



PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

DEWAN RA'AYAT
(HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES)

OFFICIAL REPORT

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

Official Report

Second Session of the First Dewan Ra'ayat

Tuesday, 20th December, 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., D.P.M.B., P.I.S., J.P.
- „ the Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs, Y.T.M. TUNKU ABDUL RAHMAN PUTRA AL-HAJ, K.O.M. (Kuala Kedah).
- „ the Deputy Prime Minister, Minister of Defence and Minister of Rural Development, TUN ABDUL RAZAK BIN DATO' HUSSAIN, S.M.N. (Pekan).
- „ the Minister of Internal Security, DATO' DR. ISMAIL BIN DATO' ABDUL RAHMAN, P.M.N. (Johore Timor).
- „ the Minister of Works, Posts and Telecommunications, DATO' V. T. SAMBANTHAN, P.M.N. (Sungei Siput).
- „ the Minister of 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).
- „ the Assistant Minister of Information and Broadcasting, TUAN SYED JA'AFAR BIN HASAN ALBAR, J.M.N. (Johore Tenggara).
- „ the Assistant Minister of Education, ENCHE' ABDUL HAMID KHAN BIN HAJI SAKHAWAT ALI KHAN, J.M.N., J.P. (Batang Padang).
- „ the Assistant Minister of Rural Development, TUAN HAJI ABDUL KHALID BIN AWANG OSMAN (Kota Star Utara).
- „ the Assistant Minister of Commerce and Industry, ENCHE' CHEAH THEAM SWEE (Bukit Bintang).

The Honourable the Assistant Minister of Labour, ENCHE' V. MANICKA-VASAGAM, J.M.N., P.J.K. (Klang).

„ the Assistant Minister of the Interior, ENCHE' MOHAMED ISMAIL BIN MOHAMED YUSOF (Jerai).

„ 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 BOESTAMAM (Setapak).

„ ENCHE' AHMAD BIN MOHAMED SHAH, S.M.J. (Johore Bharu Barat).

„ TUAN HAJI AHMAD BIN SAAID (Seberang Utara).

„ ENCHE' AHMAD BIN HAJI YUSOF, P.J.K. (Krian Darat).

„ TUAN HAJI AZAHARI BIN HAJI IBRAHIM (Kubang Pasu Barat).

„ ENCHE' AZIZ BIN ISHAK (Muar Dalam).

„ DR. BURHANUDDIN BIN MOHD. NOOR (Besut).

„ ENCHE' CHAN CHONG WEN (Kluang Selatan).

„ ENCHE' CHAN SIANG SUN (Bentong).

„ ENCHE' CHAN YOON ONN (Kampar).

„ ENCHE' CHIN SEE YIN (Seremban Timor).

„ ENCHE' V. DAVID (Bungsar).

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

„ ENCHE' HAMZAH BIN ALANG, A.M.N. (Kapar).

„ ENCHE' HANAFI BIN MOHD. YUNUS, A.M.N. (Kulim Utara).

„ ENCHE' HARUN BIN ABDULLAH, A.M.N. (Baling).

„ ENCHE' HARUN BIN PILUS (Trengganu Tengah).

„ TUAN HAJI HASAN ADLI BIN HAJI ARSHAD (Kuala Trengganu Utara).

„ TUAN HAJI HASSAN BIN HAJI AHMAD (Tumpat).

„ ENCHE' 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).

„ ENCHE' K. KARAM SINGH (Damansara).

„ CHE' KHADIJAH BINTI MOHD. SIDEK (Dungun).

„ ENCHE' KHONG KOK YAT (Batu Gajah).

„ ENCHE' LEE SAN CHOON (Kluang Utara).

„ ENCHE' LEE SECK FUN (Tanjong Malim).

„ ENCHE' LEE SIOK YEW (Sepang).

The Honourable ENCHE' LIM JOO KONG (Alor Star).

- „ DR. LIM SWEE AUN, J.P. (Larut Selatan).
- „ ENCHE' LIU YOONG PENG (Rawang).
- „ ENCHE' T. MAHIMA SINGH, J.P. (Port Dickson).
- „ ENCHE' MOHAMED BIN UJANG (Jelebu-Jempol).
- „ ENCHE' MOHAMED ABBAS BIN AHMAD (Hilir Perak).
- „ ENCHE' MOHAMED ASRI BIN HAJI MUDA (Pasir Puteh).
- „ ENCHE' MOHAMED DAHARI BIN HAJI MOHD. ALI (Kuala Selangor).
- „ ENCHE' MOHAMED NOR BIN MOHD. DAHAN (Ulu Perak).
- „ DATO' MOHAMED HANIFAH BIN HAJI ABDUL GHANI, P.J.K. (Pasir Mas Hulu).
- „ ENCHE' MOHAMED 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).
- „ ENCHE' 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).
- „ TUAN HAJI REDZA BIN HAJI MOHD. SAID (Rembau-Tampin).
- „ ENCHE' SEAH TENG NGIAB (Muar Pantai).
- „ ENCHE' D. R. SEENIVASAGAM (Ipoh).
- „ ENCHE' S. P. SEENIVASAGAM (Menglembu).
- „ TUAN SYED ESA BIN ALWEE, 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, P.J.K. (Larut Utara).
- „ ENCHE' TAN CHENG BEE, J.P. (Bagan).
- „ ENCHE' TAN PHOCK KIN (Tanjong).
- „ ENCHE' TAN TYE CHEK (Kulim-Bandar Bahru).
- „ TENGKU INDRA PETRA IBNI SULTAN IBRAHIM, J.M.N. (Ulu Kelantan).
- „ DATO' TEOH CHZE CHONG, D.P.M.J., J.P. (Segamat Selatan).
- „ ENCHE' V. VEERAPPEN (Seberang Selatan).
- „ WAN MUSTAPHA BIN HAJI ALI (Kelantan Hilir).
- „ WAN SULAIMAN BIN WAN TAM, P.J.K. (Kota Star Selatan).
- „ WAN YAHYA BIN HAJI WAN MOHAMED (Kemaman).
- „ ENCHE' WOO SAIK HONG, P.J.K., J.P. (Telok Anson).
- „ ENCHE' YAHYA BIN HAJI AHMAD (Bagan Datoh).
- „ ENCHE' YEOH TAT BENG (Bruas).
- „ ENCHE' YONG WOO MING (Sitiawan).
- „ PUAN HAJJAH ZAIN BINTI SULAIMAN, J.M.N., P.I.S. (Pontian Selatan).
- „ TUAN HAJI ZAKARIA BIN HAJI MOHD. TAIB (Langat).
- „ ENCHE' ZULKIFLEE BIN MUHAMMAD (Bachok).

ABSENT:

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

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

.. ENCHE' CHAN SWEE HO (Ulu Kinta).

.. ENCHE' GEH CHONG KEAT (Penang Utara).

.. ENCHE' HASSAN BIN MANSOR (Malacca Selatan).

.. ENCHE' KANG KOCK SENG (Batu Pahat).

.. ENCHE' LIM KEAN SIEW (Dato Kramat).

.. ENCHE' QUEK KAI DONG (Seremban Barat).

.. ENCHE' TAN KEE GAK (Bandar Malacca).

IN ATTENDANCE:

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

PRAYERS

(Mr. Speaker in the Chair)

EXEMPTED BUSINESS**(Motion)**

The Prime Minister: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move,

That the proceedings on the Supply Bill (1961) in the Committee of Supply this day shall be exempted from the provisions of Standing Order 12 (1) until midnight.

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

Question put, and agreed to.

Resolved,

That the proceedings on the Supply Bill (1961) in the Committee of Supply this day shall be exempted from the provisions of Standing Order 12 (1) until midnight.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

EMPLOYEES' PROVIDENT FUND BOARD—WORKERS' REPRESENTATIVES

1. **Enche' V. David** asks the Minister of Finance to state why the vacancies of workers' representatives in the Employees' Provident Fund Board have not been filled.

Tun Abdul Razak: Sir, the filling of vacancies by workers' representatives on the Board is now under consideration.

MOTION

DEATH OF TUN TAN CHENG- LOCK, S.M.N., D.P.M.J.

The Prime Minister: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to speak with a sad heart to bring to the attention of this House for the official record our feelings of deep sympathy on the great loss we have suffered as the result of the death of a great Malayan leader, Tun Tan Cheng-Lock.

I am sure I express the feelings of all members of this House, irrespective of party, when I say without any reservations at all that he was held in high esteem by all Malaysians as one of the founders of the Malayan nation.

His passing was peaceful and quick, and I am sure in the manner he would have wished, but nevertheless it came with a sense of unexpected shock. Although everyone knew that Tun Tan Cheng-Lock was well advanced in age and his general health had declined somewhat in the past few years, nevertheless, all of us knew his tenacity of will and spirit and expected that he would live on quietly for very many more years. I know I had no inkling that his bed in the Malacca General Hospital would be his last resting place in life, and I was deeply moved indeed when I heard the news of his death last Tuesday night from his only son, the Honourable Mr. Tan Siew Sin. My own feeling was one of extreme

sadness, because as a Malayan I was aware at once of the loss of one of our most outstanding leaders, and as a man my heart was recalling memories of him as a very dear friend.

On hearing of his death I immediately went to Malacca to express my sympathy, both personally and on behalf of the nation and this House, to the members of the bereaved family.

I also gave instructions for a State Funeral to be held in Malacca in honour of the memory of Tun Tan. In doing so, I was sure that this would be in keeping with your wishes—that we should pay a just tribute to a Grand Old Man by giving him a funeral befitting the high place he had won in the hearts of the people of our nation. As you know, the State Funeral, which many Members of this House attended, was held in Malacca yesterday, and many thousands of people of all walks of life, of all communities and races, from all over Malaya were present to pay their last respects and tribute to Tun Tan.

His death has robbed Malaya of one of her illustrious sons. His work, his patriotism and his loyalty to Malaya have never been questioned. His greatest pride was to tell his friends, even in the days of the height of the Chinese Nationalist Movement, that he refused to identify himself with China or with such Movement. Instead, he said Malaya was his country, and he was proud to be a son of Malaya. He was also proud of his heritage as a Chinese and even more so to be a Malayan, born and bred for several generations.

Before the Independence movement started, he was always insisting that the Malays and the Chinese should come together, and that each should accept the other as a brother and friend for the good of Malaya as a whole. When the Independence movement started, he readily joined in, but when he found that the Independence of Malaya Party did not work for independence but only for self-determination, he joined the Alliance.

Without his patriotic support in those early days, I might say here that

my mission for independence could not have been achieved, except probably at great loss in life and property.

When he was ill and became incapacitated, I lost a partner who had been a pillar of strength to the Alliance Party. Now his death robs me of a very dear friend. May his soul rest in peace.

Sometimes his voice seemed as one very much ahead of his time, and he will be remembered always in the history of Malaya as a man who spoke with deep consciousness that the future of Malaya and the happiness of her people could spring only from a common feeling of being Malayan.

He never wavered from this belief, and I think it will be the verdict of history that his unswerving fidelity to Malaya was a beacon of light to all Malayan Chinese, particularly in the dire conflicts of mind and heart which beset the early days of the long Emergency. He showed a sure path in those difficult days, and every Malayan knows now that this is the only path for our present and our future.

And while we pay respect to the deep patriotism of a true Malayan I think it is only right and fitting that I should also record his abiding love for the town and State of Malacca. His home in Heeren Street was a place which Malaccans would point out with pride, and his whole life was so identified with the spirit of his own town that he was often known as "the Sage of Malacca." It was very appropriate, therefore, that the last rites of respect we could pay to him should have taken place in the town he loved so much.

Tun Tan will always have a place in the minds and hearts of Malaysians, now and in generations to come, as a man of peace, tolerance and goodwill, as an exponent of a truly Malayan way of life, and as an example of how a life imbued with loyalty can radiate an influence for good throughout the nation.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I think that this House would like to place on record here that the people of the Federation

of Malaya feel a sense of deep regret and national loss through the death of Tun Tan Cheng-Lock of Malacca.

Sir, I beg to move—

That this House desires to record its sense of great loss and its deep regret at the death of Tun Tan Cheng-Lock, S.M.N., D.P.M.J., and to offer its sincere condolences to Toh Puan Tan Cheng-Lock and other members of his family.

The Minister of Health and Social Welfare (Dato' Ong Yoke Lin): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to second the motion. It was my privilege to have known the late Tun Tan Cheng-Lock for many years, especially after the war when we had troublous times and there emerged a leader, who showed the way to all those Malaysians of Chinese descent to give our loyalty to Malaya, to co-operate, to live in goodwill and harmony with all the other races, and to struggle with them for the freedom and independence of Malaya. He was always a great and courageous leader, a man of honour and a friend of all—a friend of the small man and he had always time for the poor man.

When the Emergency broke out in Malaya, he showed great leadership, inspiring leadership, which was so much needed in those days. When the Chinese community was in serious trouble, the target of attack from the Communists and the object of suspicion from the Government, he took the lead. At one time, when it was suggested that all the Chinese squatters should be packed away from this country, it was he who convinced the Government then that the answer was to move the Chinese people away from the jungle fringes, away from the clutches of the Communists of whom they were the unwilling victims; and so their resettlement was undertaken. He led the M.C.A. and during those years the M.C.A. did a tremendous lot to help these poor Chinese squatters to lead a decent life that they are now able to do.

For many decades, Tun Tan Cheng-Lock's great ambition was to lead the Chinese community of this country, getting them completely to identify themselves with Malaya, to find a place

as true and loyal citizens of Malaya and, together with the other races, to make this place their home and the object of their undivided loyalty.

Sir, we mourn the passing of a great Malayan leader and a great Malayan patriot. His life and his work will always be an inspiration to all Malaysians, especially those of Chinese descent, to follow his example of love and devotion to our nation and, above all, to be proud of being Malaysians.

Sir, I beg to second.

Enche' Ahmad Boestamam (Setapak): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ada masa datang dan ada masa pergi. Ini telah berlaku kapada mendiang Tun Tan Cheng-Lock. Saya atas nama Front Socialist Ra'ayat Malaya menyertai Perdana Menteri dalam melafadzkan ucapan ta'ziah di atas kepulangan Tun Tan Cheng-Lock itu, walau pun perbezaan politik di antara mendiang itu dengan kami, tetapi satu hakikat yang tidak dapat kita lupakan bahawa Tun Tan Cheng-Lock ada-lah tokoh tua dalam politik negeri ini. Jasa² beliau dalam perjuangan politik dalam negeri ini dengan panjang lebar sudah di-terangkan oleh Perdana Menteri kita, tetapi bagi saya ada satu hal yang ta' dapat saya lupakan bahawa Tun Tan Cheng-Lock sa-belum masok perjuangan-nya dalam Perikatan terlebih dahulu telah bersama² dengan kami dalam satu badan yang bernama PUTERA—AMCJA dan mengingatkan ini maka saya katakan tadi bahawa Tun Tan Cheng-Lock walau bagaimana pun perbezaan politik dengan kami ada-lah tokoh di-negeri ini dan kerana itu kami menyertai dengan Perdana Menteri dalam menyampaikan ta'ziah ini.

Enche' D. R. Seenivasagam (Ipoh): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise firstly to associate myself personally with the remarks made by the Honourable the Prime Minister, and, secondly, to associate my party with the remarks made on this sad occasion. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I had the pleasure and honour of knowing Tun Tan Cheng-Lock in those dark days of the occupation of this country, when I with my family was in India, and Tun

Tan Cheng-Lock was also in India. I am personally grateful for this occasion of having this opportunity to refer to this great personality who has now left us, and we as a family—my family—can never forget the kindness shown to us in those days in India when I lost my father, and Tun Tan was good enough to render us every assistance by extending sympathy and, in fact, by spending two whole nights in my house to comfort us in those very troubled times for ourselves. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I think it would be very, very difficult to find an understanding person of the sympathy and goodwill as we had in Tun Tan. Subsequently, on our return to Malaya, of course, due to our political differences, we were on different paths and the occasions when we met were very, very remote, but, despite our political differences, I stand up here and say that in Tun Tan the Malayan people had a leader who was sincere in his efforts to get Merdeka for this country, and having that in view, he set about it and he had the pleasure of seeing Malaya become an independent nation, and his memory will long live in this country for all time (*Applause*).

Enche' Chin See Yin (Seremban Timor): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to associate myself with the sentiments that have been expressed in this House. Knowing him as a leader of the Chinese community, I think it is correct to suggest that he has contributed a great deal in getting Merdeka to this country; and he has also done so much for the M.C.A., which he built up into a very strong body to fight against the communist bandits in our dark hours in this country. In his demise we have lost a great leader.

The Minister of Works, Posts and Telecommunications (Dato' V. T. Sambanthan): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to express association with the sentiments which were ably expressed by the Prime Minister and the other speakers. I am not one of those who was very closely personally associated with Tun Tan Cheng-Lock, but I had occasion to have known him in the days of the A.M.C.J.A. When I got into politics to a greater extent than

hitherto, unfortunately Tun Tan was not quite well and he had come to retirement from active politics. However, there is no doubt as to the extent to which this country owes him for his leadership and for the guidance he gave at very important moments, and I feel that he died even as he lived. It is seldom that we come across another personality as colourful as Tun Tan Cheng-Lock with his impeccable accent, his polished language and behaviour. I am very fortunate in being able to associate myself in these sentiments and also to associate my community.

Dr. Burhanuddin bin Mohd. Noor (Besut): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya menyertai ucapan ta'ziah yang dilafadzkan oleh yang teramat Mulia Perdana Menteri tadi, walau pun pendirian saya pada maksud ini ada berbeza dalam pendirian politik tetapi sa-bagai hal perkara ini yang menyedehkan kita, ini ada-lah merasakan peri kemanusiaan dan terutama-nya bahawa saya dengan mendiang itu telah pun berkechimpong dalam permulaan politik di-Malaya ini sa-sudah perang dunia kedua. Ada-lah menjadi sejarah hingga-lah kita dapat menentang chorak Perlembagaan Malayan Union negeri ini dahulu dan kita bawa satu chorak Federation of Malaya baru dengan kita mengadakan pergabungan antara PUTERA—AMCJA di-negeri ini hingga-lah kita dapat membentok satu Perlembagaan Ra'ayat yang bersejarah itu. Ini ada-lah jasa-nya yang berserta menjadi sejarah negeri ini, maka kerana itu-lah saya menyertai ta'ziah saperti ini.

Puan Hajjah Zain binti Sulaiman (Pontian Selatan): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya berdiri bersama² mengucapkan ta'ziah kepada kaum keluarga mendiang Tun Tan Cheng-Lock yang meninggal dunia baharu² ini. Ada-lah kenalan saya dengan mendiang Tun Tan Cheng-Lock itu lama sangat. Lima puluh tahun dahulu semasa saya bersekolah betul² di-hadapan rumah-nya di-Heeren Street yang mana mendiang pada masa itu barangkali berumur 20 tahun dan saya berumur 7 tahun. Dia-lah yang satu²-nya sangat terkenal dalam negeri Melaka, bukan

pada masa ini tetapi pada masa zaman dahulu sa-bagaimana yang saya sebutkan itu. Sa-sudah selama itu dalam tahun 1947 saya telah berkenaal balek dengan mendiang itu dan dia telah terperanjat kerana melihat saya sa-orang anak perempuan negeri Melaka yang tunggal bersekolah Inggeris pada masa zaman dahulu telah ketengah bekerja untok bangsa-nya. Beliau telah bertanya mengapa saya tidak berkhidmat di-negeri Melaka, kerana kata-nya negeri Melaka sangat² berkehendakkan sa-orang ibu saperti yang saya buat ini. Saya menerangkan kapada-nya yang saya ini berkhidmat dalam negeri Johore, kerana dalam tahun 1922 negeri Melaka belum berkehendakkan perempuan maju, tetapi di-Johore sangat² berkehendakkan. Dia menasihatkan dan meminta saya mesti balek ka-Melaka dan berkhidmat bagi memimpin kaum ibu Melaka. Di-manakah hendak di-chari sa-orang tua sa-bagai mendiang itu yang minat-nya dan kaseh-nya kapada orang² Melayu. Kata-nya dia memandang orang² Melayu itu tidak macham orang² lain malah sedarah sedaging.

Dalam tahun 1949 sampai-lah pada hari ini apabila saya bekerja 4 tahun lama-nya menjadi sa-bagai Ketua Kaum Ibu U.M.N.O. dan saya betul² mengikut nasihat-nya di-mana saya sentiasa melawat negeri Melaka sahingga ta' ada sa-buah kampung yang saya ta' lawati atau ta' berjumpa dengan kaum ibu-nya di-sepanjang masa itu. Bila saya berjumpa balek dengan mendiang itu dia memberi tahniah kapada saya. Kata-nya: Tidaklah sia² yang Hajjah Zain di-peranakkan di-negeri Melaka. Apabila orang tua ini meninggal dunia saya ta' dapat hendak melupakan-nya kerana bagitu *sincere* dan tulus ikhlas kapada saya. Maka dengan ini saya merasa sangat dukachita dan menyampaikan dalam-nya dukachita saya terhadap mendiang itu serta kapada segala kaum keluarga-nya yang saya kenal baik².

Question put, and agreed to.

Resolved,

That this House record its sense of great loss and its deep regret at the death of Tun Tan Cheng-Lock, S.M.N., D.F.M.J., and to

offer its sincere condolences to Toh Puan Tan Cheng-Lock and other members of his family.

BILL

THE SUPPLY BILL, 1961

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

House immediately resolved itself into Committee of Supply.

(Mr. Speaker in the Chair)

Resumption of debate on Question:

That the sum of \$16,451,002 for Heads 31 to 40 inclusive stand part of the Schedule.

Question again proposed.

Enche' Mohamed Sulong bin Mohd.

Ali (Lipis): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya bangun menyambong ucapan saya pada hari Sabtu yang lepas berhubung dengan Sub-head 1 dan 2 sa-bagaimana yang di-sebutkan pada muka 186. Saya hendak mengakhiri ucapan saya ini dengan sa-kali lagi meminta kapada Kerajaan supaya pegawai yang menjaga Orang Asli ini di-malayanaiskan (Malayanise) kalau sa-kira-nya kita hendak menjaga keselamatan dan kebajikan Orang Asli itu supaya mereka itu betul² berbangsa Melayu yang tahu 'adat-isti'adat dan berpelajaran Melayu yang berugama Islam.

Enche' Hussein bin Toh Muda Hasan

(Raub): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya amat tertarek hati kapada langkah Kerajaan yang hendak menjaga kebajikan hal ehwal Orang Asli. Saya mendapat tahu bahawa ada-lah menjadi dasar Kerajaan memajukan masharakat Orang Asli dengan tujuan supaya mereka menjadi sa-bagai masharakat bangsa negeri ini. Berkenaan dengan Adviser on Aborigines dan Assistant Adviser on Aborigines saperti yang di-sebutkan dalam Sub-head 1 dan 2 itu saya bersetuju dengan rakan saya Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Lipis ia-itu dua² jawatan ini hendaklah di-malayanaiskan (Malayanise). Kerana saya berasa bimbang dan takut kapada keadaan yang telah terjadi dan yang sedang berjalan sekarang ini ia-itu Orang Asli ini akan di-salah gunakan pada masa yang akan datang kelak. Sa-bagaimana yang kita ketahui pada

masa pemerentahan Jepun dahulu Orang Asli ini di-gunakan sa-bagai penunjuk jalan dan begitu juga pada masa Force 136 dan masa dharurat. Saya harap Kementerian ini hendaklah mengawasi supaya Orang Asli ini tidak di-salah gunakan.

Negeri Pahang ia-lah negeri yang banyak sa-kali mempunyai penduduk Orang Asli, kalau saya tidak silap 15,000 orang ia-itu sa-paroh daripada jumlah penduduk Orang Asli didalam negeri ini yang jumlah-nya 54,000 itu. Oleh kerana bilangan mereka ini ramai dalam negeri Pahang dan negeri Pahang ini serba-serbi-nya sukar, tambahan pula Orang Asli ini dudok berselerak di-merata² tempat maka pekerjaan yang di-jalankan oleh pegawai Orang Asli sa-bagaimana yang saya dapat tahu sangat sukar. Kementerian ini patut-lah mengambil perhatian yang berat.

Sekarang saya hendak berchakap tentang Maintenance of Tracks yang telah di-untokkan sa-banyak \$5,000 saperti yang di-sebutkan dalam Sub-head 5. Track ini dalam bahasa Orang Asli ia-lah Danai. Saya suka hendak bertanya kepada Menteri yang berkenaan berapa banyak-kah wang ini yang di-untokkan pada tiap² tahun kepada negeri Pahang? Saya mendapat tahu Danai yang di-katakan oleh Orang Asli itu tidak di-jaga dengan betul pada masa ini.

Dan dalam perkara Transport saya berasa hairan, kerana dalam tahun 1960, telah di-untokkan sa-banyak \$276,700 tetapi tahun ini \$225,500 jadi kurang sa-banyak \$50,000. Dalam negeri Pahang jalan hendak pergi ka-tempat Orang Asli itu sangat sukar terpaksa menempoh sungai yang besar dan menempoh bukit-bukau. Saya dapati pegawai di-situ tidak dapat menjalankan-nya dengan sempurna. Saya suka menegaskan di-sini ia-itu saya telah bertanya kepada pegawai yang menjaga di-tempat itu berapa-kah jauh jalan masuk ka-Padang Kela? Jawab-nya, tidak jauh Enche' chuma dua bukit sahaja jauh-nya. Apabila saya pergi ka-tempat itu saya dapati jauh-nya jalan itu bukan-lah dua bukit tetapi 3-4 bukit. Saya dapati pegawai ini tidak

pernah pergi ka-tempat itu, ia agak² sahaja. Oleh itu saya minta kepada Menteri yang berkenaan menguntokkan wang lebeh sedikit kepada Pejabat Orang Asli di-Pahang supaya pegawai itu melawat di-tempat itu dan mengawasi hal pergerakan dan kebiasaan Orang Asli di-Pahang itu.

Welfare of Aborigines telah di-untokkan sa-banyak \$90,000. Saya rasa peruntokan ini tidak cukup, kerana saperti yang saya katakan tadi jumlah Orang Asli dalam Persekutuan Tanah Melayu ia-lah 54,000 orang, jadi dalam peruntokan ini mereka dapat \$2.00 sa-orang. Jadi pembahagian wang daripada Kerajaan Persekutuan kepada Kerajaan Negeri berdasarkan kepada bilangan penduduk negeri itu sendiri. Oleh itu saya minta Penasihat Orang Asli Kerajaan Persekutuan menguntokkan wang lebeh sedikit kepada negeri Pahang supaya dapat-lah mereka dan anak²-nya menikmati kebiasaan yang di-beri oleh Kerajaan itu. Saya telah lama mendengar berhubung dengan welfare Orang Asli ini di-jajahan Raub khas-nya, tetapi tidak ada perubahan yang saya lihat, mereka itu maseh berchawat hingga hari ini. Saya mendapat tahu sa-jumlah besar anak Orang Asli ini akan bersekolah pada tahun hadapan, saya harap Kementerian ini menguntokkan lebeh sedikit wang kepada negeri Pahang supaya mereka itu dudok di-asrama atau rumah yang tertentu. Saya suka menarek perhatian Menteri yang berkenaan Orang Asli dalam negeri Pahang telah bertambah.

Sekarang saya berchakap berkenaan dengan Special Expenditure Kelantan. Saya bukan iri hati kepada negeri Kelantan kerana dapat peruntokan membeli satu Outboard Motor Engine dan dua Boats saperti yang di-sebutkan dalam Sub-head 12 dan 13 ini, di-negeri Kelantan ada sa-buah sungai sahaja yang besar, tetapi di-negeri Pahang ada 8 sungai yang besar. Jika negeri Kelantan dapat peruntokan yang lebeh kerana ada sa-buah sungai; saya fikir negeri Pahang tentu mendapat lebeh lagi sebab di-sana ada 8 buah sungai yang dalam dan merbahaya.

Enche' K. Karam Singh (Daman-sara): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to touch on the question of the Board of Film Censors and the money devoted for payment to officials and for administrative expenses.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, we have only to go into Kuala Lumpur theatres and the theatres in other big towns in our country to see the demoralising type of pictures that come into our country. There are film glorifying violence, films showing gangsterism and gangsters killing and fighting, films showing robbery and murder. Such films are the order of the day in our theatres. Further, there are films showing passion, films highly suggestive of sex. The people of our country go and see these pictures and they return home unconsciously demoralised by them. Our gangsters get ideas from them in regard to the techniques of crime, and many even apply such techniques in their daily life. The result is that we see that gangsterism, thuggery and violence have increased on account of films of this sort.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, films showing not only personal violence but also films glorifying national violence, films showing genocide, glorifying genocide, also find their way to our screens. The extinction of the Red Indians is glorified in our theatres—how the Red Indians were killed by the Americans, how they were hounded and how they were exterminated: all these acts are glorified on the screens of our theatres.

Sir, even historic films showing historic personalities, depicting historic events, become peppered with sex, become flavoured with sex, so that we find there in these films

Mr. Speaker: Under what item are you speaking?

Enche' K. Karam Singh: I am speaking on "Board of Film Censors" on pages 183 and 184. We find that this flavouring of everything with sex does not give any educational value to our people, but it only demoralises them. This, I say, mostly applies to films from America, but, Sir, it is most regrettable that even films which are

produced in Singapore are of an equally demoralising nature. These films tend to make people superstitious—for instance, we have films like *Hantu Kubor*, *Hantu Jerangkong*, *Orang Minyak*, *Pontianak (Laughter)*—and they tend to throw the minds of the people back to those dark days before enlightenment came to this part of the world. We may not realise it, but there is a subconscious collusion, subconscious corruption of the minds of the people who go and see these films. They may like to see them, but their minds become full of superstition and the films only serve to demoralise the people.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, in all fairness, in all justice, this Ministry must get into action at once and stop this influence of demoralising films. It owes a duty to the people of this country that only films which have an educative value, which are beneficial to the minds of our people, are allowed into our country. In view of this, we hope that the Ministry will speed up its long delayed project of building a film studio to check the films.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, touching on aborigines, I have only to say that we hope that they will be brought within the fold of civilisation, so that they may enjoy the benefits of modern science, and their backward form of society brought forward into line with the progress of our time. There are other countries in the world which have brought forward such economically backward sections of their population to the forefront of scientific advance, and we hope that our Government will be able to do the same for these people.

Sir, there is one danger—it was pointed out by an Honourable Member just now that these aborigines had been used by other people for a very long time: they had been used by Force 136 and so on. We should draw a lesson from the past and we should not ourselves use our aborigines for any ulterior purpose; that in seeking to civilise them we do not colonise them—that is the most important; that in seeking to civilise

them, we do not impose on them a new mental bondage; that we do not impose our set beliefs and conviction upon them.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, on Printing, much has been said about the freedom of the press. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would make an appeal that the Press be allowed to carry in it the freedom of the mind, the freedom to think; that it is better for the contending ideologies of today to fight on paper than that they fight in the battlefield; and that the Minister does not hold, suspended over the head of the Press, a sword held by his whim, which he can let drop at any time.

Enche' Mohamed Ismail: On a point of order, Sir. The Honourable Member was referring to the Printing Department—it is irrelevant for him to speak on the freedom of the press.

Mr. Speaker: I have to warn you that the freedom of the press is not the responsibility of the Minister who has introduced this Head. Will you stop that? In other words, the Government Printing Department has nothing to do with the Press. *(Laughter)*.

Enche' K. Karam Singh: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Ministry is in charge of issuing licences to the Press. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I think I have said sufficient on that and I will now go on to national registration.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, there have been many complaints from our kampong people that they have been made to come again and again for their new identity cards, and that every time these people have to come they have had to dispose of their fowls and other things to be able to come to our registration offices. The Minister, when the new Bill for new identity cards was introduced, gave an assurance that as much facilities as possible will be given to our people to get their identity cards. We see that that had not been done, and we hope that the inconvenience caused so far to our people will not be repeated and that the Ministry will take urgent steps to see that our rural people are given full facilities in obtaining their new identity cards.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, on fire services, we find that in the rural areas there is a very inadequate fire service. Recently we had two fires, one in Batang Berjuntai and the other in Pulau Ketam, and the fire brigade did not do anything at all because most of our villages are built of wood, and in the case of fire, they are quickly destroyed. We hope that for the sake of our rural economy, of our rural business, and for the sake of our villagers themselves, adequate fire service be provided for our villages. That is all, Sir.

