menteri² Muda kapada Menteri yang lain itu ada-lah dengan tujuan dan maksud untuk melateh mereka itu yang mana pada suatu masa nanti mereka boleh menjadi Menteri seperti yang ada sekarang ini. Oleh kerana wang ra'ayat yang hendak di-berikan ini maka hendaklah di-fikirkan dengan sahulu²-nya bahawa gaji-nya ia-lah sebanyak \$2,000.00 sa-bulan dengan beberapa hal yang lain, mithal-nya seperti yang di-sebutkan dalam ketutamaan² allowance dan keistimewaan. Semua-nya ini ada-lah merupakan wang yang datang dari ra'ayat negeri ini sendiri yang mana kita tahu bahawa wang yang datang dari ra'ayat negeri ini sendiri bukan-lah hanya dari Income Tax yang di-terima dari orang² kaya atau millionaire sahaja, tetapi juga di-terima dari orang² yang membayar chukai dari kampong² dari saringgit ka-saringgit. Wang itu kita kumpulkan, kemudian akan di-beri kapada orang² yang kita sebutkan dan entah apa gelaran-nya dengan tidak memikirkan apa-kah penting benar wang itu kita keluarkan untuk mereka atau tidak.

Kita pernah mendengar bahawa negeri kita ini ia-lah negeri yang paling ma'mor sekali di-seluruh Tenggara Asia di-mana penuh dengan kema'moran. Beribu² orang telah datang kemari sahinggakan surat² khabar pada hari ini pun memanggil orang² datang ka-Tanah Melayu di-mana kata-nya senang menchari duit. Dengan ini jangan-lah kita mengadakan satu dasar pula kerana bagi kita mengadakan wang yang terlalu banyak untuk kegunaan itu. Bagi kami bukan-lah tidak hendak benarkan Yang Berhormat Menteri² Muda itu bertugas di-bawah Menteri yang ada sekarang ini, tetapi apa yang kami minta supaya wang ra'ayat itu di-gunakan bagi kegunaan yang lain untuk fa'edah ra'ayat seluruh-nya. Sudahlah gaji-nya sa-banyak \$2,000.00 di-beri entertainment allowance pula sa-banyak \$150.00. Nampak-nya kalau kita kalikan jumlah-nya, bukan-nya sedikit malahan jumlah-nya

ratus ribu ringgit. Ini sĕmua-nya ia-lah wang ra'ayat.

Tuan Yang di-Pĕrtua, pada pĕndapat dan pandangan kita amat-lah bijak bagi Kĕrajaan yang ada sĕkarang ini mĕnĕmbangkan dĕngan sa-baik²-nya wang ra'ayat yang hĕndak di-kĕluarkan itu. Kapada Yang Bĕrhor-mat Mĕntĕri² atau Mĕntĕri² Muda sĕmuga dapat-lah pula kita mĕnam-pong sa-suatu yang bochor dalam masharakat kita yang mana pĕrlu bagi kita mĕnampong-nya. Bĕri-lah kapada Yang Bĕrhor-mat Mĕntĕri² Muda itu gaji-nya, tĕtapi tak usah-lah banyak² sangat, sĕbab mĕreka itu hanya Mĕntĕri Muda sahaja; lagi pun rumah sudah di-bĕri pĕrchuma chukop dĕngan kĕlĕngkapan-nya sĕrta dĕngan sĕgala kĕrusi meja-nya, motor-car dan enter-tainment allowance pula. Dĕngan ini chuba-lah kurangkan sadikit supaya dapat kita bĕrjimat dalam nĕgĕri ini dĕngan mĕnjaga pula hak² ra'ayat nĕgĕri ini dĕngan sa-baik²-nya sĕmuga dapat kita jaminkan wang ra'ayat nĕgĕri ini dĕngan sa-baik²-nya pula.

Mr. K. Karam Singh: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have one small comment to make on the creation of these posts of Assistant Ministers. With the creation of these new posts of Assistant Ministers, as far as I have estimated, more than half a million dollars will be spent to maintain them in those positions for the life of this legislative body.

Sir, we know that since Merdeka a lot of money has been spent. First of all it began with expenditure on a lot of huge cars; and now we have come to a stage where the Government has asked us to vote for money to maintain a white elephant in the form of new Assistant Ministers. Sir, we must remember that this money comes from people who are poor and who find it difficult to pay that money. As we have seen, because of the difficulty experienced in paying taxes and other things, the Honourable the Minister of Finance has had second thoughts about his taxation; and such being the case, Mr. Speaker, Sir, we would appeal to the Government, since it is now in power, to use that power discreetly with a view to good administration and sound finance of this country. Thank you.

Mr. D. R. Seenivasagam: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to refer to the Schedule wherein it is stated:

"Quarters: Furnished quarters shall be provided and maintained free of charge, or an allowance of two hundred dollars per month shall be paid in lieu thereof."

I take it that even Assistant Ministers have been living in houses with some furniture in them, and I cannot see any reason why they should be provided with furnished quarters or paid money in lieu thereof.

Secondly, the Honourable the Prime Minister has said that one of two reasons why they should be appointed was that they should be a sort of understudies to take over, if necessary, any Ministry when the need arises. Mr. Speaker, Sir, as I look around, I see that our Ministers are strong and healthy people—so, I think, they will remain for the life of this Parliament, at least. Therefore, if we go on paying, for the next four years, \$2,000 a month, allowance for this, allowance for entertainment, to all our Assistant Ministers, and then finally four years hence—remembering that what goes up must come down—if they are not returned to this House, as my Honourable friend for Damansara has said, this large sum of money would have been wasted, because they have not the chance to step into the Ministers' shoes in case they are not re-elected to the House. I ask Government to consider that possibility and it may not be too remote. For those reasons and the very reason that \$2,000 is an exorbitant sum to pay to the glorified Secretaries, I oppose this Bill, and I oppose it very strongly.

Dato' Dr. Ismail: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is obvious that the debate on this Bill is going to be run on Party lines. I think it has become obvious to the Opposition too that so long as this Government is in power, it is going to run this country very efficiently and in accordance to its own belief. If the Socialist Front were to come into power, and instead of having white elephants they want to ride on bullock carts, or perhaps black elephants, it is for them to decide that when they come into power. (Applause).

During the last two years, even if it may not be obvious to the Opposition, it is obvious to the people of the country that one Minister after another got sick due to overwork. It may be a source of rejoicing to the Opposition, because in future elections if these people were to pass away they may not have to fight so hard as they had done before, and probably may win a few more seats. But this Government is not going to satisfy the wishes or the presumptions of the Opposition. We intend to remain in power, we intend to govern the country as it has been governed for the last two years and which has won the admiration of the world for the progress we have made. (Applause). So, we want the Assistant Ministers, not because they are white elephants but because we think that with Assistant Ministers we can the more efficiently govern this country.

Sekarang saya berpaling pula kepada wakil Tanah Merah yang mengatakan ia-itu jikalau di-undi tentu-lah kalah kerana suara Perikatan lebih besar dalam Parlimen ini. Tetapi kita tidak-lah menggunakan kekuatan dengan membuta tuli sahaja, kita ada alasan. Alasan yang pertama kita tidak hendak Menteri² kita mati oleh sebab menanggung beban yang lebih yang tidak patut di-tanggung oleh sa-orang Menteri. Yang kedua kita tidak hendak-lah jikalau pilihan raya di-adakan sa-kali lagi nanti, mithal-nya Ketua Party PAS tidak dapat berlawan dengan Yang Teramat Mulia Perdana Menteri, tidak sedap pilihan raya yang akan datang. Jadi, hendak menyelamatkan Menteri² kita supaya boleh bertanding dalam negeri ini

Enche' Othman bin Abdullah (Tanah Merah): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, bertanding sa-kali lagi ada-kah berkait dengan gaji Menteri Muda yang kita bahathkan?

Dato' Dr. Ismail: Ada berkait, Tuan Yang di-Pertua. Kerana kalau tidak ada Menteri ada harapan kepada Parti PAS tetapi kalau ada Menteri Muda susah sedikit barangkali Kerajaan PAS hendak menjadi Menteri² di-dalam Persetujuan Tanah Melayu ini. Dan lagi pula dalam negeri ini ada dua chabaran yang di-jalankan oleh Parti

PAS dan di-sini dahulu tidak ada Timbalan Menteri Besar, sekarang sudah ada dan

Enche' Othman bin Abdullah (Tanah Merah): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, perkara Negeri Kelantan dan Trengganu, Menteri Luar ini sudah berpuluh kali chuba hendak membawa masa'alah ini di-dalam Dewan ini. Jadi pada pendapat saya tidak-lah sa-benar-nya dia boleh mengemukakan perkara ini di-sini dan kalau dia atau Kerajaan ini hendak menchabar, sila-lah datang ka-Kelantan dan Trengganu dan chabar di-sana, kita akan jawab chabaran itu. Tetapi perkara yang kita bahathkan sekarang ini

Mr. Speaker: Order, Order! Dua² boleh duduk (Ketawa). Saya minta-lah jangan banyak² interruption, kerana kalau ada sa-siapa Ahli Yang Berhormat berchakap luar daripada perkara yang di-hadapan Majlis ini, saya akan menahan-nya. Jikalau ada perkara yang hendak di-terangkan, ada peluang pula sa-lepas berchakap itu boleh memberi ucapan atau penerangan.

Dato' Dr. Ismail: Jadi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya chuma masok jalan yang telah di-buka-nya tadi. Sebab dia mengatakan kalau chadangan ini di-undi tentu-lah Perikatan menang sebab Perikatan lebih suara dalam Majlis ini, jadi berma'ana-lah perbahathan berkenaan dengan Party Alliance. Saya chuma mengambil satu tauladan bukan-nya hendak membahatkan Kerajaan sana Kerajaan sini, tetapi tauladan yang di-katakan ia-itu duit yang di-pungut daripada ra'ayat jelata di-beri kepada Menteri². Saya menyatakan di-Trengganu dan Kelantan dahulu tidak ada Timbalan Menteri Besar, sekarang sudah ada. Duit yang datang itu dari mana, dari ra'ayat jelata juga—melainkan barangkali dengan sembahyang kuat ta' tahu-lah.

Enche' Othman bin Abdullah (Tanah Merah): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, duit yang tersebut tadi bukan di-sembahyang terlétak-nya, duit ini daripada ra'ayat. Tetapi bezakan-lah gaji Timbalan Menteri Besar Kelantan itu \$850 dengan gaji Menteri Muda \$2,000, Tuan Yang di-Pertua.

Mr. Speaker: Tahu-lah, dia chuma menyebutkan tauladan sahaja (Ketawa).

Dato' Dr. Ismail: Itu betul juga, Tuan Yang di-Pertua. Ba' kata Orang Puteh "matter of degree", tetapi duitnya daripada ra'ayat jelata juga.

Bagi menghabiskan ucapan saya, saya kata-lah dua alasan berkenaan dengan mengadakan Menteri² Muda ini. Yang pertama kita hendak menjalankan Kerajaan Negeri ini lebih bagus lagi supaya ra'ayat jelata boleh mendapat ni'mat yang Kerajaan Perikatan akan sediakan kepada mereka. Yang kedua, termasuk saya yang sakit jantung ini—saya belum-lah lagi hendak mati, jikalau ada Menteri Muda, saya fikir lain kali boleh kita bertanding sa-kali lagi.

Dato' Onn bin Jaafar: Mr. Speaker, Sir, on a point of explanation, could the Honourable Minister of External Affairs please inform this House in which States there are Timbalan Mentri Besar?

Mr. Speaker: I think he said Trengganu and Kelantan just now.

Dato' Onn bin Jaafar: Sir, I beg to differ, because as far as I know there is no appointment yet approved by the Legislatures—no individual has been appointed to any post.

Dato' Dr. Ismail: For the information of the Honourable Member, I think the Honourable Member, having been in the Government for a long time, knows that once an appointment is put in the Estimates the money must be voted for, even a token sum.

Dato' Onn bin Jaafar: That may be so, but the money is not spent until a man is appointed.