Enche' D. R. Seenivasagam: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I refer to Head 35, Local Government, subhead 1, item 1, Commissioner of Local Government. Mr. Speaker, Sir, if I understand the position correctly, the Commissioner of Local Government is an appointment to act as a sort of liaison between the State and the Federal authority. Mr. Speaker, Sir, the question of local government has now become of considerable importance, because, with the passing of the Local Authority Elections Act, from March onwards—I think from the 31st March onwards—all local authorities, which were in existence by statutory rights, will be suspended under that Act, and new elections will have to be held. In this matter the Commissioner of Local Government will have to adopt an important policy, and that is to see that, in consultation with the State Governments, the burden placed upon each State Government in this country—to draw up a constitution for each local authority—should be done as early as possible. Mr. Speaker, Sir, taking one example, I understand that in Seremban the local authority has in fact announced the date of elections for the Seremban Town Council. However, taking the State of Perak as another example, in the Town of Ipoh there has been no indication yet of whether a constitution has been drafted by the State authority or whether, in fact, the Federation Government under the Commissioner of Local Government has taken any step to expedite the drawing up of a constitution—one example is that of the Ipoh Town Council, and that constitution must necessarily be

debated in the State Council and then passed. We are approaching March so quickly, and even up to date, even at its budget meeting then, the State Government has not touched on it, or declared its intention as to the constitutions for Ipoh and the other towns of Perak which will have to be placed before the State Council. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I ask that the Commissioner of Local Government do adopt that policy to hasten State Governments in placing these constitutions before their respective governments, so that elected members may have time to comment and, if necessary, to make amendments to those constitutions.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, then again, it is the declared objective—I hope that objective has not been changed—of the Alliance Party that Municipalisation is its aim in local government. Now, if that is still the policy of the Alliance, then the Commissioner of Local Government should adopt that policy to advise State Governments, in appropriate cases, to create municipalities or alter town councils to the status of municipalities and thereafter to cities, because that has been the declared objective of the Alliance Party. In fact, from 1954 during every election time the Alliance Party repeats that objective—"Municipalisation is our objective."

Mr. Speaker, Sir, referring again to examples where the Commissioner should take an interest in the matter is this. Taking Ipoh, for instance, the Chairman of the Town Council drew up a Municipal budget and showed to the country that Ipoh was ready for a municipality: the Commissioner of Local Government should start action on that. Now, in regard to the Town Council itself, this House will recall that at the last budget meeting of this House a question was asked of the Honourable Minister of the Interior: "Will you grant Municipal status or will you advocate Municipal status for Ipoh?" The answer was, "If the elected members wanted it, they will get Municipal status." Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Commissioner should call for the records, because in the Ipoh Town Council there are now five Progressive

members, five Alliance members, and two Independents. A unanimous report was sent up, signed by the five Progressive members and by the five Alliance members, saying that "Ipoh is ready for a Municipality and we want Municipal status by the 1st January, 1961." Mr. Speaker, Sir, that petition has gone up and the Chairman of the Town Council has drawn up a budget showing clearly that there will be no further burdens on the people of Ipoh, that there will be no need to raise taxes or rates, and that Ipoh can well progress as a Municipality. We have asked for it to be from 1st January, 1961. The Commissioner of Local Government should take a very keen interest in the matter as a matter of policy, because in committee you will find persons at one time supporting Municipality, then they go home and change their coat from black to brown and then say, "Now we represent another organisation, now we don't want a Municipality". People, who are within the M.C.A., when it comes to a Town Council matter, they say, "Oh, yes. We want a Municipality". The same M.C.A. people go home, change their coat, and they say, "Now we are guilds and associations, we don't like a Municipality for Ipoh". There is an intrigue going on. There is a small but not un-influential group—it is a jealous group—who know they can never get power in the Ipoh Town Council and therefore they do not want a Municipality in their hearts because of personal motives, and the Commissioner of Local Government should be very careful to investigate any representations made against granting Municipal status to Ipoh, bearing in mind that, except for the two Independents, who became turncoats and became Independents, all the elected members have all unanimously signed the report asking for Municipal status. I ask that the assurance given by the Minister of the Interior should be thoroughly investigated by the Commissioner of Local Government.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, then I come to Head 39, Commissioner of National Registration, and here a very important

point has arisen in connection with the issue of the new registration cards, which requires very, very careful consideration. The Police in the past—particularly the Police, because they are very important—have always based their information on the identity cards—“where you live, produce your identity card”, and it is copied down. And it is becoming more and more clear now that the Police in particular—in fact, everybody—still rely on the new identity cards for their address, not realising that on the new identity card there is no change of address to be written at all. That card is sealed for good. If I get the address of No. 7, Hale Street and tomorrow I change it to Brewster Road, there will be nothing to show that on my identity card. You get such cases, and now it is becoming more and more clear that the Police are getting wrong addresses on their reports, wrong addresses because they have not been informed that changes of address will not appear on the new registration cards. It is of very great importance, and I ask the department to send out the necessary information to all the vital departments, informing them that they must check those identity cards by oral means, and that if they don't check by oral means they cannot any further rely on these identity cards.

Enche' Hamzah bin Alang (Kapar):

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya hendak berchakap berkenaan dengan Jabatan Orang Asli. Dalam ucapan Yang Berhormat Menteri Muda kelmarin mengenai dengan Head 39, menyatakan bahawa perbelanjaan bagi tahun 1961, kurang, kerana Ketua Pejabat ini telah di-malayanaiskan (Malayanise) ia-itu di-gantikan dengan anak negeri ini. Jadi saya berpendapat kalau Head 39 Ketua Pejabat-nya dapat kita gantikan dengan anak negeri ini, maka saya fikir tidak-lah ada salah-nya atau telah tiba-lah masa-nya Head 32 ini Ketua Pejabat-nya di-gantikan dengan anak negeri ini, kerana pejabat ini sangat mustahak, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, dan ada sangkut-paut-nya dengan sejarah Tanah

Melayu ini. Jadi kita tidak-lah boleh memandang ringan kepada pejabat ini.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya telah mengikuti Pejabat Orang Asli ini semenjak tahun 1957, dan kalau saya berchakap perkara ini saya tahu di-luar dan di-dalam-nya. Ini tidak bererti saya tidak bersetuju atau tidak sukakan pegawai² dagang itu mentadbirkan negeri ini, tetapi ada beberapa jabatan yang boleh di-pegang oleh anak negeri ini sendiri. Maka kita akan mendapat jawapan bahawa anak negeri ini belum ada yang layak atau berkelulusan anthropology umpama-nya, saya fikir ada sa-orang anak negeri ini yang berkelulusan dalam perkara ini yang boleh di-letakkan dalam pejabat ini.

Ada beberapa perkara yang hendak saya chakapkan supaya pejabat ini di-malayanaiskan (Malayanise). Pada biasa-nya, tiap² Head of Department mengadakan meshuarat (Departmental conference) sa-bulan sa-kali, tetapi pejabat ini semenjak tahun 1955, hingga hari ini tidak bermeshuarat. Jadi apabila tidak ada meshuarat tidak-lah ada suatu arahan (directive) daripada Menteri untuk orang² yang di-bawah menjalankan tugas-nya, jadi apabila tidak ada arahan pekerjaan orang di-bawah tidak dapat di-jalankan dengan sempurna.

Yang kedua, kalau kita bandingkan lima orang pegawai dagang yang memegang jawatan tinggi dalam pejabat ini dengan dua orang Senior Officer dan lima orang Junior Officer anak negeri ini, sa-tahu saya pegawai² anak negeri ini-lah yang bertanggung jawab mentadbirkan pejabat ini. Tetapi Ketua Pejabat ini sebok dengan Private Army di-dalam hutan, saya tidak tahu apa guna-nya Private Army itu di-luas dan di-besarkan. Saya takut Orang Asli negeri ini akan di-salahkan. Ini mengingatkan saya cerita “Viva Zapata”, saya takut . . .

Mr. Speaker: Saya tidak hendak menyampok, tetapi perkara yang tuan chakapkan itu sudah di-chakapkan oleh tiga orang Ahli Yang Berhormat. Oleh sebab masa sudah suntok, dan

kita terpaksa menghabiskan perbahathan anggaran perbelanjaan ini sa-hingga malam ini, oleh itu janganlah di-ulang lagi perkara yang sudah di-chakapkan itu. Saya minta berchakap-lah point-nya sahaja dengan sa-berapa pendek.

Enche' Hamzah: Saya faham, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, . . . saya hendak menguatkan sokongan saya k a p a d a pendapat Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Lipis yang telah berchakap di-atas perkara ini. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, yang sa-benar-nya, sa-hingga hari ini saya maseh belum mengerti tentang pejabat ini. Sa-tahu saya semenjak tahun 1957, bila ada tetamu agong yang datang dari luar negeri, maka mereka itu di-bawa ka-tempat Orang Asli, di-tuntuni-lah Orang Asli ini dengan meniup buloh dan memakai chawat dan sa-bagai-nya. Sa-hingga hari ini saya tidak tahu apa guna-nya Orang Asli ini di-tuntunkan kapada orang² yang datang dari luar negeri, ada-kah ini menjadi satu keelokan kapada negeri kita sebab negeri kita telah merdeka? Orang Asli ini ada sangkut-paut-nya d e n g a n sejarah Tanah Melayu. Ini bererti orang yang telah merdeka, terutama sa-kali orang Melayu yang rapat dengan Orang Asli bila kita gambarkan kapada mereka, mereka akan berkata dahulu orang Melayu ini-lah orang-nya memakai chawat. Perkara ini saya kurang faham, sebab apabila datang tetamu agong dari luar negeri, mereka itu di-bawa ka-batu 11, Jalan Pahang, tempat Orang Asli itu. Saya ingin minta penjelasan mengapa mereka ini di-tuntunkan kapada orang yang datang dari luar negeri, sedangkan mereka ini ma'nusia juga seperti kita, mereka tahu malu, dan hendak pakaian yang chantek, dan sekarang orang perempuan-nya sudah pandai memakai lipstick. Oleh kerana mereka ma'nusia tidak harus-lah kita tuntunkan kapada ma'nusia juga.

Sekarang saya hendak berchakap berkenaan dengan Kad Pengenalan Baharu. Apa yang saya hendak chakapkan ia-lah tentang Item 54 dan 55. Kita tahu, Tuan Yang di-Pertua,

bila kad pengenalan baharu di-keluarkan banyak orang suka mengambil-nya, dan banyak pula orang berdukachita.

Kerana kadang² gambar yang sudah di-ambil dahulu, mengikut di-order-nya satu inchi, bulan lima keluar order satu inchi sampai ka-kepala, pakai songkok semua boleh nampak. Ada pula bulan lapan keluar order sampai kaki rambut, satu inchi. Jadi, orang itu ikut sahaja order bulan lima. Jadi, bila hendak datang: "Awak ini gambar-nya tidak betul, saya hendak macham ini". Ini bila saya mengatakan demikian, saya bukan menyalahkan pegawai yang di-atas tetapi kaki tangan di-bawah-nya yang menyebabkan saya kata demikian kerana ada beberapa perkara tentang pengambilan temporary clerk kerana orang itu sangat hendak bekerja tetapi kurang semangat. Jadi, macham² elah yang terjadi di-dalam pengambilan kad baharu ini.

Saya tiga pagi telah mengulangi pejabat yang mengeluarkan kad ini; kerana saya usaha benar hendak mengikuti apa sebab-nya orang kampung marah, jadi tiga pagi saya ulangkan di-tempat itu. Pegawai² yang di-ambil itu ia-lah orang² yang sudah tua² yang telah pension itu di-ambil, yang dahulu sudah lapok makan gaji dengan Kerajaan dan dia di-ambil lagi bekerja kerana apa, dia ada experience. Saya fikir, orang² muda dalam negeri ini yang pas VII dan pas VIII boleh buat kerja itu, banyak berselerak, tidak di-ambil—tidak di-berikan peluang kapada pemuda dan pemudi di-Tanah Melayu ini. Jadi, saya berharap benar-lah dalam perkara ini, kalau dapat di-baiki lagi supaya orang² kampung itu jangan-lah sampai empat kali kena datang. Umpama-nya dalam kawasan saya itu 10 batu jauh-nya kalau hendak pergi naik bus 55 sen, balek 55 sen, minum ayer batu 10 sen itu ta' usah-lah makan, kadang² di-katakan juga tidak betul sa-hinggakan empat kali baharu hendak dapat. Jadi, belanja sudah berapa? Saya rasa ini menyusahkan orang kampung. Ada lebeh baik-nya kalau dapat Kerajaan pergi ka-kampung² yang banyak orang-nya umpama 5,000 atau 3,000 di-bawa satu motor car atau mobil pada hari itu

di-istiharkan di-kampung itu, kampung ini di-keluarkan kad pengenalan sekian haribulan sampai sekian haribulan di-tempat ini. Jadi, orang yang jauh² di-kampung itu boleh-lah bertumpu di-sabua kampung dan chara ini tidak menyusahkan orang kampung.

Di-sini tidak-lah lagi akan berlaku perkara ini hanya ada satu sahaja saya mengeshorkan berhubung dalam item 72 tadi, jika sakira-nya dapat, orang² Asli ini di-bawa ka-tengah² masharakat jangan-lah kita simpan dalam hutan lagi dan buatkan satu tempat dan bagi mereka pelajaran, kalau mereka hendak di-ajar social-social-lah jangan-lah ada orang lain yang mengkontrol mereka.

Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad (Bachok): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, di-muka 183 item (27), saya mengalu²kan penubohan Lembaga Censor Film ini. Saya berharap supaya Pengerusi ini mengambil dasar yang tertentu di-dalam menapisikan film² dalam negeri ini.

Sa-orang Ahli Yang Berhormat tadi telah menyebutkan jenis² film yang berlaku di-negeri ini dan saya rasa, patut di-jadikan dasar bagi Jabatan ini ia-itu gambar² luchah dan gambar² chontoh penjahat serta gambar² yang berlawanan dengan keperchayaan ugama dan berlawanan dengan perkembangan kebudayaan Kebangsaan negeri ini, hendak-lah di-sekat daripada di-tunjokkan di-dalam negeri ini. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, daripada film kita tidak-lah memikirkan bahawa orang² yang menuntun wayang gambar itu sa-mata² kerana hendak belajar tetapi ada tuntunan² hiburan dan tuntunan² hendak lari daripada keadaan masharakat. Maka saya rasa, mengetatkan terlalu sa-hingga merupakan dari wayang gambar penoh atau film² itu kita ambil film kolot sahaja tentu-lah akan hilang maksud penghiboran—outlet bagi ra'ayat negeri ini. Jadi, saya minta kepada Kementerian ini mengarahkan supaya Lembaga Penapis Film² ini mendasarkan bahawa tiap² satu kerosakan akhlak dan menambahkan kejahatan serta melawan keperchayaan ugama dan Kebudayaan, hendak-lah di-batalkan. Bagi menghasilkan maksud ini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, amat-lah

menasabah sa-kira-nya Kerajaan Persekutuan Tanah Melayu memikirkan dan memberi peluang bagi di-lantek ahli² di-dalam hal ugama dan ahli² di-dalam kebudayaan untuk menjadi orang² yang serta di-dalam Lembaga ini. Sebab dengan ada-nya mereka ini akan dapat-lah penapisan itu di-lakukan dengan halus dan baik dan dengan yang demikian terselamat-lah negeri ini daripada penyakit² yang di-sebutkan oleh Yang Berhormat dahulu daripada saya tadi. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, biarlah negeri ini mempunyai pertunjukan² wayang gambar yang menggumbirakan dan menghidupkan tetapi jangan-lah negeri ini di-dalam bergirang dan hendak hidup itu menghanchorkan diri-nya di-dalam keruntohan moral.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sechara ringkas, muka 185 sub-head 11. Di-sini saya dukachita kerana peruntukan bagi Development of Local Councils and other Rural Services telah di-kurangkan. Kita tahu bahawa kepentingan bagi perkembangan Local Council di-dalam mendokong democracy dalam negeri ini amat-lah besar dan dengan yang demikian mengurangkan peruntukan ini akan merupakan pembantutan bagi perkembangan democracy di-peringkat Local Council. Demikian juga berhasil kelemahan dan kekurangan sakira-nya di-dalam Rural Council pun kita kurangkan. Sakira-nya hal ini hendak di-majukan oleh Kementerian ini maka yang lebeh ma'qul bagi Dewan ini ia-lah menuntut perbelanjaan untuk sub-head 11, ini di-tambah dan di-banyakkan dan saya perchaya Kementerian ini tentu-lah besar hasrat-nya bagi memajukan Local Council dan perkhidmatan² luar bandar.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, muka 186—kita telah mendengar persidangan hari semalam dari ucapan yang panjang oleh Menteri Muda yang mengemukakan Anggaran Belanjawan ini dan dalam ucapan-nya itu dia telah mengatakan bahawa dasar bagi hal ehwal orang² Asli di-negeri ini bahawa Kerajaan Persekutuan Tanah Melayu menuju kepada menyedut dan menarik orang² Asli ka-dalam masharakat umum dan mengadakan satu integration dalam masharakat. Ini ada-lah

dasar yang baik, tetapi saya dukachita kerana dasar ini tidak dapat di-jalankan. Dan tidak boleh di-jalankan selagi Kementerian ini tidak mengubah bentuk jabatan ini sendiri. Jabatan ini ada-lah jabatan yang di-penohi oleh pegawai² dagang dan Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Lipis telah menyebutkan betapa jauh wujud-nya pegawai dagang itu dari menghasilkan chita² hendak menjadikan orang² Asli masuk ka-dalam masyarakat kita. Chuba kita lihat Adviser on Aborigines—dia sa-orang pegawai dagang dan dia mendapat gaji sa-banyak \$16,320. Orang ini ada-lah sa-orang yang kita tahu asal-nya daripada British Intelligence atau Secret Service. Saya tidak tahu kenapa-kah orang yang semacham ini di-masukkan ka-hutan dan kenapa-kah di-beri orang yang seperti ini mendapat peluang dudok dengan Orang² Asli dan di-pertinggikan kedaulatan diri-nya sendiri. Saya membantah dengan tegas-nya pengawalan pegawai yang seperti ini. Pada fikiran saya sebarang orang dagang yang ada rekod-nya sa-bagai orang² intelligence hendak-lah di-singkirkan dari masyarakat kita. Kita tidak mahu penyuloh² Inggeris dudok dalam negeri kita ini yang melakukan kerja bagi kepentingan ra'ayat negeri ini. Satu daripada hakikat-nya yang menguatkan saya dalam Kementerian ini ia-lah dalam chabang Aborigine Affairs yang mana ada-nya pegawai² Protector of Aborigines yang mempunyai kedudukan dan gaji mengikut timbangan Kerajaan dalam kedudukan-nya.

Kita lihat dalam item (14) Protector of Aborigines peruntukan sa-banyak \$13,044—di-hujong-nya di-tulis Personal to holder. Di-bawah-nya pula Pahang, item (22) Protector of Aborigines sa-banyak \$9,206—Personal to holder. Kalau kita lihat satu² item nyata-lah sebab²-nya ia-itu tidak mempunyai kelayakan bagi mendapat gaji itu, maka di-letakkan-nya-lah Personal to holder, kerana tidak ada justification yang lain daripada mengatakan Personal to holder. Kalau kita hendak memajukan sa-suatu jabatan katakan-lah sifat-nya yang mesti ada bagi pegawai itu untuk menjalankan-nya dan jangan-lah banyak sangat oleh kerana

dia itu—saya sudah letakkan di-situ maka saya beri gaji sekian² dan saya tuliskan di-hujong-nya Personal to holder maka ini akan membantotkan kemajuan dasar yang di-kemukakan oleh Kerajaan.

Dasar Aborigine Affairs yang akan di-jalankan oleh Adviser on Aborigines itu menurut apa yang telah di-beritahu oleh Yang Berhormat Menteri Muda ia-lah policy of integration and assimilation yang hendak di-jadikan masyarakat Orang Asli itu sa-bagai masyarakat yang sama dengan masyarakat yang lain seperti mana yang di-sebutkan-nya itu, tetapi apa yang berlaku ia-lah segregation ia-itu di-asingkan Orang² Asli ini. Ada satu tempat di-Selangor ini di-mana ada sa-buah sekolah bagi Orang² Asli dan suku batu daripada sekolah itu ada pula sa-buah Sekolah Kebangsaan. Apa-kah satu sebab yang Orang Asli ini mempunyai sekolah yang tersendiri, tetapi Sekolah Kebangsaan ada juga. Kalau benar dasar Kerajaan ini hendak memasukkan mereka itu ka-dalam aliran kebangsaan negeri ini maka mustahak-lah tidak ada perbedzaan, bahkan masukkan-lah mereka itu ka-sekolah yang kita belajar di-dalam-nya.

Ada satu fikiran pula di-suatu tempat ia-itu dekat Kuala Lumpur hendak di-tubuhkan pula konon-nya sa-buah sekolah khas menengah bagi anak² Orang Asli. Kalau kita dapat menyedok orang² yang bukan berasal negeri ini kita terek ka-Sekolah Kebangsaan maka apa-kah satu sebab yang Orang² Asli ini di-adakan di-sekolah-nya sendiri. Policy of integration and assimilation yang di-perkatakan oleh Yang Berhormat Menteri Muda tidak juga dapat kita bertanggung jawab dengan sepenoh-nya apabila kita lihat dalam estimates ini tidak ada kenyataan² bahawa persekolahan bagi anak² Orang Asli itu tidak di-biarkan. Maka saya berharap supaya keseluruhan-nya yang di-tujukan oleh Kerajaan ini di-jalankan dan saya mengatakan tidak akan dapat kesemua-nya ini di-jalankan selagi mustahak di-jalankan oleh orang² Inggeris yang bukan anak negeri ini.

Satu daripada penyakit yang ada dalam Kementerian ini ialah penyusunan dalam hal Orang² Asli, umpamanya pengawalan dan arahan kepada Orang² Asli di-tempat yang tertentu yang tidak di-ator dengan baik. Orang Asli di-Baling di-ator kan pentadbiran-nya dalam headquarters, pada-hal di-Ulu Perak ada orang yang bertanggong jawab dalam perkara ini. Orang Asli di-Melaka di-ator kan daripada headquarters. Jadi apa-kah chadangan jabatan ini, ada-kah hendak mengagongkan dan mendewa²kan beberapa orang yang menjadi Ketua Orang² Asli ini? Atau hendak menjalankan dasar yang di-tetapkan bagi jabatan ini? Maka selagi ini tidak di-selesaikan tidak-lah akan berhasil tujuan Kerajaan pada masa ini.

Saya setuju sangat dasar Kerajaan hendak mempercepatkan orang² ini masuk ka-dalam Kementerian ini. Apa yang di-sebutkan oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Kapar itu ada-lah satu contoh yang patut di-ambil oleh Kerajaan dan patut-lah di-ubah.

Bagi maksud menempatkan anak² negeri ini untuk di-gantikan oleh orang² yang ada pada hari ini bagi mendokong atau pun "menegakkan" jabatan ini maka saya berharap supaya di-tiap² peringkat dan tempat dalam jabatan ini di-adakan dari anak negeri di-bawah pegawai² ini supaya dengan segera-nya mereka dapat menjalankan.

Berhubung dengan Welfare of Aborigines seperti yang di-sebutkan dalam Sub-head 11, ini saya harap supaya Kementerian ini memandang dengan lebih halus dalam mengertikan Welfare of Aborigines. Saya ada mendapat kenyataan, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, dan elok-lah kalau Menteri sanggup menapikan, kalau tidak sanggup diam sahaja-lah, bahawa Adviser on Aborigines ini ada-lah sa-orang yang lebih banyak dudok dalam hutan dalam menjalankan kerja-nya, dan di-dalam ia menjalankan kerja-nya dalam hutan ini ia telah mempengaruhi Orang Asli supaya menghormati diri-nya sendiri bukan pejabat-nya. Welfare of Aborigines seperti yang dan sa-bagai-nya di-beri chara "primitive" apabila ia datang di-berikan kepada Orang Asli

dan dengan demikian agong-lah dia-nya di-pandang oleh mereka, dan Tuan Yang di-Pertua, bahawa kepada mereka yang tidak tinggi taraf "intellectual"-nya ini tentu-lah menyebabkan menjadi orang besar dia ini di-kalangan mereka di-dalam hutan itu. Kita kehendaki, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, supaya Orang Asli itu tahu tata negara, supaya mereka itu tahu yang memberi sedikit sa-banyak wang, yang memberi sedikit sa-banyak alat kepentingan dan kelengkapan kechil besar-nya bukan-lah Adviser on Aborigines ini, tetapi Kerajaan Persekutuan Tanah Melayu, yang hendak-lah di-fahamkan ia-itu ada mengambil berat dalam hal kebajikan Orang Asli ini.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sekarang saya hendak bercakap berkenaan dengan Commissioner of National Registration. Yang di-sebutkan oleh sahabat saya tadi berkenaan dengan kesulitan dalam pejabat ini, saya pun insaf, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, bahawa dalam pejabat yang menjalankan tugas dalam masa yang tertentu ia-itu 2 tahun tentu-lah banyak kerja yang di-jalankan dengan tergopoh², tetapi kesulitan² yang ada di-rasai oleh ra'ayat dalam hal pendaftaran mengambil kad pengenalan baharu ini patut-lah di-baiki. Pada fikiran saya kehendak daripada pejabat ini supaya orang² yang membawa surat sumpah, surat bidan di-dalam satu senarai elok-lah di-tiadakan. Sebab apabila sa-orang budak di-kehendaki supaya surat beranak-nya di-beri dan dia tidak sanggup—kalau tidak sanggup, mana surat nikah bapa-nya—saya rasa itu lebih tidak sanggup, sebab bapa-nya nikah lebih dahulu daripada ia di-peranakkan—entah-lah kalau ada suatu perkara yang luar biasa berlaku. Demikian juga surat bidan, kadang² mereka itu lupa siapa yang membidani-nya, perkara ini adalah menyukarkan. Pada fikiran saya boleh di-buat satu peratoran yang mudah yang dapat di-jalankan dengan baik. Saya faham, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, dan saya telah mengemukakan soal ini kepada Commissioner sendiri, dan beberapa kelonggaran telah di-beri dalam hal ini. Tetapi saya maseh merasa bahawa dalam hal ini banyak

yang mesti di-betulkan, dan, pada asasnya segala pengaduan² yang di-kemukakan hendak-lah di-perhatikan.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, dalam tugasnya sa-bagai Commissioner of National Registration bertanggung jawab jugalah pegawai ini dalam soal citizenship. Kita tahu negeri ini telah banyak orang² yang mendapat citizenship dan telah banyak pula orang yang ditarek balek atau di-rampas kewarganegaraan-nya. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Kerajaan telah mengemukakan masa pengampunan kepada orang² yang telah salah sama ada tersilap atau pun dengan sengaja dalam surat² kera'ayatan-nya, tetapi masa pengampunan itu tentu-lah akan berlalu, dan saya kehendaki supaya Kerajaan apabila telah berlalu masa-nya menetapkan dasar-nya, apa-kah yang hendak di-buat bagi orang² yang sa-sudah berlalu masa kera'ayatan-nya yang salah itu di-ampunkan kesalahan-nya, apa-kah dasar dan apa-kah langkah yang hendak di-buat? Pada fikiran saya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, yang menasabah dalam hal ini ia-lah menjalankan undang² yang tegas dan rapi supaya ada-lah penghormatan ra'ayat kepada kera'ayatan negeri ini. Kita, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sudah berlembut masa memberi kera'ayatan dan sudah berlembut masa memberi pengampunan, maka sa-kira-nya sa-sudah itu pun maseh ada orang² yang tidak menghargai lemah-lembut Kerajaan itu hendak-lah di-ambil langkah mengikut undang² terhadap mereka.

Ada sa-perkara kecil yang hendak saya bangkitkan ia-itu Religious Teacher, perkara ini amat kecil, tetapi oleh kerana dahulu saya telah bangkitkan oleh kerana Yang Berhormat Menteri Dalam Negeri dahulu telah menyebutkan ia akan mengambil berat dan juga perhatian dalam soal ini, boleh jadi, ia terlupa, tetapi saya maseh ingat, Guru Ugama Penjara saya telah menyatakan dahulu murah sangat gaji orang yang mengajar orang salah itu, dan hendak mengajar orang yang tidak bersalah pun hendakkan orang yang pandai, apa lagi hendak mengajar orang sudah bersalah. Jadi apabila gaji itu di-kekalkan, maka kekal-lah taraf orang yang mengajar

saperti itu juga. Pada fikiran saya Kementerian ini hendak-lah memikirkan supaya gaji Guru Ugama Penjara di-naikkan lagi. Jangan-lah Penolong Menteri menjawab ini soal negeri, kami tidak dapat naikan, kalau kami naikan marah-lah Kerajaan Negeri sebab gaji-nya di-naikkan.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kalau Kerajaan Persekutuan Tanah Melayu ini di-pandang sa-bagai satu Kerajaan mempunyai keseluruhan diri, maka terjumpa-lah kita dalam Kementerian Pertahanan guru ugama bergaji \$160.00 sa-bulan. Jadi kenapa-kah membayar gaji guru ugama \$160.00 sedangkan apabila kita lihat pada Pejabat Penjara gaji-nya hanya \$80.00 permulaan? Jadi nyata-lah, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, yang di-penjara itu orang salah, tetapi guru-nya tidak bersalah. Jadi elok-lah kita naikan gaji yang menasabah dengan tugas-nya.

Dr. Lim Swee Aun (Larut Selatan):
Mr. Speaker, Sir, I refer to page 207, that is under Head 39, sub-heads 8 to 13, Introduction of New Identity Cards. Sir, I wish to congratulate the Minister of the Interior, the Commissioner of National Registration and all the registration centres throughout the country for the very good work that they have done in introducing these new identity cards. The organisation has been working very smoothly and, as a result, appointments for the change of new identity cards are all booked up even one month ahead. Of course, there are many problems that have arisen and no doubt they are being handled and solved as they get along.

Anxiety has, however, been expressed in certain quarters, particularly the people living in the rural areas—kampongs and the new villages—who have now become very registration conscious, and I was very glad to hear that the Honourable Assistant Minister has given an assurance in this House that registration teams will be visiting these kampongs and new villages to help them to change their identity cards.

The other cause for anxiety and frustration is the production of proof of citizenship to the satisfaction of the

registration officers. I am fully aware that Government must be doubly sure that a person is a citizen before issuing out the blue card, but sometimes this does cause unwarranted hardship. The citizenship laws of this country are very intricate and very often even the registration officers themselves, who are experts on citizenship laws, have come across difficulties in interpretation as to who is a citizen. For example, when is a Bugis, a Banjarese or a Boyanese, a Malay? Similarly, when is an Indo-Muslim or an Arab, a Malay? When I say "when" I mean at what stage, whether first generation or second generation; whether or not they have to produce their birth certificates; or whether or not they have to apply for citizenship. There is also difficulty in deciding when the definition of "Malay" as given in our Constitution, Article 160 (2), is applicable with regard to citizenship. Now, in the case of non-Malays the production of proof of citizenship satisfactory to the registration officer can be equally difficult. It is only natural that the Government must be sure that a man is a citizen before he is issued with a blue card. We all agree to that. But one of the proofs required is the production of a birth certificate. Some Honourable Members have touched on that point, but I crave the indulgence of this House because this is a very important issue. To those of us who are educated and who have thoughtful parents who keep our birth certificates it is very easy to produce such proof when required to do so. But to most of the illiterate people, especially kampong people, production of the birth certificate is perhaps one of the hardest things. If they find that their birth certificate is lost, the next thing they have to do is to apply for an extract of the registration. To apply for an extract from the register one of the most important information required is at what police station was the birth registered. Indeed, I am confident that in this House there are many Members who will not know where their birth was registered, or rather at what police station their birth was registered. So, that is one

difficulty. Secondly, the question is the name at the time of registration. Now, amongst the Chinese it is a common practice that when a child is born, especially if it is a boy, not to give him a good name, but to call him a cow, a pig and so on. The reason is that the gods will protect the child and hence will not take him away. Hence, at the birth it is Ong Ah Kow, but later on when the child goes to school it is another name. This inability of the Chinese parent to be able to state the name of the child at birth is another problem. So, in spite of the fact that the date of birth is known, very often after a search has been made the reply is that there is no trace, though we do know in many cases that there was such a birth and there was such a registration. The other difficulty about the birth certificate is the question of correct name. Very often a person's name in his identity card is different from that in his birth certificate, or sometimes the parent's name in the identity card is different from the parent's name as listed in the birth certificate. Now, these mistakes are due to the romanising of Chinese names in the different dialects by Malay constables. No one can be blamed for this—neither the constables nor the people who went to report—but the fault lay in the system of registration before 1948. In those days there were no identity cards. Therefore, you just wrote what was considered to be the correct name. Now, because of those errors there is a lot of unwarranted hardship to all these people who are applying for the new identity cards.