Che' Khadijah binti Mohamed Sidik: Tuan yang di-Pertua, saya membangkang Bill ini dengan dasar kerana, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Menteri² Muda ini dipileh daripada kita, dari wakil² ra'ayat. Kalau wakil ra'ayat hanya mendapat allowance sa-banyak \$500.00 pada pendapat saya, chukup-lah, kalau Menteri Muda itu kita beri tiga kali sa-banyak allowance yang kita terima, kerana dia telah berpangkat Menteri Muda. Jadi $3 \times \$500.00$ sama dengan \$1,500 sa-bulan, jadi dalam ini di-tetapkan \$2,000 sa-bulan, jadi kurangkan \$500.00 supaya \$1,500 sa-bulan. Dan,

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kerana kata Yang Berhormat Menteri dari luar negeri tadi mengatakan jangan hendak-nya

Dato' Dr. Ismail: On a point of order. Saya bukan dari luar negeri (Ketawa).

Che' Khadijah binti Mohamed Sidik: Yang Berhormat itu mengatakan tadi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kerana supaya jangan Yang Berhormat Menteri² kita, jangan mati, saya rasa akan jauh daripada mati, kalau sa-kiranya gaji \$1,500 sa-bulan, rumah dapat free, ada kereta, allowance satu hari keluar \$35.00 kita bandingkan dengan nelayan yang hidup barangkali 50-70 sen pun tidak mati, Tuan Yang di-Pertua.

Mr. Speaker: Perkara mati itu tinggalkan-lah! (Ketawa).

Che' Khadijah binti Mohamed Sidik: Jadi kalau begitu, saya harap supaya hidup.

Mr. Speaker: Saya sendiri tidak suka hendak dengar lagi (Ketawa).

Che' Khadijah binti Mohamed Sidik: Saya berdo'a supaya Menteri hidup terus.

AN HONOURABLE MEMBER: Insha' Allah!

Che' Khadijah binti Mohamed Sidik: Jadi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, di-sini untok sa-bagai kata Yang Berhormat tadi menyelamatkan Kerajaan kita, supaya Kerajaan Perikatan sekarang ini dapat memberikan bukti atau membéri kemudahan² atau janji²-nya kepada ra'ayat. Saya rasa kalau di-kurangkan sedikit gaji Yang Berhormat Menteri² itu, mithal-nya, kalau gaji \$500.00 tiap² bulan, dari satu orang; 6 orang ada $6 \times \$500.00$ sudah \$1,500 (Ketawa)—\$3,000 Tuan Yang di-Pertua, itu untok satu bulan terselamat. Saya pada masa yang lewat, pada perbahathan Budget Meeting yang telah lalu, saya pernah meminta supaya diadakan sekolah guru untok sekolah rumah tangga, sekolah guru untok taman kanak², maka saya di-béri jawab oleh Menteri Pelajaran yang dahulu mengatakan itu bergantung kepada kewangan, kalau ada wang boleh diadakan. Tetapi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, dalam soal gaji ini kalau di-kurangkan, ada wang, boleh di-adakan sekolah

yang di-minta untuk mēmajukan ra'ayat, kalau ra'ayat maju, maka Kērajaan Pērikatan akan dapat pujian, Tuan Yang di-Pērtua. Jadi, saya mēnyatakan di-sini mēmintā, Tuan Yang di-Pērtua, pada Ahli² Yang Bērhormat Mēntēri kita biar-lah kurangkan sedikit untuk kēadaan Yang Bērhormat Mēntēri², dēmi kēsēlamatan ra'ayat, itu ada-lah untuk mēnguat, untuk mēnjayakan Kērajaan kita pada hari ini.

Jadi, saya juga mēnēntang Entertainment Allowance \$150.00 sa-bulan, sa-lain daripada itu, Advances to purchase motor cars, tadi saya sudah minta kapada wakil Dewan Ra'ayat, saya bērharp pēnjawapan daripada Yang Bērhormat Pērdana Mēntēri kita supaya dapat mēmbēri jawab, kalau sa-kira-nya Mēntēri Muda sudah bēsar gaji-nya boleh di-bēnarkan dapat ini, Kēnapa-kah, maka kami dari wakil ra'ayat tidak dapat?

Dato' Ong Yoke Lin: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I was indeed surprised, and painfully surprised too, to have heard the argument of my Honourable friend the Member for Dato Kramat. He has said that Ministers are not experts on the subjects and that they do not know anything about them—for example, he mentioned the Minister of Education. And then he said that, instead of Assistant Ministers, it would be better to have experts, or rather to spend money on experts rather than on Assistant Ministers. That Honourable Member has been speaking on all sorts of subjects that have been brought into this House and, therefore, to follow his own argument, we should not be wasting \$500 a month on a person speaking on subjects he does not know about, or he is not an expert in. Also it leads me to think that the Honourable Member must have nostalgic memories of colonial rule in this country, because he advocates that it is better to let the professionals or experts to run the country.

Mr. Lim Kean Siew: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I wish to point out that I never at any moment stated that we should have experts to run the country. I said that it was better to have experts to assist the Ministers.

Dato' Ong Yoke Lin: Sir, it is better, I think, to have, as is common with other countries that have adopted the parliamentary form of Government, Assistant Ministers, or what they call Parliamentary Secretaries. I am sure that the Honourable Member has heard of Parliamentary Secretaries in many countries that have the parliamentary system. Very close by, our neighbour Singapore has a number of Parliamentary Secretaries. Therefore, I really fail to see the logic of the argument of the Honourable Member.

Mr. V. David: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I think the Honourable Minister of Health and Social Welfare has misinterpreted what was said by the Honourable Member for Dato Kramat. His argument was based on two reasons given by the Honourable the Prime Minister—one argument is that the Assistant Ministers who are holding office now are to be given training so that they can take over from Ministers in time to come, if necessary. Sir, we are not here to spend money on training people. Diplomatic courses are held in all parts of the world and if Assistant Ministers are prepared to take up a course on diplomatic relations they can go and study.

Dato' Dr. Ismail: Mr. Speaker, Sir, on a point of order—what has diplomatic training got to do with Assistant Ministers in this country?

Dato' Ong Yoke Lin: Mr. Speaker, Sir, we have spent money on training people in this country.

Mr. V. David: Similarly, that could be done for these people. It is not necessary to spend money for training people. At no time did my colleague mention about running the country with experts. At present there are Permanent Secretaries in all Departments who will be able to carry out the different jobs. If this Government is to appoint Assistant Ministers for the sake of training them to carry out the jobs which are carried out by the Permanent Secretaries, then that is no excuse. Therefore, I would stress that this House should not be misled by misinterpretation of facts.

Mr. Tan Siew Sin: Mr. Speaker, Sir, judging from the comments of Opposition speakers, one would think that the system of Assistant Ministers is something which is unique, is something which is revolutionary, whereas in point of fact the system of Assistant Ministers, or Parliamentary Under-Secretaries, or Parliamentary Secretaries, call them what you will, is in existence wherever Parliamentary democracy is practised. In fact, the only difference between our system and the systems of other countries is that, comparatively speaking, we have far fewer Assistant Ministers than other countries—we even have far fewer Ministers than other countries of comparable size or status—and that I think is all the difference. Far from being accused of being extravagant, I think the Government can be complimented for having been frugal in the number of Ministers it has chosen to appoint and also in the number of Assistant Ministers chosen and appointed.

Honourable Members probably may not be very conversant with the running of a Government Department. It is not like running a coffee shop in Petaling Street—nor is it like running a factory in Penang. I mean that a Government Department, especially a major Government Department, is a very big affair and quite often it is not possible for one Minister to carry out the policies of the Government, simply because it is not possible for one individual, whatever his capacity, whatever his talents, to maintain effective supervision of a really big Ministry without the assistance of somebody within his Party. I say this not with the idea of being derogatory to the civil servants, but it is rather desirable for a Minister to have by his side an Assistant Minister who knows the policies of his Party and who can direct the civil servants to carry out the policies of the Government, so essential in party government, and even though we have first-class civil servants, these Assistant Ministers come in very useful.

I think Honourable Members of the opposition can be forgiven because, as

I have said, apart from one exception none of them has ever administered a big Government Department—they do not realise all the ramifications of running such a Department, and the running of a Government Department is probably far more difficult than most of them realise.

Mr. Lim Kean Siew: Sir, on a point of information, we would like to inform the Ministers on the other side that they are far bigger men than we are.

Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Saaid (Sébérang Utara): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, perkara yang kita bincangkan ia-itu bersabit dengan Bill ini. Ahli² Yang Berhormat khas-nya bagi pihak pembangkang tidak mengeluarkan fikiran dan bangkangan yang tegas. Kebiasaannya perbahathan pagi tadi itu kita buat satu chadangan dan membangkang satu² clause itu atau di-tolak semua-nya untok di-bahathkan. Jadi perjalanan pada petang ini nampak-nya chuma mendatangkan tegoran² sahaja dari pihak pembangkang yang perkara² ta' suka itu dan ta' suka ini, tetapi bangkangan yang tegas tidak dikemukakan.

Bersabit dengan gaji Penolong Menteri, kalau-lah pihak pembangkang ta' bersetuju di-adakan jawatan Penolong Menteri, patut-lah di-kemukakan satu chadangan memanshohkan jawatan itu tetapi tidak pula di-datangkan chadangan yang sa-macam itu.

Kedua, berkenaan dengan gaji Penolong Menteri, ada-kah patut gaji Penolong Menteri itu di-bagi kurang daripada Director dia, Ini tidak menasabah sa-orang gaji Director barangkali \$1,800 ada-kah patut di-bagi gaji Penolong Menteri yang mengawal Director itu \$1,500 atau \$1,200 ini satu perkara yang tidak patut sa-kali. Kehormatan sa-orang Penolong Menteri patut di-jaga walau siapa pun mesti ada ikatan kehormatan itu.

Yang ketiga, di-atas perjalanan Pejabat², ada rungutan mengatakan tanggung-jawab Menteri itu tidak begitu banyak, tetapi yang saya dapat tahu banyak juga kerana menakala Menteri itu melawat di-utara dan melawat di-selatan dalam pejabat-nya

ada perkara² yang penting yang ta' dapat Menteri itu sendiri menguruskan maka ada-lah penolong-nya yang menggantikan tempat Menteri itu meneruskan kerja². Dengan chara ini tentu-lah kita boleh menjalankan pentadbiran² Kerajaan dengan elok dan baik.

Dr. Lim Swee Ann (Larut Selatan): Mr. Speaker, Sir, so far the debate has been taken on by the Opposition and defended strongly by the Ministers, and it is only fair that some of us backbenchers here, the middle of the group in such an Assembly, should have a say in this debate too. We have heard from our Ministers that for efficiency they must have more helping hands. We are agreed that with the progress of Government, the amount of Government work is growing every day, and only in the last Budget we have approved a huge sum of money for development purposes. This development programme brings in more work and if we expect one Minister to do that work, we are going to kill him—and we do not want the Ministers to be killed. There is nothing to prevent the Government increasing the number of Ministers it has, and we must congratulate our Government for having the good sense in limiting its number of Ministers to conform with Parkinson's Law.

Now, Sir, the Parkinson's Law is becoming famous, but in view of the fact that Members of the Opposition are not aware of it, perhaps, I might explain what it is and how it affects the Cabinet. Parkinson's Law says that the co-efficient of inefficiency in a Cabinet begins when the number starts to exceed 19—in simple language it means that a Cabinet works best when it is less than 19, but it becomes inefficient when it increases beyond 19. So our Government is keeping within the Parkinson's Law in order to have a very efficient Cabinet. That is point No. 1.

Point No. 2—If these Ministers must work efficiently so as to satisfy not only the people but also Members of the Opposition, then they must be given Assistants.

Now, Parkinson's Law also says that when a man gets very important, he can do one of three things: either he says that the job is too big for him and resigns, or he gets a deputy, or thirdly, he gets subordinates. Now, it is not likely that anybody likes to resign from an important post—so method No. 1 can be ruled out. Method No. 2 is to appoint a deputy. There are dangers in appointing a deputy, because that deputy could become his rival and he can get ousted from his place. The third alternative is to appoint subordinates who are subordinate to him but will never have the chance of taking his place.

Now, here again, the Alliance Government has followed Parkinson's Law in that it has not created new posts to justify its existence, but it has created Assistant Ministers who are, in fact, rivals to the Ministers, and because of that rivalry we can be assured of better efficiency among the Ministers. (*Applause*). If that be the case, and as supported by Parkinson's Law, Members of the Opposition should be only too glad to support this Bill on two grounds—ground No. 1, that it would be cheaper in the long run not to have more Ministers but to have Assistant Ministers, and ground No. 2, that these Assistant Ministers might displace our Ministers who are not efficient.

The Prime Minister: Mr. Speaker, Sir, as the saying goes, memories are short, and this has never been more apparent than this afternoon. In fact, the appointment of Assistant Ministers, their remuneration and whatnot had been approved in the Estimates. When we were sitting here for a number of days discussing these Estimates, nobody raised any objection at all, either on the appointment of Assistant Ministers or their remuneration. However, it just so happens that when I bring up this matter of the legality of their appointments, the Opposition Members started bemoaning their fate and making all sorts of observations as to why we should not have Assistant Ministers. The point which, I think, Honourable Members should remember is that for a country of our size and our

importance we have the smallest number of Ministers. One Prime Minister, whom I had the occasion to meet, asked me about the number of Ministers in our Cabinet; and when I told him that we had only 14, he was very astounded. He said that in his country there were 60—his country is not much bigger than ours and they have more Ministers than we have.

The Assistant Ministers are not confined to the work which they have to do. We have conferences abroad, and in certain cases we have as many as five conferences or more which need the presence of Ministers there. Therefore, we find it convenient to have Assistant Ministers, not only for the purpose for which I mentioned when I introduced this Bill, but also to act for the Ministers in their absence—as you find here my colleague Enche' Ismail is acting for the Minister of the Interior who is on leave. In many instances, when Ministers were absent on duty, we found no difficulty in appointing Assistant Ministers to take their place. Apart from giving them training, it does make things much simpler for the Government to appoint any person without difficulty to a vacant seat.

The other matters which have been mentioned by various Honourable Members, I am happy to say that those have been attended to by my colleagues and other Members of my Party and there is no need for me to go into them again, except with regard to the Entertainment Allowance, which has been proposed, for the Assistant Ministers. All of them need the money to entertain a few friends and so on; in fact, this country in the last few months received so many visitors from abroad—I have had other Members of Parliament or some such important persons here—that it is impossible for us to entertain them all the time. Therefore, the Assistant Ministers have to do their turn of entertainment in place of their Ministers and, therefore, it is necessary for the Assistant Ministers to have an entertainment allowance. This entertainment allowance, I must admit, was not included in the Estimates and that was the only relevant point which was brought up

in this debate in connection with an allowance for the Assistant Ministers.

With regard to cars, it was suggested that the Assistant Ministers should not be given loans to buy cars and that they should be treated like other Members of Parliament. The question is that unless they get a loan from the Government to buy cars, they will find it difficult to perform their duty, and one of their duties is that when their Ministers are committed at home, in the office, at conferences or at meetings, they will have to travel to various parts of the country to attend to various other things. I must say that it is not possible to run this Government with the present number of Ministers who have to take on several more portfolios and duties abroad. Therefore, without the aid of Assistant Ministers, they will find that they will have no time to do anything else. As has been pointed out by my colleagues, in other countries they have Permanent Secretaries and Under Secretaries and Ministers who are not in the Cabinet, but here we do not want to do that. We are trying to save public money by appointing Assistant Ministers who will be ready to take on a job when they are asked to do so. This is not extravagant and I can assure the House that it is a matter of absolute necessity to have Assistant Ministers. They have been of great help to the Ministers and to this Government.

As regards house, furniture and so on, it is obvious that most of these Assistant Ministers have come from outside Kuala Lumpur and in order to help them in their work, it is necessary for them to live in the capital. It is impossible to ask them to find a house to live in, unless the Government offers them a house including, of course, the furniture. With that, Sir, I think there is no need for me to say any more beyond what I have already said, and beyond what my colleagues and members of my Party have said.

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

House immediately resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill.

Bill considered in Committee.

(Mr. Speaker in the Chair)

Clauses 1 to 5 inclusive ordered to stand part of the Bill.

Clauses 6 to 10—

Mr. V. David: Mr. Speaker, Sir, under clause 6 (1), delete the words "twenty-four thousand dollars" and substitute "eighteen thousand dollars". I feel that Assistant Ministers are trainees and \$18,000 is sufficient.

Mr. Speaker: The amendment is now open for debate.

The Prime Minister: Sir, with regard to this proposed amendment, we cannot accept it in view of the fact that it has been pointed out by my colleague that even Secretaries are paid more than \$18,000.

Amendment put, and negatived.

Mr. V. David: Mr. Speaker, Sir, coming to the Schedule (Section 6) Allowances and Privileges

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

Clauses 6 to 10 inclusive ordered to stand part of the Bill.

Schedule

Mr. V. David: Mr. Speaker, Sir, under the Schedule, delete item No. 1, Quarters, item No. 6, Entertainment Allowance and item No. 7, Leave. Under item No. 7, it says, "One month's vacation leave in each year". This means that the Assistant Ministers are Civil servants of the Government, and I would like clarification from the Honourable Prime Minister whether they are classified as Civil servants, or are these are political appointments.

Dato' Dr. Ismail: Mr. Speaker, Sir, may I propose an amendment to the amendment. I propose that the amendment moved by the Honourable Member be postponed until the Socialist Front comes into power.

Mr. Speaker: I cannot allow that. (Laughter) I will now put the amendment to the House. The amendment is that item No. 1, Quarters, item No. 6, Entertainment and item No. 7, Leave, be deleted.

Dato' Dr. Ismail: Mr. Speaker, Sir, may I move an amendment to the amendment?

Mr. Speaker: What is your amendment?

Dato' Dr. Ismail: My amendment is—that the amendment moved by the Honourable Member be postponed until the Socialist Front comes into power.

Mr. Speaker: I have to rule that amendment out.

Mr. V. David: Sir, I do not think I need reply to the remarks made by the Honourable Minister.

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

The Prime Minister: I thought the Honourable Member asked for clarification on item No. 7, Leave.

Mr. V. David: Yes—the last item.

The Prime Minister: So you want to know whether Assistant Ministers are regarded as Government servants or not. If an Assistant Minister is regarded as a Civil servant, he will receive a pension and he will get four months leave in two and a half years. Obviously, he does not get four months leave or a pension.

Mr. Speaker: Is the Government opposing this amendment?

The Prime Minister: Yes.

Enche' Abdul Ghani bin Ishak (Malacca Utara): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya mēntang atas chadangan pindaan daripada pehak sa-bēlah sana tadi, kērana dalam sa-tahu kita, sēkarang kita hēndak mēnjamin sēmuā nasib orang dan nasib ra'ayat patut di-masokkan sēmuā-nya, bukan sa-pēringkat². Kadang² apabila hēndak di-sēbut masa'alāh pēkērja², kita hēndak mēnimbang, mēnambah lagi chuti² dan bērbagai²-nya, kēmudian oleh sēbab kita mēnyēdiakan sa-orang Pēnolong Mēntēri ini, kērana dia bukan sa-orang kaki-tangan Kērajaan tidak-lah mēreka bērpēluang chuti, dēngan Bill ini juga kita mēmbēnarkan dia bērchuti sa-bagai manusia, kērana bēkērja dalam sa-tahun, pehak orang yang mēnchogan-kan kērana hēndak mēmbela ra'ayat,

hëndak mēmbela manusia itu—mēnētang pula pērkara² yang bērsangkut-paut dēngan kēmanusiaan. Saya rasa pērkara ini patut-lah di-tarek balek sahaja, ta' payah hēndak di-bahathkan.

Amendment put, and negatived.

The Prime Minister: Sir, I beg to move that item 5 of the Schedule be amended as follows:

Delete the words "Mileage and drivers allowances" and substitute "Mileage and driver's allowances where applicable".

This is just to correct a clerical error in the Schedule.

Amendment put, and agreed to.

The Schedule ordered to stand part of the Bill.

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

THE CENSUS BILL

Second Reading

The Prime Minister: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that the Census Act, 1960, be read a second time.

The purpose of this legislation is extremely simple and I will not delay Honourable Members long in explaining it.

As I think Honourable Members are aware, it is the intention of this Government to undertake a Census of Agriculture this year and indeed preparations are already well advanced for this. This Census is being conducted in association with the Food and Agricultural Organisation of the United Nations as part of the World Census of Agriculture which that Organisation is endeavouring to organise throughout the world this year.

To undertake the Census properly however detailed organisation is required on the ground and, since a large number of persons must be asked a wide variety of questions, statutory authority is necessary to authorise and regulate the taking of the Census itself.

When the Government undertook the Census of Population in 1957, the results of which are now being published, it introduced a special Ordinance for this purpose. At first the Government intended to do the same for the Census of Agriculture,

but on further consideration it came to the conclusion that this was a cumbersome way of dealing with this problem. It seemed to the Government that the proper way to deal with this matter was to invite the Legislature to pass a general enabling Act under which His Majesty could by Order notified in the *Gazette* from time to time direct that a Census should be taken in the Federation of any matter of economic, social or civil importance. This will avoid the necessity of having to pass separate legislation every time it is desired to undertake a Census of any kind.

Honourable Members will note that the legislation is extremely simple. It provides in essence for His Majesty by Order notified in the *Gazette* to direct taking of a Census and to appoint a Commissioner and Deputy and Assistant Commissioners therefor.

The legislation also provides for the making of rules necessary for the taking of a Census and also to regulate the general procedure in which a Census itself shall be undertaken.

The most important provision to which I may particularly invite the notice of Members is that information given by individuals in the course of the Census shall be treated as confidential and shall not, without the previous consent in writing of the person concerned, be published or communicated to any person not engaged in connection with the Census itself.

Sir, I beg to move that a Bill intituled "An Act to provide for the taking of a Census from time to time" be read a second time.

Enche' Abdul Aziz bin Ishak: Tuan Speaker, saya bangun mēnyokong usul ini. Ahli² Yang Bērhormat sēdia ma'alom, banchi pērtanian sangat mustahak, ini mēnjadi tanggung-jawab Kēmēntērian saya. Tēntang pēntingnya ia-lah masa yang sudah² memang butir statistics bagi pērtanian tidak ada masok, apa yang ada di-agak² sahaja. Itu-lah sēbab sangat mustahak bagi mēranchangkan ranchangan kēmajuan nēgēri, untok mēnyēdiakan butir² statistics ini. Mithal-nya kita tidak tahu dēngan tētap-nya bērapa orang dalam

negeri ini yang menanam getah, nyior atau pun padi, berapa luas ladang² mereka, dan juga patut kita banchi berapa luas tanah yang di-tanam dengan tumbohan² buat sementara seperti ubi kayu, jagong dan sa-bagainya serta banyak lagi butir statistics yang lain yang di-kehendaki. Perkara ini jika di-agak² sahaja akan mendatangkan kerugian yang besar dalam negeri kita untuk meranchangkan kemajuan kampung yang kita jalankan sekarang ini. Yang Berhormat Tuan Speaker, saya menyokong usul ini.

Enche' Mohamed Sulong bin Mohd. Ali (Lipis): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya bangun kerana menyokong Bill ini dan memberi sedikit pandangan mustahaknya kepada Kerajaan Negeri ini mengadakan satu siasatan berkenaan dengan keadaan ikonomi orang kampung di-negeri ini. Saya ingat di-masa 4 tahun yang lepas beberapa kali saya sendiri telah membuat pertanyaan, pertama sa-kali kepada Menteri Pertanian diatas perkara, umpama-nya, sa-orang itu berapa memelihara lembu, ayam dan sa-bagai-nya. Kerana tujuan saya ia-lah hendak menyiasat dan membaiki kehidupan ra'ayat di-kampung, tetapi kerana kita tidak ada statistics atau pun perkara ini tidak di-siasat dengan sabenar dan sempurna, maka tentu-lah Kerajaan bagi sa-sabuah negeri, terutama sa-kali Malaya hendak membuat, mengetahui keadaan sa-saorang, iktisad negeri-nya tidak boleh menjalankan satu² perkara bagi membangun atau pun menninggikan taraf hidup ra'ayat sa-umpama itu. Maka pada hari ini, saya sukachita dan menyokong dengan sa-penoh-nya diatas Bill ini kerana jikalau sa-kira-nya pada hari ini kita tahu kedudukan daripada ra'ayat hingga kepada ikonomi negeri, maka tentu-lah dapat menjalankan dengan sempurna hendak tujuan kita yang telah ada di-hadapan kita, umpama-nya, Development Scheme dan juga bagaimana kita telah luluskan dalam Messhuarat Budget baharu² ini ia-itu Kemajuan Luar Bandar ini ia-lah bagi faedah ra'ayat di-negeri ini juga. Oleh itu, saya memikirkan pekerjaan yang di-hadap dan Bill kita ini tidak-lah patut sa-orang pun menentang-nya, melainkan

menyokong dengan sa-penoh-nya hendak Kerajaan bagi membena ra'ayat dalam negeri ini, demikian-lah, Tuan Speaker.

Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya bangun disini ia-lah untuk menyokong chadangan Kerajaan dalam Rang Undang² ini dan berharap supaya ia di-jalankan.

Question put, and agreed to.

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

House immediately resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill.

Bill considered in Committee.

(Mr. Speaker in the Chair)

Clauses 1 to 21 inclusive ordered to stand part of the Bill.

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

(Mr. Deputy Speaker in the Chair)

THE SPEAKER (REMUNERATION) BILL

Second Reading

The Prime Minister: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move, That a Bill intituled "an Act to provide for the remuneration of the Yang di-Pertua Dewan Ra'ayat (Speaker of the House of Representatives)" be now read a second time.

Sir, we had an interesting debate on a Bill of the same nature and character, that is, the remuneration of the President of the Senate; and now, Sir, our duty is to pass this Bill to provide for the remuneration of the Speaker. Article 58 states that while Parliament shall by law provide for the remuneration of the Speaker, the remuneration so provided shall be charged on the Consolidated Fund. "Remuneration" as defined in Clause (2) of Article 160 of the Constitution includes salary or wages, allowances, pension rights, free or subsidised housing, free or subsidised transport, and other privileges capable of being valued in money. Since the remuneration of the Speaker is to be charged

on the Consolidated Fund and is not intended to be debated annually, the Bill has been drafted in a form similar to that of the Civil List Ordinance, 1957, that is to say, with a Schedule providing for a maximum—I repeat, a maximum—total sum for the various classes of expenditure, the details of which will be approved annually by the Minister of Finance.

The Speaker has been remunerated since his appointment by administrative arrangement, on much the same terms as the Speaker of the former Legislative Council, and provision has already been voted accordingly in the Estimates for 1960. I repeat—the provision has already been voted accordingly in the Estimates for 1960. His terms of remuneration have included a salary of \$2,250 a month, and an entertainment allowance of \$350 a month, an official motor car and driver, a furnished house with a head boy, cook, pantry boy and gardener and other privileges accorded to the Members of the House. Only one change has been incorporated in the Bill before the House, and that is in respect of entertainment allowance. The conclusion has been reached that allowing for the increased frequency and length of the meetings of the Dewan Ra'ayat as compared with the former Legislative Council, the Speaker's entertainment allowance ought to be increased from \$350 a month to \$500 a month. The only other point to which I consider it necessary to draw the attention of the House is that the Speaker does not receive a Member's allowance of \$500 a month in addition to his other remuneration; secondly, that no provision is made for a pension as was done for the Speaker of the Legislative Council, since the appointment is now a political one and the Government is on general principles not in favour of an award of pension for political service.

Sir, I think that the Speaker has already earned the admiration of all sections of the House in discharging his responsibilities (*Applause*) and I am sure that all Members will agree with me in wishing to ensure that the

holder of this onerous office is adequately compensated and remunerated, and this is the object of the Bill which is now before the House.

Sir, I beg to move.

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

Question put, and agreed to.

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

House immediately resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill.

Bill considered in Committee.

(*Mr. Deputy Speaker in the Chair*)

Clauses 1 to 7 inclusive ordered to stand part of the Bill.

Schedule—

Dato' Onn bin Jaafar: Sir, I beg to move an amendment to the Schedule in respect of Class IV, Transport and Travelling—that the sum of \$7,000 be reduced to \$4,800.

I need not give my reasons, because the reasons given during the debate on the President of the Senate (Remuneration) Bill apply in this particular case also, with this difference—that in view of the greater amount of work done by the Speaker of this House in relation to that of the President of the Senate, I therefore feel the sum of \$4,800 a year will adequately cover his transport and travelling expenses.

Amendment put, and negatived.

Schedule ordered to stand part of the Bill.

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

ADJOURNMENT

The Prime Minister: Sir, I beg to move,

That the House do now adjourn.

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

Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad (Bachok): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya bangun pada hari ini dalam peluang

Uchapan Pénanggohan ia-lah untuk mēmpērkatakan soalan² yang bērsangkutan dēngan mēnghadapi masa-alah pēnganggoran nēgēri ini.

Tuan Yang di-Pērtua, dalam Kērajaan Pērsēkutuan Tanah Mēlayu mēndokong nēgara kita yang Mērdeka ini kita mēngētahuī ada-lah amat pēnting bahawa tiap² sa-orang dari ra'ayat Pērsēkutuan Tanah Mēlayu ini dapat mēmbērikan tēnaga dan sumbangan kapada kēmajuan dan pēmbenaan nēgara yang pada masa ini bērjalan. Maka untok mēngujudkan kēadaan sapērti ini pēnganggoran dalam nēgēri kita akan mēlumpuhkan kēdudukan nēgēri ini dan akan mēnyēbakan kēmajuan economy nēgēri ini tērgangu. Tidak dapat di-napikan, Tuan Yang di-Pērtua, bahawa pēnganggoran tēlah mula mērupakan diri-nya sa-bagai satu phenomenon dalam masharakat di-Tanah Mēlayu ini. Kalau ini bērkēadaan sapērti ini sahaja tēntu-lah ada rangannya kapada kita, tētapi pada pandangan saya pēnganggoran ini bukan sahaja tēlah ada tētapi di-dalam pērkēmembangan. Di-hadapan saya ini ada Pēnyata bērkēnaan dēngan Pēnyata Tahunan Jabatan Pērburohan dan pērhubongan pērusahaan nēgēri ini dan di-dalam-nya tēlah mēnunjokkan bahawa Kērajaan Pērsēkutuan Tanah Mēlayu patut-lah mēngambil pērhatian yang halus bērkēnaan dēngan pēnganggoran, sēbab sa-bagaimana juga yang tēlah di-sēbutkan dalam Pēnyata Tahunan 1957 bagi Kērajaan Pērsēkutuan Tanah Mēlayu bahawa Tanah Mēlayu akan mēnghadapi kēsulitan yang bēsar 20 tahun sa-sudah tahun itu, ia-itu pada tahun 1937, Pērsēkutuan Tanah Mēlayu ini ada-lah sa-buah nēgēri, saya tidak-lah bērapa tahu apa sēbab-nya, tētapi Pēnyata ini mēnērangkan, ada-lah sa-buah nēgēri yang mēmpunyai darjah pēnambahan pēndudok yang paling tinggi sēkali dalam dunia ini.

Maka hal yang sapērti ini tēlah saya pērhatikan mēnjadi². Ya'ni hal pēnganggoran tērutama di-kampong². Bēbērapa pehak² yang tērtēntu ada mēmbērikan pēngērtian kapada pēnganggoran dalam pēkan² yang mērupakan buroh² di-kilang², tētapi, Tuan Yang di-Pērtua, yang saya nampak

bahawa pēnganggoran yang tidak di-pērhatikan ia-lah pēnganggor² di-kampong². Tanya-lah 10 orang daripada pēndudok² kampong nēschaya kita dapati sa-bahagian bēsar dari mēreka itu tak dapat mēmbuktikan bahawa mēreka itu mēmpunyai pēncharian yang sēmpurna.

Tuan Yang di-Pērtua, baharu² ini sa-buah sharikat tēlah mēmbuka pēluang dan mēnjēmput bēbērapa orang pēlajar kēlulusan Sijil School Certificate dan dēngan tujuan bahawa mēreka itu hēndak di-latehkan mēnjadi Pēngurus di-ladang² gētah. Saya tērkējut apabila saya di-bēritahu bahawa bagi 6 jawatan kosong yang hēndak di-pēnohkan-nya itu sharikat itu tēlah mēndapat 2,600 pērmintaan yang bērkēlulusan sapērti ini. Ini bērtērti bukan sahaja kapada orang² kampong yang pēnganggor tēlah bērlaku, tētapi bagi mēreka yang ada mēndapat kēlulusan yang kita tēlah mēmbēlanjakan wang yang sa-bagitu banyak untok pēlajaran mēreka. Maka saya mēnghadapkan soalan² ini kapada Kērajaan supaya dapat di-ikhtiarkan chara yang tērtēntu bagi mēngadakan pēnyiasatan-nya dalam soal pēnganggoran, sēbab dalam statistics yang ada daripada tahun 1947 pēndudok² tanah Mēlayu ini tēlah di-bahagi kapada bēbērapa bahagian dan pēnganggoran bukan-lah mēngēnai satu bahagian daripada pēndudok, tētapi tēlah mēngēnai hampir² sēmuā bahagian daripada pēndudok². Apabila kita pērhatikan, Tuan Yang di-Pērtua, 70 pēratus daripada orang² yang mēnganggor itu ada-lah di-bawah umur 20 tahun, pada tahun 1957 tahu-lah kita akan akibat yang akan tērjadi sa-kiranya hal ini di-biarkan dalam 4-5 tahun yang akan datang.

Tuan Yang di-Pērtua, dalam pēnganggoran yang sa-bagitu banyak 20 pēratus lēbih daripada pēnganggor² itu sēbab yang bēsar bagi mēreka tērjadi-nya mēnganggor ia-lah kērana tidak mēmpunyai latehan yang khas bagi kēhidupan. Maka ini ada-lah mēng-wajibkan kapada kita bērsama untok mēmikirkan bagaimana-kah ra'ayat nēgēri ini dapat kita bēri latehan dalam hidup-nya supaya mēmbolehkan mēreka itu hidup di-masa hadapan sa-bagai anggota yang tidak mēlumpuhkan ikonomi nēgēri ini bahkan sa-bagai

anggota memberikan sumbangan dalam perkembangan hidup dan dalam pembangunan negara. Saya berharap kepada Kementrian supaya sunggoh² memandang dalam soal ini yang mana soal yang besar, bukan-lah kerana saya memandang bahawa soal ini soal buroh umpama-nya, tetapi memandang kepada tegap-nya ikonomi negara yang ada sekarang ini. Ini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sa-lain dari keadaan yang akan mungkin timbul dari kesamsingan dan kehulubalangan yang liar yang ada dalam negeri ini pada masa ini.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya tidak-lah dapat menentukan pada hari ini apakah langkah yang tepat sangat untuk menjalankan ini, sebab langkah-nya bagi mengatasi soal menganggor ini, langkah-nya bukan-lah satu dan tidak meliputi hanya satu chawangan hidup sahaja, tetapi hendak-lah bermula-nya dari awal hingga berakhir-nya kerja²-nya itu. Dalam pada itu sa-bagai fikiran yang boleh di-jadikan asas bagi chara membantu ra'ayat negeri ini daripada penyakit penganggoran, saya minta-lah kepada Kerajaan supaya dapat di-tubuhkan satu Surohanjaya Penyiasat dengan apa chara-nya supaya tahu-lah kita benar² had mana penganggor² ini ada di-dalam negeri ini dan had mana ia-itu menjadi bahaya dengan sa-sunggoh-nya dan terhad mana pula ubat² yang dapat kita berikan.

Mr. K. Karam Singh: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I wish to bring to the attention of this House a very pressing problem that affects the citizens of our country, who wish to apply for passports. They have to get recommenders, who have known them personally for a number of years. Sir, not all the ordinary citizens of our country know a Doctor, or a Lawyer or a J.P., or a Member of Parliament, for a sufficient number of years. As it is at present, many of these people are in great difficulty, because they cannot satisfy the requirement about recommenders. What happens is that, due to this restriction, trafficking in this recommendation is going on. Sir, since this is a problem affecting the citizens of our country, we hope that the Government will find ways and means of easing this genuine problem of the people, so that citizens

of this country will not find it so difficult to get a passport.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the other point about which I would like to speak now is about some of the grievances of the working class people of our country. It is about unemployment. Every day we find in the Courts people being fined for not having jobs, for doing small jobs, for being in places looking for jobs but not being able to find jobs; also people having no friends with whom to stay are being fined or alternatively sentenced to jail for sleeping on the five-foot way. Sir, this is a result of Government's negligence in providing jobs for the people of our country. Ministers used to moot the idea that some project in the Cameron Highlands would provide jobs, so a friend of mine went to the Cameron Highlands to look for a job. When he arrived there he was told he could get a job if he paid \$100. As my friend has been unemployed for the last four or five years, he did not have that amount of money. So he returned back disappointed.