The introduction of these new identity cards has done one good thing, and that is, there will be once and for all correct spelling of the names and there will not be any more confusion of identity in future. Because of these errors in the birth certificates, citizens by operation of law have become doubtful citizens by operation of law, and as such, under the law they have to apply for citizenship papers. To give a concrete example, Ong Siew Keng was born in Kuala Lumpur in 1910, and he still holds his

Birth Certificate which gives his name as Ong Siew Keng. He has lived in Malaya all through the years, and in 1948 he was issued with his first Identity Card. At that time the Identity Card was issued as a measure against the Emergency, and the two important factors required then were the photograph and the thumb-print. The spelling of the name was not very important at that time, and as a result of this, Ong Siew Keng became Ong Swee Keng. Let us say in 1930 he married and he produced a son Ong Kow Bah and registered in Kuala Lumpur as Ong Kow Bah. Again, in 1948 this boy was given an Identity Card but, because he was over the age of 12, his name became Ong Chin Nam. That was quite all right; no problems; no difficulties. But the difficulty arises now. The father has applied for his citizenship in 1952. He was born here and therefore he is a citizen. Similarly, his son Ong Chin Nam who was also born here should be a citizen by operation of law because his father is a citizen and was born here. But, when it comes to changing the Identity Card to a Blue Card, he is required to produce proof and the only proof he can bring is his Birth Certificate which gives his name as Ong Kow Bah while his Identity Card says Ong Chin Nam. His father is known as Ong Siew Keng in his Birth Certificate whereas his Identity Card and citizenship papers reveal his name as Ong Swee Keng. So, I do not blame the Department for being very careful and refusing to accept such an evidence. But, on the other hand, here is a genuine case and it is no fault of his that it has happened. This is because of the system of registration before 1948.

As we all know, there are three stages in changing our Identity Cards, the first stage is to make an appointment, probably for a month later. At the second stage on the appointed date, the individual has to produce the necessary documents and when this Gentleman comes forward and produces his necessary documents, he is told, "Well, we are very sorry, we cannot accept your proof of identity

that you are a citizen by operation of law, because your Birth Certificate is all wrong. You have to produce better proof"; and so he has to go out. Now what happens is this: he goes to a petition writer—because, invariably, all these cases affect the illiterate—and the petition writer does not know head or tail what to do. If he has connections with the Registration Office he will probably pester the Registration Officer and ask what is the next thing to do. But if he is unlucky, he may not get any information. The poor chap has to go round hunting for his local Assemblyman or Member of Parliament and if these two Honourable gentlemen are fully aware of the citizenship laws, he may get the necessary advice. He would be asked to make a declaration to make a correction of the names in the Register of Birth. After getting that correction, then only is he a citizen by operation of law. Otherwise he will have to apply under Form I—I think, if they have not changed it again—and this going up and down, up and down, causes a lot of expenditure to the individual, a lot of frustration and a lot of bad feeling. Unfortunately the filling of these forms for citizenship can lead to a lot of mistakes, hence there were over 7,000 voluntary surrenders of citizenship certificates obtained through giving incorrect information. Now, I would suggest to the Honourable the Minister that these national registration officers should be asked to help all such cases, to do all the form-fillings at the second stage when they go up for the appointment, to help this kind of people to correct their Birth Certificates if necessary, or to advise them what to do to get their papers corrected, and also to help them fill the application form for citizenship papers, if necessary. Sir, I say this would help the people, but I am afraid the Minister may say that this is going to be too expensive and that we are asking too much of the Government. But I would suggest to him that, in the long run, it would be cheaper for the Government, if Government adopted this suggestion of mine, because under the present system these people are told,

"Well, you have to apply for citizenship." Then they do not know under what category they have to apply: under Form A, Form B, Form C, Form D, Form E, Form F, Form G, Form H, or Form I. They go down to the Citizenship Office. They are given a form. That form is taken to a petition writer who fills that in. He pays \$1 for filling that in. When he comes up again, the Clerk checks through the form. Now, I suggest that it is much easier for a Government Clerk who is an expert on citizenship laws to fill the form correctly than to check another form filled by somebody else, because all the time he will be looking for mistakes and it will take a longer time; and, as time is a factor in Government service, I think it would be cheaper to the Government if the clerks were made to fill the forms rather than asking the individuals to have the forms filled by petition writers. And, again, if Government takes on this added responsibility, the chances of individuals getting false citizenship papers would be much less. I hope the Minister will consider this point as this is an urgent problem, especially where this proof of citizenship is required just now.

Enche' V. David (Bungsar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to refer to Head 31, page 183, item (10), under Deputy Controller of Publications. Sir, I presume that the Minister of the Interior is the licensing authority for the printing of any publications in this country. I remember, from a reply given by the Honourable the Minister of the Interior at a recent meeting of this House, that the *Fajar* of the Singapore University of Malaya has not complied with the requirements of the Printing Ordinance. I would like to have the assurance of the Assistant Minister of the Interior whether, in case if the publishers of the *Fajar* would be in a position to comply with the requirements, will he be prepared to issue the necessary permit.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Minister of the Interior, I understand, is also responsible for a legislation by which the pawnbrokers are being controlled.

Recently the Assistant Minister of the Interior did say to this House that a draft legislation is being prepared with the necessary amendments to suit modern conditions to govern pawnbrokers. Referring to pawnbrokers, I would say that it is very urgent that the new amendments should be introduced as early as possible, because the pawnbrokers' licences are a complete monopoly under the present tender system—once in three years—which leads to corruption and other forms of undesirable methods. To avoid such methods it would be in the interest of the public and of the Government as well to review the Ordinance so as to enforce the granting of licences in such a manner as that of granting licences to coffee shops, to bars and other businesses.

Sir, coming to National Registration, I would like to draw the attention of the Honourable the Assistant Minister of the Interior to the large number of identity cards which are stamped with "X". These "X" marks are stamped on to identity cards under the powers vested in the Minister in accordance with the Prevention of Crime Ordinance. Sir, this House has always been given assurances that the rules and regulations of the country, will not be abused in any manner. I can say that the Minister of the Interior has largely abused the powers vested in him under the Prevention of Crime Ordinance by stamping "X" on identity cards of several youths of this country. Sir, we all know that an identity card which bears an "X", the person concerned cannot live as a citizen in this country, because of the very fact that he is deprived of employment by any prospective employer. Sir, arbitrary power, is in the hands of the Government, and the Minister of the Interior should always go into individual cases with careful deliberations and not to take hasty decision, or come to conclusion, by only hearsay evidence. Therefore, Sir, I would call upon the Minister to state categorically that the Ordinance will not be abused in future. I can quote references

Mr. Speaker: You are now speaking on the general principle of the policy.

You are not allowed to do that. We are debating on the policy of the service for which money is provided.

Enche' V. David: Sir, I will not quote references, but I take it that this comes under the Ministry of Internal Security. I would like to have an assurance in this House that he will not abuse the powers vested in him.

Sir, under Prisons, I would like to draw the attention of the Honourable the Assistant Minister of Interior that at present we do not have separate lock-ups for political detainees and criminals. At the moment, any member of the public, arrested for his or her political ideologies, he or she is always locked up with criminals or other persons arrested for other activities under the law of the country. I think that it is time that the Government should have separate places and treatment which are meant for political detainees and these should be different from those accorded to an accused arrested for other reasons. Sir, I invite the attention of the Minister to go into this matter very carefully and to see that in future cases, whenever detainees are arrested for political reasons, they should be given better treatment and they should be classified as political detainees and should not be grouped with other criminals and treated in a similar manner.

On Prisons again, Sir, I understand that some time back one prisoner, who escaped from the prison, was arrested and was isolated and left naked for a couple of days. Sir, an independent country like ours should be more considerate in dealing with prisoners, and the Ministry should always probe into problems when and where these are put forward by members of the public. A copy of a petition sent to the Ministry on this respect was sent to me, and to my astonishment I find that no action had been taken or initiated.

Coming to Local Government, the Assistant Minister, during the course of his introduction of the Estimates, did say that the Kuala Lumpur Municipal Council would be abolished before the 30th April, 1961. When the Bill was introduced in this very House for the Municipality to be

taken over by the Federal Government, my Party and myself opposed it very strongly for reasons which were stated then. We now repeat our stand that we completely oppose the taking over of the Kuala Lumpur Municipal Council.

Mr. Speaker: That is not relevant.

Enche' V. David: At the same time we stressed that the ordinary taxpayers of this town are going to be deprived of their civil rights by the action of the Federal Government.

Sir, regarding Printing, replying to my earlier remarks, the Honourable Assistant Minister did say that two expatriate officers were recruited, since there was no local man to undertake that job. Sir, I understand that some employees of the Printing Department, who were sent for overseas training, when they return are not being fully utilised. I would like to know from the Assistant Minister whether members, who had been sent in the past few years for overseas training, have been given new jobs, or new undertakings, or are they still on their old jobs which they were doing before they were sent for training.

Enche' Lim Joo Kong (Alor Star): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to substantiate the words of my Honourable colleague, the Member for Larut Selatan, by offering a few more examples to the Honourable the Minister of the Interior. Sir, due to the fact that there is a lack of supervisors and interviewing officers, who have some knowledge in regard to Chinese names, dialects and so on, so as to deal efficiently with the Chinese masses, great hardships and sufferings are caused to the Chinese in Kedah when they apply for new Identity Cards and Citizenship Certificates. To make matters worse or more difficult, births were registered in Jawi by Penghulus and Police Constables who had little or no education at all.

Sir, one of the most popular Chinese surnames is "Ng" which means yellow, and this is often spelt in Jawi as "Alif nga" and there is confusion in translation from Jawi into Rumi which can be "Ang", "Eng", "Ing", "Ong", "Ung". I have come across a case,

where the surname, meaning yellow, was pronounced as "Wong" in Cantonese for the father and his children were having all sort of fantastical surnames in the different dialects—e.g. in Hokkien it is "Ng", in Teochew it is "Ooi", "Wee", as well as Ang, Eng, Ing, Ong, Ung. When Identity Cards and Citizenship Certificates were issued originally, Chinese names were written on cards, etc. by those concerned in accordance with their own fancies. In some cases even simple Malay names are wrongly written, because "Ismail" becomes "Mare", "Ahmad" becomes "Mat", "Kamaruddin" becomes "Din", Arrifin becomes "Pin", etc. All these have resulted in the wrong spelling of names and surnames.

Now, Sir, such wrong spelling of names and surnames by those concerned has caused terrible hardships to the people through no fault of their own—and this has become a very serious problem in the issue of new identity cards, especially to those children of nationals. Some unreasonable officers did not entertain an application if even one alphabet did not tally and the poor applicant would have to make a statutory declaration and then apply again. The result would mean \$2 stamp fee for the statutory declaration, \$5 fee for each correction and many dollars for the petition writer to write out the forms beside costing many more dollars for a chap to travel from the kampong to the office in addition to loss of many days work. Much more difficult is the question for the applicant to find two prominent persons, who must be 12 years older than himself or herself, to vouch that that declaration is true—in fact Birth Certificate was not known in Kedah about a little over 40 years ago; hence the problem arises, when a person of 20 and over is asked to prove that he is a second generation, although the person has a birth certificate himself but it would be difficult for the person's parent to produce theirs.

Another complaint I have to make is the manner in which an applicant is being questioned when changing an old identity card for a new one. The interviewing officer would ask in

Malay, "*Nama apa? Dudok mana? Umok berapa?*" To us it is very simple, but there are so many who cannot speak a word, such as those who obtained their certificates within the period of one year after Merdeka and whose ages were above 45 years of age and wives of citizens. So, if such questions were put to these applicants, they could not answer. I have known of one case where very ridiculous questions were asked: "*Ini apa?*" (indicating nose)—"*hidong*"; "*Ini apa?*" (indicating eyebrow)—"*bulu kening*"; "*Ini apa?* (indicating hair) "*rambut*". Kerbau makan-lah "*rumpur*"! "*Ini apa?*"—(indicating chin); if the answer is "*Ini misai*", the officer will say, "*Bukan, ini janggut*". In that case you are disqualified. (Laughter) Even among the Malays themselves, some could not answer such questions satisfactorily. Therefore, Sir, after hearing my explanations, I hope the Honourable Minister would be kind enough to do something to ease the sufferings and grievances of the people for the sake of the country. Thank you, Sir.

Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Saaid (Seberang Utara): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya hendak berchakap sedikit di-atas perkara kad pengenalan. Di-dalam penukaran kad pengenalan ini tidak di-sebutkan atau di-terangkan ugama yang di-anut oleh sa-saorang warga negara ini. Ada perkara yang telah berlaku di-Kuala Lumpur mengenai mayat sa-orang Islam yang telah tertukar dan di-bawa balek oleh orang Kristian. Sa-sudah di-bawa balek dan di-bawa mayat itu ka-kubor dan di-kebumikan dengan chara adat istiadat orang Kristian. Saya takut perkara ini akan berbangkit lagi pada masa akan datang jika sa-kira-nya pegawai² di-Hospital tidak mengawasi betul².

Yang kedua, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya telah mendengar ucapan Yang Berhormat Menteri Muda yang menegaskan bahawa pentadbiran bagi bandar Kuala Lumpur ini akan dilaksanakan kuat kuasa-nya pada bulan April tahun hadapan, untuk mengambil sempena penubuhan pentadbiran itu kepada Kerajaan Pusat, saya mengeshorkan supaya nama Kepala

Negara Ibu Kota Persekutuan ini ia-itu Kuala Lumpur sangat tidak sesuai pada masa sekarang ini dan patut digantikan dengan nama yang lain, yang sesuai dengan semangat kemerdekaan dan semangat pembangunan negara dan ranchangan² kemajuan-nya. Kerana kalau orang luar negeri datang kamari dan di-tanya apa erti-nya Kuala Lumpur, dan akan di-jawab ia-lah Kuala Sungai yang ada lumpur didalam-nya. Ini tidak sesuai dan saya shorkan dengan dua nama ia-itu "Seri Negara" dan "Seri Bandar" dan lain² tetapi saya shorkan yang nombor satu ia-itu "Seri Negara".

Enche' Tan Cheng Bee (Bagan): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I refer to Head 35, Local Government, on page 193. Sir, the system of—local governments have now become an important feature of the country. We now have local authorities dealing with various aspects of everyday life in every place. The importance that this system plays in the building of our nation is that these local authorities are the actual buffer between the State Governments, the Federal Government and the people. In my opinion, Sir, these local governments deal with matters which directly concern the average man, and they can create a sense of happiness and contentment among the people. Because of this importance, Sir, I feel it is equally important that there must exist a common basis for the local authorities to work on. In some Local Authorities the Town Board Enactments are in use, whereas in the States of Penang and Malacca we have the Municipal Ordinance, which is so out-dated that it should be re-enacted if it were still to be used. The Local Authorities are now dealing with all our daily matters, thus building the foundation of the future, and I submit that the foundation of all these Local Authorities should of an even standard. Speaking as one who has much experience in the Town Councils—I have served in the Town Councils for over seven years—I can say that in Penang because of the use of the Municipal Ordinance, certain Federal officers who are not members of the Councils but are merely advisers still have the

power to block the implementation of decisions of the Local Councils . . .

Mr. Speaker: That is not relevant. If you want to make an appeal or suggestion I can allow that. But the point on the decision of the Municipality is no relevant.

Enche' Tan Cheng Bee: I am talking about local Authorities.

Mr. Speaker: You can make a suggestion; that is all you can do.

Enche' Tan Cheng Bee: I am making a suggestion.

Mr. Speaker: You are not; you are debating on the decision of the Municipality. That is out of order.

Enche' Tan Cheng Bee: Thank you. There is one other aspect of local authorities, that is the staff side of these councils. There should be one standard service for local authority staff. Such a service will go a long way towards making the lot of members of the staff a happy one, which, in turn, will be an asset to the local government. I, therefore, suggest, Sir, that because a local authority is the body which will make the people of any place feel really contented or not, the basis of the work should be standardised. That means, they should have a common enactment to work upon.

I now turn to page 206, that is the introduction of new identity cards under Head 39. I say that in the local registration offices the clerks are reluctant to receive statutory declarations made by the applicants themselves. In a case, I came across a lady who was over 50 years of age who had come to apply for an identity card for her daughter who was about 12 years of age, but in the child's birth certificate her name was slightly different from her name on the identity card. So I advised her to make a statutory declaration; but when she produced the statutory declaration to the clerk, the clerk refused to accept the statutory declaration. I submit, Sir, that in this case she was entitled to make a statutory declaration, because when she gave birth at the local hospital her name was wrongly written on

the birth certificate, which means that probably the nurse there must have written it wrongly, and that was how there was a difference in her name in the certificate and her name on the identity card. So, when the clerk told her he could not accept that kind of declaration I went up to the clerk to find out why, as in that case when she gave birth she was over 35 years old and she ought to know that her name was wrongly written by the nurse in the local hospital. I asked him whether under the circumstances she was not allowed to make her own declaration. Then the clerk told me that she could not make her own declaration but that she must find somebody who is elder to her. As she was then over 50 years of age, it was very difficult to find somebody who was about 60 years old to make a declaration for her.

In another case when I wrote to the Ministry of the Interior to find out whether a person can make a declaration, I was given a reply to the effect that two persons can make a declaration for those who have already got an identity card and who are renewing their identity card. In my place there is the case of husband and wife who declared that the husband was the step-father of the child. He declared that his wife was the natural mother but the clerk refused to accept the declaration stating that the step-father did not know anything about the nature of the daughter. I rang up to the clerk to find out the reason, and he said that in this case the step-father definitely could not declare for the girl because he was not aware of the circumstances at the time when the woman gave birth. My reply to him was that if the step-father had married the mother over 8 years ago it was his business to learn about the daughter, who was already of age—the mother had married this man when the child was 4 years old. I think that is natural enough for the step-father to know as much about the child as if he were the original father of the child. Sir, I submit that instructions should be given to these registration clerks to use their discretion in such cases.

Enche' Mohamed bin Ujang (Jejebu-Jempol): Tuan Pengerusi, saya suka

hendak berchakap berkenaan dengan Prison. Dalam negeri kita ini orang² yang telah kena hukuman penjara di atas beberapa kesalahan kadang² kesalahan itu ada-lah mengikut keadaan ia-itu umpama-nya pada masa itu dia ada membuat kesilapan maka dengan kesilapan itu dia di-kenakan penjara terutama yang selalu kena dari pegawai² Kerajaan. Menurut keadaan sekarang kalau sa-saorang itu kena penjara maka tersangat-lah susah bagi sa-saorang itu mendapat pekerjaan tegas-nya dari Kerajaan atau sa-bagai-nya. Apa yang saya maksudkan di-sini ia-lah sa-telah mereka itu menjalankan hukuman dalam penjara beberapa bulan atau tahun maka ada-lah di-minta kepada Yang Berhormat Menteri ini menimbangkan balek supaya mereka itu dapat di-beri pekerjaan yang berpatutan supaya dapat mereka itu memulakan penghidupan baharu-nya, sebab banyak daripada mereka itu sa-telah menjalankan hukuman bertahun² maka mereka telah berasa insaf akan kesalahan-nya.

Sa-perkara lagi berhubung dengan muka 201, item (43) Flogging Allowance. Perkara ini ada-lah perkara merotankan kepada orang² salah. Saya fikir menurut keadaan sekarang perkara yang semacham itu patut-lah sekurang²-nya di-ringankan.

Lagi satu perkara berkenaan dengan Film Censors. Sunggoh pun banyak orang telah berchakap dalam perkara ini tetapi saya hendak memberi sedikit pandangan sahaja berhubung dengan Board of Film Censors ini. Saya anjorkan supaya di-adakan sa-orang yang berkebolehan dalam hal agama Islam, sebab saya dapati kadang² film yang di-tayangkan itu ada kala-nya bersalahan atau pun tidak sesuai dengan cerita-nya menurut penerangan agama Islam. Maka saya fikir dengan ada-nya agama Islam sa-bagai agama resmi di-negeri ini maka sapatut-nya-lah di-adakan sa-orang ahli Censor Board bagi sa-orang yang tahu apa yang boleh dan apa yang tidak boleh di-sisi undang² agama Islam.

Enche' Mohamed Asri bin Haji Muda (Pasir Puteh): Tuan Pengerusi,

saya suka hendak berchakap dalam perkara Kad Pengenalan ia-itu di-muka 207. Dalam perkara mengambil Kad Pengenalan baharu ada dua masaalah. Yang Pertama ia-lah bagi orang yang memang telah ada Kad Pengenalan dan hendak menukar kepada Kad Pengenalan baharu. Yang kedua ia-lah bagi kanak² yang sudah chukup umur-nya 12 tahun dan hendak mengambil Kad Pengenalan baharu sekarang ini.

Kedua² masaalah ini ada berlainan. Mengikut pengalaman yang berlaku di-negeri Kelantan soal yang paling berat dan terok sa-kali ia-lah soal kanak² yang sudah chukup umur-nya 12 tahun untuk mendapatkan satu Kad Pengenalan. Mengikut peratoran yang dahulu sa-belum tiba-nya peratoran baharu ini sa-saorang kanak² yang berkehendakkan satu Kad Pengenalan apabila sudah chukup umur-nya 12 tahun sa-kira-nya dia tidak dapat mengeluarkan satu keterangan register beranak maka dia di-bolehkan membuat surat sumpah dari ibu bapa atau kedua²-nya sa-kali bagi mengesahkan yang dia itu telah chukup umur 12 tahun. Peratoran ini telah berjalan lama sa-hingga sampai-lah peratoran baharu ini ia-itu tidak di-benarkan sama sa-kali keterangan dan surat sumpah, melainkan mesti mengemukakan atau mengeluarkan surat register beranak maka baharu-lah dia dapat satu Kad Pengenalan.

Keadaan masharakat kampung khas-nya di-negeri Kelantan soal kejiwaan dari orang² tua ini dalam mengambil tahu tentang surat beranak anak²-nya tidak-lah begitu terjamin saperti masharakat di-pantai barat. Kebetulan pula kanak² yang beranak dalam tahun 1947 atau pun dalam tahun 1948 sampai sekarang ini ada-lah di-kira umur-nya pada masa sekarang ini genap 12 tahun atau lebih sedikit, kerana pada tahun yang di-sebutkan itu ia-lah tahun yang baharu sahaja selesai perang Asia Timur atau pun perang Jepon. Jadi keadaan ada sedikit berlainan dengan sekarang ini ia-itu apakala sa-saorang itu mendapat anak tidak di-pedulikan surat beranak-nya.

Sa-tengah daripada sa-tengah-nya membuat surat beranak meminta pertolongan daripada Penggawa. Mithal-nya, sa-orang bernama Osman hari ini mendapat sa-orang anak, kemudian di-sabelah petang-nya ia beri tahu kepada Ketua Kampong supaya tolong daftarkan (register) anak-nya itu. Apa nama-nya tidak tahu, kata-lah, Dollah, Ketua Kampong itu beri tahu kepada Penggawa, kebanyakan-nya di-biarkan sampai dua tiga hari sa-hingga terlupa; pehak ibu-bapa tidak bertanya pula fasal itu. Maka berlaku-lah kejadian yang banyak kanak² sekarang ini sudah chukup umur 12 tahun tidak ada mempunyai surat beranak, dan ibu-bapa tidak dapat mengeluarkan satu keterangan ada-kah anak-nya itu di-daftar pada masa di-lahirkan. Nyatalah bahawa banyak orang beranak 12 tahun yang lalu tidak di-daftarkan. Hal ini-lah yang menyebabkan kesulitan yang begitu berat sa-kali berlaku dalam soal mendaftar untuk mendapat kad pengenalan baharu yang sedang berjalan sekarang ini. Dan oleh sebab yang saperti itu-lah, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sa-bahagian daripada ibu-bapa kanak² itu terpaksa berulang-alek ka-Kota Bharu sampai lima enam kali menghabiskan wang \$50.00 atau \$60.00 bagi mendapatkan kad pengenalan baharu yang sampai sekarang ini banyak tidak di-dapati. Manakala perkara itu telah begitu lanjut, saya pergi jumpa Pegawai Pendaftaran Kebangsaan, Negeri Kelantan, dan cheritakan hal itu. Pegawai itu memberi tahu mereka yang tidak mendaftar anak-nya pada masa ia di-lahirkan, boleh-lah di-daftarkan sa-mula dengan syarat nyata yang ia tidak di-daftarkan dahulu, dan hal ini boleh-lah di-buat surat permohonan kepada Pegawai Pendaftar, Negeri Kelantan, kanak² itu di-daftar sa-mula untuk mendapat surat beranak yang baharu.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, apa yang telah berlaku sa-sudah itu? Kita telah chuba memberi nasihat kepada ibu-bapa kanak² itu membuat pandangan yang di-beri oleh pegawai ini, tetapi ada satu perkara yang tidak puas hati ia-itu sa-tengah² surat yang di-kemukakan oleh pehak kanak² itu sampai 2 bulan sa-hingga sekarang ini belum tentu

hulu-hala-nya. Di-Pasir Mas, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, pehak kami telah chuba menolong orang kampung membuat surat yang berkehendakkan supaya anak-nya itu di-daftar sa-mula, tetapi sampai sekarang ini tidak selesai. Hal ini sa-patut-nya mendapat perhatian yang baik daripada Kementerian Dalam Negeri supaya berikhtiar bagi mengadakan satu peratoran yang mudah daripada yang ada ini bagi ibu-bapa kanak² itu mendapat satu surat daftar sa-mula beranak anak-nya, dan dengan hal yang demikian dengan mudah ia mendapat kad pengenalan baharu itu.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, satu masaalah lagi yang telah di-sebutkan tadi ia-itu orang yang telah ada kad pengenalan yang hendak menukar kad pengenalan baharu. Hal ini tidak begitu sulit walau pun ada kesulitan tentang soal sabagai-mana yang di-terangkan oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Kapar tadi, atau pun kesulitan tentang hendak membetulkan nama yang tersilap dalam masa kad pengenalan yang lama dahulu seperti yang di-terangkan oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Larut Selatan tadi. Sa-lain daripada itu, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ia-lah masaalah jauh ia-itu tempat orang hendak datang ka-pejabat pendaftaran bagi mendapat satu kad pengenalan baharu, terutama di-kawasan yang di-hulu² seperti Hulu Kelantan atau pun di-sabelah Tanah Merah yang datang sampai berpuluh² batu jauh-nya ka-pejabat pendaftaran itu bagi mendapat satu kad pengenalan baharu. Saya rasa elok-lah Kementerian ini buat peratoran baharu ia-itu dengan mengadakan jadual (programme) yang tertentu pergi ka-tempat yang jauh daripada pejabat pendaftaran itu, atau sa-baik²-nya boleh juga di-buat, baik dengan mengikut kaedah daerah di-Kelantan dalam satu kawasan di-mana ada Penggawa—atau pun Penghulu kata orang di-sabelah sini—di-adakan beberapa tempat yang tertentu bagi membolehkan orang kampung berkumpul dengan tidak payah mengeluarkan wang yang banyak untuk ka-bandar bagi mendapatkan kad pengenalan baharu

Mr. Speaker: Perkara itu jangan di-ulang lagi.

Enche' Mohamed Asri bin Haji Muda: itu masaalah kad pengenalan. Sekarang saya hendak berchakap fasal guru ugama dalam penjara. Sahabat saya tadi telah menyentoh soal gaji-nya, tetapi saya hendak menyentoh fasal bilangan-nya. Bilangan guru ugama dalam tahun 1960 sa-orang, dalam tahun 1961 ini sa-orang juga, sedangkan orang salah dalam Tanah Melayu ini bukan satu atau dua orang tetapi beratus, saya rasa tidak-lah sa-padan dengan sa-orang guru ugama itu untuk mengajar atau memberi pendidekan atau nasihat yang berupa ugama kapada orang salah yang begitu ramai, tetapi gaji-nya kechil. Maka patut-lah di-timbangkan supaya di-tambah lagi guru ugama yang menasabah sa-hingga pendidekan ugama itu dapat merupakan satu pendidekan yang mutlak dalam penjara kita di-Tanah Melayu ini.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, berhubung dengan Lembaga Penapis Filam, sahabat saya tadi telah menyebutkan mustahak di-adakan satu dasar bagi menjamin bahawa filam hiboran yang beredar dalam negeri ini terjamin daripada pengaruh luhah. Saya suka menarek perhatian Kementerian yang berkenaan supaya hendak-lah sedar walau pun telah sedar bahawa sa-lain daripada filam yang beredar di-dalam negeri ini dengan chara yang rasmi yang telah di-luluskan oleh Lembaga Penapis Filam, tetapi mengikut apa yang saya dengar ada pula filam yang tidak rasmi beredar di-dalam negeri ini, sa-tengah-nya "blue film" itu pun patut-lah di-tapis

Mr. Speaker: Perkara itu masuk dalam Kementerian Polis.

Enche' Mohamed Asri bin Haji Muda: Baik-lah, terima kaseh—(Interruption) Tuan Yang di-Pertua, suara itu tidak kuat—(Interruption) Tuan Yang di-Pertua, berhubung dengan peruntokan Kemajuan Majlis Tempatan dan Perkhidmatan Luar Bandar seperti yang di-sebutkan dalam Sub-head 11. Ini telah di-untokkan sa-banyak \$350,000 pada hal tahun 1960 telah di-untokkan sa-banyak \$750,000 kurang-nya peruntokan ini sahabat saya telah menyentoh-nya tadi. Ada satu perkara lagi yang patut di-fikirkan

oleh Kementerian ini ia-lah tentang kemajuan² yang harus di-hadapi oleh Majlis Tempatan di-seluruh Tanah Melayu ini. Ada satu masalaah yang timbul dalam perkara Majlis Tempatan ini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ia-itu tentang kelulusan kawasan bagi tiap² Majlis Tempatan dan tentang perkhidmatan yang dapat di-beri oleh Majlis Tempatan kepada sa-buah kawasan yang luas. Beberapa sungutan telah timbul daripada kalangan yang patut juga di-timbangkan oleh Kementerian ini tentang patut atau tidak-nya sa-buah kawasan Majlis Tempatan itu di-kecilkan sedikit lagi bagi membolehkan perkhidmatan atau peredaran dengan begitu baik, dan bagi membolehkan orang yang membayar chukai kepada Majlis Tempatan itu dapat merasa nikmat daripada chukai yang di-bayar-nya itu.

Satu perkara lagi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ia-lah di-muka 187 ia-itu berkenaan dengan Civics Courses. Saya rasa, \$5,000 ini terlalu sedikit kalau kita benar² hendak memberi kehidupan yang sesuai kepada mereka itu sa-bagai anggota masyarakat yang berguna. Wang sa-banyak \$5,000 ini terlalu sedikit sa-bagaimana kata perpatah: "Melepaskan batok di-tangga". Saya rasa, perkara ini patut-lah di-fikirkan, mudah²an barang yang di-terima-nya itu akan membawa kehidupan mereka yang munasabah dalam negeri ini.

Sitting suspended at 1.00 p.m.

Sitting resumed at 3.00 p.m.

(Mr. Speaker in the Chair)

THE SUPPLY BILL, 1961

House immediately resolved itself into Committee of Supply.

(Mr. Speaker in the Chair)

Resumption of debate on Question:

That the sum of \$16,451,002 for Heads 31 to 40 inclusive stand part of the Schedule.

Question again proposed.

Enche' Aziz bin Ishak (Muar Dalam): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya hanya ada satu perkara yang hendak saya chakapkan ia-itu berhubung dengan orang² asli. Di-kawasan saya ada satu tempat bagi orang² asli yang

berjumlah lebih kurang 53 keluarga, mereka ini telah di-pindahkan oleh Kerajaan pada masa dharurat dahulu; mereka ini di-tempatkan di-Lenga yang di-namakan Kampong Sentosa, mereka ini telah di-beri pertolongan yang chukup oleh Pejabat Orang Asli seperti menyediakan rumah, sekolah, perubatan serta kain baju; kerja mereka itu pada masa sekarang ia-lah menchari rotan, damar di-dalam hutan sa-bagaimana kebiasaan-nya, dan mereka ini tidak dapat pekerjaan yang lain daripada pekerjaan kebiasaan-nya itu. Apa yang menjadi kesulitan kita, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ia-lah kita takut mereka ini lari kembali ka-dalam hutan sedikit demi sedikit, kerana dudok dalam hutan itu mereka akan dapat kemudahan menjalankan kerja-nya itu. Bagi pehak saya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, telah memikirkan perkara ini dan dengan kerjasama Pejabat Tanah telah pun mencharikan mereka ini tanah hutan yang berdekatan dengan orang asli untuk berchuchok tanam sa-luas lebih kurang 200 ekar, dan mereka telah sanggup tidak akan pindah lagi sa-kira-nya Kerajaan memberi bantuan untuk mereka membuka tanah yang baharu ini. Satu perkara yang menjadi kesulitan ia-lah peruntukan wang membuka tanah, ini-lah yang kita kehendakki daripada Kementerian ini, dan peruntukan wang itu kita telah membuat rayuan kepada Kementerian ini melalui Kerajaan Negeri Johor supaya dapat wang untuk tanah itu, dan saya harap perkara ini dapat di-timbangkan oleh pehak yang berkenaan.

Pada 'am-nya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sa-kira-nya semua penempatan orang² asli yang di-pindahkan dalam masa dharurat dahulu di-beri tanah chukup dengan bantuan perchuma dan istimewa untuk berchuchok tanam, maka dengan jalan ini saya perchaya mereka itu akan dapat di-kekalkan dan sa-terus-nya kita dapat mendidek mereka itu sa-bagaimana yang kita kehendakki atau pun lebih baik lagi mereka itu di-masokkan bersama² memohon tanah dalam Rancangan Lembaga Kemajuan Tanah Persekutuan Tanah Melayu.

Enche' Harun bin Abdullah (Baling): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sambil menyokong anggaran perbelanjaan Kementerian ini, saya suka menarek

perhatian Menteri yang berkenaan mengenai perkhidmatan pasokan pemadam api. Apa yang hendak saya suarakan dalam Majlis ini ialah perkhidmatan pasokan pemadam api di-kawasan saya ia-itu di-Baling, boleh jadi dalam pendapat Kerajaan atau Kementerian yang berkenaan bahawa di-kawasan Baling itu memadai dengan perkhidmatan pasokan pemadam api yang ada di-Sungai Petani yang jauh-nya lebih kurang 40 batu itu. Dalam beberapa tahun yang lalu telah ada tiga kebakaran yang besar yang menyebabkan berpuluh kedai telah menjadi mangsa api, mereka mengharapkan pertolongan daripada Sungai Petani itu tidak berhasil kerana tempat-nya jauh. Ma'alum-lah kebakaran tidak mengambil masa yang panjang, dalam masa sa-tengah jam sahaja berpuluh rumah telah hilang. Jadi kesulitan bagi di-kawasan saya itu bukan di-Baling sahaja bahkan di-pekatan yang kecil yang berhampiran dengan-nya berkehendakkan sangat supaya pekan itu di-adakan satu pasokan pemadam api. Walau pun pada hari ini ada di-buat dengan chara sukarela, tetapi hanya menggunakan tali (hose) dengan tiada berkereta seperti mana di-lain² tempat, jadi tidak-lah boleh di-gunakan dengan sempurna. Dua bulan yang lalu telah berlaku satu kejadian kebakaran, tetapi manakala di-minta pertolongan daripada badan sukarela ini tidak berhasil. Ini-lah yang saya harap Kementerian yang berkenaan mengambil perhatian supaya di-pekatan Baling itu di-adakan peruntukan pasokan pemadam api supaya kejadian yang tidak di-ingini tidak berlaku pada masa yang akan datang, terutama musim kemarau, bulan January dan February selalu perkara itu terjadi.

Sa-lain daripada itu, saya hendak berchakap berkenaan dengan orang asli. Di-kawasan saya ada lebih kurang 100 orang. Dalam masa 20 tahun yang lepas, Kerajaan Kedah ada-lah mengambil berat hal orang asli ini, mereka telah pernah mendidik supaya orang asli masuk berhampor dalam masyarakat orang Melayu dan pernah di-beri pertolongan ia-itu dengan membuatkan rumah dan telah di-beri satu kawasan khas (reserve)

untuk orang asli. Tetapi usaha² itu tidak mendapat kejayaan yang sung-goh, barangkali sa-bagaimana yang di-suarakan oleh sahabat saya tadi ia-itu pegawai yang hendak mengawal orang asli tidak chukup. Ini satu perkara yang menyusahkan sangat ia-itu mereka sangat susah hendak meninggalkan 'adat isti'adat mereka itu walau pun di-beri kemudahan seperti rumah di-buatkan, tetapi mereka turun dudok di-bawah rumah, mereka tidak mahu dudok di-tempat yang elok.

Pada fikiran saya, jikalau sa-kira-nya kita hendak mengelok dan hendak memberi kebaikan lagi kepada orang asli ini mustahak sangat-lah di-buat sa-bagaimana yang telah di-shorkan oleh rakan saya tadi ia-itu kita tempatkan mereka itu jauh daripada hutan. Dan mereka itu hendak-lah di-beri kerja dan lateh mereka itu berchuchok tanam dan sa-bagai-nya, tetapi pegawai khas mesti-lah ada kalau tidak tanah itu akan menjadi hutan sa-mula.

Dalam masa dharurat banyak di-antara mereka ini masuk pasokan keselamatan seperti menjadi Special Constable dan sa-bagai-nya. Kalau kita lihat dalam masa mereka itu berkhidmat, kita tidak sangka mereka itu orang asli, mereka tidak hendak balek lagi ka-dalam masyarakat-nya. Tetapi apa telah jadi, mereka itu akan balek sa-mula ka-dalam hutan hinggakan tidak kenal lagi.

Saya nampak sa-kira-nya pegawai yang tertentu dapat mengawal mereka itu dengan bersungguh² baharu-lah kita dapati perubahan. Pada hari ini kita banyak membelanjakan wang, tetapi tidak berapa berjaya.

Dato' Onn bin Jaafar (Kuala Trengganu Selatan): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya suka hendak berchakap berkenaan dengan Head 39 muka 206 ia-itu Identity Cards. Saya dukachita oleh kerana Menteri Dalam Negeri tidak berchakap yang dia telah berkata ia-itu masa dua tahun sa-tengah Kerajaan dapat menukarkan kad pengenalan itu di-tujukan kepada penduduk² di-dalam bandar sahaja dan bukan penduduk² di-kampung. Sa-kira-nya betul bagaimana perkataan-nya itu maka saya harap Menteri itu akan

mengeluarkan satu kenyataan yang luas, menyatakan ia-itu tujuan Kerajaan hendak menetapkan masa dua tahun sa-tengah itu ada-lah di-khaskan kepada penduduk² di-bandar sahaja dan tidak ada kena mengena dengan penduduk² di-kampung. Kerana pada masa sekarang penduduk² itu tergesa² pergi ka-pejabat kerana hendak menukarkan kad pengenalan baharu itu. Dalam pada itu saya minta-lah kepada Kementerian ini mengeluarkan pengishtiharan itu supaya dapat-lah penduduk² kampung itu menahankan daripada menukar kad-nya itu sahingga beberapa lama yang di-tetapkan oleh Kerajaan. Berkenaan dengan penukaran kad pengenalan itu, sa-kira-nya Kerajaan tidak menentukan masanya untuk menukarkan kad pengenalan kepada penduduk² kampung pada fikiran saya akan menjadi kerumitan kepada mereka itu. Sa-kira-nya boleh Kementerian ini dapat mengadakan beberapa perubahan ia-itu pergi ka-kampung² dengan beransor² untuk menukarkan kad pengenalan mereka dengan tidak payah penduduk² itu pergi ka-Pejabat Daerah atau mana² Pejabat Kad Pengenalan itu.

Che' Khadijah binti Mohd. Sidek (Dungun): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya suka mengambil bahagian dalam muka 207 item (65) ia-itu Interviewing Officers. Di-sini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, berhubung dengan pengambilan Identity Card baharu boleh di-katakan kurang sedikit daripada sa-paroh ada-lah terdiri dari wanita². Jadi, di-sini patut di-adakan pegawai² wanita untuk menenangkan mereka itu kerana mereka malu. Jadi, ini ada-lah bagi memudahkan orang² perempuan itu yang mahu mengambil kad pengenalan itu. Saya meminta kepada Menteri yang berkenaan kalau dapat di-adakan Interviewing Officers ini dari pegawai² wanita.

Bagitu juga di-dalam Head 39 ini patut juga di-berikan peluang kepada wanita² kerana masa mengambil chap jari orang² perempuan yang tidak tahu menyain atau menanda tangan. Jadi, mereka itu terpaksa di-pegang tangannya oleh kerani² lelaki. Kalau sa-kira-nya kerani² itu terdiri daripada kaum perempuan maka orang² perempuan itu

kurang-lah segan-nya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua. Perkara ini baik juga di-adakan untuk menambahkan kemajuan bagi anak² perempuan kita yang sekarang banyak tidak mempunyai pekerjaan. Ini juga ada-lah tujuan Kerajaan dalam memajukan anak² perempuan dalam tanah ayer kita ini.

Berbalek saya kepada muka 187 ia-itu sub-head 3, Civics Courses ini untuk orang² asli. Saya rasa, perkara ini ada sa-orang wakil Yang Berhormat yang baharu berchakap tadi mengatakan peruntukan ini sangat sedikit dan juga menerangkan sangat dukachita kalau sa-kira-nya Kerajaan betul² hendak memajukan orang² asli itu. Kita anggap mereka itu ada-lah orang asli yang mempunyai Tanah Melayu ini, kita hendak-lah melipat gandakan peruntukan ini dan chara² untuk memajukan mereka itu dengan memberi kursus kepada mereka itu, kalau kita ambil ketua²-nya yang ada mempunyai tugas yang menjadi ketua dalam kawasan-nya. Mereka itu di-beri kursus untuk memajukan di-dalam kawasan mereka itu sendiri. Dan juga saya tidak ketinggalan menegaskan ia-itu urusan di-dalam sa-sabuah rumah tangga itu ketua-nya ia-lah ibu. Jadi, alang-kah bagus-nya Kerajaan timbangan supaya di-beri Civics Courses kepada ibu² kepada kaum asli ini. Sa-kira-nya di-berikan mithalan-nya isteri kepada ketua² yang ada mempunyai kecher-gasan di-berikan latehan mithal-nya menulis dan membacha. Sa-sudah itu di-beri pula ilmu kesihatan sa-belum kita membawa mereka di-dalam sa-suatu meshuarat. Jadi, ini ada-lah kemajuan bagi tiap² ibu kepada anak²-nya di-rumah. Dan ibu itu juga mudah menerangkan di-dalam kawasan masing² bagi orang asli itu. Jadi, saya berharap kepada Kerajaan supaya menambah peruntukan Civics Courses ini untuk memajukan orang² asli itu.

Wan Mustapha bin Haji Ali (Kelantan Hilir): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya ada-lah menyokong di-atas ucapan Menteri Dalam Negeri ia-itu mengenai Lembaga Film Censor tidak lagi di-samakan dengan Film Censor daripada Singapura pada tahun hadapan. Sa-benar-nya perkara ini patut di-ambil berat oleh Kerajaan

daripada mula-nya lagi. Sebab perkara Film Censor ini ada-lah perkara yang sangat penting bagi Persekutuan Tanah Melayu ini. Boleh di-katakan pertunjukan² film kepada penuntut² kita telah terkeluar dari jalan yang betul. Oleh sebab film² itu telah di-datangkan ka-negeri ini dengan tidak di-siasat terlebih dahulu dan kita rasa, film yang sa-macham itu kepada sa-saorang manusia dengan menggunakan kedua telinga-nya sahaja pun boleh membawa jalan yang tidak betul dalam film yang di-tunjokkan itu. Perkara ini saya dapati terutama film² Melayu hanya mengesahkan cherita kaseh mithal-nya sa-orang kaya ada anak perempuan hendak di-pinang oleh

Mr. Speaker: Kesah chinta tidak payah di-cheritakan. (*Ketawa*).

Wan Mustapha bin Haji Ali: Saya shorkan daripada tahun hadapan di-adakan dua jenis gambar untuk di-bagikan kepada penuntut² yang chukup umur. Dan penuntut² yang belum chukup umur tidak di-benarkan melihat film² yang sa-umpama film² yang berkaseh².

Berkenaan dengan National Registration dalam Anggaran Perbelanjaan ini tujuan-nya ia-lah hendak mengenal sa-saorang ra'ayat negeri ini komunis atau daripada orang jahat. Tetapi sa-balek-nya saya dapati ia-itu oleh kerana ada-nya Kad Pengenalan ini maka pekerjaan dalam pejabat² Kerajaan telah lewat—lambat oleh sebab umpama orang yang pergi ka-pejabat hendak menerima money order terpaksa-lah memberi Kad Pengenalan dan juga kalau kita hendak menukar nama di-Pejabat Tanah, baik di-Kelantan, Trengganu, Kedah, Perak atau dimana² sa-kali pun maka A.D.O. atau pun pegawai yang berkenaan mesti minta Kad Pengenalan itu wal-hal Undang² Tanah tidak ada menyebutkan sa-belum orang itu tukar nama mesti ada Kad Pengenalan dan juga daripada situ kita dapati banyak pemuda² kita yang hendak kahwin telah tergendala, oleh sebab perkara ini bukan sahaja berlaku di-negeri Kelantan bahkan di-Kedah pun bagitu juga terpaksa meminta Kad Pengenalan

daripada orang yang hendak kahwin itu walau pun kedua²-nya itu sudah chukup umur.

Saya harap Kementerian yang berkenaan boleh mengeluarkan satu circular ia-itu Kad Pengenalan ada-lah sa-mata² kerana hendak identification dan tidak-lah Ketua Pejabat yang berkenaan itu terpaksa minta Kad Pengenalan itu. Saya merasa hairan apabila melihat Yang Berhormat Perdana Menteri mengambil Kad Pengenalan wal-hal boleh di-katakan semua ra'ayat Tanah Melayu ini kenal dengan dia, kalau semua kenal apa-kah guna-nya ada Kad Pengenalan? Barangkali juga ada sa-tengah Menteri terpaksa ambil oleh sebab ra'ayat tidak kenal dengan-nya. Dan juga disadvantages—sa-saorang polis yang menahan orang di-jalan raya kadang² dia tidak menggunakan fikiran-nya, sebab kalau-lah polis itu ada shok dengan orang dalam kereta itu

The Assistant Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Tuan Syed Ja'afar bin Hasan Albar): Shok itu apa!

Wan Mustapha bin Haji Ali: Order! Order!

Mr. Speaker: Saya hendak meng-ingatkan memanggil order order ini siapa? (*Ketawa*).

Wan Mustapha bin Haji Ali: Jadi apabila polis ini dapati penompang dalam kereta itu ada kad-nya sahaja maka di-fikirkan orang itu ada Kad pengenalan dan di-fikirkan orang itu baik wal-hal itu ada bermacam² Kad Pengenalan orang yang ada di-dalam itu. Saya shorkan supaya pendaftaran itu boleh di-kurangkan. Saya tidak faham kerana orang keluar dari jail itu terpaksa dikeluarkan kad yang lain, barangkali ada tujuan yang lain. Saya shorkan supaya orang² subversive elements, incorrigible, extortioners atau tegas-nya orang² jahat patut-lah di-adakan kad yang berwarna lain. Perkara ini bukan boleh jadi kepada semua, sebab ada kadang² orang yang di-pen-jarakan itu dengan tidak sengaja dan kadang² ada yang baik oleh kerana kesalahan membawa kereta. Jadi kalau-lah orang ini di-hantar tentu-lah dia akan teraniaya dan kalau-lah orang itu di-hantar ka-jail tentu-lah dia akan

menjadi orang salah—ma'ana-nya orang ini tidak boleh bebas.

Berkenaan dengan Film Censors hendak-lah di-beri kepada orang yang berpengetahuan luas dan masa di-tayangkan patut-lah seperti chakap Menteri Muda—There is a possibility—ada-kah di-sahkan estimates ini atau pun kalau di-sahkan ada-kah jabatan ini di-timbangkan lagi. Saya harap mesti di-adakan pada tahun hadapan, oleh sebab kita tahu terutama sa-kali berkenaan dengan film ini tujuan mereka hendak membuat wang sahaja dan mereka ini memilih dengan satu cerita yang sensational dan barang-kali Ahli² Yang Berhormat semua ada membacha dalam surat² khabar yang menyebutkan Lady Chatterley's Lover di-England yang membahathkan dengan panjang lebar dan cerita itu di-tulis 30 tahun dahulu dan di-tapis di-England oleh sebab di-sana harus gambar itu di-keluarkan dan akan di-hantar ka-Malaya. Saya shorkan sebelum kita benarkan gambar itu di-tayangkan kepada orang ramai Board of Film Censors patut-lah mengambil perhatian dalam perkara ini, sebab sa-tahu saya cerita ini di-benarkan mengikut justified under the Act. Jadi walau pun gulongan yang tinggi tidak sukakan cerita ini di-tunjukkan oleh sebab ada act in the interest of the sciences maka kerana itu di-benarkan perkara ini dan pada fikiran saya Lady Chatterley's Lover is not science dan juga arts or literature. Jadi saya harap perkara ini jikalau sampai gambar itu ka-mari harus-lah Board of Film Censors itu mengambil perhatian yang tegas.

Berkenaan dengan muka 200, item (12) Prison Welfare Officers. Saya sokong anggaran ini supaya di-naikkan lagi, sebab patut dalam penjara itu ada Prison Welfare Officer dan sa-tahu saya ada juga orang yang patut di-ampunkan dalam penjara itu sumpama ada satu orang yang salah telah di-hantar 12 tahun penjara bukan kerana bunuh, tetapi bunuh orang dengan tidak sengaja. Jadi perkara ini patut-lah Prison Welfare Officer itu mengambil berat atau pun Kerajaan ambil orang yang di-penjarakan itu di-keluarkan dengan lekas.

Bersabit dengan item (16) Trade Instructors dalam semua penjara ia-itu sa-bagai contoh dalam negeri ini. Saya ingat Chairman of Board of Visiting Justices yang saya dapati orang² salah yang masuk ka-penjara itu dapat pelajaran lebeh bagus, oleh sebab ada perusahaan seperti dhobi dan lain² maka patut-lah di-tambah lagi pejabat² di-Persekutuan Tanah Melayu ini.

Pada muka 203, sub-head 6—Prisoners, di-bawah remarks (1) Burial Expenses of Deceased Prisoners \$300. Pada fikiran saya peruntukan itu terlampau rendah, dan hendak-lah Kementerian ini menambahkan lagi peruntukan itu kerana kalau peruntukan itu terlalu rendah, tentu-lah tidak boleh hendak di-tanam orang² yang mati dalam penjara itu dengan atoran yang betul dan patut-lah anggaran itu di-naikkan.

Berhubung dengan Remarks (1) Burial Expenses of Deceased Prisoners ini saya mengeshorkan surat khabar bahasa Inggeris patut-lah di-hantar kepada orang salah itu, sebab sa-tahu saya ada juga orang salah membuang masa-nya membacha akhbar dalam bahasa Inggeris. Dan bagitu juga Film Projector seperti yang di-sebutkan dalam Remarks (2) gambar² yang di-tunjukkan dalam penjara itu gambar Melayu, saya rasa mereka² yang masuk dalam penjara itu berasa risau, jika gambar² Melayu di-tunjukkan tentu-lah mengingatkan mereka kepada rumah-nya. Jadi saya shorkan lain² gambar pun patut-lah di-tunjukkan, dan gambar² yang boleh mengingatkan mereka kepada rumah-nya patut-lah di-kurangkan sedikit.

Enche' Woo Saik Hong (Telok Anson): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to touch on Head 40, Town and Country Planning, and I remember that during the last Budget Debates this matter was also touched upon. Sir, I consider that this matter is important and essential, because our country is young and it needs a lot of planning, as without proper town planning I am afraid that all the progress that has been made will be haphazard.

Sir, when I brought this subject up at the last Budget Meeting in connection with the 1960 Estimates I pointed out that this was a very, very important subject. Sir, I would like to say that especially Telok Anson, which is in my constituency, we have been always trying to get a proper town layout. However, in spite of my having made requests for years, there is still no sign of when we are going to get a proper town layout. This is most serious, because in the town I have just mentioned, we have got a lot of slum areas, which from the health point of view is very dangerous and it might lead to an outbreak of infectious diseases. At the same time, these areas are so congested that this may lead to a big fire which will create disaster. So, Sir, I hope the Minister concerned will take note of this and try his best to see a way of solving the problem in the very near future.

Sir, coming to page 193 under Local Government, we know that the function of Local Government is very important, because it deals with all local affairs. Unless we have the proper staff in the various Departments, I am afraid that not much work can be done, especially in the Town Councils. In the case of my constituency, in the Town Council of Telok Anson, we have been penalised by the shortage of staff and although representations have been made to the State Government the reply has been "No". So I hope the Minister concerned will look into this affair and try to help us out in our difficulties.

Sir, going on to page 206, I would like to touch on the introduction of Identity Cards, which has been touched on by several Honourable Members, and I will not take up too much time but I do say and I do request the Minister concerned to look into this problem very minutely and try to do away with whatever red-tape that is not necessary, and to make it as easy as possible, so that people will not be adversely affected and will not be penalised. I am saying this because in my usual place of work I notice that people have been coming from places far away for two or three times and,

yet, they cannot get their Identity Cards. I hope the Minister concerned will do his utmost to improve the situation so that everybody will be happy.

The Assistant Minister of the Interior (Enche' Mohamed Ismail bin Mohamed Yusof): Mr. Speaker, Sir, in my reply to the comments made by Honourable Members in this House, I would first like to deal with Aborigines. Before going further, I would ask Honourable Members not to use the word "sakai" in connection with aborigines, as this word is a relic of the colonial days and it has the meaning of "slave" and it is greatly resented by the aborigines. The term "*orang asli*" should always be used when speaking about the aborigines in the national language.

Sir, coming to point No. 1, which many Honourable Members of this House have stressed—that is the question of Malayaniisation of this Department—since Merdeka, five expatriate officers in the Department of Aborigines have been replaced by Malaysians. There are now only two expatriate officers left, one of whom is a Muslim. Both these officers are qualified anthropologists with long experience of working among the aborigines, and they are due for Malayaniisation in 1962. Honourable Members should realise that the job of dealing with aborigines calls for expert technical knowledge. Unqualified officers, no matter how experienced they are, are incapable of doing research into the aboriginal languages, social structures, etc., and are therefore unable to sponsor racial reform and development amongst them. This is in line with the experience of other countries, like India. Even today, India is retaining the services of a European, a learned European anthropologist, as Head of the North-Eastern Frontier Agency which deals with India's aboriginal tribes. However, the Government is fully aware of the importance of Malayaniising the Department, and two Federal Citizens, both of whom are Malays, have been selected for University courses in social anthropology in England.

Now, Sir, the Honourable Member for Lipis has alleged that the officers of the Headquarters of this Department are interfering with the work of encouraging the use of Malay or the National Language and the spread of the Muslim religion. I am sorry that he has made such an allegation, because it is not true that such a thing is going on. If he has any information or evidence to substantiate his allegation, I shall be very glad to look into this matter. But for his information and the information of this House, the Department of Aborigines together with the Department of Education has established 52 schools for the aborigines in all of which the medium of instruction is the National Language, and as a result of this good work, the aborigines are now making use of the Language and it is spreading very rapidly among the *orang asli*.

The Honourable Member also referred to the question of religious instructions and the question of converting the aborigines into Islam. Sir, this is the exclusive concern of the State Religious Departments, and we have been very successful, particularly in Johore and Perak.

Many Honourable Members expressed suggestions that the aborigines should be resettled in areas where they should be given land to be planted with rubber and other agricultural crops. Well, as regards the question of resettlement, Honourable Members should realise that during the early days of the Emergency these aborigines were forcibly resettled and thousands of these people were resettled outside the jungle. As a result of this, Sir, hundreds of them died. This resettlement has never been forgotten by the *orang asli* themselves—that explains why at this period great numbers of them rallied to the Communist forces or bandits. The aborigines, particularly those of deep jungle tribes, are completely opposed to resettlement, and force would have to be used to bring this about. I am sure this House will not support such a policy, Sir, which reminds one, unpleasantly, of how the policy of forcible resettlement of the

native population is being pursued by the South African Government.

The Honourable Member for Bachok, I think, referred to the posts of Protector of Aborigines in Pahang and Kelantan, shown in the Estimates as "Personal to holder". These posts have, in 1960, been absorbed by the Federal establishment together with their present incumbent and this will be rectified when the final establishment is decided.

The Honourable Member for Baling, I think, referred to the desirability of having a Protector of Aborigines in Kedah. Well, Sir, the position is that in Kedah there are a few aborigines—they are mostly in the Baling District—and arrangements are in hand to make the Protector of Aborigines in Perak to be responsible for the administration of these aborigines in this area.

Reference was made, I think, by the Honourable Member for Bachok, who stated that the Adviser on Aborigines has been a spy and has been working in intelligence or something to that effect. Well, I would like to clarify for his benefit that this officer, who is an expatriate officer, is also the Commanding Officer of the Senoi Pra'ak. He, therefore, must spend a proportion of his time with the aborigines deep in the jungle, and for the Honourable Member to say that this officer has been a spy is not true, because this officer has never been a supplier of intelligence for any particular organisation. But it is true to say that he was formerly Secretary of the Federation Intelligence Committee in 1952-53; but that was during the peak of the Emergency.

The Honourable Member for Raub referred to the allocations made for the State of Pahang. Now, the distribution of funds, Federal funds, to all the States in 1961 is based on the number of aborigines in each State. The States of Pahang and Perak, who have the largest population of aborigines, will therefore receive the largest share of available funds. He also referred to the sum of \$5,000 shown under sub-head "Maintenance of Tracks." This sum of \$5,000 is to cover the clearing of existing tracks—tracks leading to the

jungle forces. It is not to cover expenditure for the construction of roads or tracks.

The Honourable Member for Bachok also referred to the subhead "Boats and Outboard Motor for Kelantan." This expenditure for boats is for the replacement of existing boats, for there is no other way to reach the aborigines in Kelantan except by river.

Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad: On a point of information, Sir, this matter was pointed out by the Honourable Member for Pahang.

Mr. Speaker: Yes, it was pointed out by the Member for Pahang—why no provision was made for Pahang. I remember it very well.

Enche' Mohd. Ismail: I am sorry, Sir, I actually meant the Honourable Member for Raub. As I said just now, this vote is for the replacement of existing boats in Kelantan. It is easier to travel by boat in Kelantan to visit the aborigines. But in the case of Pahang, there are more roads there than in Kelantan.

Under film censorship many Honourable Members raised points regarding the new Board and I must thank them for their constructive suggestions, or at least some of them, which have been noted, as it is intended that the new Board should work to a policy suited to the needs of this country.

The Honourable Member for Bungsar asked whether the Minister would issued a permit for *Fajar*—he is less concerned about complying with the regulations. However, I would say that the Minister is not prepared to commit himself in advance. There is nothing to stop those concerned from making a fresh application.

He also referred to pawn brokers and this matter, as I have already stated during the general debate on the speech of the Minister of Finance, is still under consideration and under discussion with the various State Governments.

The Honourable Member from Bungsar made reference to the Malayisation programme in the Printing Department. For his information, I would like to say that the Division IV officers trained under the Colombo

Plan arrangement returned to their original posts as the training is not directed as promotion but raising the general level of technical skill within the department. Out of the three Division IV officers who have completed training under the Colombo Plan, two have already received promotion to Division III for work undertaken in the Training Section where training is given to the junior officers of the department.

The Honourable Member also referred to lock-ups, but for his information this matter comes under the Police and not Prisons Department. Regarding his allegation about the treatment of an escaped prisoner, the Honourable Member should send me further details and I will look into the matter.

With regard to sub-head 2, Development of Local Councils, the Honourable Member for Bachok suggested that the vote should be increased. As I have already explained when introducing the estimates, the responsibility for rural development is now under the Ministry of Rural Development and no longer under the Ministry of the Interior. Furthermore, provision of grants to Local Councils is the responsibility of the State Governments, and I trust that all the States, including, of course, the State of Kelantan, will share and contribute towards encouraging the development of local councils in all States.

Now I would like to refer to the Honourable Member for Baling who made the request that the fire service in Baling should be improved. For his information, I should like to say that the provision of fire brigade is a State matter. The Ministry only provides training and advisory services. So, I would suggest to the Honourable Member to get in touch with the State Assembly Member for the constituency of Baling to bring this matter to the attention of the State Government, Kedah.

The Honourable Member for Ipoh made reference to the drawing up of constitutions for local authorities. Well, the Commissioner has made consultation with the Legal Department and

has sent model constitutions to all States for consideration, and now the Commissioner has been asking for progress reports from the States, and from all indications these constitutions will be ready in good time for the elections in April and May, 1961. With regard to the municipalisation of local authorities—and Ipoh Town Council, in particular—I would like to give the assurance that the Commissioner of Local Government will continue to give the necessary advice to all State Governments and in appropriate cases he will advise the State Governments to consider any proposal most favourably. It should be noted, however, that local government is a State matter and final decision rests with the State Government. However, this Ministry has, in the case of the proposal for the municipalisation of Ipoh, been in close consultation with the State Government of Perak and has advised that, subject to the drawing up of a satisfactory budget, the proposal should be favourably considered.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Seberang Utara telah menhadangkan nama ibu-kota Kuala Lumpur ini di-tukar kepada nama Seri Negara atau kepada nama yang lain. Pada fikiran saya walau pun nama yang di-chadangkan itu sedap dan elok, tetapi kalau kita pandang daripada segi tawarikh dan kemudahan² dan sa-bagai-nya, mithalnya berkenaan dengan kesenangan postal services dan sa-bagai-nya tentulah surat² yang di-tujukan ka-Kuala Lumpur ini, saya pun tidak tahu dimana surat itu akan pergi-nya kalau kita tukar nama Kuala Lumpur kepada nama Seri Negara. Sebab pada hari ini pun Persekutuan Tanah Melayu ini banyak orang luar negeri tidak tahu, ada sa-tengah mereka mengatakan negeri ini dudok-nya dalam negeri China. Sa-lain daripada itu, nama Kuala Lumpur ini memang sudah termashor ia-itu sa-buah bandar yang dudok-nya dalam sa-buah negeri yang telah mencapai kemerdekaan dengan tidak menumpahkan sa-titik darah, dan sa-buah bandar yang termashor yang di-kenal oleh

seluruh dunia ia-itu bandar yang di-diami oleh Yang Teramat Mulia Tunku Abdul Rahman ia-itu Perdana Menteri yang menjadi johan dalam perkara Apartheid dan sa-bagai-nya. Jadi kalau kita tukar nama Kuala Lumpur hari ini, pada fikiran saya tentu-lah bukan sahaja nama itu tidak sesuai bahkan akan memberi kesusahan kepada penduduk² di-sini dan juga terhadap perniaga² di-Kuala Lumpur ini.