Now, as we look into the Employment Ordinance, we find that it belies its own name, because the Employment Ordinance does not guarantee employment to every person in our country. We find that it does not give protection to workers who have had long service. We have seen employers throwing out these long service employees without any consideration at all as these people are not protected. What happens to the years and years of their lives which they have spent in any of the spheres of their employment, for instance, in the rubber estates? Recently, Mr. Speaker, Sir, a very strange phenomenon has evidenced itself in the rubber estates. We find that the employers, who are members of the M.P.I.E.A. carrying out a very racialistic policy. What they are doing is this—in estates where there are Chinese labourers they are stopping those Chinese labourers and replacing them by Indian labourers; in estates where there are Indian labourers, they are stopping them and replacing them by Chinese labourers. **Mr. Speaker, Sir,** there is no need for this policy. The only explanation which we can get is that these members of

the M.P.I.E.A. are trying to spread the fires of communalism among the working class of this country. They think that by doing that they will be able to crack the unity of the working class. But we have seen that the workers realise that those who pull the levers, that those who sack and replace them are not other workers but employers who seek to incite one labourer against the other. Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Government has again and again said that they are out to build a united nation, a united Malayan nation, and we ask the Government to take very strong action against any of these members of the M.P.I.E.A., who are trying to play the workers of one community against the other. If the Government allows members of the M.P.I.E.A. to carry out these destructive and subversive activities, where is the sincerity of the Government in building up a single and united nation? Before that can be done, the Government must cry halt to or put a stop to such activities.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, from personal experience, I have found labourers who opened up estates in Malaya and who are old to-day, being sacked without any consideration. In their old age, they do not have a home, they do not have a job, and they have no shelter. We ask, where the employers are rich and have made enough profits, that a gratuity or bonus be secured to the labourers for the services they have rendered, because we feel that labourers who have spent their lives in toil for these employers, especially for the estates, be given something, a reasonable bonus or gratuity, to look after them in their old age; and we hope that all the workers and unions of this country will take up the cry for this pressing need for the workers.

Another point that I would like to stress is the failure of the philosophy which the Government so openly, so bravely, so boldly preaches—the philosophy of capitalism. That philosophy, Mr. Speaker, Sir, lies in a state of wreck over our tin mining industry. In the tin mining industry, workers work only 14 days a month and on the salary of those 14 days a month, a family of 8 or 10 members have to live. Sir, what has the Government done to find alternative

employment for them to ease their troubles, to look after them in a crisis of the capitalist system in the mining industry? We demand that very quick action be taken to look into the suffering of these people.

Mr. Speaker: I hope it is not too long, as you are allowed only seven and a half minutes.

Mr. K. Karam Singh: I won't be very much longer. I have already referred to the semi-unemployment of the mining workers.

One last point to which I would refer is the matter of holidays for estate workers. As we have seen, even to-day our Assistant Ministers, whose Bill has just been passed, will get a month's paid holiday for every year of service. So, we demand that the case of members of the working class who strive daily be considered. We appeal to all concerned, to the Government especially, to see that the estate workers who toil seven days a week, thirty or thirty-one days a month, get at least one paid holiday a week. And we hope that from this supreme Chamber of our nation, the workers themselves will hear this demand and appeal for it, ask for it, and we hope that the Government will give it its sympathetic consideration.

Now, Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Assistant Minister of Labour some time ago . . .

Dato' Dr. Ismail: Mr. Speaker, Sir, on a point of order, it is well past seven and a half minutes, and I insist that the Honourable Member should stop.

Mr. Speaker: You have already taken more than seven and a half minutes and according to Standing Order No. 17 (3) the time allowed is only seven and a half minutes.

Mr. K. Karam Singh: Mr. Speaker, Sir, thank you.

Dato' Dr. Ismail: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to reply to the speech of the Honourable Member for Damansara in regard to the question of the issue of passports. It is, of course, the general practice to require a responsible person to certify that the facts given in a passport application are correct to the best

of the knowledge and belief of the recommender. This was the practice in this country for many years over the issue of British passports, and it is still required in the case of the Federation of Malaya passports. This requirement was relaxed after Merdeka and, for a time, a person who made a personal application for a passport was not required to have his passport application recommended. However, when it was discovered that a number of persons, who had obtained citizenship certificates by false means, had also obtained passports on the strength of such false certificates of citizenship, the previous practice of requiring a recommender for a passport application was reverted to. If in any particular case where an applicant for a passport cannot obtain a recommender, as long as his status as a citizen of the Federation of Malaya is not in doubt and provided he satisfies the Passport Officer as to his *bona fide*, his application would be approved. It is a safeguard which I think should be insisted upon, and I must say that I cannot agree that this practice should be done away with completely.

Mr. K. Karam Singh: Sir, on a point of clarification. I did not ask that it be done away with completely but that it be relaxed to ease the trouble of the people.

Dato' Dr. Ismail: Then my answer would have satisfied the Honourable Member.

Enche' Bahaman: Tuan Speaker, saya bangun menjawab ucapan Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Bachok. Kerajaan sa-memang sedar ada-nya orang² yang tidak ada pekerjaan atau penganggoran yang di-sebutkan-nya tadi dalam negeri ini, tetapi keadaan itu tidak-lah sa-bagitu besar seperti yang di-nyatakan-nya itu. Angka² pada tahun 1958 dan 1959 ada-lah seperti yang tersebut ini: yang telah di-daftarkan di-Employment Exchanges dan di-Pejabat² Buroh hingga 31 haribulan December, pada tahun 1958 ia-lah 16,257 dan daripada bilangan itu yang telah mendapat kerja ia-lah 7,988. Bagi tahun 1959 pula yang telah mendaftarkan 21,143 dan pada tahun itu juga yang telah mendapat kerja 28,070. Jadi melihatkan keadaan

ini tidak-lah begitu rumit soal penganggoran ini. Untuk pengetahuan Ahli Yang Berhormat itu pada masa ini ada 10 Employment Exchanges tempat mendaftarkan orang yang menganggor dan juga ada 15 tempat menerima pendaftaran itu di-Pejabat² Buroh, dan saya berharap ta' lama lagi akan membuka 2 lagi Employment Exchanges untuk menerima pendaftaran.

Saya suka menarek perhatian Ahli Yang Berhormat dalam ranchangan Kerajaan bagi memajukan kawasan luar bandar, Ranchangan Di-bawah Lembaga Kemajuan Tanah ia-itu Land Development Authority, ada memberi tanah kepada orang yang tidak mempunyai tanah. Di-bawah Lembaga Kemajuan dan Perusahaan Kampong ia-itu R.I.D.A., ada ranchangan² kemajuan perusahaan² kecil. Di-bawah Ranchangan Pembangunan Kaum ia-itu Community Development, ada ranchangan memajukan kampong², semuanya ini akan memberi peluang untuk orang² mendapat kerja. Dalam bandar² pula perusahaan baharu ada di-majukan dan perusahaan² itu akan memberi kemudahan lagi untuk peluang bekerja. Kota (quota) pengeluaran bijih telah di-lebihkan dan buroh² lombong yang tidak bekerja sa-makin kurang. Cameron Highlands dan Port Swettenham ada ranchangan kemajuan yang besar. Di-situ juga peluang untuk beberapa orang mendapat kerja ada-lah terbuka. Berkenaan dengan mengadakan undang² memaksa orang yang tidak bekerja mendaftarkan diri-nya, perkara ini tidak-lah di-fikirkan patut di-adakan pada masa ini, kerana undang² yang seperti ini tidak akan melebihi jumlah bilangan orang yang ada bekerja dalam negeri ini.

Saya suka juga mengatakan hari ini, sa-orang pakar Pertubuhan Buroh Antara Bangsa atau I.L.O. expert telah mengkaji masa'alah sama ada patut atau tidak di-adakan satu Ranchangan Insuran Kebangsaan atau National Insurance Scheme supaya memelihara orang² yang tidak bekerja dan yang sakit. Penyata-nya di-jangka akan sampai ta' lama lagi. Itu-lah sahaja jawapan saya kepada Ahli dari Bachok.

Now, I wish to reply to the speech made by the Honourable Member for Damansara. He was talking on the mass sacking of estate workers without cause. Well, there is no evidence to support the allegation at all that estate workers are being sacked *en masse* without cause. Probably, it is well known that the planting industry is well organised, both from the employers and employees side.

Mr. K. Karam Singh: Mr. Speaker, Sir, on a point of information, 72 Chinese workers were sacked from Sejili Estate in Kajang and replaced by Indian workers and in a few more Estates this has happened in December, and 46 Indian workers were sacked *en masse* in Filmore Estate this last month; and 95 or so Indian labourers were sacked from an Estate in Kuala Selangor which comes under the same group as the Filmore Estate. Probably the Honourable the Minister will have more sources of information to verify.

Enche' Bahaman: Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is no mass sacking all over the place. There are only a few cases

happening in the some Estates and these are being looked into. Then with regard to his point on the question of bonus, I would like to say that the question as to whether or not the workers is paid bonus on retirement depends on the conditions of employment with the individual employer.

That is not the sort of thing which we can force the employer to do.

With regard to the question of semi-employment in the mines of mining workers mentioned by him just now, I would like to say that the semi-employment of mining workers is necessary, or has been made necessary, because of the international tin restriction programme with which we have to comply. Of course, as a result of that, the workers in the tin mines and other mines will have to be reduced, but now that the tin production quota has been increased the workers are gradually getting back their jobs.

Mr. Speaker: The House is adjourned till 10.00 a.m. to-morrow.

House adjourned at 5.00 p.m.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND CO-OPERATIVES

State Veterinary Department, Kuala Lumpur

1. Enche' D. R. Seenivasagam asks the Minister of Agriculture and Co-operatives whether it is a fact that the State Veterinary Department at Swettenham Road, Kuala Lumpur, is to be closed down in March, 1960.

The Minister of Agriculture and Co-operatives (Enche' Abdul Aziz bin Ishak): No. The fact is that in order to divorce from the State Veterinary Service the infirmary for cats, dogs and other pets which have in the past absorbed all the staff strength of the Department, the State Veterinary Office is being shifted to another premises just next door to the present one.

2. Enche' D. R. Seenivasagam asks the Minister of Agriculture and Co-operatives whether it is a fact that all or part of the property at the Swettenham Road Establishment is to be leased out to one Mr. Kanagasabai for the sum of \$250 per month.

Enche' Abdul Aziz bin Ishak: The buildings at Swettenham Road, Kuala Lumpur, are State property and this is a matter for the State.

3. Enche' D. R. Seenivasagam asks the Minister of Agriculture and Co-operatives, if the answer is in the affirmative to Question No. 2 above, to state whether such arrangement was arrived at without calling for tenders.

Enche' Abdul Aziz bin Ishak: In view of the answer to question 2 above this matter lies in the hands of the State of Selangor.

4. Enche' D. R. Seenivasagam asks the Minister of Agriculture and Co-operatives, whether Government is making available veterinary services to the public in the future and if so in what manner.

Enche' Abdul Aziz bin Ishak: It has never been Government's intention to deprive the public of the services

rendered by the Veterinary Department at any time in the future. As indicated in the answer to Question 1 the fact that all the strength of the establishment in Kuala Lumpur has been absorbed in the past towards the animal infirmary, effective veterinary services to the rural areas where greater benefit should be expected have not been possible. It is therefore intended that by divorcing the infirmary from the State Veterinary Department work, all the available man-power and resources which have hitherto been confined to cats, dogs and pets can then be made to produce much greater benefit to the State as a whole with considerable and profitable advantage to the rural population the betterment of whose economy and standard of living is the all-important and prime responsibility of the present Government. As regards the animal infirmary work, with the agreement of the Selangor State Government, the proposal is to lease the infirmary to a duly licensed private practitioner.

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

PIONEER INDUSTRIES

5. Enche' Tan Phock Kin asks the Minister of Commerce and Industry to list the names, addresses and nature of business of the following categories of firms:

- (a) those that have been granted certificates for pioneer status by Government;
- (b) those whose applications for pioneer status certificates are still under consideration;
- (c) those whose applications for pioneer status have been rejected by Government and the reasons for such rejection.

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Enche' Mohd. Khir Johari): Section 10 of the Pioneer Industries (Relief from Income Tax) Ordinance precludes the contents of any application made, or any certificate given, under the Ordinance, being made public, except at the instance of the company concerned; provided that the

name of the company receiving a certificate or having its certificate cancelled must be published in the *Gazette*.