Sa-lain daripada itu, Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Seberang Utara juga menhadangkan ia-itu Local Government Legislation patut di-samakan. Perkara ini sememang dalam fikiran Kementerian Dalam Negeri dan ini-lah tujuan Kementerian Dalam Negeri supaya Local Government Legislation di-samakan. Sa-lain daripada itu, sa-bagai-mana Ahli Yang Berhormat itu sedia mengetahui pada hari ini memang ada sa-buah badan ia-itu Local Government National Council, badan yang membincangkan hal yang saperti ini supaya Local Government Legislation ini di-samakan.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sekarang saya hendak menjawab perkara yang bersangkutan dengan National Registration atau Identity Card. Dalam perkara ini banyak Ahli² Yang Berhormat telah memberi pandangan, pertanyaan dan sa-bagai-nya, dan kebanyakan pertanyaan itu patut-nya pada fikiran saya di-tujukan kepada pejabat itu sendiri. Sebab pada hari ini pejabat ini ada satu bahagian pertanyaan (enquiry section) dan jikalau soal yang saperti itu di-tujukan kepada bahagian pertanyaan (enquiry section) sudah tentu Ahli² Yang Berhormat akan mendapat jawab yang lebih lanjut, terang dan sa-bagai-nya. Bagi saya hendak menerangkan satu persatu pertanyaan² itu, saya fikir tentu-lah memakan masa yang panjang dan barangkali harus tidak memuaskan. Oleh yang demikian, terpaksa-lah saya menjawab perkara² yang besar sahaja ia-itu perkara² yang bersangkutan dengan National Registration. Satu daripada-nya, saya fikir Ahli Yang Berhormat

Enche' Lim Joo Kong: May I make a clarification, Sir? I heard the Minister saying . . .

Mr. Speaker: He does not give way. Kalau tidak ingat nama itu tinggalkan.

Enche' Mohamed Ismail: dari Pasir Puteh mengatakan berkenaan dengan kanak² yang berumur 12 tahun ka-bawah payah hendak mendapat sijil beranak dan sa-bagai-nya. Berhubung dengan perkara ini saya suka menerangkan bahawa surat beranak ada-lah sangat mustahak dalam beberapa perkara urusan Kerajaan bukan sahaja untuk mengesahkan sa-saorang itu warga-negara Persekutuan Tanah Melayu. Undang² beranak telah berjalan kuat-kuasa-nya beberapa tahun dahulu. Umpama-nya, negeri Kelantan Undang² Pendaftaran Beranak telah di-jalankan semenjak tahun 1930, mengikut undang² ini semua kanak² yang di-lahirkan dalam negeri Kelantan hendak-lah di-daftarkan. Maka jikalau mereka mengikut undang² ini tentu-lah ada nama mereka dalam buku pendaftaran beranak dan mereka juga ada mempunyai surat beranak walau pun surat beranak mereka telah hilang pada masa itu tetapi nama mereka boleh di-chari dalam buku daftar itu.

Tetapi malang-nya, di-Kelantan ada banyak penduduk² di-sana tidak mendaftar kelahiran mereka dan anak-nya. Maka ini-lah kesulitan yang di-dapati sekarang oleh Pejabat Pendaftaran dan juga oleh mereka yang tidak mendaftar itu. Kesusahan-nya ia-lah: Jikalau kelahiran tidak di-daftar sudah tentu tidak dapat di-chari nama mereka dalam buku daftar apabila di-minta Pejabat Pendaftaran menchari-nya. Ini-lah satu sebab kadang² memakan masa dua tiga bulan maseh tidak ada jawapan yang di-dapati. Bagi mengatasi kesulitan ini saya menasihatkan supaya berterus terang memberi tahu sama ada kelahiran mereka itu di-daftar atau tidak, jika tidak mereka ini boleh-lah di-nasihatkan supaya anak mereka di-daftar dengan chara pendaftaran lewat (late registration) mengikut Undang² Beranak, 1957, dan nama kanak² itu boleh di-chatetkan dalam buku daftar dan surat beranak boleh di-keluarkan. Sa-balek-nya, jika sa-benar-nya mereka ada mendaftar kelahiran anak mereka, saya suka menasihatkan mereka itu memberi keterangan yang betul waktu membuat permintaan chabutan surat

beranak (birth extract). Jika berbuat demikian, tidak-lah lambat menchari nama-nya dalam buku daftar dan mengeluarkan chabutan surat beranak (birth extract). Surat Sumpah tidak diterima menggantikan surat beranak, kerana di-dapati keterangan dalam Surat Sumpah itu tidak betul, dan ada kala-nya Surat Sumpah itu sa-mata² palsu. Jika keterangan dalam Surat Sumpah itu betul tentu senang sahaja menchari nama-nya dalam buku daftar beranak.

Saya suka mengingatkan bahawa kanak² yang berumur 12 tahun sekarang ini tentu-lah di-lahirkan dalam tahun 1948, dalam tahun yang tersebut pendaftaran Kerajaan di-negeri Kelantan atau pun pentadbiran-nya ada-lah berjalan dengan sempurna dan terang, dan Undang² Pendaftaran Beranak berjalan dengan kuat-kuasa-nya.

Oleh yang demikian, jika ibu bapa tidak mendaftarkan kelahiran anak-nya, nyata-lah mereka itu tidak mengikut Undang² yang tersebut. Kesalahan-nya itu boleh di-betulkan pula dengan chara Pendaftaran Lewat atau pun Late Registration mengikut Undang² Pendaftaran Beranak tahun 1957. Pejabat Pendaftaran sedang menimbangkan satu peratoran ringkas yang boleh mengatasi masaalah ini untuk kesenangan orang ramai supaya mereka dengan mudah-nya boleh mendapat chabutan surat beranak atau pun birth extract. Atau pun mendaftarkan kelahiran kanak² itu mengikut Undang² Beranak dengan chara Pendaftaran Lewat atau pun Late Registration tahun 1957. Saya suka menegaskan di-sini Surat Sumpah sahaja tidak-lah boleh di-terima kerana yang demikian ada-lah membelakangkan Undang² Pendaftaran Surat Beranak. Sa-lain daripada itu, Ahli Yang Berhormat itu juga menyentuh atas perkara menyenangkan orang² kampung itu mendapat kad² baharu ini ia-itu satu perkara yang banyak di-sebutkan dalam Dewan ini. Di-sini saya suka menarek pandangan Ahli² Yang Berhormat kepada ucapan saya manakala saya mengemukakan budget tahun ini, ia-itu sememang ada di-dalam Rancangan Pejabat Pendaftaran ini untuk menyenangkan kerja² pendaftaran dan mengeluarkan kad² pengenalan kepada penduduk² di-kampung. Chadangan itu

ia-lah hendak mengadakan mobil atau pun pejabat yang berkereta pergi ka-kampung² ia-itu tempat² yang lebeh penduduk-nya dan juga memberi kesenangan kepada orang kampung kita yang duduk di-ulu² dan sa-bagai-nya. Jadi, tentang perkara ini sememang ada ranchangan dan ranchangan itu aka di-jalankan sadikit hari lagi.

Jadi, tertarek pula saya kapada ucapan Yang Berhormat daripada Kuala Trengganu Selatan, yang menyatakan Menteri Dalam Negeri ia-itu Yang Berhormat Dato' Suleiman menyatakan dalam Dewan ini ia-itu pendaftaran akan di-jalankan sa-lama dua tahun sa-tengah untok penduduk² di-bandar sahaja bukan di-kampung.

Dato' Onn bin Ja'afar: On a point of explanation. Saya tidak mengatakan Menteri itu menerangkan dalam Dewan ini tetapi dia menerangkan kapada saya di-luar.

Enche' Mohamed Ismail: Terima kaseh. Kalau di-luar pun; dengan sebab Ahli Yang Berhormat telah menerangkan-nya dalam Dewan ini, saya pun terpaksa menjawab ia-itu barangkali Ahli Yang Berhormat itu silap sadikit pendengaran-nya, dengan sebab dua sa-tengah tahun ini bukan-lah di-tujukan kapada bandar² sahaja bahkan adalah di-tujukan seluruh Persekutuan Tanah Melayu. Saya ta' berani apa yang saya katakan ini betul, barangkali Yang Berhormat Menteri itu menerangkan ia-itu pada permulaan-nya pendaftaran atau pun pengeluaran kad² pengenalan ini akan di-jalankan di-bandar² dahulu. Dengan sebab itu-lah pada hari ini pendaftaran atau pun pengeluaran kad² pengenalan di-bandar² dan di-kampung belum sampai lagi. Dengan sebab itu-lah banyak Ahli² Yang Berhormat dalam Dewan ini menerangkan kesusahan dan kepayahan pada hal perkara ini belum lagi di-jalankan di-kampung² dan sa-bagai-mana saya terangkan tadi sememang-nya ada ranchangan untok menjalankan-nya di-kampung².

Sa-lain daripada itu, Ahli Yang Berhormat daripada Kampar mengatakan kadang² gambar kad pengenalan itu ia-itu di-minta dengan berbagai² size atau pun besar-nya—sekejap hendak

bagitu dan bagini dan telah mengeshorkan bahawa Regulation atau pun Peratoran ini di-tukar²kan. Sa-benar-nya Regulation atau pun Peratoran itu hanya satu sahaja tidak pernah di-tukar atau tidak pernah di-chuba dan sa-bagai. Macham mana pun saya ta' tahu perkara ini telah terjadi kerana dalam peratoran itu sememang-nya di-beri besar-nya gambar itu dan macham mana gaya-nya hendak di-ambil mengikut daripada atas kepala sa-hingga ka-dagu. Jadi tegas-nya, tidak ada satu pindaan atau pertukaran berkenaan dengan peratoran² gambar dan sa-bagai-nya.

Sir, the Honourable Member for Larut Selatan has referred to the definition of "Malay". The Registration Department is adhering to the definition as contained in the Federation Agreement of 1948 and the State Nationality Enactment prior to Merdeka. It is:

"'Malay' means a person who habitually speaks the Malay language; professes the Muslim religion; and conforms to Malay customs."

So, even if a person is a Banjarese or Javanese, so long as he conforms to this definition of a Malay as contained in the Federation Agreement, then he should be considered as a Malay; and any person who was born in one of the former Malay States before Merdeka Day and who complies with the three requirements of the definition of "Malay" quoted above would be the subject of a Ruler—if he is referring to that. Of course, the Honourable Member made reference to one case of a man who had several names. I must admit, I regret being unable to follow him, but I am sure if he would communicate with the Registration Department on matters like that, the Registration Department would look into it.

On the question of the name in Chinese, I am sure that the Registration Department will entertain all queries made to it.

As regards his suggestion that National Registration Officers should do form filling in the case of applications for citizenship, I would like to give an assurance that this matter will be looked into and considered.

Sir, I think, I have answered all the questions.

Question put, and agreed to.

The sum of \$16,451,002 for Heads 31 to 40 inclusive ordered to stand part of the Schedule.

Heads 41 and 42—

The Minister of Internal Security (Dato' Dr. Ismail): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would be grateful if you would grant me permission to deal with both Heads under my Ministry at the same time.

Sir, as Honourable Members will readily see the proposed expenditure of my Ministry is very largely under Head S.42, which is a Head for the Royal Federation of Malaya Police, for which a sum of \$84.5 million is estimated out of a total of \$87.3 million for the whole Ministry. I propose therefore to deal first with the Estimates for the Police Force.

As I have just said, the proposed total expenditure for the Police Force in 1961 is \$84.5 million. If this sum is compared with the \$94 million provided for 1960 and with the \$140 million provided in 1958 it will be seen that a reduction of \$9.5 million is shown between the years 1960 and 1961 and a reduction of a sum of \$55.5 million over the period of 3 years from 1958 to 1961. These figures indicate the rapid improvement in the Emergency situation since Independence, leading to the declaration of the end of the Emergency at the end of July this year. Out of the reduction of \$9.5 million from the Estimates for 1960, a reduction of \$7 million occurs in the Personal Emoluments for portion of the Estimates. This is attributable in large part to the disbandment of the Special Constables which will be completed during this year. It is fitting that we pay a tribute today to this fine force which was first raised in 1948 and which has played such an important part throughout the Emergency.

In addition to the disbandment of the Special Constables, the strength of the regular subordinate police

officers and constables is being reduced under a voluntary scheme. Under this scheme there has been a reduction of 899 men this year which is reflected in the 1961 establishment as compared with the 1960 establishment of the rank and file. In 1961 there is also a reduction of 42 posts in the number of posts for Gazetted Officers and Inspectors. These reductions have been possible because the Police no longer employ such large numbers of men in fighting Communist terrorism. The Police, however, will continue to play their part in the elimination of the remaining terrorists in the border area, but the greater part of the Police resources will be employed on normal peace-time duties such as prevention of crime, including prevention of the activities of secret societies, and the Police will also play its vital part in countering the Communist menace in the form of Communist subversion.

It will be seen from the "remarks" column in the page of the Estimates that the Estimates of the Ministry of Internal Security have been made up of portions taken from three other Ministries, the Prime Minister's Department, the Ministry of Defence and the Ministry of the Interior. Corresponding reductions have been made in those Ministries and there is therefore no increase in the total expenditure of Government as a result of the formation of the new Ministry.

The largest single item in the Estimates of the Ministry is the Senoi Pra'ak, which accounts for a sum of \$1.2 million out of a total of \$2.8 million for the Ministry. Provision for this force in the 1960 Estimates was made under Aborigine Affairs which in turn was under the Ministry of the Interior. During 1960 arrangements were made for separating the Senoi Pra'ak from the Department of Aborigine Affairs and, since it is proper that the Senoi Pra'ak, which is a force employed on operations against the Communist terrorists, mainly in areas inhabited by aborigines, should be included in the Ministry responsible for border security; it was therefore included in the Ministry of Defence as

from the 1st July this year and provision is made in the Ministry of Internal Security for 1961.

Expenditure under Border Security amounts to a sum of just over \$0.9 million in 1961 and it is necessary to cover salaries and other expenses for administrative measures supporting operations in the border security area. The amount estimated is greatly reduced from the amounts provided for similar purposes in 1960.

With regard to the remaining portions of the Ministry for which a total of \$0.7 million is estimated, as stated earlier they have all come from other Ministries and there is no significant change in the estimated provision as compared with provision for 1960. I would like to mention in particular the Anti-Corruption Agency which has now been established for a year and has played its important part in countering the evil of corruption.

Finally I would like to add that the declaration of the end of the Emergency does not mean the end of the communist threat to the people of this country. The Government, and particularly my Ministry, must be constantly on alert to subversion in its various forms and will continue to take all steps in its power to counter that danger. Not only is the threat of communist subversion still with us but there are still communist terrorists in the border area and the Government will also, in conjunction with the Thai authorities, continue to take action to eliminate the remaining communist terrorists in the border area.

Sitting suspended at 4.45 p.m.

Sitting resumed at 5.00 p.m.

(Mr. Deputy Speaker in the Chair)

House immediately resolved itself into Committee of Supply.

(Mr. Deputy Speaker in the Chair)

Debate resumed on Question:

That the sum of \$87,361,543 for Heads 41 and 42 stand part of the Schedule.

Question again proposed.

Enche' Tan Phock Kin (Tanjong):

Sir, I rise to speak on Head 41, Ministry of Internal Security, with particular reference to the Minister of Internal Security. I think Honourable Members of this House are aware of the powers of the Minister under the Internal Security Act, and I think they will agree with me when I say that the powers of the Minister are most far-reaching. He can determine as to who can be detained; he can determine on the conditions of such detention; and he can also determine as to whether such persons who are being detained should be released or otherwise. So, in the light of this, whatever the Minister says and whatever he does, they have far-reaching repercussions. From the point of view of this House and of this country as a whole, which professes or subscribes to the principle of parliamentary democracy, it is important that the Minister must not act in any manner that will arouse any suspicion of a political bias, or that will arouse suspicion that he is trying to instil fear into the people of this country—in particular Members of the Opposition. Having said all this, I would like Members of this House to cast their minds back as to what the Minister has done and said since he has been appointed to this House. Honourable Members will recall that at the meeting of this House which discussed the Estimates for the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, the Honourable Minister of Internal Security made a statement which, in the mind of every democrat, will definitely cause concern not only among Members of this House but also among the people of this country as a whole, because at this particular meeting, when he referred to my speech, he said, or rather he accused me of not having criticised the communists.

Sir, let us have a look at this particular statement. What is the Minister condemning me for? He is in fact, condemning me not because of what I have said, but he has condemned me for what I have not said, and this is a very serious thing. If a person who is as responsible as the Honourable Minister for Internal Security is at liberty to condemn people

for what they have not said, then I am afraid he will be able to carry on with this sort of condemnation, and condemn everybody because of things they have not said. This is a very dangerous practice and it is tantamount to the Minister using his powers to instil fear into the people of this country by making certain suggestions.

Even if he feels that he is at liberty to condemn people for things not said by them, let us examine his statement and see whether what he has said is true and is supported by facts. Apparently, the Honourable the Minister of Internal Security is very good at throwing allegations on Members of the Opposition by saying that they are blind, that they cannot see. I am afraid that in the light of what has been stated by the Minister at that particular meeting, Members of the Opposition can say that perhaps the Minister is a bit hard in hearing, so much so that he did not hear what the Opposition has said. On this particular aspect, I might refresh the memory of the Honourable the Minister of Internal Security in regard to what I have said on this occasion. When the Internal Security Ordinance was discussed in this House some time ago, I accused the Government that it had adopted a method which was not unlike that of the Communists' in that it believes that the ends justify the means. Well, isn't this a criticism of both the Alliance and the Communist Party for adopting this method which we on this side of the House abhor? And is it correct for the Minister to come up with a statement to the effect that I, as a Member of the Opposition, have not on any occasion criticised the Communists? If he had listened more carefully, he would have appreciated the fact that I on that occasion had condemned the Alliance Government for acting in the same manner as any Communist government would have acted. And lately, when the Budget Speech was debated, I also referred to the fact that because the use of collective methods had been adopted in Communist countries the Alliance are not keen to use similar methods because of their prejudice; and I pointed out to them

that the difference here is that our collective method is based on the principle of freedom of the individual to participate as distinct from Communist countries where there is no freedom. Do not these words mean a criticism of the Communist method of collectivisation? I wish the Minister will in future listen more carefully to speeches of Members of the Opposition before jumping to conclusions, because, as I pointed out, his position is a very responsible one. It is all right for any other Member on the Government Bench to jump to conclusions and to utter criticisms of that nature, but for a Minister holding such a responsible position to do so is, in my mind, most regrettable. It is not my intention to condemn the Minister for such action because I have heard time and again assurances given by the Government Bench, particularly by the Honourable the Prime Minister, to the effect that it is not the intention of the Government to use the Internal Security Act in an arbitrary manner to detain people. I shall be very generous and accept that assurance. However, it is my earnest hope that with such assurances, if the Minister has made a mistake, in true democratic fashion, he should admit it and give us an assurance that this sort of thing will not happen in the future.

I shall now come to the action of the Minister. We must realise that in a country like ours, with the introduction of arbitrary laws like the Internal Security Ordinance, it is rather difficult for the Federation of Malaya Police Force to enforce such a law in a more specific fashion, because if laws are arbitrary, it is difficult for people to implement the law in a more specific fashion. They, too, will have to be arbitrary. And as a result of this, there has been, in my mind, quite a great deal of misconception as to the true intentions of the Government, and as to the true intentions of Government policy with regard to internal security. I am afraid that there has been quite a great deal of abuses to various people in this country, and I for one have the unfortunate occasion to face this particular action on the part of the Enforcement Branch of the Ministry.

When I returned to Penang on the first week after the Budget meeting—actually I had intended to go back by train, but having missed the train, I went the next morning to the Airport and booked a ticket for Penang. When I arrived in Penang one and a half hours later, I was approached by a detective in the Penang Airport who asked me if my name is Tan Phock Kin. I said “yes” and he handed me a note which reads as follows:

“From Travel Control Office, Beach Street, Police Station, Penang, To Mr. Tan Phock Kin. You are requested to report to the above address at 2.30 p.m. on the 1st December, 1960, in connection with your recent arrival from Kuala Lumpur.”

This, indeed, surprised me. I thought that a citizen of this country is free to travel without being subject to having to call at the Travel Control Office to answer questions or to be screened. So, in view of the fact that we as Members of the Opposition have to be doubly careful about everything we do, I promptly turned up at the Travel Control Office in Beach Street five minutes before 2.30. I waited until 2.30 and still the officer concerned was not there to tell me what the whole business was about. So, five minutes later, I decided to leave, but before I left the station, the telephone rang and the person who received the call spoke to me and told me that his officer had just spoken to him and he was told to apologise to me that it had all been a mistake; and that was about all. I would have expected the officer concerned, even if it had been a mistake, to have the courtesy to turn up and explain the matter to me. As it is, no explanation was given to me, and until today I am still at a loss as to why I was called to this particular office. I hope the Honourable Minister concerned will look into this matter and explain to this House as to why it is necessary for a person, a Federal Citizen, who has just returned to Penang from Kuala Lumpur, to undergo all these things. So it seems to me, Sir, that there has been a great misunderstanding with regard to Government policy. Officers are very keen to carry out internal security to the best of their ability, but it seems that Government policy in this regard

is so vague that the officers concerned do not know exactly what it is about, so much so that they have even to call on citizens who have just returned from Kuala Lumpur to undergo such questioning. As far as this particular document is concerned, I can see from here that the word “China” has been crossed out and the word “Kuala Lumpur” substituted (*Laughter*). I do not quite know why I should be placed in the same category as a person who has returned from China, because, for the information of the Minister, I have never been to China at all in all my life and there should not be any confusion at all as to whether they have got the right person or the wrong person. My reason for bringing out all this is to point out the lack of co-ordination between the Ministry and the group of people who are enforcing the law, because of the simple reason that the law is so arbitrary, and also in view of the fact that the Minister in his utterances may create some impression that it is his desire to make things as hot as possible for members of the Opposition. Then, perhaps, there has been some misunderstanding on the part of the Police and in their enthusiasm to carry out their duties in the manner that will please the Ministry, or, in their opinion, is strictly in accordance with the policy of the Ministry, have gone out of their way to do all these things, and I think that it is about time that this matter is tackled vigorously by the Minister.

I have stated here quite a few things with regard to both the Minister and the Police and it is my earnest hope that he will do his utmost to see to it that the Act is not being abused and that it will be carried out in the spirit as given to us by the Honourable Prime Minister—that it is there strictly for the purpose of public security and it is not going to be used to make things difficult for members of the Opposition.

Enche' D. R. Seenivasagam: Mr. Speaker, Sir, before touching on any particular subhead I should like to refer shortly to the presentation address by the Honourable Minister of Internal Security, and particularly to one part where tribute was paid to the Special Constabulary of this country.

Now, we all know as a fact that these Special Constables have done invaluable service to this country. We all know that tributes have been paid to them time and time again, but we do not seem to appreciate that they cannot live on tributes passed in this House, because there are dozens and dozens, no, I should say hundreds and hundreds, of them in the Kuala Kangsar area itself—Special Constables who have served this country but who have now been just thrown aside without any positive, substantial and practical steps being taken to look after their future. Promises have been made. Those promises have not been kept, and I think it is time that we stopped paying tributes to them in this House and did something more practical, so that they could live and be confident in the knowledge that the tributes which we pay to them we indeed mean. Otherwise, it is just meaningless to keep on paying tributes to these Special Constables.

Next I would like to speak on the Anti-Corruption Agency, which is on page 212, and again we were told that this Department has done splendid service. But the Minister did not think it worthwhile to give us any details of the splendid service that they have done, because as far as I can gather from newspapers and from my experiences in the Courts, they seem to catch people who offer one dollar to a policeman or a policeman who takes one dollar as coffee money. But beyond that, I cannot see anything splendid or spectacular done by this Department, because the "big fish", as we know them, always escape from the hook, and I hope the Honourable Minister will be able to tell us how far this splendid work of the Anti-Corruption Agency goes beyond the mere one dollar man.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, then we come to the Minister of Internal Security, sub-head 1, item (1). First of all, it would be interesting to know why this Ministry has been created. Has it been created because of the necessity to put into working the Internal Security Act of this country, or has it been

created for some other purpose? Mr. Speaker, Sir, we are told that the Emergency of this country has ended in relation to the Emergency Regulations, and those Regulations are no longer on the statute books of this country. The Emergency Regulations and the Internal Security Act are one and the same thing except that the Internal Security Act contains more powers which are more undemocratic than even the Emergency Regulations themselves. Now, the question I pose is this: if during the height of the Emergency, when this Government was fighting communist terrorism, of violence and force, with all these powers within its control, if at that time what is now under the Internal Security Ministry could be efficiently carried out by the Defence Ministry, then what is the explanation, what is the logic, for this new Ministry to be created? If there is any suggestion that the work is too much for it to remain within the Defence Ministry, then we would like an explanation as to what that extra work is which cannot be held by the Defence Ministry now. It may be suggested—well, the Defence Minister is also doing part of rural development. If that is the answer, then the next question I ask is, why was not Rural Development created as a separate Ministry itself—as indeed it is. Why was not somebody else put there? Why create another additional Ministry when things could have been successfully done, as they were done before, under the Defence Ministry? Therefore, in the absence of any proper explanation there is only one logical inference that can be drawn, and that is this: that it is the intention of the Government to use the Internal Security Act in such a manner and with such vigour as to terrorise opposition political parties and the people in this country who want to express their views on the various problems in this country, and it is on this matter of policy that I come under sub-head 1.

There are in an independent nation, and especially in a newly independent nation, as ours is, a hundred and one problems which will have to be expressed by free speech within the

framework of the penal laws of the country. The only limitation to the freedom of speech should be within the framework of the legal system of the country. Now, why do I say that the suspicion is that this new Ministry has been created almost to act as a gestapo agency in this country? I will explain that: I will give facts; I will give figures; I will give names; and if called upon, as Mr. Ong Eng Guan has been, to show cause, I will show the cause. I will be prepared to meet such a challenge.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the People's Progressive Party of Malaya was started in 1954, and I can prove to this House, if called upon to do so, that the Police at Ipoh have from time to time tried to use the Central Committee members of the People's Progressive Party of Malaya as informers to the Police. I can prove to this House that in Kuala Lumpur, the Committee members of the People's Progressive Party of Malaya at Kuala Lumpur HQ. have been called to the Police Station and have been given money by the Police to divulge what happened in the Committee meetings of the People's Progressive Party of Malaya. Those are allegations which I make in this House, and I don't hide under the cloak of privilege. Mr. Speaker, Sir, is that the proper way that the Police Department carries out investigations into political parties? The Police have powers to call for many spokesmen. They have powers to call for records. Why then you try, instead of controlling subversion by communists, to subvert political organisations in this country? And the Minister of Internal Security should give this House an assurance that no attempt will be made to subvert political organisations by Police officers—be their friends, be their classmates, of these political office-bearers. That is an important matter for the Minister to reassure this country: that political organisations will be free from subversion by the Police Department.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, a few days back, in one of the newspapers, that is in the *Straits Times*, we saw a statement

made by one of the Ministers, and I take it that it was by the Minister of Health—I am subject to correction—and that Minister has said that there is no subversion in the Alliance Organisation. Sir, that is a sweeping statement, and one has only to read the book of which the Honourable Member for Setapak referred the other day and which he lost at the other table—but which I assure him I did not steal it as I have got a copy of my own—and the copy is entitled "The Danger—where it lies". It has been published by the Federation Government with a foreword by the Prime Minister of this country, where it is specifically stated that attempts to subvert the M.C.A. were being carried out by the Communist Party which was in existence then, and examples have been given of how attempts were made to subvert the M.C.A. into being a tool of communist terrorism in this country. Then if anybody says there is no subversion within the Alliance Organisation, they also mean that there is no subversion within the M.C.A. Surely then, the same Minister should be able to tell us why he can positively say that there is no subversion within the Alliance. We will notice, under the Internal Security Act—and this is a matter of important policy—that every politician arrested in this country has been from the Opposition—not yet from the People's Progressive Party of Malaya, but from the other Opposition. Is it suggested then that this Department has been looking into the affairs of the M.C.A. itself, and are they prepared to say, "We have investigated it; there is no subversion."? Is that what is meant by the statement or is it meant, "We are Alliance, therefore we say there is no subversion within the Alliance." Sir, that is another indication of how the Internal Security Act is being used in this country.

Now, it has been also the unfortunate lot of those who are held in the Detention Camps of our country, after they have been put into those Camps, to be charged in the Courts of this country for having subversive documents with them in the Detention

Camps. How, Mr. Speaker, Sir, is that possible? Officers of the Internal Security Department lock up these people and then they say, in the Detention Camp itself, these people have subversive documents. How is it possible? Is this Department worth keeping? You lock up people, and then you find them having subversive documents; hence they are charged with the possession of subversive documents. Then surely there is something very wrong. How those documents got in? Who took them in? Relations visit them—they are searched; their baskets are searched. If those documents still get in, then somebody is responsible; somebody has been negligent; somebody has failed in his duty. And I ask the Honourable Minister to tell us whether any inquiry has been made into these cases of how these subversive documents got into the Camp at Muar? The matter has been decided in Courts and it has been held that they were in possession of documents which were subversive, and I think it is the duty of the Minister to tell us how is it possible that in a security area, dozens of subversive documents can get into that Camp, while dozens of guards guard that area. Is that internal security or internal what? I do not know!

Mr. Speaker, Sir, on the question of subversion itself, what is the policy that should be adopted by the Minister and, in fact, by the Government. Let us take one example: if you read the newspapers, and if you keep cuttings from the newspapers from time to time, you will find, Sir, that it has been said by almost—I use the word “almost”—every Minister from the Government Bench, “If you are a loyal citizen of this country, you will accept the Rahman Talib Report”—a favourite phrase! What does it mean? It means, “If you don’t accept this, you are not loyal.” What does the phrase, “you are not loyal” mean? It means that you are not fit to be a citizen. What is the next step for not being fit to be a citizen? The next step is, “We can deprive you of your citizenship.” Is that not trying to terrorise? Is that not

trying to stop the freedom of speech on a matter which is so important and on which every citizen should have the right to speak freely within the framework of the laws of this country?

Then you have another statement by another Honourable Minister, “Even if we make Chinese an official language, they won’t be satisfied; they want to make Malaya part of China.” What does this indicate? This indicates that, “Anybody who wants to say something, which he has a right to say, should think twice before he says it; we have the Internal Security Law; if you say it, then it will be construed that you want Malaya to become a part of China; therefore, don’t dare to say it.” Is that the way to be adopted by the Government elected by the people, the Government who preaches democracy and who says, “We stand by the United Nations Charter.” Is that the way to make statements or is that the way to terrorise the people? My friend, the Honourable Member for Tanjong, has alleged that he received a note and he has read that note. It is a stencilled note which, possibly, is handed to anybody who gets out of the Airport—they just struck out the words—“If you come from Japan/China/Russia”—and dish them out: “. . . come to the Police Station, we want to talk to you.” Is that the freedom of travel or is that the victimisation of the right to travel within your own country? In this case, the Honourable Member for Tanjong travelled within his own country—from Kuala Lumpur to Penang—surely that is the most astounding, the most serious and the most unexplainable incident of terrorising an Opposition Member of this House, and I am surprised that so far no explanation was ever offered to the Honourable Member from Tanjong. It is not for him to ask for it; it should, in fact, have been given to him. If this could happen to a Member of this House, then I shudder to think what will happen to the hundreds of people who travel from town to town from time to time. What happens to them? Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is of vital importance: we want to fight subversion, but let us fight subversion where it exists; let us not use the Internal Security Act nor the policy of the

Minister concerned as a weapon which will instil not confidence in the public but will destroy any semblance of parliamentary democracy at this stage in this nation. I am not going to analyse the Internal Security Act, as that will be done at a later stage.