In the light of Section 10, the following information is given instead:

- (a) The names of the companies granted Pioneer Certificates are given in Appendix A. A total of 31 have received certificates.
- (b) 16 companies have had their applications approved in principle while 54 applications are still under consideration.
- (c) A total of 13 applications for pioneer status have been rejected or not considered for the following reasons:
 - (1) applications were withdrawn before they could be considered. (Number of applications so affected 3);
 - (2) applications were refused on the grounds that the productive capacity of companies already granted pioneer status would supply the local market. (Number of applications so affected 3);
 - (3) applicant companies did not qualify for retrospective granting of Pioneer Status. (Number so affected 2);
- (4) applications not considered expedient in the public interest. Applicants applied for pioneer status in respect of a product already being made on a substantial scale in the country. (Number so affected 2);
- (5) application refused on grounds of security. (Number so affected 1);
- (6) objections were received, to applicant company's product being gazetted as pioneer, and were upheld. (Number affected 1);
- (7) applications not considered expedient in the public interest on the grounds that raw materials for manufacture were to be imported when complementary and entirely suitable local raw materials were available. (Number affected 1).
- (d) The products in respect of which 114 applicants have applied are listed in Appendix B. Those printed in italics are the ones which are being or will be made by the companies already granted pioneer status.

APPENDIX "A"

LIST OF COMPANIES GRANTED PIONEER STATUS

NAME	NAME
1. Malayan Batteries Ltd.	12. P.A.R. Malayan Paintworks (Federation) Ltd.
2. Malayan Cables Ltd.	13. Sissons Brothers & Co. Ltd.
3. The Metal Box Co. of Malaya Ltd.	14. Insulation (Malaya) Ltd.
4. Malaya Acid Works Ltd.	15. Glaxo Laboratories (M) Ltd.
5. Cement Acids Ltd.	16. Dumex Limited.
6. Sincere Match and Tobacco Factory Ltd.	17. Franco Malayan Manufacturing Co. Ltd.
7. Ferranti (Malaya) Ltd.	18. Lison Company.
8. General Containers Co. Ltd.	19. Federal Industries Ltd.
9. Malayan Bitumen Products (M) Ltd.	20. Beecham (Malaya) Ltd.
10. Federal Paint Factory Ltd.	21. Malayan Steel Products Ltd.
11. I.C.I. Paints (Malaya) Ltd.	

NAME	NAME
22. Monsoon Manufacturing Co. Ltd.	27. Beatrice Foods (Malaya) Ltd.
23. Century Batteries (M) Ltd.	28. Merdeka Film Production Ltd.
24. Kelantan Match Factory Ltd.	29. Hock Joo (Bolts and Nuts) Factory Ltd.
25. Malayan Weaving Mills Ltd.	30. Malayan Nazawa Asbestos Cement Co. Ltd.
26. Malayan Industrial and Engineering Co. Ltd.	31. Food Specialities Malaya Ltd.

APPENDIX "B"

SCHEDULE OF PIONEER INDUSTRIES/PRODUCTS

Industries	Products
1. Agricultural Machinery	(1) <i>Power Driven Lawn Mowers.</i> (2) <i>Self-propelled Rotary Cultivators.</i> (3) <i>Tractor-mounted heavy duty Rotary Cultivators.</i> (4) <i>Agricultural implements suitable for attachment to light and medium horse power tractors including trip dump scrapers, rotary cutters and grader blades.</i>
2. Asbestos Cement Products	(1) <i>Asbestos Cement Sheets, All types.</i> (2) <i>Asbestos Cement Fabricated Products, All types.</i>
3. Battery	(1) <i>Flashlight Batteries.</i> (2) <i>Dry Cells, All types, including Radio Batteries.</i> (3) <i>Lead Acid Accumulators, all types.</i> (4) <i>Parts for the manufacture of Lead Acid Accumulators.</i>
4. Brewing and Malting	(1) <i>Beers.</i> (2) <i>Stouts.</i>
5. Building	<i>Prefabricated Housing Units.</i>
6. Cable and Wire	(1) <i>Land and Submarine Cables, Wires and Conductor, All types.</i> (2) <i>Cable Accessories and Fittings.</i>
7. Coir manufacture	<i>Mats, ropes and other allied products.</i>
8. Confectionery	<i>Sweets, Chocolates and Toffees.</i>
9. Container	(1) <i>Composite Containers of Cardboard and Metal.</i> (2) <i>Corrugated and Solid Fibreboard Cartons and Fittings thereof.</i> (3) <i>Corrugated and Solid Fibreboard Sheets.</i> (4) <i>Decorated Metal Containers.</i> (5) <i>Processed Food Containers.</i> (6) <i>Metal Containers, all types made of Steel Sheet.</i>
10. Chemicals	(1) <i>Sulphuric Acid.</i> (2) <i>Formic Acid.</i> (3) <i>Acetic Acid.</i> (4) <i>Liquid Ammonia.</i> (5) <i>Ethyl Alcohol.</i> (6) <i>Sodium Glutamate.</i> (7) <i>Germicides.</i>

Industries

Products

- | | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p>11. Diamond Polishing</p> <p>12. Domestic Electrical Appliances ...</p> <p>13. Electronic and Communication Equip-
ment</p> <p>14. Electrical Products and Accessories ...</p> <p>15 Food Preparations</p> | <p>(8) Disinfectants.</p> <p>(9) <i>Cement and Concrete Admixtures and Surface Treatments.</i></p> <p>(10) Industrial Acids (other than Sulphuric, Formic and Acetic).</p> <p>(11) Cleansing and Scouring Products.</p> <p>(12) Ammonium Sulphate.</p> <p>(13) Carbon Dioxide.</p> <p>(14) Sodium Silicate.</p> <p>(15) Starch.</p> <p>(16) Titanium Dioxide.</p> <p>(17) Urea.</p> <p>(18) <i>Matches.</i></p> <p>(19) Composite Building Blocks.</p> <p>(20) Synthetic Detergent.</p> <p>(21) Carbon Dioxide (Dry Ice).</p> <p>(22) Liquid Anhydrous Ammonia.</p> <p>(23) Adhesives and Glue.</p> <p>(24) Floor Polishes, strippers, sealers and cleaners in paste, cream, liquid, cake and powder form.</p> <p>(25) Furniture Polishes in paste, cream, liquid, cake and powder form.</p> <p>(26) Shoe Polishes and Cleaners in paste, cream, liquid, cake and powder form.</p> <p>(27) Zinc Oxide.</p> <p>(28) Calcium Carbide.</p> <p>(29) Mosquito Repellent Coils.</p> <p>Polished Diamonds.</p> <p>(1) Air Conditioning Units.</p> <p>(2) Domestic Refrigerators.</p> <p>(3) Washing Machines.</p> <p>(4) Self-contained Packaged Air-conditioning Units and Air-conditioning Plant Components.</p> <p>(5) Table Fans.</p> <p>(1) Domestic Radio Receivers.</p> <p>(2) Electro-acoustic Equipment.</p> <p>(3) Telephone Instruments.</p> <p>(1) Domestic Ceiling Fans.</p> <p>(2) <i>Electric Supply Watt-hour Meters.</i></p> <p>(3) Domestic Switches and Plugs.</p> <p>(4) Filament Lamps.</p> <p>(5) Fluorescent Tubes.</p> <p>(1) Glucose Powder.</p> <p>(2) <i>Condensed Milk, All types.</i></p> <p>(3) Cheese.</p> <p>(4) Butter.</p> <p>(5) Molasses.</p> <p>(6) Refined Sugar.</p> <p>(7) Baking Powder.</p> <p>(8) Corn Flour.</p> |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

Industries

Products

					(9) Custard Powder.
					(10) Jelly Crystals.
					(11) Raisley.
					(12) Canned and Processed Tuna.
					(13) Fish (Balls, Sausages, Meals and Powder).
					(14) Flavouring and Colouring Materials and Concentrates.
					(15) Flavouring Essences, Fruit Bases and Tobacco Sauces.
					(16) Frozen Tuna.
					(17) Fresh Milk—Pasteurised.
16. Grain Milling	...	...	...	...	(1) Wheat Bran.
					(2) Wheat Flour.
17. Iron and Steel	...	...	...	...	Sponge iron (of approximately 95 per cent iron content).
18. Light Metals Manufacture	...	...	...	...	(1) Aluminium and Aluminium Alloy Sheets, Flat and Corrugated.
					(2) Aluminium and Aluminium Alloy Circles.
19. Metal Manufacture	...	...	...	...	(1) Household Utensils, Iron and Steel.
					(2) <i>Steel Bolts, Nuts and Washers.</i>
					(3) <i>Steel Rivets and Dog Spikes.</i>
					(4) <i>Crown Corks.</i>
					(5) Metal Windows, Doors and Frames.
					(6) Kerosene Stoves.
					(7) Children's Tricycles.
					(8) Perambulators.
					(9) Lithographed products made of tin plate excluding containers.
20. Motion Pictures	...	...	...	...	<i>Commercial Films for Exhibition.</i>
21. Mineral oil refining	...	...	...	...	(1) Motor Gasoline—All types.
					(2) Aviation Turbo Fuel.
					(3) Fuel Oils—All types.
					(4) Diesel Oils—All types.
					(5) Kerosenes—All types.
					(6) Gas Oil.
					(7) Bitumen and Asphalt.
					(8) Petroleum Napthas and Solvents.
					(9) Liquified Petroleum Gas.
					(10) Refinery Gas (light Hydrocarbons).
					(11) Propane.
					(12) Butane.
					(13) Special Boiling point spirit.
22. Mineral Products	...	...	...	...	<i>Vermiculite Products, all types.</i>
23. Miscellaneous Stationers' Goods Manufacture					(1) Ballpoints.
					(2) Erasers.
					(3) Fountain Pens.
					(4) Hectograph Sheets, Hectograph Composition and Hectograph Ink.
					(5) Ink Ribbons.
					(6) Propelling Pencils.
					(7) Stamping Pads and Stamp Ink.
					(8) Stencils and Stencil Ink.

Industries

Products

- | Industries | Products |
|------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| | (9) Typewriter Carbons. |
| | (10) Writing Ink and Fountain Pen Ink. |
| 24. Paint | (1) <i>Paints, all types.</i>
(2) <i>Varnishes.</i>
(3) <i>Lacquers.</i>
(4) <i>Enamels.</i>
(5) <i>Printing Ink and Allied Products.</i>
(6) <i>Distempers, all types.</i>
(7) <i>Adhesives and Jointing Compounds.</i>
(8) <i>Metal Pretreatment Products.</i>
(9) <i>Artists' Oil Paints, Artists' Oils and Artists' Varnishes.</i>
(10) <i>Artists' Watercolours.</i> |
| 25. Petroleum Products | (1) <i>Bitumen Impregnated Fabrics and Papers.</i>
(2) <i>Bituminous Compounds, all types.</i>
(3) <i>Emulsified Bituminous Liquids.</i>
(4) <i>Insulating and Acoustic Materials.</i> |
| 26. Pharmaceutical | (1) <i>Tablets, Coated and Uncoated.</i>
(2) <i>Ointments.</i>
(3) <i>Bulk Medicines.</i>
(4) <i>Pharmaceutical Preparations (inclusive of Liquid Preparations, Sterile Injectibles and Tablets for Human and Veterinary Use).</i>
(5) <i>Antibiotics, all types.</i>
(6) <i>Specialised Infant and Invalid Foods.</i>
(7) <i>Patent Medicines.</i> |
| 27. Plastics | (1) <i>Plastic Articles produced by Injection Moulding, Vacuum Forming Extrusion and Coatings.</i>
(2) <i>Plastic Articles produced by compression Moulding and High Frequency Welding.</i>
(3) <i>Plastic Brushes, all types.</i> |
| 28. Textile | (1) <i>Grey Cotton and Synthetic Fabrics.</i>
(2) <i>Bleached Cotton and Synthetic Fabrics.</i>
(3) <i>Dyed Cotton and Synthetic Fabrics.</i>
(4) <i>Printed Cotton and Synthetic Fabrics.</i>
(5) <i>Cotton Wool.</i>
(6) <i>Gauze, Lint and other Medical Dressings.</i>
(7) <i>Incandescent Mantles.</i>
(8) <i>Sanitary Towels.</i>
(9) <i>Fishing Nets.</i>
(10) <i>Hosiery and other Knitted Goods.</i> |
| 29. Timber Products | (1) <i>Building and Insulating Boards of Woods, Chemically Bonded.</i>
(2) <i>Particle Board Sheets, Plain or with Treated Surface.</i>
(3) <i>Particle Board Products other than Sheets.</i>
(4) <i>Corestock Veneers.</i>
(5) <i>Face Veneers.</i>
(6) <i>Kiln dried and antilyctus treated timber.</i>
(7) <i>Plywood.</i>
(8) <i>Shredded Woodwool.</i> |

Industries	Products
30. Toilet Preparations	(1) <i>Hair Cream.</i> (2) Brilliantines. (3) Cosmetic Creams. (4) Deodorants. (5) Face Powder. (6) Lipstick. (7) Nail Preparations. (8) Shampoos. (9) Talcum, Dusting, Medicinal and Baby Powders. (10) Tooth Paste. (11) Hair Restorer. (12) Synthetic Perfumes (including <i>Enfleurage</i> Greases and Perfumery Compounds).
31. Tyre Manufacture	Vehicle Tyres and Tubes, all types excluding bicycle tyres and tubes and solid tyres.
32. Vegetable Oil Milling	(1) Groundnut Oil. (2) Peanut Butter. (3) Groundnut Cake.
33. Vehicles	Bicycles and Parts thereof.
34. Wire and Wire Manufacture	Bright drawn steel wires.
35. Wire Products	(1) Barbed Wire. (2) Chicken Netting. (3) <i>Wire Nails.</i> (4) <i>Panel Pins.</i>

NOTES:

(i) *Total Pioneer Products=186.*

(ii) Products printed in italics have been or will be made by Companies already granted Pioneer Status.