The next matter, Mr. Speaker, Sir, is the question of Police. Firstly, I would refer to the question of Women Inspectors—Head 42, item (37), on page 216, “Women Inspectors. Sir, it is clear from these estimates that Women Inspectors, and indeed other women members of the Police Force, do not get equal pay with the men—in the Medical Services they get equal pay, we are told, for equal value of work; it is good. Now, why is it that in the Police Force, though they do equal value of work, they do not get equal pay? I can’t understand it. A Woman police Inspector is entitled to carry weapons, trained in weapons, and, if necessary, to use those weapons; she is trained to go to Courts and prosecute; she is trained to parade along the streets and maintain law and order; why then is she considered not giving equal value of work for money or whatever it is. I ask the Minister to consider seriously this matter of equal pay for equal value of work, because most surely in this Department there is equal value of work, and on that principle it must come in line with the Medical Department and unless an explanation is given, then I say this matter must be looked into as one and put right, because there is no doubt that they are doing equal value of work with the men in the Police Force.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, on the Police again, we have to consider what the policy should be in regard to the conduct of the Police. Now, from time to time, we hear of people having been arrested under one law or another law, the most serious of which is the Internal Security Act, and to the man concerned, the most important thing is when he will be allowed to see his relatives, or when should the relatives be allowed to see him. Time and again in answer to enquiries we receive the stock reply, “You have a right to see him as soon as

is conveniently possible.” What is meant by “conveniently possible”? If you are taking action under the Internal Security Act, then surely you do not just grab a man and take him out of his house without investigation? You must have had background which is sufficient to justify nabbing that man from his family and taking him to the police station. If you have that background and you do it according to the intention of the Security Act, then can anybody tell me what is the danger, what is the objection, to a father, a mother, a brother or sister visiting a police station and looking at that man and asking, “How are you?”, say, two hours after his arrest? I have tried to think of a reason, but I cannot. You might say that a counsel is not necessary at that stage—good enough, and no counsel wants to go at that stage. What we want is for the crying parents, the desperate brother or sister, to go and see that arrested man on the same day of his arrest. Surely, when you arrest a man, you have the background for the arrest—you do not just take him away; if you have that background, why on earth cannot you allow a relative to go and see him? It has been said to me—and this is, of course, a matter for discussion—“Well, we want to take a statement from the man.” You want to take a statement—good! For how many days do you want to lock him up before you take a statement? Do you want to beat him, do you want to punch him like a punching bag? What do you do in that police station for four days? Normally, the period is four days before a relative is allowed to see that man. What is the necessity? If you want to take a statement, does that take four days? Mr. Speaker, Sir, we have had experience in these matters. We have the nasty experience of being told, “We want to take a statement; you can tell the relatives to come four days later.” Even if you are taking a statement at that time, are you going to record it for hours, or are you recording it for a reasonable length of time of one hour? This is a matter of urgent importance not to the Opposition but to the people of this country, who are being arrested not only under the Internal Security Act but also under

the ordinary law. Even in minor cases, these relatives have the most difficult time in order to have a look at the man arrested.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, as a matter of policy, I ask the Honourable the Minister of Internal Security to see that people are not delayed—I won't say for more than a reasonable time, because that has no meaning—but that at least they be allowed to see the man on the same day of his arrest—the relatives to see him. It may be said that the relative or relatives can tell the man what to do and what to say, but that cannot happen because the relative or relatives have no objection to any police officer, knowing the language, in the ward standing close by when talking with the arrested man. What then can be the objection? I am intrigued and I would like the Honourable the Minister of Internal Security to enlighten this House as to the reason why one cannot let a man see his relation on the same day. We are not asking for it to take place the very minute after a man has been arrested, but only on the same day, so that the relatives can go home and sleep in peace, knowing that the man is all right.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, as a matter of policy again, sometimes people are taken away from their houses, and their relations do not know in which part of the country they are; they do not know in which police station they are. They go to one police station nearest to their house to enquire and the policeman who happens to be present says, "*Saya ta' tahu*" (I do not know where he is). Then they go to another police station to find out where the man is. The result is the same. Then they go to a lawyer's house and ask the lawyer to do something. The lawyer telephones the Chief Police Officer who says, "I will try to help, but it will take some time." Then the lawyer telephones the O.C.P.D. Again you cannot get a definite answer. Nobody knows. Some say Special Branch; some say security law; some say another law. Surely if a person is arrested, then steps must have been taken if somebody makes an enquiry to be able to say where that person is at least. I think that this state of affairs is

very irregular, very unfortunate, for the citizens of this country. This affects everybody, citizens and non-citizens, who are arrested here.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, then again we have the question which has arisen many times, and that is in regard to complaints of assault, complaints of beating, by the police in police stations. Now, as a matter of policy, what does the Minister for Internal Security or the Federation Government do when such complaints are made? For instance, who investigates? Sometimes, it is the O.C.P.D. in the same police station where the report has been made against his own men. I think, Sir, the policy should be, where a report was made in respect of assault, to get another man from another Police District to come and investigate. So, there will be at least a semblance of neutral investigation. How could it be expected that an O.C.P.D. of the police station against which a report was made would say, "Yes, my men assaulted the person"? That is not humanly possible.

Then, again, what is the policy of the Minister of Internal Security and the Commissioner of Police, when such people are convicted in Courts? Do they dismiss them as a matter of course, or do they give them another chance to reform, or does it depend on the severity of the case or otherwise? I know of cases where convictions have been made for criminal offences and they have not been dismissed from the Police Force—they are still in the Police Force. Some of them have been dismissed and some have not. Has the Government, has the Ministry, has the Commissioner of Police a definite policy? Is there a policy?

Then, Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is another matter which is under Police again. Police are like all human beings, or most human beings, have families, and their children go to school, normally in the town where the father works, and we know that in the Police Force transfers are common and frequent. What happens to these children who go to school, say, in Ipoh when the father is transferred to Johore Bahru? Does he take all his children to Johore Bahru and find a school for them, or does he

leaves his children at Ipoh? If he leaves them at Ipoh, I would suggest that the Police build a central school for children of personnel of the Police Force in this country, because there are thousands and thousands of such children, and these personnel find it difficult, when they are transferred from place to place, to take the whole family along with them. This is a request which has come from a number of police personnel, who say that it would be ideal for Government to consider building a school at any town where their children can go to. How far this will help, I do not know, but it is a suggestion which has been made, and I ask that consideration be given to it.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, that is all I wish to say.

Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sa-belum saya berchakap apa yang hendak saya chakapkan di-sini, saya berharap kepada Yang Berhormat Menteri supaya memandang dengan berat apa yang telah berlaku kepada Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Tanjong tadi. Saya tidak tahu perkara itu boleh berlaku demikian dengan terkejut, dan sa-kira-nya dia ini tersilap harap-lah di-betulkan, dan sa-kira-nya ini satu chara, maka saya harap Menteri yang berkenaan memikirkan perkara ini, sebab dari asal-nya pun dahulu Internal Security Act di-luluskan tidak dengan maksud mengachau sa-siapa tetapi untuk menjaga keselamatan negara, dan asas itu-lah persetujuan Dewan ini di-berikan.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, pada kali ini kita dapat Anti-Corruption Agency dimasukkan dalam tugas Kementerian ini. Yang menarek hati saya ia-lah daripada Item 32 sampai 36. Anti-Corruption Agency ini ada-lah satu cabang daripada Kementerian ini mempunyai tugas yang besar bagi melichin dan membersehhkan pentadbiran negeri ini daripada rashwah atau pun makan suap.

Saya tidak berapa faham kenapa Anti-Corruption Agency ini begitu kecil yang merupakan satu badan yang dalam-nya terkandung 5 orang pegawai bagi sa-buah negeri saperti Persekutuan Tanah Melayu ini, dan bagi menjalankan dasar menghapuskan

rashwah atau pun makan suap dalam negeri ini tentu-lah satu badan yang terator dan yang kemas terpaksa di-adakan.

Saya tentu-lah tidak memikirkan bahawa penchegah rashwah atau pun makan suap ini di-lakukan oleh orang yang berlima ini, sebab saperti kurangnya Office Boy itu tentu-lah perkara itu di-lakukan menerusi chabangan polis dan tempat yang tertentu yang juga dengan kebetulan berada di-bawah Kementerian ini.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, tentu-lah kita tahu bahawa Polis-lah yang bertanggung jawab untuk memerhatikan keamanan negeri ini dan juga menjaga polisi yang telah di-ator. Tetapi apabila kita meletakkan Anti-Corruption itu hendak-lah di-tempatkan pada satu tempat yang tertentu. Badan ini ada kala-nya tidak dapat menjalankan sapenoh-nya kepentingan tugas yang ada di-dalam bahagian penchegah rasuah itu.

Pada suatu hari, saya telah pergi ka-Pejabat Ketua Polis di-Ipoh, berkenaan dengan rasuah ini. Maka berchakap-lah saya dengan sa-orang Pegawai Polis A.S.P. dan saya menanya kapada-nya, bagaimana-kah yang sa-benar-nya menchegah makan suap yang di-lakukan oleh Pejabat Polis ini. Dia telah menjawab: "Kami bergantung-lah pada ma'lumat² yang telah di-sampaikan kapada kami sama ada dari pehak Anti-Corruption atau pun dari pehak orang ramai yang mengambil berat menchegah rasuah ini. Dan lagi orang ramai itu kata-nya, ada dua bahagian, sa-tengah-nya orang² yang bertanggung jawab yang menyampaikan ma'lumat dengan sendiri-nya kapada kami, dan sa-tengah-nya menghantar surat dan tidak pula menanda tangan surat yang di-hantar kan kapada kami itu. Apabila sampai surat daripada orang yang tidak menanda tangani surat itu bagaimana pun surat saperti itu kami siasat juga dan penyiasatan itu di-pandang sa-bagai penyiasatan awal sama ada benar atau tidak tudohan itu. Banyak hasil yang dapat kata-nya tetapi banyak juga bagi orang yang tidak berdosa telah di-siasat."

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya tentu-lah menganggap perbuatan orang yang tidak menanda tangani surat itu adalah orang yang tidak bertanggung jawab tetapi kepada kita sekalian tentu-lah baik bagi menolong pehak Polis. Kalau pehak yang lain men-chuba membuat satu² perkara kepada orang yang tidak bersalah, pada fikiran saya keadaan seperti itu tidak-lah baik. Jadi pada fikiran saya terpaksa-lah, di-adakan satu Pejabat yang tertentu yang mempunyai hingga cabang² perkhidmatan mesti-lah di-adakan bagi menchegah rasuah itu.

Berkenaan dengan Polis, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya telah bertanya apa-kah sebab-nya Polis tidak berapa chekap, kata-nya ma'alum-lah orang kampung dan orang ramai tidak gemar kepada Polis takut Polis akan menangkap dia. Saya tidak-lah mengatakan, Tanah Melayu ini mempunyai anggota Polis yang tidak sampai kemunchak taraf perkhidmatan mereka itu, sebab itu-lah sumbar-nya rasuah tetapi hendak membawa sa-barang tuduhan itu pun ada-lah satu kesalahan dalam perhitungan-nya. Kalau begitu tujuan-nya, nyata-lah bahawa jika pegawai² itu tidak di-adakan satu cabang perkhidmatan dari ketua-nya sampai ka-bawah dalam Ibu Pejabat Kementerian ini maka selama itu-lah rasuah tidak akan hilang.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, dalam hal rasuah ini sa-bagaimana kata sa-orang Ahli Yang Berhormat selalu-nya terlepas. Saya terasa sebab-nya kerana chorak mereka orang² yang sudah besar dan pandai melichinkan diri mereka hingga tidak dapat rahsia. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Jabatan Anti-Corruption ini tentu-lah satu Jabatan yang berhadapan dengan orang² yang lichin dan chekap maka pehak-nya pun terpaksa lichin dan chekap.

Satu chara Corruption yang ada dalam negeri ini ia-lah orang² yang menjadi pelantek² atau pemilih orang dalam jawatan². Dahulu mereka itu minta kerja, "ini saya beri \$300," neschaya dia akan di-timbangkan dan dengan sendiri-nya dia kelak akan dilantek. Tetapi pada masa sekarang perkara yang sa-macam ini tidak lagi di-buat. Mereka melakukan pemilihan

di-dalam sa-suatu jawatan dapat tidak dapat tunggu-lah apabila di-keluarkan keputusan-nya. Tetapi kepada orang yang hendak di-pilih, kata-nya: "kalau awak hendak kerja ini, beri-lah saya sekian melalui pintu belakang". Dengan sendiri-nya keadaan seperti ini ada-lah berhajat kepada puncha wang. Dan apabila keluar hasil pemilihan itu dan di-lihat-nya nama beliau pun keluar-lah. Ma'alum-lah benda yang terlalu jelas ini boleh jadi kebetulan tetapi dari segi lain telah di-ambil dalam pemilihan, ini juga corruption dalam istilah Penal Code sendiri. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, berhadapan dengan orang sa-macam ini tentu-lah payah kita hendak menangkap-nya—orang yang membuat kesalahan seperti ini tetapi amat-lah menyedehkan kejadian seperti ini banyak berlaku hinggakan dalam Public Service Commission dimana kejadian ini telah berlaku. Maka dengan tugas Anti-Corruption ini pada fikiran saya, biarkan sahaja-lah dia-nya sama seperti Attorney-General. Kalau Attorney-General itu bebas mempunyai apa sahaja atoran di-Pejabat-nya, maka biar-lah Anti-Corruption mempunyai anggota² Pejabat-nya yang chekap dan itu ada-lah terletak sa-bagai pekerjaan yang tidak berat sa-belah kepada siapa² pun.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya juga menarek perhatian Yang Berhormat Menteri pada muka 216, item (16) dan muka 217, item (48). Dalam item yang di-sebutkan ini ia-lah salah satu daripada perkara yang hendak saya kemukakan di-sini ia-lah soal bertukar seperti mana yang di-sebutkan oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Ipoh tadi. Memang kepayahan yang di-alami oleh Police Constables ini patut di-timbangkan dengan halus-nya oleh Menteri yang berkenaan. Satu penyelidikan atau huraian yang di-kemukakan dengan mengadakan umpama-nya Sekolah Pusat Khas bagi anak² polis. Ini di-minta timbangan oleh Ahli dari Ipoh, tetapi sa-kira-nya ini nampak payah saya fikir elok-lah di-jadikan dasar juga bagi perkhidmatan mereka ini bahawa pertukaran mereka patut-lah di-akui sesuai dengan penggal sekolah anak² mereka ka-tempat yang sesuai dengan kedudukan anak mereka

itu sendiri, sebab ini ada-lah menghormati hak anak² itu bagi mendapat pelajaran yang baik. Kita telah memerahkan dan mendapat perkhidmatan dari anggota polis maka biar-lah anak² mereka itu mendapat pelajaran supaya sa-kurang²-nya dapat hidup dengan baik di-negara yang mereka telah berkhidmat kepada negeri ini. Apabila di-sebutkan perkhidmatan anggota polis nampak pada kita barrack anggota itu. Ada satu barrack yang saya telah pergi, bukan hendak menyiasat perjalanan Kerajaan, tetapi kerana menziarahi sa-orang sahabat. Kapada saya tempat menerima tetamu-nya di-situ dan di-situ juga-lah katil tempat tidor di-simpan dan tidak di-susun sechara membolehkan mereka itu mempunyai sedikit sa-banyak perkara itu dalam kehidupan mereka.

Maka patut-lah Menteri ini memerhatikan hak anggota polis itu supaya mendapat barrack yang sesuai dengan tuntutan kita orang² timur yang tidak berapa suka mendedahkan tempat tidor-nya kapada sesiapa pun.

Berchakap berkenaan dengan barrack dua hari yang sudah saya telah pergi di-depot sengaja hendak melihat walau pun tidak mustahak. Saya minta idzin daripada Menteri mengatakan nampak saya barrack² di-situ tidak mempunyai siling maka panas benar. Patut-lah Kerajaan memikirkan walau pun mereka itu hendak di-lateh dengan bersusah payah, tetapi elok-lah di-beri siling seperti barrack kayu yang ada di-situ. Saya perchaya kalau anggota polis ini terdiri dari expatriate tentu mereka tidak mahu dudok disana. Jadi biar-lah kita naikkan taraf anak negeri kita sa-bagai orang yang telah mendapat kemerdekaan yang mereka mendapat tempat hidup-nya. Jangan-lah mengatakan yang kami hendak mengajar mereka itu susah sahaja, sebab negeri kita negeri yang ma'amor kaya maka patut-lah anggota polis ini mendapat layanan yang menasabah, walau pun Timbalan Perdana Menteri mengatakan jangan hibohkan sangat anggota polis ini, tetapi saya tidak dapat melarikan berkenaan dengan itu.

Muka 218, item (67) Language Allowance. Dalam menjawab satu

soalan telah di-kemukakan oleh Timbalan Perdana Menteri bahawa Language Allowance yang di-beri kapada orang² yang bukan Melayu ia-lah oleh kerana kebolehan mereka berbahasa Melayu ini tidak-lah sa-tahu-nya menimbulkan tidak puas hati di-kalangan anggota polis. Berlainan benar-lah pendapat-nya dengan pendapat saya, sebab sa-tahu saya Language Allowance dalam item (67) ini ada-lah tidak memuaskan hati anggota polis terutama mereka yang berbangsa Melayu, sebab dengan Language Allowance ini perbedzaan gaji telah timbul sa-hingga menyebabkan terasa bagi mereka pada mendalami bahasa Kebangsaan ini bahawa mereka di-rendahkan kedudukan dan kebolehan-nya.

Jadi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Kementerian ini patut-lah memikirkan dasar Language Allowance dengan diri-nya sendiri berhadapan dengan rasa tidak puas hati yang seperti ini. Kita tahu bahawa rasa tidak puas hati dalam tentera dan polis ini tidak dapat di-dzahirkan, tetapi sa-bagai Rumah yang mulia, sa-buah Rumah yang di-dalam-nya nasib semua anggota ini hendak-lah di-timbangkan. Saya berharap dalam Rumah ini Menteri Yang Berhormat ini dapat memikirkan dan kalau dapat bahkan amat mustahak di-beri alaun bahasa loghat² Melayu oleh sebab kebolehan itu akan membolehkan sa-saorang itu menyiasat rahsia dan sa-bagai-nya. Maka jangan-lah sampai dengan Language Allowance seperti itu ternyata perbedzaan gaji yang di-rasakan oleh mereka ini. Benar dalam perhitungannya sa-saorang anggota polis biasa mendapat gaji sa-banyak \$120 tetapi dengan berkata allowance dan sa-bagai-nya maka ada anggota polis yang mendapat gaji hampir \$200. Jadi bantot-lah rasa perkhidmatan yang ikhlas pada mereka ini sa-kira-nya tidak kita betulkan dari sekarang ini. Soal seperti ini saya harap tidak-lah akan di-pandang kechil oleh Menteri yang bertanggung jawab seperti yang di-jawab oleh Timbalan Perdana Menteri dahulu.

Itu-lah perkara² yang pada umumnya saya minta di-fikirkan oleh Menteri yang bersangkutan dan saya akan akhiri ulasan saya di-sini ia-itu dalam Kementerian Keselamatan Dalam Negeri

tentang perkhidmatan polis. Saya berharap supaya di-ketatkan kawalan atas kehidupan ra'ayat, sebab kejadian² yang kita terbaca dalam surat² khabar dalam negeri ini berhubung dengan gangsterism dan sa-bagai-nya patut-lah di-ambil benar supaya di-hapuskan.

Enche' Mohamed Yusof bin Mahmud (Temerloh): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya hendak berchakap berkenaan dengan ahli polis saperti yang di-sebutkan dalam Item 44 dan 51. Kita banyak berterima kaseh kapada mereka kerana menjaga keamanan dan sa-bagai-nya yang mana kita bebas dan tidak takut apa². Ahli² polis ini tidak boleh menyuarakan kehendak mereka sebab mereka itu di-kenakan discipline. Beberapa kesulitan telah di-sampaikan kapada saya yang mana saya harap Menteri yang berkenaan memikir dan menimbangkan-nya. Yang pertama, ahli² polis yang bertugas di-tempat yang terpenchil dan jauh dan selalu bertukar ka-sana ka-mari mereka dapati tidak chukup pelajaran ugama, mereka merayu supaya dalam balai polis itu di-adakan guru ugama untuk mengajar anak-isteri mereka. Perkara ini memang di-adakan pada masa dharurat dahulu, tetapi sa-telah dharurat tamat peruntokan ini di-hapuskan. Yang kedua ia-lah berkenaan dengan kematian. Sa-bagaimana yang kita ketahui ahli polis ini berkhidmat tidak di-negeri-nya sendiri, kadang² orang Johor bertugas di-Perlis. Apabila ada kematian mengikut kebiasaan orang Melayu, mayat itu di-kebumikan di-negeri masing². Telah ada dua kejadian perkara yang saperti ini. Oleh sebab ahli polis ini gaji-nya kechil, mereka tidak upaya hendak membawa mayat itu ka-negeri-nya masing². Apabila mereka meminta bantuan daripada pejabat-nya, malang-nya bantuan itu tidak dapat di-sebabkan oleh undang² pada masa itu. Saya harap perkara itu dapat di-timbangkan, perkara ini berlaku bukan tiap² hari tetapi 3-4 bulan sa-kali. Supaya mereka yang mendapat kemalangan itu di-beri kesenangan ia-itu memberi kenderaan menghantar mayat itu ka-negeri-nya masing².

Yang ketiga, oleh sebab rumah² ahli polis itu tidak chukup dan

mereka selalu bertukar dari satu tempat ka-satu tempat, kebanyakan mereka itu terpaksa menyewa rumah saperti di-Kuala Lumpur ini dan rumah sewa itu tidak ada yang kurang daripada \$30.00 sa-bulan dan rumah sewa itu kechil. Jadi oleh kerana elaun rumah mereka terlalu rendah, maka elaun mereka itu hendak-lah di-naikkan oleh Kerajaan supaya mereka yang bergaji kechil itu tidak susah sangat.

Sa-perkara lagi yang saya hendak minta Kementerian ini menimbangkan ia-lah ada satu perkara yang telah di-sampaikan kapada saya di-Kuala Lumpur ini beberapa bulan yang lalu ia-itu pehak polis telah menangkap beberapa orang budak yang di-katakan "kereta boy" yang bekerja menchari makan menchuchi kereta di-tempat perhentian teksi dan di-panggung wayang. Ibu-bapa mereka merayu supaya di-adakan satu peratoran. Apabila budak² itu di-tangkap hendak-lah di-siasat apa sebab mereka itu terpaksa bekerja di-perhentian teksi itu. Sebab-nya tidak lain dan tidak bukan di-sebabkan oleh penganggoran. Kebanyakan budak² ini telah lulus sekolah tetapi tidak boleh masok sekolah menengah, jadi mereka ini menchari makan dengan menchuchi kereta di-Kuala Lumpur ini, sa-bagai-mana yang kita tahu, banyak kereta² yang kotor yang datang dari luar negeri itu, saya perchaya hendakkan budak² yang saperti ini. Oleh sebab tidak ada satu peratoran, mereka ini tidak di-benarkan bekerja di-situ. Pada fikiran saya elok-lah kita adakan satu peratoran ia-itu budak² yang suka berkerja di-tempat yang saperti itu di-daftarkan. Walau pun pada masa yang lalu ada rungutan yang mengatakkan budak² ini merosakkan kereta, tetapi saya perchaya dengan chara mendaftarkan budak² ini, perkara yang tidak di-ingini itu tidak akan berlaku. Dan dengan chara ini juga budak² ini boleh melepaskan diri-nya daripada penganggoran.

Sekarang saya hendak berchakap berkenaan dengan Registrar saperti yang di-sebutkan dalam Item 9. Jawatan ini ada dua, satu daripadanya tinggi yang gaji-nya lebeh \$700.00.

Saya mendapat tahu jawatan ini dipegang oleh Translator (Temporary) yang muda. Saya mendapat rungutan daripada pegawai yang berkhidmat di situ, dan saya berasa mushkil yang Kerajaan tidak dapat memilih pegawai yang tetap daripada pejabat itu untuk memegang jawatan yang dipegang oleh Translator (Temporary) itu. Saya berharap Kementerian menimbangkan perkara ini supaya semua pegawai yang sudah lama dan pandai bekerja itu tidak-lah mereka itu berasa tertinggal.

Sekarang saya berpaling pada muka 221. Sub-head 13—Transport. Pejabat ini banyak kenderaan. Oleh itu saya minta kepada Kementerian ini di atas perkara mayat yang di-bawa oleh polis daripada kampung yang jauh ka-hospital itu hendak-lah kenderaan itu membawa balek mayat itu ka-tempat mayat itu di-ambil. Perkara ini telah terjadi di-negeri saya, oleh sebab negeri saya itu kampung² itu kedudukan jauh dengan balai polis, jadi kalau ada kematian, mithal-nya kematian lemas, di-timpa oleh kayu atau kematian yang luar biasa, oleh sebab Pegawai Polis hendak mengesahkan kematian itu daripada doktor terpaksa-lah di-hantar ka-hospital. Selalu-nya perkara yang seperti ini di-bawa ka-hospital pada sa-belah petang, oleh sebab doktor kurang tidak-lah dapat di-pereksa, terpaksa-lah di-pereksa besok pagi-nya. Kereta polis yang datang daripada luar jajahan itu terpaksa-lah balek. Jadi sa-sudah di-pereksa oleh doktor, apabila hendak di-bawa balek tidak dapat pertolongan daripada hospital atau pun daripada pehak Polis. Seperti yang saya katakan tadi, kebanyakan saudara-mara-nya hendak mengkebumikan di-kampung-nya. Ini-lah yang di-muskilkan kerana pertolongan daripada hospital dan daripada pehak Polis tidak dapat.

Saya harap Kementerian ini mengadakan satu peratoran ia-itu jikalau pehak Polis yang mengambil mayat daripada kampung² yang jauh itu setelah di-pereksa oleh doktor hendak-lah di-hantar balek mayat itu ka-kampung-nya.

Enche' V. David: Mr. Speaker, Sir, we from the Opposition bench have been opposing the Internal Security Act and the creation of the Ministry of Internal Security from the beginning. At the debate earlier, when the Bill in respect of internal security was introduced in this House, the Minister concerned did give an assurance to this House that the law will not be abused. Sir, the previous speakers in this House from this side have substantiated with arguments that the law itself has been abused.

Sir, the Internal Security Act, as has been rightly said by Honourable Members, is worse than the Emergency Regulations, which we all experienced in this country for nearly twelve years. Sir, it has become very clear—and this has been exposed today—that the Internal Security Act is used systematically and deliberately against the Opposition

Dato' Dr. Ismail: Mr. Speaker, Sir, on a point of order—Standing Order 36 (1) says, "A member shall confine his observations to the subject under discussion and may not introduce matter irrelevant thereto."

Enche' V. David: It is my contention that I am not irrelevant. I am speaking under the Ministry of Internal Security in respect of the Minister himself on the principle of \$36,000 per year—I presume I am entitled to discuss matters of policy concerning the Ministry as there is an amount of money stated here—the purpose for which the money is going to be spent.

Sir, the Internal Security Act, which is going to be administered by the Minister, has placed wide powers, in fact extensive powers, in the hands of the Minister to use them, if it is necessary, to sabotage or curtail the activities of the Opposition. I am not going to dwell at length about details of this Act. It will be dealt with at the coming Session when we hear the Speech from the Throne. Until such time, I would like to take the various items for which money is allocated here.

In regard to Security and Intelligence, I find here that a sum of

\$69,687 has been provided—I refer to page 211. My contention is that our Intelligence Department has been a complete failure and very often information from this Department has led to wrongful arrests and wrongful conclusions, as a result of which the ordinary citizens of this country have been adversely affected. Whenever we read in the newspapers of arrests, there is no mention of members of the Government but mention of the supporters of Opposition political parties.

Recently, Sir, on the 30th November, two trade unionists were arrested. The reasons for the arrests were not stated to the Press by the Ministry concerned and neither the Minister thought it fit to give a statement as to the reasons why they were arrested. In respect of this occasion, I happened to visit the detainees, who are under arrest and to my surprise, I was informed by one of the detainees as to how our police force in this country is abusing the powers vested in it. Sir, I am prepared to give the name of the detainee. He is Mr. Soh Peng Choon, General Secretary of the Pineapple Workers' Union. On the 2nd December, 1960, he was interrogated at night by a police officer, and later when the detainee refused to answer certain questions, he was assaulted and thrown on the floor unconscious; later next morning the visiting doctor for the detainees ordered that he be given a mixture. Sir, interrogation in this country has taken a different meaning. During the Japanese occupation, we used to hear of the pumping of salt and soap water, but now it has become worse—assaults, punching below the belt, if the detainees are not prepared to give a statement at the will and pleasure of the Inspectors. Interrogations have been conducted at night. During the normal sleeping hours Inspectors called on the detainees and interrogated them all through the night. In this case, Sir, the man had been suffering from asthma. Since he was suffering from asthma, he would not be comfortable especially when the fan was switched on. I was informed that when the fan was

switched on, the man was asked to sit underneath it and the officer concerned recorded a statement. This could not be tolerated by the inhuman treatment—and he complained to the Inspector that he was suffering from asthma, but the Inspector continued to do the same to the detainee.

Now, Sir, I understand that as a result of this ill-treatment, the detainee concerned has become insane. The Minister of Internal Security should be able to tell us about this, or he could deny categorically my statement saying that it is false. What I heard was in the presence of a Police Inspector and I did record it from the detainee in the presence of the Police Inspector. So, therefore, the Police cannot say that this is merely an allegation.

Sir, important members of the Socialist Front were arrested. This matter was raised when I spoke on the general principle of the Budget, but no reply was given as to why only members of the Socialist Front were arrested. Not only were ordinary members arrested. The Assistant Secretary-General of the Socialist Front was arrested, the Chairman of the Jinjang Local Council, elected by the people, was arrested together with others under suspicion. They were not brought to Court. There is no provision under this Act that they should be produced before a Court of Law. All these arrests were based on information forwarded to the Government by the brilliant people in the Intelligence Department, who always hang around in some of the coffee shops to collect information in regard to politicians and trade unionists and make up their reports.

Sir, if we are going to spend \$69,687 for the Intelligence Department, page 211, that Department must be able to provide intelligence which is really worth the money, not just collecting, false information, by which the destiny of the innocent public is decided.

Sir, coming to Anti-Corruption Agency, page 212. Sir, corruption cannot be eliminated until and unless there is social upliftment in this country. We find cases of the Police

getting involved in corruption, Sir, because their salaries are not sufficient to enable them to have a decent living in this country. To stop corruption completely, to eliminate corruption from our midst, Sir, is to revise their salary schemes to enable them to live as human beings. I am not talking about the A.S.Ps and the D.S.Ps; I feel they are overpaid. I am talking about the ordinary Police constables. I find in this Chamber there are distinguished D.S.Ps seated here; I am not worried about them. I am worried about the ordinary Police constables, Sir, for they are the people who are to be looked after if we are to eliminate corruption. We cannot detect corruption; it is always very difficult to prove corruption. They will engage brilliant lawyers as defence counsels to get away from it. I think that by providing a social uplift with a view to raising the general living standard of this country can we discourage corruption.

Sir, the Honourable Member for Ipoh has stated elaborately about the Police. I did read a statement in the Press of one Police Officer, who has left this country under Malayanisation, calling upon the public to provide information. But who will provide information, when the person who is prepared to provide information is himself likely to get into trouble with the Police? I have personal experience of this. When you ring up the Police, they send you a note saying that they want a record of the statement from you. How can the public co-operate? The public are being intimidated for providing information. Sir, I happen to know of a case. A member of the public was assaulted by some members of the public. I rang up the Police and they told me that a report should be made, and that gentleman made a report. Later, the Police Officer investigating the case, who was then an A.S.P. of the Campbell Road Police Station, summoned me to give a statement and I gave all the information which the members of the public told me. He later sent me a summon to go to the Court to be a witness, and I had to be a witness of this case from the morning until the evening. If

members of the public are to be called as witnesses to cases of complaints to the Police, you can never expect public co-operation.