6. Enche' Tan Phock Kin asks the Minister of Commerce and Industry of the firms enumerated in answer to Question 5 above, how many in each category are:

- (a) Firms with 100% Malayan Capital.
- (b) Firms with more than 50% but less than 100% Malayan Capital.
- (c) Firms with less than 50% Malayan Capital.
- (d) Firms with 100% foreign capital.

Enche' Mohd. Khir Johari:

(a) Of the firms granted pioneer status:

- (i) 14 have entirely local capital.
- (ii) 3 have more than 50% local capital but less than 100%.
- (iii) 5 have less than 50% local capital.
- (iv) 9 have wholly foreign capital.

(b) Of the firms whose applications are still under consideration:

- (i) 35 propose to have entirely local capital.
- (ii) 8 propose to have more than 50% local capital but less than 100%.
- (iii) 7 propose to have less than 50% local capital.
- (iv) 20 propose to have 100% foreign capital.

(c) Of the firms whose applications were refused:

- (i) 4 intended to have entirely local capital.
- (ii) 1 intended to have more than 50% local capital but less than 100%.
- (iii) 1 intended to have less than 50% local capital.
- (iv) 2 intended to have 100% foreign capital; while 5 had not reached the stage of making firm proposals in respect of capital.

THE CENTRAL ELECTRICITY BOARD

Electricity—Consumption and Charges

7. Enche' Chin See Yin asks the Minister of Commerce and Industry to state:

- (a) How many units of electricity have approximately been sold by the Central Electricity Board in 1959 in the Federation of Malaya.
- (b) How many units of electricity have approximately been sold by the Central Electricity Board in 1959 for—
 - (i) Domestic use;
 - (ii) Cinema business;
 - (iii) Mining Industry;
 - (iv) Other Industries;
 - (v) New Villages.
- (c) What are the present charges or rates for each unit of electricity for—
 - (i) Domestic use;
 - (ii) Cinema business;
 - (iii) Mining Industry;
 - (iv) Other Industries;
 - (v) New Villages.
- (d) Owing to taxation on fuel oil, what are the proposed new charges or rates for each unit of electricity for—
 - (i) Domestic use;
 - (ii) Cinema business;
 - (iii) Mining Industry;
 - (iv) Other Industries;
 - (v) New Villages.

Enche' Mohd. Khir Johari: I invite the Hon'ble Member's attention to Standing Order 23 (1) (f), by which questions should not be asked seeking information set forth in accessible documents or ordinary works of reference. The information sought in the Hon'ble Member's questions (a) and (b) (i), (iii) and (iv) is published by the Board each year ending 31st August in its Annual Reports which are laid before the Legislature and published and are available to the public. The relevant figures for the Board's year ending 31st August,

1958/59 will be found in the Report for that year, which is tabled at this meeting of the House.

The information sought in the Hon'ble Member's question (c) (i), (iii) and (iv) has been gazetted and is published in the Board's Tariff Booklet which is available to the public.

The information sought in the Hon'ble Member's question (d) (i), (iii) and (iv) will be gazetted very shortly and will be published in the Board's Tariff Booklet as soon as a reprinting of it has been published.

The information regarding sales and rates of charges to the cinema business sought in questions (b) (ii), (c) (ii) and (d) (ii) is not readily available as this class of consumer is included with all other Commercial Consumers and pays the same rate for electricity as they do.

As regards questions (b) (v), (c) (v) and (d) (v), the Central Electricity Board does not sell electricity in New Villages. It operates supplies in these Villages on behalf of the Government of the Federation of Malaya.

Fuel Oil Consumption

8. Enche' Chin See Yin asks the Minister of Commerce and Industry to state how many tons of fuel oil had been used by the Central Electricity Board in 1959 in the Federation of Malaya.

Enche' Mohd. Khir Johari: The Board used the following quantities of fuel oil during its year ended 31st August, 1959:

Heavy Boiler Fuel

Oil	...	...	119,000 tons
Diesel Fuel	...	...	4,500,000 gallons

9. Enche' Chin See Yin asks the Minister of Commerce and Industry to state what was the amount paid by the Central Electricity Board for fuel oil in 1959 and what discount was given by the suppliers.

Enche' Mohd. Khir Johari: The Central Electricity Board paid about \$8,000,000 for fuel oils during its year ended 31st August, 1959. The amount of discount given to the Central Electricity Board is a confidential trade

matter which it is not in the public interest to disclose.

Establishment of Productivity Centre

10. Enche' V. David asks the Minister of Commerce and Industry to state if he has taken a decision on the establishment of a Productivity Centre recommended by an ILO Mission which visited Malaya in 1958 and, if so, when it is likely to be implemented.

Enche' Mohd. Khir Johari: The Cabinet has agreed, in principle, that the Productivity Centre should be set up. An application to the U.N. Special Fund for money to do this is now being made. The date on which the Centre will be set up will depend on the result of the application to the U.N. Special Fund.

Development of Industrial Area at Batu Arang

11. Enche' V. David asks the Minister of Commerce and Industry to state if his Ministry has any plans to develop Batu Arang area as an industrial settlement and if so, to give details.

Enche' Mohd. Khir Johari: My Ministry has made no plans to develop Batu Arang as an industrial area. However, the State Government, Selangor, has rescinded an expressed condition in the title under which Malayan Collieries holds land in the Mukim of Rawang which would enable some 29 acres of it to be used for industrial purposes should industrialists wish to do so. Enquiries regarding this land have been received but no firm plans are known to have been made to establish any new industry at Rawang. The question of maintaining essential services, formerly provided free by Malayan Collieries, is now under consideration by the Selangor State Government.

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

Teachers in English Schools

12. Enche' Mohamed bin Ujang asks the Minister of Education to state the number of English School Teachers in the Federation at present by race:

- (i) Malays
- (ii) Chinese
- (iii) Indians
- (iv) Others.

The Minister of Education (Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Haji Talib): Teachers in English-medium Schools (both Assisted and Independent) by race as at September, 1959, were:

Malays	...	1,582
Chinese	...	4,313
Indians	...	2,784
Others	...	694
Total	...	9,373

N.B.—The above are full-time teachers and include all types of teachers, trained and untrained.

13. Enche' Mohamed bin Ujang asks the Minister of Education to state the number of English School Teachers in Training Colleges in the United Kingdom and in the Federation of Malaya, by race:

- (i) Malays
- (ii) Chinese
- (iii) Indians
- (iv) Others.

Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Haji Talib:

(a) The number of English-medium School teachers in Training in the United Kingdom by race is as follows:

Malays	...	81
Chinese	...	373
Indians	...	123
Others	...	26
Total	...	603

(b) The number of English-medium School teachers in Training in the Federation of Malaya by race is:

Malays	...	25
Chinese	...	226
Indians	...	60
Others	...	5
Total	...	316*

N.B.—*Teachers in the Day Training Colleges are not included as they are drafted to the various types of schools only after completion of their training. It is not possible to state at this stage which of these will be sent to English-medium Schools.

Colombo Plan Scholarships

14. Enche' Mohamed bin Ujang asks the Minister of Education to give figures of scholarships awarded up-to-date under the Colombo Plan, by race:

- (i) Malays
- (ii) Chinese
- (iii) Indians
- (iv) Others

Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Haji

Talib:

Year of award	Malays	Chinese	Indians	Others	Total
1952	7	8	7	3	25
1953	9	15	4	—	28
1954	1	3	3	2	9
1955	6	14	7	2	29
1956	22	74	16	3	115
1957	12	58	11	1	82
1958	1	22	8	—	31
1959	—	21	3	—	24
1960	8	32	3	1	44
	66	247	62	12	387

National Language in Schools

15. Enche' Chan Swee Ho asks the Minister of Education whether it is the firm intention of Government to introduce Malay as a medium of instruction in Primary Government Schools.

Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Haji Talib: Yes, Sir. It is the Government's policy to introduce National Language streams as and when appropriate teachers are available.

16. Enche' Chan Swee Ho asks the Minister of Education whether it is the intention of Government to make Malay the medium of instruction in any classes in Government Aided Schools.

Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Haji Talib: It is the Government's intention to encourage such schools to convert to standard schools.

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

Customs and Excise Department Expenditure

17. Enche' Chin See Yin asks the Minister of Finance to state whether the imposition of the recent taxes and duties is likely to involve the Federal

Treasury in further expenditure on the set up of the Customs Department, and if so, what additional staff and how much money approximately per annum.

The Minister of Finance (Enche' Tan Siew Sin): The imposition of the taxes and duties in question has not necessitated any increase in expenditure on the Customs Department.

National Debt Repayments

18. Enche' V. David asks the Minister of Finance to give details of annual repayments towards Malaya's national debts.

Enche' Tan Siew Sin: The Hon'ble Member's attention is drawn to the Estimates of the Federal Revenue and Expenditure for the year 1960, pages 128-129, Head 34, Subhead 3, wherein the information sought is set out.

Bank of China

19. Enche' V. David asks the Minister of Finance to state the reasons for closing the Bank of China.

Enche' Tan Siew Sin: The Bank of China was issued with a licence to carry on banking business for a period of three months expiring on 26th April, 1959, under section 32 of the Banking Ordinance. The period of the licence was so limited, and the licence was not renewed, by virtue of sub-section (2) (c) of the same section.

Income Tax

20. Enche' Chin See Yin asks the Minister of Finance to state:

- (1) What is the approximate additional number of unmarried persons who are now taxable under the recent legislation on income tax?
- (2) What is the approximate additional number of married persons who are now taxable under the recent legislation on income tax?
- (3) What is the additional staff required and how much more money will be necessary per annum in view of the recent legislation on income tax, on expenditure in the Department of Inland Revenue.

Enche' Tan Siew Sin:

- (1) and (2). From the very small percentage of employers' returns so far received it is tentatively estimated that 18,000 additional persons will be taxable under the Income Tax (Amendment) Act, 1959. It is not possible at this stage to break this figure down into married and unmarried persons.

- (3) The number of additional staff required is estimated to be 138, and the additional annually recurrent expenditure to be \$655,000.

**The Prime Minister's Visit to Australia and
New Zealand Cost**

21. Enche' Ng Ann Teck asks the Minister of Finance to state how much (in detail) did the Prime Minister's trip to:

- (a) Australia
(b) New Zealand

cost the Government.

Enche' Tan Siew Sin: Although the exact costs cannot be stated with accuracy as the details of some minor bills are still awaited, the approximate costs were as follows:

Australia—

(i) Transport ...	\$15,067.30
(ii) Gifts, Personal Allowances and Miscellaneous Expenses ...	8,289.24
(iii) Receptions and Entertainments ...	5,354.80
	<hr/>
	\$28,711.34

New Zealand—

(i) Transport ...	\$24,610.00
(ii) Gifts, Personal Allowances and Miscellaneous Expenses ...	11,359.16
(iii) Receptions and Entertainments ...	2,612.21
	<hr/>
	\$38,581.37

If the Prime Minister and his party had travelled by chartered plane, and this is in fact the usual practice with Prime Ministers of other countries when travelling on State Visits, the cost of transport *alone* would have been approximately:

(a) Australia ...	\$75,000
(b) New Zealand ...	90,000

**MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND
SOCIAL WELFARE**

General Hospital, Kuala Lumpur

22. Enche' V. David asks the Minister of Health and Social Welfare to state:

- (a) What is the annual number of in-patients and out-patients in the Kuala Lumpur General Hospital since 1955. What is the annual expenditure on drugs for the General Hospital since 1955.
- (b) If the number of both in and out-patients have increased greatly but the expenditure on drugs remains much the same, why is that so.
- (c) Whether the Minister is aware that there is often a shortage of essential drugs at the General Hospital, Kuala Lumpur, towards the end of the year; what action has been taken to remedy the situation.
- (d) Whether the Minister is aware that there is a serious shortage of operation theatres and surgical beds at the Kuala Lumpur General Hospital; what action is being taken to solve this problem.
- (e) Whether the Minister is aware that the Government has just employed at the Kuala Lumpur General Hospital an Ear, Nose and Throat Surgeon but he is not provided with hospital beds, so that he can only do out-patient work and will the Minister rectify this state of affairs.
- (f) In view of this serious shortage of surgical beds at the Kuala Lumpur General Hospital will the Minister consider re-opening the old Malay Hospital to provide more hospital beds.

- (g) Apart from the new obstetric and gynaecological block, what plans has the Minister to improve the General Hospital, Kuala Lumpur.
- (h) In view of that fact that the roofs of some wards have collapsed whether the Minister will give top priority to further improvement of the General Hospital, Kuala Lumpur.

The Minister of Health and Social Welfare (Dato' Ong Yoke Lin):

(a) General Hospital, Kuala Lumpur

Year	In-Patients	Out-Patients	Expenditure on Drugs
1955	19,776	239,985	\$284,169
1956	23,531	245,358	\$287,880
1957	24,211	287,116	\$297,750
1958	26,525	291,915	\$434,892
1959 (till October)	23,524	262,506	\$560,420

- (b) Provision for drugs has been increased *vide* answer to question (a) above.
- (c) No. There is no shortage for essential Drugs.
- (d) Yes. The new buildings when completed should meet this problem.
- (e) The Ear, Nose and Throat Surgeon has no quota of reserved beds at present but all acute surgical cases have always been admitted. When the wards of the old Malay Hospital are rehabilitated, the Ear, Nose and Throat Surgeon will have his quota of reserved beds.
- (f) The decision to re-open the wards of the old Malay Hospital had already been taken and work on alterations has commenced.
- (g) Other units will be built in phases.
- (h) It is not correct to say that "the roof of some wards have collapsed". The ceilings of two wards did collapse. Immediate action was taken to render all existing buildings safe.

Top priority has been given to further improvements of the

General Hospital, Kuala Lumpur.

District Hospital, Ipoh

23. Enche' Chan Swee Ho asks the Minister of Health and Social Welfare to state:

- How many beds were there in the Ipoh District Hospital: (a) in 1956; (b) in 1957; (c) in 1958; on 31st October, 1959?
- (i) Is Government aware of the fact that with the growth of New Villages around Ipoh and Menglembu, the facilities available in the Ipoh District Hospital are utterly inadequate to meet the demand for medical attention and if so, what immediate action does Government intend to take to meet the situation and when the results of such action are likely to become apparent.
- (ii) As an immediate step to relieve the situation will Government set up out-patient dispensaries in the New Villages and at other centres in the towns.

Dato' Ong Yoke Lin:

1.

Year	No. of beds
1956	552
1957	552
1958	552
31-10-1959	552

2. (i) Government is alive to the inadequate facilities in the District Hospital, Ipoh as well as in other hospitals in the Federation. Government is remedying the situation as quickly as funds and trained staff are available. The following projects have been constructed or are in the course of construction in respect of the District Hospital, Ipoh:

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------------|
| (a) New Physiotherapy Department | Completed |
| (b) Ante-Natal Clinic (extension) | Completed |
| (c) New Building for Blood Bank | Work will commence shortly |

- (d) Converting existing accommodation for Miniature X-Ray Rooms, Ipoh ... Work will commence shortly
- (e) New Maternity Ward for 18 beds ... 50% completed
- (f) Extension to Out-Patients Dept. ... Work will commence shortly

(ii) This has already been done.

Establishment of a National Health Service

24. Enche' Chin See Yin asks the Minister of Health and Social Welfare to state whether he has set up or proposes to set up a Committee to advise him regarding the possibility of introducing a National Health Service which he said at the recent Budget Meeting was worth while looking into in the public interest.

Dato' Ong Yoke Lin: I am not sure what the Honourable Member for Seremban Timor intends to convey by the phrase "NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE" or what the full implications of this question are intended to be. However, if by "NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE" he means the introduction of a scheme for a Health Service on the pattern of that which exists in the United Kingdom then I can say that I do not propose to set up such a committee at this juncture. As the Honourable Member may be aware a report is expected shortly from an International Labour Organization expert who has recently completed a stay of about six months in this country studying the feasibility of introducing a Sickness Insurance Scheme.

The statement attributed to me in the latter part of the question is incorrect.

BATU ARANG

Health and Sanitation Measures

25. Enche' V. David asks the Minister of Health and Social Welfare to state the arrangements he has made to ensure continuance of health and sanitation measures at Batu Arang now that the Management has closed down operations.

Dato' Ong Yoke Lin: The Medical and Health Department, Selangor, will continue to supervise the health and sanitation measures at Batu Arang.

Petaling Jaya Out-door Clinic

26. Enche' V. David asks the Minister of Health and Social Welfare to state if there is an out-door clinic at Petaling Jaya; if not why not.

Dato' Ong Yoke Lin: No. At the moment it is not possible to spare a Medical Officer for work in an out-patient clinic at Petaling Jaya. There is a shortage of Medical Officers and it is also the Government policy to accord priority to develop the rural health services.

MINISTRY OF INTERIOR

PRISONS DEPARTMENT

Seremban Prison

27. Enche' Chin See Yin asks the Minister of the Interior to state whether:

- (1) it is a fact that two Malays and two Chinese prisoners have been kept in solitary confinement in the Seremban Prison since 1954, and if so will he appoint a Committee to enquire into this matter; and
- (2) it is a fact that certain prisoners have been manhandled by the officers and guards in the Seremban Prison, and if so, will immediate action be taken to punish the officers and guards responsible.

Enche' Mohamed Ismail bin Mohamed Yusof:

- (1) No prisoners of any race have been kept in solitary confinement in Seremban Prison since 1954.
- (2) No prisoners have been manhandled by the officers and guards in Seremban Prison.

Prison Officers

28. Enche' V. David asks the Minister of the Interior to state the number of Prison Officers in the Federation and their qualifications.

Enche' Mohamed Ismail bin Mohamed Yusof: The staff of the Prisons Service is as follows:

Commissioner	...	...	1
Deputy Commissioner	...	...	1
Superintendents	...	...	7
Chief Officers Grade I	...	...	2
Chief Officers Grade II	...	...	11
Principal Officers Grade I	...	...	41
Principal Officers Grade II	...	...	10
Chief Warders	...	...	22
Senior Warders	...	...	73
Warders Grade I	...	...	100
Warders Grade II	...	...	709
Matrons	...	...	4
Assistant Matrons	...	...	8
Wardresses	...	...	39
Total			1,028

In the space of this answer it is not possible to detail the qualifications of the individual officers. All the officers are qualified in accordance with the requirements of the various Schemes of Service.

29. Enche' V. David asks the Minister of the Interior to state how many complaints of ill-treatment have been received by the Ministry in 1959 by prisoners and detainees, stating the action taken in each case.

Enche' Mohamed Ismail bin Mohamed Yusof: There have been no complaints of ill-treatment from prisoners or detainees. A complaint of a minor nature (though not of ill-treatment) was made in November, 1959, regarding prices charged at the canteen at Muar Detention Camp; action was taken forthwith to investigate and rectify matters.

MINISTRY OF LABOUR

BATU ARANG COLLIERIES

Assistance for ex-employees

30. Enche' V. David asks the Minister of Labour to state the action he has taken or contemplates taking to relieve the hardship of workers at Batu Arang which is reported to have been closed down.

The Minister of Labour (Enche' Bahaman bin Samsudin): Since retrenchment started at Batu Arang, in 1954 members of the staff of the Kuala Lumpur Employment Exchange have repeatedly visited the mine for the purpose of registering persons who are anxious to obtain work. However, as recently as 11th January, 1960, there were only 39 workers at Batu Arang who had chosen to register for alternative employment elsewhere. On 10th February, 1960, this figure had dropped to only 31.

The workers at Batu Arang have repeatedly been offered employment at the Ginting Sempah Unemployment Relief Scheme but until very recently none of them were willing to accept. However, 21 workers have, a few days ago, accepted this employment and they will be starting work there immediately.

The Manager of the Kuala Lumpur Employment Exchange recently offered 20 vacancies for field workers on an estate in Johore to those retrenched at Batu Arang. Originally this work too was refused by all. However, after persuasion 7 workers have now said that they are willing to go to this estate.

Up to 1st December, 1959, there were some 60 ex-Batu Arang workers employed at the Cameron Highlands Hydro-Electric Scheme. However, on 4th December, 1959, 31 of these left of their own accord.

Whilst every sympathy must be extended to these unfortunate persons who have lost their employment, it would appear from the facts given above that their hardship is not such that they are anxious to obtain work away from Batu Arang.

Government is keeping a careful watch on the situation at Batu Arang. Recently a Committee under the Chairmanship of the State Secretary, Selangor, has been set up comprising of both State and Federal representatives to study the problems and to watch for any possible deterioration in the situation.

Wages of Workers in Pioneer Industries

31. Enche' V. David asks the Minister of Labour whether he is aware that workers employed in certain pioneer

industries are under-paid, and if he will protect the workers in such industries from exploitation.

Enche' Bahaman bin Samsudin: No, Sir, I am not aware that workers employed in certain pioneer industries are under-paid.

If the Hon'ble Member will furnish me with details of the alleged under-payment, his allegation can, and will be, investigated; and appropriate action will be taken, if any is found to be necessary.

Estate Hospitals

32. Enche' V. David asks the Minister of Labour to state the number of Estate hospitals in the Federation of Malaya, and whether there is any prescribed standard for the estates to comply, and if so, the number of those which have complied, and those which have not.

Enche' Bahaman bin Samsudin: The information required is being collected, and as soon as it is available it will be supplied to the Honourable Member for Bungsar.

MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT

New Villages—Development

33. Enche' Chan Swee Ho asks the Deputy Prime Minister if Government will enter into consultation with State Governments with a view to assisting in the development of New Villages.

The Deputy Prime Minister (Tun Abdul Razak bin Dato' Hussein): The machinery of consultation with State Governments on this subject has been in existence for a number of years. Most New Villages, except those in town areas which have been absorbed by their respective Town Councils, already possess Local Councils and action by State Governments for their development has been in hand for some

time. Local Councils are given grants-in-aid by their respective State Governments to run their own affairs and facilities exist for them to apply for grants for development.

34. Enche' Chan Swee Ho asks the Deputy Prime Minister to state whether the Government's policy for Rural Development includes the development of New Villages, and if not, why.

Tun Abdul Razak bin Dato' Hussein: The development of New Villages will, in fact, be fitted in to the overall plan for Rural Development but it is not Government's intention to disturb the existing system of Local Government which already pertains in these villages. All action for the development of New Villages will be taken by the respective State Governments so that the present structure of Local Government may be strengthened, but at the same time care will be taken to ensure that such action is closely co-ordinated within the framework of the National Rural Development Policy.

MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT

MALAYAN RAILWAY

Appointment of Industrial Relations Officer

35. Enche' V. David asks the Minister of Transport to state the reason why an Industrial Relations Officer for the Malayan Railways has not been appointed.

The Minister of Transport (Enche' Sardon bin Haji Jubir): An Industrial Relations Officer has not to date been appointed in the Malayan Railway because the functions of such officer have been carried out by the senior officer in the General Manager's organisation responsible for staff relations. In consequence of the retirement of many senior experienced officers, some re-organisation of the Management structure is likely to be necessary and in this connection the question of the appointment of an Industrial Relations Officer will be considered.