Sir, the statement published by the then Police Officer in the Press was challenged by a member of the public. He said that members of the public were being intimidated by the Police, so they could not co-operate. Sir, the relationship between the Police and the public has been strained for the very fact that the Police are adopting an attitude of intimidation than to be friendly with members of the public. Before I suggest that a course on this subject be given to the Police constables, I think the D.S.Ps should note how to deal with the public. As the Honourable Member for Ipoh said, when he rings up Kuala Lumpur Police Station, he is directed to Cheras Road and from there to Circular Road. It takes one and a half hours to find out where a man is being detained. When you are picked up at one o'clock, they do not tell you whether they are bringing you to the High Street Police Station to be detained or anywhere else. They do not say all these things, so much so that parents have to knock at the homes of Members of Parliament to find out where their children have been taken. Sir, this is what we are complaining repeatedly. We are making accusations in this House. If the Police were to be co-operative with us, there is no necessity for us to raise this subject in this House.

Sir, the Police today are armed with a legislation giving them wide powers to do anything they like. Police patrol cars travel all over the town in the night; they even travel to places outside the town. If young boys in groups of four or five are found talking together, the Police Officer would get down from his patrol car and would ask them to produce their identity cards. He does not say for what purpose, Sir, for he regards them as gangsters. There have been cases of schoolboys, in groups of four or five coming home after pictures, being stopped by patrol cars. Sir, you cannot create healthy relationship between the

Police and the public in this way; the Police will not gain the confidence of the public in this way. As I said, Sir, the Police instead of being protectors of the law have become persecutors of the innocent public in this country. In this way, Sir, the Police Force in this country will, instead of doing a service, be doing a disservice to the community and the nation as a whole.

Sir, people arrested under the Internal Security Act—and the present legislation have advisory boards to hear their cases. To my contention, Sir, these advisory boards are to hoodwink the public. They are a farce. An advisory board is there not to inquire into the case with substantial evidence; it is set up to satisfy the needs of the Minister concerned and this Government. It is an advisory board with no executive powers, with no powers to decide on matters. Usually the advisory board advises the Minister and the Minister can over-rule its advice. Sir, I know of a case where four ex-unionists were detained under the Emergency Regulations, and now under the Internal Security Act. Their case was heard on the 17th October, and it took nearly two months for them to have a reply, because the advisory board submitted its report to the then Minister of Defence.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Order, order, the time is up. The meeting is suspended till 9 p.m. tonight.

Sitting suspended at 6.30 p.m.

Sitting resumed at 9.05 p.m.

(Mr. Speaker in the Chair)

THE SUPPLY BILL, 1961

House immediately resolved itself into Committee of Supply.

(Mr. Speaker in the Chair)

Resumption of debate on Question:

That the sum of \$87,361,543 for Heads 41 and 42 stand part of the Schedule.

Question again proposed.

Enche' V. David: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I had no intention of taking up much of the time of this House, but there is

the general accusation that I have taken up most of the time of this House. However, Sir, I have made certain references to detainees in Johore Bahru and the manner in which the Police are dealing with the matters concerned.

Sir, now I come back to the Police. As I said earlier, if we are going to strengthen the relationship between the Police and the public, then the Police have a greater obligation, the Police should do their service with great consciousness. I am not trying to accuse the Police or deliberately trying to exaggerate matters for the information of this House. There have been cases where the Police could have been more considerate, where they could have been more sympathetic, even though the law gives them wide powers in dealing with certain matters. Sir, if the Minister is interested—I do not think it would be proper or appropriate for me in this House to mention the names of Police Officers who have been hostile towards the public, and who have been abusing the powers vested in them—we can always forward names for his information and then he himself can probe into the matter and form his conclusion.

Sir, the ordinary constables in the Police are the people who will have to be educated and guided by the Senior Police Officers. These Senior Police Officers have a great responsibility, Sir, and if they themselves are not aware of their obligations towards society, then I am afraid you cannot expect the ordinary rank and file of the Police to be more conscious.

Sir, I did say that the Policemen, the ordinary Police constables, need sympathy and their matter would have to be reviewed. Their standard of living must be raised; housing and other facilities must be provided by the Ministry. But at the same time I call upon the Minister to see that the Police Officers are more considerate and more conscious of their rights as well as the rights of the public.

Enche' Othman bin Abdullah (Tanah Merah): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya bangun menyatakan beberapa pandangan dan pendapat saya terhadap

Kementerian Keselamatan Dalam Negeri dan pada pendapat saya Kementerian Keselamatan Dalam Negeri ini ia-lah satu Kementerian yang baharu. Sa-telah kita mempunyai satu undang² keselamatan dalam negeri yang mana PAS telah menyatakan sokongan-nya. Sokongan yang kami beri waktu itu ia-lah dengan harapan supaya undang² keselamatan ini tidak di-salah gunakan, dan di-jalankan di-atas asas yang hak dan menjaga keselamatan negeri samata² daripada beberapa pencherobohan sama ada yang datang daripada luar atau pun daripada dalam negeri ini sendiri. Tetapi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sokongan kami itu dengan syarat supaya Menteri yang berkenaan memberi jaminan bahawa undang² ini akan di-jalankan dengan baik dan tidak di-salah gunakan. Maka amat-lah mendukachitakan kami

Mr. Speaker: Perkara itu sudah pergi pada dasar 'am

Enche' Othman bin Abdullah (Tanah Merah): Sadikit sahaja, Tuan Yang di-Pertua,

Mr. Speaker: Kita tidak membahaskan dasar 'am, tetapi dasar apa yang di-untokkan dalam perkhidmatan ini.

Enche' Othman bin Abdullah (Tanah Merah): . . . amat-lah kami kesalkan keterangan yang di-buat oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Tanjong pada petang tadi yang menyatakan bahawa beliau telah di-perintah hadir dalam sa-buah balai polis, sedangkan dia tidak tahu sebab-musabab-nya. Jadi ini satu contoh bahawa Undang² Keselamatan Dalam Negeri itu mungkin pada suatu masa nanti akan di-salah gunakan. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kalau sa-kira-nya kepada parti pembangkang terjadi hal yang demikian, kami sa-kali lagi mengharapkan kepada Menteri yang berkenaan supaya Undang² Keselamatan Dalam Negeri itu di-lakukan dengan 'adil dan dengan saksama, baik terhadap orang yang berparti dalam negeri ini mahu pun orang yang tidak berparti yang kalau di-dapati ada anasir subversive dalam-nya, atau chuba hendak memecahkan keamanan negeri ini, maka patut-lah di-ambil tindakan.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, amat-lah saya kesalkan bahawa pada bulan November

yang lalu, dua ma'nusia telah datang ka-pantai timor ia-itu di-Kelantan dan Trengganu yang masing² ingin menjadi Colonel Mobutu pantai timor dengan menghasut ra'ayat di-pantai timor itu supaya mengasah parang panjang, supaya memberontak melawan Kerajaan yang sah di-sana dan dua ma'nusia ini, kalau saya tidak salah orang memanggil "Albar" dan satu lagi "Wan Kadir."

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya mengharapkan supaya dalam menghadapi sa-barang keamanan dan untuk menjaga keamanan dalam negeri ini, anasir² yang saperti ini hendak-lah di-chegah baik datang-nya daripada pehak yang berparti atau tidak berparti supaya sa-barang sa-suatu yang mungkin menimbulkan salah faham dalam masyarakat hendak-lah di-hindarkan oleh pehak yang menjaga keselamatan negeri ini, hendak-lah di-serahkan kepada pehak polis yang menjaga keamanan negeri ini bertindak menchegeh-nya walau pun dia sa-orang yang berpangkat atau tidak berpangkat kalau di-dapati memecahkan keamanan negeri ini patut-lah di-ambil tindakan supaya mereka jangan chuba hendak menghasut ra'ayat dengan mengasah parang panjang, tombak atau pun buloh runching, ini ada-lah tanda atau gejala² yang bertujuan memecah undang² ini dan undang² ini hendak-lah di-jalankan dengan 'adil dan jauhi-lah daripada di-salah gunakan.

Mr. Speaker: Sudah dua kali saya memberi amaran dalam perbahathan ini, itu ada-lah dasar 'am.

Enche' Othman bin Abdullah: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kembali saya menyatakan berkenaan dengan Polis. Di-sini saya hendak menyatakan walau pun telah di-katakan oleh sa-orang Ahli Yang Berhormat tadi ia-itu di-dalam item 67 Language Allowance kepada Anggota Polis. Maka saya dapati allowance bahasa itu tetap berjalan dan tetap di-lakukan dalam Anggota Polis Rendah maka maseh terdapat-lah perbezaan hidup di-antara mereka itu. Kita tahu bahawa Polis daripada bangsa China itu mengetahui bahasa China sampai 5 bahasa maka tentu-lah mereka itu dapat allowance kesemua bahasa² itu. Jumlah bahasa yang di-ketahui-nya sendiri 5 dan kalau dia

tahu bahasa Inggeris dapat pula lagi satu allowance. Sa-orang Polis yang bukan Melayu keluar daripada Polis Depot mendapat gaji katakan-lah \$110.00 di-tambah pula allowance bahasa \$90.00 maka gaji-nya sudah berlebihan dengan sa-orang Polis Melayu yang berpangkat Corporal yang sudah bekerja 14 atau 15 tahun dudok menjadi Anggota Polis. Saya minta-lah kepada Menteri yang berkenaan supaya menimbangkan atas tidak kesedapan hati kepada Anggota Polis yang bukan Melayu ini. Bahasa Kebangsaan negeri ini ada-lah bahasa Melayu dan kalau pun kita hendak menggalakkan orang China menjadi Anggota Polis untuk mengawal keamanan dalam negeri ini, dengan mengetahui satu bahasa daripada bahasa rasmi dalam Tanah Melayu ini patut-lah di-berikan allowance. Mithal-nya kalau sa-kira-nya di-berikan allowance² bahasa China, ini akan mengechiwakan anggota Polis yang lain terutama-nya Polis Melayu. Sebab itu, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, mereka telah menyatakan tidak puas hati di-atas kekal-nya bayaran allowance bahasa ini. Kalau dapat, biar-lah Menteri yang berkenaan ini dapat menyelideki semua-nya itu dan dapat pula mereka hidup dalam Anggota Polis itu dengan tidak ada perbezaan tinggi rendah. Kalau di-galakkan saperti yang ada sekarang ini akan tetap ada-lah perasaan tinggi rendah, dan akan menimbulkan perasaan tidak puas hati, sedangkan pekerjaan mereka ada-lah sama sahaja. Walau pun mereka tidak pernah membuat sa-barang sungutan di-antara teman² mereka yang mendapat allowance bahasa oleh kerana mereka itu ada-lah di-ikat oleh discipline dan mereka tidak boleh menyatakan kekechilan hati-nya, melainkan kita-lah yang patut merasakan bahawa gaji mereka itu tidak-lah sa-imbang.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kembali saya hendak menyatakan ka-Anggotaan Polis ini. Satu daripada yang patut kita ketahui ia-itu pernah Anggota Polis ini di-pindahkan daripada satu tempat ka-satu tempat dalam masa yang sa-singkat²-nya, ma'ana-nya dalam masa 24 jam. Di-antara mereka itu ada yang mempunyai anak dan keluarga yang

banyak. Dan saya sendiri ada sa-orang adek dalam Anggota Polis yang mempunyai banyak anak, sa-tahun ta' sampai sudah kena pindah, ta' sampai sa-tahun lagi kena pindah lagi ka-lain tempat. Anak²-nya dudok di-sekolah daripada darjah dua sa-hingga 4 tahun dudok dalam darjah dua juga. Jadi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, di-minta-lah supaya Kementerian ini menimbangkan perpindahan Anggota Polis ini kerana kepayahan dan kesusahan pindah memindah ini. Maka jangan-lah menjadikan kedudukan mereka itu sa-hingga-kan kucar kachir dan supaya anak²-nya tidak menerima nasib-nya jua sa-bagai Anggota Polis itu sendiri, tengah² belajar di-berhentikan, dan kemudian sambong lagi. Di-harap dapat di-timbangkan supaya anak mereka dapat meneruskan pelajaran-nya hingga mereka menjadi anggota masyarakat yang lebeh berguna pada masa akan datang.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, berkenaan dengan Polis Khas, kita telah pun mendengar keterangan daripada Menteri Pertahanan dahulu, bayaran khas kepada mereka yang telah di-berhentikan kerja-nya. Tetapi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, barangkali Polis Khas yang telah di-berhentikan itu tidak banyak di-antara-mereka yang menganggor saperti kata Menteri Buroh tetapi saya minta-lah supaya Anggota Polis itu di-jaga dan di-beri layanan dengan sa-baik²-nya.

Mr. Speaker: Ahli² Yang Berhormat sakalian, saya hendak mengingatkan kepada Majlis ini ia-itu kita ada lagi dua jam sa-tengah untuk menghabiskan semua sa-kali jadual yang ada ini. Jadi, saya minta-lah kepada Ahli² Yang Berhormat berchakap sa-berapa pendek perkara² yang hendak di-chakapkan itu. Jangan-lah perkara yang sudah di-chakapkan itu di-ulang²kan lagi. Saya dapati selalu-nya Ahli² Yang Berhormat yang berkata: "Saya hendak berchakap pendek sahaja", tetapi dia berchakap panjang.

Enche' Ahmad Boestamam: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Head 41 item 55 berkenaan dengan Senoi Pra'ak. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Menteri Keselamatan Dalam Negeri tadi dalam ucapan-nya ada mengatakan bahawa Senoi Pra'ak

sekarang dudok-nya di-bawah Kementerian-nya. Sa-belum saya berchakap lebeh panjang berkenaan dengan hal ini, saya ingin Menteri Keselamatan Dalam Negeri dapat memberikan penjelasan tentang kedudukan Senoi Pra'ak ini nanti.

Sa-bagaimana kita ma'alum sa-masa di-tubuhkan Territorial Army dahulu di-adakan Undang² yang membolehkan ia-nya berkhidmat tetapi saya ingin tahu apa-kah Undang²-nya itu. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya menyebutkan tentang Territorial Army ini sa-kali lagi meminta Menteri Keselamatan Dalam Negeri dapat menerangkan-nya.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, di-sini kalau kita lihat kita dapati Senoi Pra'ak ini ada-lah di-pimpin oleh Commanding Officer. Orang ini di-datangkan dari Department of Aborigine, dengan lain perkataan di-pimpin oleh sa-orang yang bukan anak negeri ini. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, satu perkara yang menghairankan saya sa-kali, kenapa dia ini harus di-pinjam service-nya dari orang yang bukan anak negeri ini. Kapada Anggota Bersenjata kita, kita boleh mengeluarkan beberapa orang pegawai, kenapa-kah Senoi Pra'ak yang demikian kechil ini harus di-pegang oleh sa-orang expatriate.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, satu badan, satu gerakan yang demikian ini hairan sa-kali kenapa saya harus bimbang bahkan dua orang pula Second-in-Command yang bukan dari anak negeri ini melainkan expatriate sahaja. Kalau angkatan bersenjata kita boleh mengeluarkan beberapa orang pegawai kenapa-kah Senoi Pra'ak yang demikian ini kechil kekuatan atau tenaga-nya yang harus di-pimpin oleh orang² expatriate. Mungkin Menteri Dalam Negeri mengemukakan alasan kerana Senoi Pra'ak anggota²-nya orang² asli, sebab Commanding Officer yang mengetahui bahasa orang asli itu. Mengikut satu laporan dari Department Aborigine Affairs ADM/9 orang² asli itu terbahagi kapada tiga golongan :

- (1) Tinggal dalam hutan—Nomadic tribes
- (2) Tinggal di-tepi hutan—Tribes living in jungle fringes
- (3) Tinggal berhampiran dengan kampung—Kampung areas.

Saya perchaya orang² yang di-ambil menganggotakan Senoi Pra'ak ini tentu-lah bukan lama yang tinggal dalam tengah hutan itu. Ini sudah tentu-lah dia di-ambil dari orang² yang berhampiran dengan kampung atau pun orang² yang di-tepi hutan itu. Dengan lain perkataan tentu-lah orang² ini yang mengetahui bahasa Melayu.

Memandang dari sini tentu-lah Commanding Officer itu dapat kemukakan sa-orang pegawai dari tentera atau dari polis umpama-nya yang tahu bahasa Kebangsaan. Saya kemukakan ini memandang kapada sejarah siapa yang menjadi Commanding Officer ini. Kapada saya sekarang ada sa-buah buku yang di-keluarkan dalam negeri ini ia-itu: *Leaders of Malaya and Who's Who*. Muka 321 menyebutkan orang yang memimpin Senoi Pra'ak ini—

Born: Calcutta, India. Edu.: Corpus Christi College, Cambridge. Career: Field Research work among Malayan aborigines 1939/42; General List British Army 1942/46; Joint Intell. Bureau, Melb. (Area Spec. for S.E. Asia 1946/52; Sec. Fed. Intell. Co'ttee 1952/53; Adviser, Aborigines, Fed. . . .

dan lain² dari sejarah orang ini. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kita dapat mengetahui siapa dia? Dan kalau kita bimbangkan soal Aborigine Affairs ada kawan dari pehak sana sampai menyebutkan soal kemungkinan yang akan timbul . . . , tetapi kita tidak kemungkinan perjalanan-nya itu yang akan di-takutkan Senoi Pra'ak akan menjadi private army, saperti di-Indonesia yang dinamakan "Army of heavenly ghosts" dan nanti akan timbul di-Malaya pula "Army of helly ghosts". (*Ketawa*).

Satu lagi yang saya lihat di-sini ia-itu sa-orang troop mendapat gaji \$90 tetapi kalau kita tinjau dari Kementerian Pertahanan sa-orang askar Lance Corporals and Private mendapat gaji \$63.60 sen. Dia mendapat gaji \$90 sa-rupa sahaja. Ini sunggoh menghairankan. Kenapa dia di-beri gaji lebeh besar dari sa-orang tentera yang berlainan dalam lapangan tentera. Saya merasa dan saya menganjorkan supaya Senoi Pra'ak ini kalau sa-kiranya ta' dapat kembali kapada Kementerian Pertahanan tundok di-bawah pengawasan ketenteraan—letakkan di-bawah Kementerian Dalam Negeri, tetapi tundok di-bawah anggota polis.

Jangan di-bawah-nya sendiri, letakkan di-bawah Kementerian ini. Saya mengatakan pemberian-nya lebeh, bahkan kita lebehkan, kalau kita lihat Second-in-Command lebeh besar gaji-nya daripada Askar Melayu umpama-nya. Mungkin di-katakan kepada saya bahawa dia pada hari ini tidak mendapat allowance itu dan ini, tetapi kalau kita pergi kepada muka 214 dalam bahagian Maintenance di-situ kita lihat peruntukan sa-banyak \$26,200—(1) Senoi Pra'ak Camp \$16,200; (2) Stores \$10,000. Tidak chukup dengan itu. Kita pergi kepada muka 215, sub-head 20—Relief of Aborigines \$55,000 sungguh pun di-depan-nya di-tulis subject to review, kalau kita membincangkan soal orang asli tadi untuk welfare orang² asli berjumlah \$90,000 dan orang² asli dalam negeri ini berjumlah 56,000 orang semua-nya yang dapat Relief of Aborigines sa-banyak \$55,000 lebeh daripada separoh keanggotaan-nya dan troop sa-ramai 180 orang sama dengan pegawai barangkali 300 orang. Untuk relief saya harap subject to review itu jangan dikeluarkan \$50,000 ini.

Akhir-nya saya pergi kepada muka 217, item (46), (47) and (48). Yang saya mahu timbulkan di-sini ia-lah untuk minta penjelasan tentang item (46) Sergeants gaji-nya sa-tiap tahun naik \$7.50 sampai \$250 erti-nya 9 kali naik, tetapi kalau kita masuk pada item (47) Corporals naik \$7.50 sa-tahun, tetapi hanya untuk 2 tahun sampai gaji-nya \$175 mati sahaja, dan Police Constables naik \$6 sa-tahun sampai 7 kali naik gaji. Tetapi bahagian Corporals ha-nya 2 kali sahaja, tetapi kenapa-kah peratoran ini tidak di-atorkan? Ini saya harap mendapat pertimbangan dari Kementerian Dalam Negeri.

Enche' Seah Teng Ngiab (Muar Pantai): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I wish to touch on Head 42, Sub-head 1, Items 44 to 48. Sir, the rank and file do indeed play a great part in maintaining peace and order in this country and they should be congratulated. However, I regret to say that some police officers in the towns have not been so considerate in dealing with hawkers. I say this, because recently I read in

the newspapers that many hawkers were arrested by the police in Kuala Lumpur. (*An Honourable Member: Shame!*). This also has happened in my town, Muar. Sir, we are aware that the hawkers are earning from hands to mouths they earn only a few

Enche' D. R. Seenivasagam: Mr. Speaker, Sir, on a point of order—Standing Order 66—the debate must be on the general principle and not on details. The arrests, of course, are purely a Municipal matter and if this matter is allowed to be raised, it is in contravention of Standing Order 66.

Mr. Speaker: (*To Enche' Seah Teng Ngiab*) You are talking on the general principle. We have completed that part of the debate under S.O. 66 (2). You should confine yourself on the policy of the service for which the money is to be provided under Standing Order 66 (11).

Wan Mustapha bin Haji Ali: Mr. Chairman, Sir, in view of what you have said and time being limited, I do not propose to speak at length. However, I would like to associate myself with the Honourable Member for Ipoh that women A.S.P., Police Inspectors and Police-women should be given equal pay with their counterparts. On page 216, sub-head 1, Item (7) Assistant Superintendents of Police—here, Sir, the men Superintendents start at \$482, while just below that item (Item 8), the women Assistant Superintendents of Police start at \$394. Therefore, there is a difference of \$88.00. We have read in the newspapers that these women Assistant Superintendents have done good work and have rendered valuable service and therefore I agree with the Honourable Member for Ipoh that the salary schemes for the men and women should be the same. Further, if you compare Items (7) and (8) you will see that there is a difference on the maximum scales of \$151. Most probably the Minister concerned might reply saying that women belong to the weaker sex and that physically they are weaker, but I would say that there are women who are physically as tough as men. (*Laughter*)—and such being the case I would recommend that they be given the same salary.

Coming to Item (16), Chief Inspectors, I do not understand why we still have Chief Inspectors drawing a maximum of \$750 when an Assistant Superintendent of Police starts with \$482. Are these posts confined to personal holders, or are they permanent? I would like the Minister to reply on that.

After having raised the matter two or three times previously, I have now noticed these few nights that there are policemen in uniform on duty. In fact, it has been commented on by the "Malay Mail" that since the police are back in uniform on night patrol, reports of burglary have been reduced and I think I agree with the "Malay Mail"—it gives you some sort of confidence when you go out at night time when you find policemen going about in uniform and not in mufti as they used to do.

Sir, there are one or two points which I have found out through my experience in court work in respect of the Investigation Officer, and I am glad the Minister of Justice is here to hear what I have got to say. In some parts of the Federation, Investigation Officers are asked to investigate and they do the prosecution too.

Mr. Speaker: You are going back to general principles.

Wan Mustapha: I am just commenting on the efficiency of the police.

Mr. Speaker: You have already done that. Will you please confine yourself to the policy of the service for which the money is provided?

Wan Mustapha: These Assistant Superintendents of Police are asked to perform duties outside their work as Prosecuting Officers, and they are paid from the vote.

Mr. Speaker: You must know how to do it.

Enche' Liu Yoong Peng (Rawang): Mr. Chairman, Sir, in view of the fact that I have to be brief, I would start by saying that, so far as I am concerned, this Ministry is rather superfluous, because even at the time when the Minister was in London, presumably undergoing a course of study,

some people were already arrested in Malaya. If the people could be arrested in his absence, I do not see why we need his presence. (*Laughter*).

Since he is here now, then I suppose the best thing that he can do is, first of all, to release those people, since some of them are actually Local Councillors, elected by the people, and it would definitely be an infringement of the democratic principle to have these people detained without good reasons. If he thinks that there are good reasons, let there be open trials for these detained persons.

My next point is that since the Minister is so interested in subversive activities

Mr. Chairman: Are you talking on Item (1), page 211?

Enche' Liu Yoong Peng: Yes, Sir.

Mr. Chairman: You do not want this Minister to be paid \$3,000?

Enche' Liu Yoong Peng: Sir, there can be a reduction of \$10.00.

Sir, with regard to item (1), sub-head 1, Minister of Internal Security, since the Minister is so interested in subversive activities, I would like to point out that in this country there are also the so-called rightist subversive activities going on—in the M.C.A. itself—and I would like to know why is the Government not taking action in this respect. We know, for instance, that the American pilot who was shot down in Indonesia, is facing a trial and is going to be condemned to death. If this man is in Malaya, I wonder whether he will be given a Victoria Cross instead of being considered as a subversive element. In this respect, I think we are not very clear as to what "subversive" means in this country.

Enche' K. Karam Singh: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Honourable Minister, when introducing his estimates, stated that Communist terrorists were defeated, but the threat of Communism remained. Mr. Speaker, Sir, either it is a contradiction on the part of the Minister or—if it is not a contradiction—it is an admission of failure. You cannot defeat a thing and at the same

time have it threatening you. You either defeat it, Mr. Speaker, Sir, or you do not defeat it.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, we find that recently people have been arrested under the Internal Security Act. Two of them have been brought to Court. They were convicted and fined, one of them about a month ago. The fine in that earlier case was paid; but immediately on the fine being paid, the person was arrested again.

Dato' Dr. Ismail: Sir, on a point of order, S.O. 37 (a). The Honourable Member—if I understand him correctly—is referring to the case which is pending appeal now. So, I submit, the case is *sub judice*.

Enche' K. Karam Singh: I am not referring to the judicial part of it with which the Minister has nothing to do. I am concerned with the action of the Minister in having this person arrested after he had paid the fine.

Mr. Speaker: If that matter is now under appeal, you cannot make any remarks on that at all. The case is *sub judice*.

Enche' K. Karam Singh: I do not know whether it is under appeal or not, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: Well, I must take it for granted.

Enche' K. Karam Singh: The first one is not under appeal. The one which took place yesterday, I do not know. But what I am going to point out is that it is most regrettable for a person who has paid the fine and immediately when he sets foot outside the Court for the agents of this Ministry to arrest that person again. He has purged himself of his offence, if there was any offence at all. He has paid for it, and yet the Government does not leave him alone. Mr. Speaker, Sir, such action on the part of the Government will show that it is not the Internal Security Act that they are trying to implement, but the Internal Security Act.

The Minister of Education (Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Haji Talib): Sir, I thought you have ruled that the case is *sub judice*?

Mr. Speaker: He has not touched on the case itself; no case has been mentioned by him. But I must warn you, Enche' Karam Singh, that this point has been repeated by several Members in this House. If you repeat and repeat, I can stop you under Standing Order 44 (1)—Order in the House. I must remind you that you must not repeat. You can make your suggestion to the Ministry; that you can do.

Enche' K. Karam Singh: So, Mr. Speaker, Sir, we hope that the actions of this Ministry will not make the Internal Security Act the Internal Security Act.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have got to mention, and the whole country knows, the case of the people of our Party who were arrested by the Government. These were very important officials. One of them was the elected Chairman of the biggest new village in Malaya; the other was the Assistant General Secretary of our Party—one of the most important posts in our Party. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I can only say that by the arrest of our Assistant General Secretary the Alliance Government hoped to remove a very vital member from our Party, and in that way they sought to disorganise our Party. But, Mr. Speaker, Sir, they will not succeed in that.

The Honourable Member for Ipoh wondered why there should be a separate Ministry of Internal Security, and why there should be a separate Minister of Internal Security. Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is one, and only one, answer. The answer is that the Alliance Government wants to have a man engaged full-time in the suppression of the people. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to tell the Government that it can arrest how many people it may like to do, but the history of suppression all over the world is that it has failed. The British tried it with Mahatma Gandhi and Nehru; they failed. The Dutch tried it with President Soekarno; they failed. The British tried it through their agents in Singapore with Lim Chin Siong and Devan Nair and others; they failed. I will tell the Alliance Government that they will

follow the same path of failure of suppression. We protest on behalf of these heroes of the people who have been arrested by the Government. (*Laughter*) You may laugh, but I will tell you that almost 2,000 years ago, when the Christians were struggling to bring forward their ideology, the Romans laughed, when the Christians were torn to pieces by the lions. You laugh in the same way, and you will fail in the same way. (*Laughter*).

Dato' Dr. Ismail: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would begin my reply first by assuring the Honourable Member for Rawang that this Government does not consider me superfluous; nor is my Ministry considered superfluous. So, he has got to tolerate me for another three years.

Now, Sir, the Honourable Member for Tanjong in his speech made powerful reference to the powers of the Minister in charge of Internal Security. He expressed the hope that I would show no political bias and that I would not use my powers to instil fear into the members of the Opposition. Sir, if I am ever accused of political bias, it will be as a politician contesting in the elections, but never as a Minister administering this country on behalf of the Alliance (*Applause*). Sir, in fact, he flatters me very much when he says that I can instil fear into the members of the Opposition. But I thought that, during the last few hours or so, I never detected any signs of fear on the part of the Opposition, especially the Member for Tanjong or the Member for Ipoh. The Member for Tanjong especially backed up his statement that I am trying to intimidate the members of the Opposition by quoting my statement in this House—I underline the words “in this House”—where I criticised him for not criticising those communists, whose sole object is to overthrow the democratically elected Government of this country; and by saying that in the debate on the Internal Security Act, did he not say that, in passing this Internal Security Act, let us not use the same methods as the communists. Now, Sir, does he want me to believe that sentence—“that the Alliance, by asking the Internal Security Act to be passed, must not use the

same methods as the communists” is proof that he does criticise the communist?—Now, I consider that as a slander to the Alliance Government, and I think it is too much for us to swallow what the Member for Tanjong asks us to swallow, that is, that this Internal Security Act, which is passed by democratic means—a democratic legislation—should be likened to a method used by the communists. I think that is elevating the communists too much, giving them those fundamentals of democracy which are totally lacking among the communists.

Now, Sir, I come to a very important statement that he made in this House regarding his personal experience. Let me first assure the House that the Honourable Member was not summoned under the Internal Security Act. He was invited to the police station (*Laughter*). Now, the Honourable Member, by some coincidence, must have a double, because he was met by a detective-corporal who mistook him for another man of a similar name. Sir, earlier on in the evening we had a wonderful recitation by one Honourable Member as to how complicated and how similar Chinese names can be (*Laughter*). So, that detective-corporal, unfortunately, mistook him for another man with a similar name, and when it was later on found out that there had been a mistake, two police inspectors went to his house and office to inform him of that. They saw his son and his driver. The Honourable Member came to the police office just after 2.30 p.m., and was informed by an officer there that a mistake had been made, and he then left after giving his telephone number. So, that is the actual story—a case of mistaken identity (*Laughter*).

Now Sir, I come to my Honourable friend the Member for Ipoh. I am sorry, Sir, that, after having given him a verbal bouquet, he should in this very House use that word which, I think, you at one time ruled as unparliamentary—the word “gestapo”. Now, Sir, I think it is too much in this House of democracy to hear a very respected Member of the House calling my Ministry a gestapo agency—and thereby, by inference, that I am the gestapo chief! Sir, I come to this House to ask this

House for the approval of the estimates of my Ministry. That is a normal procedure under any parliamentary democracy. Is that the act of a gestapo chief? I submit, Sir, that the first act of a gestapo chief is to abolish parliament and to put all those whom he dislikes into the "Belsen Camp". (*Laughter*). It is not the act of a gestapo chief to come to this honourable House, this House which, we hope, will for ever endure as the corner-stone of democracy in this country (*Applause*). It is not to this House that a gestapo chief comes for the approval of the estimates of his Ministry.

The Honourable Member for Ipoh queries the praise that I lavished on the Anti-Corruption Agency. Mr. Speaker, Sir, by any manner of speech, when you praise a new Agency, you speak in comparative terms. I do not say that the Anti-Corruption Agency is perfect, but I say that they have done noble work. I say it has done noble work, because, by its very nature, it seeks the co-operation of the citizens of this country to use their democratic right to inform the Agency, which has been set up to help to stamp out corruption in this country, and thereby help it to do its work. Now, Sir, as a parliamentarian, and, I know, as a loyal citizen of this country, I wish he could tell me about the "big fish" that seem to escape the net, and if these "big fish" are known to the members of the public, then I think the Anti-Corruption Agency would be very, very grateful to bag those "big fish".

Now, Sir, he brings up the question of how subversive documents can enter into the Detention Camp. To this, much as I would like to answer him, Sir, but being only the Minister of Internal Security, it is not within my purview; and it is to the Ministry of the Interior that he should direct his remarks.

Now, he made another suggestion—that there should be a central school for Police families. This I would gladly pass on to my colleague, the Minister of Education for his, I am sure, due consideration.

Now, he speaks on this equal pay for women Inspectors, that is, equal pay with men. Sir, he will agree that any

consideration by Government of the question of equal pay for women officers will include consideration of all the relevant salary scales for women.

Sekarang saya suka menjawab pandangan yang di datangkan oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Bachok di atas soal yang saya sa-patut-nya menyiasat terhadap perkara yang telah berlaku di atas Ahli daripada Tanjong tadi. Saya harap keterangan yang saya beri ini akan memberi puas hati kapadanya.

Ahli Yang Berhormat itu berchakap dalam hal rasuah ia-itu mengeshorkan supaya satu cabang perkhidmatan ditubuhkan. Di-sini saya suka menyatakan kepada Ahli Yang Berhormat itu melalui Tuan Pengerusi ia-itu anti-corruption ini bukan-lah Anti-Corruption Agency sahaja. tetapi penyiasatan itu di-buat oleh C.I.D.—Special Criminal Section of the Police. Sunggoh pun perkara itu tidak bersatu, tetapi pekerjaan anti-corruption ini bukan-lah di-buat untuk Anti-Corruption Agency sahaja malah atas perkara penyiasatan yang di-buat oleh C.I.D.—Special Criminal Section of the Police.

Di-sini Enche' Zulkiflee dan juga rakan²-nya mengatakan berkenaan dengan allowance

Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad: On a point of order—Member for Bachok.

Mr. Speaker: Nama-nya tak boleh di-sebutkan.

Dato' Dr. Ismail: Member for Bachok (*Ketawa*) minta ma'af. Ia dan rakan²-nya ada membawa perkara Language Allowance. Saya fikir Ahli² Yang Berhormat tentu bersetuju ia-itu Pegawai Polis mustahak-lah mereka mengerti sa-berapa banyak bahasa yang boleh. Language Allowance ini ia-lah sa-lain daripada bahasa yang selalu dipakai oleh Inspector itu, dan saya di-beritahu Language Allowance ini bukan-lah di-beri kepada tiap² dialect, tetapi di-hadkan kepada dua bahasa sahaja, tidak-lah sa-bagaimana yang dikatakan oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Bachok tadi yang elau ini tidak di-hadkan. Kalau ahli polis itu, mithalnya, orang Melayu, ia mengerti bahasa

Jawa, ia di-beri juga elaun. Berkenaan dengan rumah ahli polis, saya suka memberitahu kepada Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Bachok ia-itu Development Estimates yang akan di-bentangkan pada tahun hadapan dan juga bila kita membahathkan perkara itu dalam Session ini, Kementerian saya akan minta kelulusan wang, usaha membaiki rumah ahli polis akan di-buat.

Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Temerloh ada berchakap berkenaan dengan ahli polis yang meninggal dunia di-luar daripada tempat mereka di-peranakkan dan ia berharap supaya mayat mereka itu boleh di-bawa balek di-tempat mereka itu di-peranakkan. Bagi pehak polis menchuba dengan sa-berapa daya upaya, mithal-nya, jika ada kenderaan polis yang akan berjalan ka-tempat mereka itu di-lahirkan, mayat itu akan di-bawa oleh kenderaan ini ka-tempat itu. Biasa-nya, susah hendak di-perbuat. Kalau kita beri kepada ahli polis, terpaksa juga di-beri kepada kaki-tangan jabatan yang lain. Dan ia juga saya fikir ada berchakap berkenaan dengan rumah ahli polis. Sa-bagaimana yang saya telah jawab kepada wakil dari Bachok ia-itu dalam Five-Year Development Plan yang akan datang kita akan menchadangkan bagaimana hendak membanyakkan lagi rumah ahli polis. Dan ia juga berchakap berkenaan dengan pegawai terjemahan sementara. Pada menjawab-nya saya suka-lah menyatakan tiap² pegawai sementara ini yang ada chukup dengan tauliah (qualified) semua-nya akan di-timbangkan masok menjadi kaki-tangan Kerajaan yang tetap.

Now, Sir, I come back again to the Socialist Front Bench to answer the Honourable Member for Bungsar. I would like to reply to his specific complaint first, that is, in relation to the case of one Soh Pang Soon who was arrested in Johore Bahru on November 30, 1960. The House has no doubt heard his side of the case. Now, I would like to confront the House with the following facts:

- (1) Apart from the time of his arrest, he was questioned only within working hours.
- (2) He has been seen every working day by a senior Government

medical officer who only today remarked to the Police officer in charge of the case how well Soh looked, and that he was putting on weight (*Laughter*).

- (3) The allegation that he is insane is a most irresponsible statement, and is not backed by any medical evidence.

Now we come to the medical history, which is as follows:

- (4) On 3rd December he complained of suffering from constipation (*laughter*) and was found to have a slight temperature. He was treated immediately. No interrogation was carried out on the 3rd and 4th, while he was under this medical treatment, although he only suffered from constipation, mind you. On the 9th, two hours after Mr. David—that is the Honourable Member from Bungsar—had visited him he complained of upset stomach (*laughter*), and he asked to be taken to the Hospital. He naturally was taken to the Hospital, treated as an out-patient and then returned to the lock-up. On the 10th, he was visited by a Doctor, who certified him as being physically fit.
- (5) Apart from visits every working day by a senior medical officer, he was visited by his mother and a friend the day before Mr. David made his visit. He made no complaint of ill-treatment to his mother, the person to whom one naturally expects him to make his complaint—I am sure his relationship to his mother is closer than his relationship to the Honourable Member. The Doctor was present during the latter's many visits. He did not complain and he went out to the out-patient department on the day of the Honourable Member's visit.

On the 11th, he made a complaint that he was assaulted after his arrest. The Chief Police Officer ordered an immediate investigation. It is of interest to note that the Honourable Member who has raised this matter in this House, has made no official complaint to the Police.

Now, Sir, he made many general allegations about the incompetence of the Police due to the fact that their salaries are low. He made many general allegations against the Police and, I think, it is impossible for me to answer the general allegations. But if he were to make specific ones, I am sure that I will be only too ready to oblige the Honourable Member.

That, Sir, also applies to his allegation about Inspectors who abused their powers. I would welcome if he would name these Inspectors to me, so that I can make proper investigation into this allegation. After all, he being a Member of Parliament and I being a Minister, we must oblige one another. (*Laughter*).

Now, we come to the Honourable Member for Tanah Merah. He also was rather concerned about the treatment accorded to the Member for Tanjong. I think I need not repeat myself and I am sure that he will be satisfied with the statement I have made that it was a case of mistaken identity.

Berkenaan dengan Tuan Albar dan Wan Kadir, sunggoh pun kedua²-nya ini orang Alliance tetapi jika mereka ada membuat kerja² subversive, tolonglah adukan kepada Polis dan kita akan mengambil tindakan dengan sa-berapa segera (*Tepok*). Tetapi jikalau tuduhan itu palsu maka orang yang mengadu itu akan di-balekkan tindakan kepada dia (*Ketawa*).

Berkenaan dengan allowance bahasa tadi, saya tidak hendak menjawab kerana saya telah berikan jawapan itu kepada Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Bachok.

Berkenaan dengan pertukaran ahli² Polis ini, bagi pihak Polis dengan sa-halus²-nya di-timbangkan sa-saorang pegawai itu hendak di-tukarkan di-tempat lain.

Berkenaan dengan Special Constable dan pekerjaan saya suka nyatakan ia itu quota system telah pun di-perbuat bagaimana sa-paroh² pekerjaan telah di-khaskan kepada Bekas² Ahli Special Constable ini. Dan quota ini pun telah di-masokkan juga di-dalam pejabat² Kerajaan. Lain daripada itu Ahli² Yang Berhormat ketahui ada "benefit" lain di-beri kepada Special Constable ini.

Ahli Yang Berhormat daripada Setapak, pertama berkenaan dengan Senoi Pra'ak, ini di-dirikan di-bawah Undang² yang di-namakan Auxiliary Police Regulation. Dan di-bawah Auxiliary Police ini-lah yang dia dapat kuasa²-nya. Saya telah berkali² mendengar yang Ahli itu berkata yang dia ini bukan-lah ada pathological hatred. Jadi, bagi hendak menunjokkan dia tidak ada benda itu, saya fikir sa-bagaimana yang di-jawab oleh Menteri Muda Dalam Negeri tadi ia itu Commandent Senoi Pra'ak ini gaji dia ada-lah di-bayar di-bawah Kementerian Dalam Negeri. Dan yang kedua-nya, orang ini dahulu telah menunjokkan ta'at setia dan jasa-nya apabila kita menentang hebat peng-ganas komunis pada masa yang lalu. Jadi dia Intelligence Officer pun, saya perchaya dia sekarang akan berkerja menggunakan intelligence-nya bagi Kerajaan Perikatan. Ta' tahu-lah jika-lau Kerajaan Parti lain akan datang ta' mahu memakai-nya nanti, boleh-lah di-hantar balek, sementara ini kita boleh-lah pakai dia dahulu. (*Ketawa*). Berkenaan dengan Expatriate yang ka-dua itu akan habis contract-nya pada bulan hadapan.

Now, I come to the Honourable Member for Kelantan Hilir. Although he spoke in Malay, I think he is a qualified lawyer, and I might as well answer him in English (*Laughter*). He queried about Chief Inspectors.

Mr. Speaker: I think he spoke in English.

Dato' Dr. Ismail: I am sorry. That is the trouble. Coming from the East Coast we do not know whether he is speaking in English or Malay (*Laughter*). Sir, these Inspector posts are not personal to the present holders. There

are 15 top promotion posts in the Inspectors Scheme of Service. It is quite normal for a junior salary scale to overlap the bottom of the senior salary scale.

Now, I think I have only to make very general remarks in reply to the Honourable Member for Damansara. This question about the defeat of militant Communism and the continued onslaught on the communist subversion is, I am afraid, a point where he and I can never agree. So, we better leave it at that.

In regard to the question of the arrests of political leaders, I would just like to read what I read in this House—our policy as regards the arrest of these persons. I said:

"Such arrests were made not because the persons concerned were members of legal political parties, but because in line with the policy and tactics exposed in the White Paper they were exploiting their membership and position in the party to further the aims and policies of the Communist Party of Malaya. It would also be absurd to think that just because a person was a member of a legal political party, he would have immunity from arrest on account of his subversive activities."

Now, I quote a very important part:

"Leaders of these political parties must either be conscious or unconscious of penetration by the Communist Party. If the latter alternative applies, then they should appreciate the removal of this communist influence from their political organisation". (Applause) "If on the other hand, they are conscious of penetration by the Communist Party and do not wish to eradicate it, then it is clear to Honourable Members of this House the stand those leaders have adopted." (Applause).

Now, Sir, I think, I have just one more point to reply to, and that is the question raised by the Honourable Member for Ipoh in regard to visits to people who are arrested under the Internal Security Act. I would like to quote what was said in this Parliament on the 2nd December, 1959, when the Minister of Defence, the Honourable Tun Abdul Razak, made the following statement in reply to observations made by the Honourable Member:

"As I have said, visits are allowed by parents, relatives or counsel under the Emergency Regulations or under our criminal laws. Visits are permitted at the earliest possible opportunity after arrest: but the Police must exercise discretion over

this, having regard to the paramount consideration of public security. That is the position, Sir, and it is quite clear that these visits are allowed under the law."

Then the Honourable Member said:

"On a point of clarification, Sir, what I said was that visits were not allowed within a reasonable time—that is what I have asked the Minister to look into."

and the Minister replied:

"If the Honourable Member can let me know of specific instances where visits are not allowed within a reasonable time, I will look into them. I hope the Honourable Member will let me know and I could have the matter examined."

Now, today, he has slightly gone forward and has dropped this term "reasonable period" and have asked, or words to that effect, "almost immediately". That, Sir, I am afraid we cannot concede. (Applause).

Enche' Tan Phock Kin: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Honourable Minister of Internal Security may be thinking that he was very funny

Mr. Speaker: What is it now? It is the general practice that after the Minister has replied, no one else can speak except on explanation. It is not fair to ask the Minister to stand up every now and then.

Enche' Tan Phock Kin: On the point raised by the Minister, Sir, I was under the impression that since we are in Committee, and the Standing Orders say that when we are in Committee, we can stand up . . .

Mr. Speaker: Well, I am talking about general practice. When a Minister has replied, there should be no more debate on it, otherwise there would be no end to it. I can allow you a short explanation, if you want any point to be clarified by the Minister.

Enche' Tan Phock Kin: It is my intention, in the course of my speech, to clarify the misstatement of facts by the Minister. I was saying, Sir, that the Minister thinks that he was very funny in his reply, but I can tell him that as the victim of what he described as "mistaken identity", I do not consider his reply at all amusing.

In his reply, Sir, he has demonstrated very clearly that the Police Force is inept and incompetent, so much so as

to mistake people. I must say here that my name is quite unique (*Laughter*) in that you find very few Chinese names spelt in the same way; and besides, as I pointed out, I left Kuala Lumpur in a hurry and, unless I had been trailed, it was not possible that the Police could know that I would be arriving in Penang at that particular time.

Another point to prove to him that his Police Force is by no means competent is the fact that I am unmarried, and it is not possible that I have a son to tell the Police that I was not in Penang. But the most serious thing is that I am making an allegation of a substantial nature, a matter of a very serious nature, and I expect a serious reply from the Minister. Because he was unable to give me a serious reply, and he went on to treat the whole thing as a joke—I must point out here, Sir, that the efficiency in the Police is a very important matter in a democracy—we must see to it that whatever law the Police enforce, they must enforce it very efficiently, and I must ask the Minister concerned to give an assurance in this House that he is deeply concerned over this matter, over the apparent ineptitude and incompetence of the Police Force. He made no apology for their incompetence, he made no apology to me for the inconvenience caused, but, instead, he treated the whole thing as a big joke. And I say this: if a Minister of the Government can treat a matter of such importance so lightly, how can the people in this country have confidence in the Government? This is not a simple matter; this is not a joke. This is a serious matter in which inconvenience has been caused to people. If I, as a Member of Parliament, can be subjected to such humiliation, what could happen to the ordinary man in the street?

Mr. Speaker: You are taking up the debate again.

Enche' Tan Phock Kin: I feel so strongly about this, as it is a matter of public importance, that I must drive my point home, so that the Minister will realise the seriousness it deserves, if in our country our Police Force is so incompetent as to mistake people.

It is all very well that this is a case of mere travelling arrangements, but in other cases, what will happen to the people who have become victims of such ineptitude and incompetence? It is my earnest desire that Government will give very serious consideration to this matter, and not treat it so lightly as the Minister did just now.

Enche' D. R. Seenivasagam: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise under Standing Order 35 (4) on a point of clarification. I would normally not rise after a Minister has spoken, but the matter is so grave and so critical that I must rise. Firstly, I spoke about the matter concerning the Honourable Member for Tanjong and a number of very important points now arise: (1) If the answer or the explanation given is plausible, then the matter for clarification is, how did the Police know that it was this gentleman—who had been wrongly arrested—to go to his house; how did they know that it was this Tan Phock Kin, and to go to his house, when no address was given by him to the man at the airport? (2) One point for clarification is, as has been said, he has no son; then obviously that statement supplied to the Minister is false. What is the explanation for those two points?

The next point for clarification, Sir, is my own question, which has not been answered—perhaps there is no answer—and that was, why do the Police not allow a person to see an arrested person within the day of his arrest?

Dato' Dr. Ismail: Now, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am afraid if the Member for Tanjong thinks that I made fun of him in my reply to him, that was not meant to be; those are the actual facts. But I think it is agreed that we in Malaya have some very good sense of humour, but that does not mean that we sometimes try to run down a fellow Member. For example, it is customary in this country that when a person meets with an accident, we laugh. That is interpreted as callousness by others—however, that is a different matter. But I stand by what I have quoted: those are the facts. I have been asked to look into this particular case because

this is a serious matter affecting a Member of Parliament, and I said at the beginning of my speech that I am going to give the true facts of the matter.

Enche' D. R. Seenivasagam: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I speak again under Standing Order 35 (4). We have not got an answer as to the subsequent matters which clearly arise out of that answer: How did they know his house and go to his house, and how did they know it was this Tan Phock Kin—he has no son—who had been wrongly arrested? If those answers are not forthcoming we must draw our conclusion that the reply given is basically false.

Date' Dr. Ismail: It is for the Honourable Member to base his own conclusions on what I said. But those are the facts.

Enche' D. R. Seenivasagam: And the country too!

Question put, and agreed to.

The sum of \$87,361,543 for Heads 41 and 42 ordered to stand part of the Schedule.

Heads 43-46—

The Minister of Justice (Tun Leong Yew Koh): Mr. Speaker, Sir, as the 1961 Estimates for my portfolio shew comparatively little change, I think it will save the time of this House if—with your permission, of course—I make a brief survey of Heads 43 to 46 inclusive.

Under Head 43—the Ministry Headquarters—we have been able to review our establishment and shew modest savings under both PE and OCAR. We operate somewhat on a shoestring, and I do not think we shall be likely to offer further savings in years to come: at least, we have not emulated *Oliver Twist* asking for more; and I have reason to believe that Professor Parkinson would not be alarmed by our activities. We are however asking for a large lump sum under OCSE sub-head 5, page 223—\$100,000 for the rehabilitation of the libraries in the Supreme Courts and the Law and Legal Officers' Chambers. This may

seem a large amount, but I think it is thoroughly justified. In the past we may have been somewhat penny wise and pound foolish: many of these vitally important libraries have reached an advanced stage of obsolescence, with out-of-date commentaries, textbooks and other authorities. This is not good, and I think it detracts from the dignity of the Courts, as well as from their efficiency, if they have to rely on practitioners to produce the up-to-date authorities. I hope that this house will agree to this sum: it is difficult to buy law-books on the cheap—I think it would be no exaggeration to say that the average price today would come to about 4 guineas, or \$36 each. I am advised that the larger law firms spend at least \$2,000 per annum on books merely to keep up-to-date. The Government throughout Malaya maintains some twelve principal libraries, and I am sure that their rehabilitation will be welcomed by bench and bar alike. On a much smaller scale, up-to-date reference books will be supplied to the subordinate courts.

I now turn to Head 44, Judicial. Hon'ble Members will see that we are asking for the creation of an additional President's post under Item 3, page 224 and for four more Circuit Magistrates under Item 4. I think any legal practitioner will agree that certain magisterial circuits are too large, with a resultant delay in the administration of justice. I am, as a matter of fact, by no means convinced that this increase is ultimately enough, but there is little point in creating establishment vacancies unless we can fill them. I may well have to ask for more magistrates when the qualified men become available, but that is for the future. In this connection, Hon'ble Members will observe that we have made an endorsement in the estimates against the unqualified magisterial posts to make it clear that our policy is, ultimately, to have nothing but qualified men. This has been the informal policy for a long time, but the supply of qualified lawyers has not yet met the demand. I feel that this policy should now be expressed in writing, and I ask this House to

endorse the marginal comments against items 7, 8 and 9 of the PE at page 224. For the information of Hon'ble Members, the last expatriate President is retiring at the end of this year, which means that the subordinate courts will be entirely Malayanised as from 1st January next. I hope, Mr. Chairman, that I shall not be out of order if I take this opportunity of paying tribute to the Magistrates of the past, be they Malayan or expatriate. By their complete impartiality and independence of the executive, they have maintained the rule of law—the system of justice tempered with humanity—which is not the least of the blessings we have inherited from our former mentors. I have no hesitation in paying this tribute, because I know the foundations have been truly laid, and our Malayan Presidents and Magistrates can be counted on to continue and maintain this excellent system which ensures justice to the individual—even to the individual (and perhaps above all to the individual) who finds himself at loggerheads with the Government.

Under other charges in respect of the Judiciary, the changes are infinitesimal. We ask for extra moneys to rehabilitate or acquire furniture and equipment for the Courts. This will in some small measure go towards meeting the not unjustified strictures which the Hon'ble and Learned Member for Ipoh levelled against court equipment. The provision for a new car for the Chief Justice under sub-head 11, page 226 has been entered on professional advice: the existing car is no longer economically maintainable.

Turning to the Attorney-General's Department, there are, again, a few minor changes. We are asking for the creation of three permanent posts under item 6 of PE for Deputy Public Prosecutors. Two such posts have, for a number of years, been entered under Emergency provisions and were initially intended to staff the Committees of Review at Ipoh and Johore Bahru. When they were not performing this task, the DPPs assisted the Legal Advisers, and it is obviously desirable that, at these two centres, such assistance should continue. There are two

Judges in Ipoh, and in Johore the Supreme Court sits at Johore Bahru and Muar. Hon'ble Members will agree, I am sure, that one State Legal Adviser-cum-DPP at these centres could not possibly cope with the amount of work. The third post is to provide similar assistance at Penang, and the DPP posted there will also help out in Kedah and Perlis.

Under OCAR, we have entered a small item for Legal Fees and retainers (Item 3). This has been done at the request of the Treasury to facilitate accounting.

Before leaving the Attorney-General's Department, I would invite the attention of Hon'ble Members to the Advisory Board set up under the Constitution. We had considered whether it would be better to absorb the existing staffs left over by the Review Commission and Committees of Review into the ordinary structure of the Department, but decided against it. We felt that a body set up under the Constitution should be shewn separately to make it clear that we take due note of the constitutional safeguards under Article 151. Whether this staff will be over or under-employed we have no means at present of assessing: we shall have to wait and see.

Finally, I turn to the last department in the portfolio—the Public Trustee pages 230-231. Here again, there is little change in the establishment. We are however investigating the desirability of opening extra branch offices in the North and on the East Coast, but this is still under consideration. On the Custodian's side, we are still not in a position to liquidate—we cannot until all outstanding funds have been cleared, and to clear these often involves lengthy negotiations with foreign governments. Slowly, however, we are making headway. I would however remind this House of my comments last year—in Britain, the Custodian there is still trying to liquidate funds in his hands arising out of enemy assets in World War I. As these funds are essentially trust funds, we cannot liquidate the organisation until the trusts have been absolutely discharged.

I trust that the explanations I have given will be of assistance to this House, and will be glad to clarify any points raised by Hon'ble Members.

Enche' D. R. Seenivasagam: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I speak on Head 43, Sub-head 5, Re-equipping of law libraries. We are very glad indeed to see the sum of money there, and, in fact, if it had been a larger sum we would have been gladder still, because it is an undoubted fact that law books cost a considerable sum of money. But one thing I would like to ask the Minister to determine, and that is for at least every subordinate Court to be provided with a copy of the Malayan Law Journal, because it contains so many decisions which are vitally important to the subordinate Courts of this country and because they are bound by the rulings of the higher authorities. Very often it happens that in some subordinate Courts they do not have even the Malayan Law Journal, and if you forget to take your own copy, then, of course, nothing can be done in that case. Therefore I say it is important, most important, that we have at least the Malayan Law Journal in every subordinate Court in this country.

Sir, under Head 44 on page 224, relating to Magistrates. Now, in this House and all over this country expatriates have been hammered about in language, in almost every department. But throughout the history of this country, from before Merdeka and after Merdeka, not one word has been said about the expatriate judicial officers who serve this country. That is not because people were afraid to say it, but because there was, in fact, nothing to criticise in their conduct or in their administration of justice in this country. I would like, from my own experience, to associate myself with the remarks made by the Honourable the Minister of Justice that we in this country, whether citizens or non-citizens, who have respected law and order based on principles known throughout the world as the best system of justice, would like to place on record our appreciation of the expatriate judicial officers. I do not for

one moment suggest that our local Magistrates will not be equally good. They will be equally good and they will uphold the traditions, but to do that, those traditions must be left alone, those traditions which are mostly left behind by these expatriate officers of the judiciary of this country; and I think we must all pay them a very high tribute, because in the proper administration of justice lies the progress of this nation.

I would like to ask the Honourable the Minister to consider seriously setting up—I am speaking under the policy of the service—a special committee to review Criminal Procedure in this country—the law relating to Criminal Procedure—and I ask that for very good reasons. The Criminal Procedure Code in this country has not been amended for very, very many years, it is based on the Common Law of England, codified in India, and copied from India. Now, in India, that Code has been several times modified to meet the requirements as the years go by and as the country progresses. But in Malaya we have not done that yet.

And a question of policy—it is the most important of all—the question of trial by jury. We have now in our Courts jury trial for any capital case under the Penal Code. But there is a peculiar circumstance that anybody who has certain qualifications can become a juror. That lets in, say, a European, who is not a Federal Citizen, to become a jurymen in this country. I say that should not be, because the principle of jury trial is based on the principle of trial by your peers or somebody who knows something of your customs, your habits and your ways. That is one point. Another thing which leaves behind the colonial tinge and is most objectionable to an independent nation is a section in the Criminal Procedure Code which says that where a European is accused, the majority of the juries shall be of European race. It was all right in the colonial days. But it is all wrong for an independent nation to have such a provision. We are an independent nation. If we have jury trial, everybody takes his fair chance with the jury,

called into Court, elected after due objection by counsel, and I think it is not in keeping with an independent nation that, if a particular man of a particular race is charged, then the members of the jury must also be members of that race. Those are two very important points. There are several other points relating to Police statements, the use that can be made of them and under what circumstance they can be made use of. In India they are brought up-to-date, and in Malaya they are not being done, and I ask that those matters be considered seriously.

Again, under Courts and Magistrates, I would like to ask that the staff in the Courts be increased considerably to meet a very difficult situation—particularly the question of interpreters. As I said earlier, they are interpreters, they are fine-collectors and they are record-keepers, all in one. Although there are improvements, I ask the Minister to consider each Court on its merit and give certainly much more staff to the subordinate Courts in this country.

Wan Mustapha bin Haji Ali (Kelantan Hilir): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I refer to page 223, Re-equipping of law libraries. I am glad to hear from the Minister of Justice that this question is being dealt with, and I hope that there is something for the East Coast, especially Trengganu, where the Law Library is inadequate. We have heard from the Minister of Justice saying that the allocation for these libraries has been made to uphold the rule of law and to make our Law Courts more dignified. However, I am sorry to learn that there is no provision made to house the Law Courts in Kuala Lumpur itself, according to the papers. I learn from the Secretary to the Ministry himself that the question of replacing the old unsuitable Courts needs money. In other words, he admitted that these Courts in Kuala Lumpur are old and unsuitable for the Judges and Magistrates and that the only drawback is the lack of money amounting to about two and a half million dollars. According to this statement, it will probably take three or four

years to replace the old Courts. I therefore propose that the Minister should at least, if not next year, then the following year, ask for provision for the purpose of replacing the various Courts.

Mr. Speaker: Those come under Public Works!

Wan Mustapha: Sir, unless the Minister asks for it, there will be no provision.

Mr. Speaker: You can make your remark under the Head of P.W.D.

Wan Mustapha: Yes, Sir. I refer to page 224, item (2), Senior Presidents, Sessions Courts, Superscale H. The Minister has just stated that the expatriate Presidents' service will be ending by the 1st of next month, that is, 1-1-61, but here for 1961 there is a provision of \$16,320, Superscale H. I understand that this Superscale post for the President is to be created for Kuala Lumpur only, and I think that is unfair to some of the Presidents who have been qualified for quite a long time, and I would suggest that not only Kuala Lumpur, but Ipoh, Penang, Kota Bharu, Seremban and Johore Bahru be given Superscale posts in respect of those various Presidents. Sir, I would like to know whether it is correct that qualified Magistrates who have been appointed into the Judicial Service, while being appointed as Presidents of Sessions Courts, are receiving Magistrate's pay. If they are doing the work of a President of Sessions Court, if they have been appointed and gazetted as President of Sessions Court, then they should be entitled to acting allowances.

In regard to Magistrates from the State Civil Service, there are certain Magistrates who are not qualified and who are sitting on the Benches. Most of them, of course, have quite a lot of experience, but I think there are one or two who have retired and who are receiving pensions being re-appointed as Magistrates; and my opinion is that people who have retired from the Administrative Service should not be appointed to become Magistrates. I say so because.

although it is quite true that one becomes wiser as one grows older, that applies most emphatically in respect of qualified men like the Judges in England, who had legal training while they were young: and these Magistrates who have been in the State Administrative Service, when they grow older, they are just like stagnant water, as the older the water the more stagnant it is—what the Malays say is: "*Lagi lama ayer makin jadi keroh*"—and it becomes muddy.

The Honourable the Minister has just stated that justice, the rule of law, must be upheld and in that he is quite correct, in that justice in this country not only must be done but must be seen to be done. Justice cannot be seen to be done in this respect in that there are various Courts in urban areas where prosecution has been conducted by an Investigating Officer. If an Investigating Officer conducts a prosecution, then justice cannot be seen to be done, because he is bound to be too enthusiastic for a conviction, and I hope that the Minister can issue circulars to the various people concerned, probably, through the legal advisers whom these people are under.

Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, satu sahaja yang hendak saya chakapkan ia-itu sub-head 11—Official Car for the Chief Justice. Saya suka benar kalau Chief Justice yang sesuai dengan kehormatannya, tetapi saya memikirkan \$23,000 itu terlalu banyak bagi membeli sebuah motor car dan patut-lah Persekutuan Tanah Melayu yang sekarang hendakkan dasar ekonomi—dasar jimat chermat memikirkan soal kebesaran seperti ini di-perkechilkan. Saya perchaya kalau kurang tiga, empat atau lima ribu ringgit maseh lagi Chief Justice itu di-hormati dan maseh lagi sesuai dengan maruah-nya, sebab bukan pada motor car itu boleh merendahkan maruah-nya. Maka saya harap supaya Menteri yang bersangkutan ini menimbangkan dasar ekonomi dalam negeri ini bagi membeli motor car Chief Justice ini.

Tun Leong Yew Koh: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am very grateful to the Honourable Member for Ipoh for suggesting that we should supply the Lower Courts with the Malayan Law Journal. I will keep that in mind when we distribute the books. I am also grateful to him for his views on the proposal for the setting up of a review committee on the Criminal Procedure Code. I shall certainly give the suggestion my sympathetic consideration.

With regard to Law Courts, this is under the Development Plan, and as to his remarks about Investigation Officers becoming prosecuting officers, I will look into that matter if he gives me some particular cases.

With regard to the Chief Justice, I think we must give him a car befitting his eminent position and dignity as the Chief Justice of this country.

Question put, and agreed to.

The sum of \$5,572,340 for Heads 43 to 46 inclusive ordered to stand part of the Schedule.

Heads 47-49—

The Minister of Labour (Enche' Bahaman): Mr. Speaker, Sir, with your permission I would like to take the three Heads 47, 48 and 49 together. Honourable members of the House would be aware that there is a slight increase in my Ministry's estimates compared with the 1960 Estimates. This is in keeping with this Government's desire to maintain a well-equipped and well-staffed administrative machinery. My Ministry is at the moment under-staffed. There is a need to expand on all sides in order to reach the optimum size. Only then can we hope to be fully effective. In the years to come, this expansion of my Ministry would continue, but it will be gradual.

Sir, in any independent country, the Ministry of Labour plays a very important role in the development and progress of the country. For it is this Ministry which is responsible for the welfare of the workers and for keeping a share look-out that they are not being exploited by unscrupulous

people. The protection of the workers is, apart from the view of social justice, of the utmost importance if we are to nurture and sustain our economic growth. Government would do its utmost to see that the rights of workers are safeguarded; that they are given adequate protection in their work-places, that the small reservoir of skilled labour is increased to the desired size to meet the increasing demands, and that the reservoir is continually replenished; and finally that industrial peace is preserved so that economic activity could take place unhampered. The Alliance Government has successfully created the right atmosphere for industries to function and the existing suitable climate would no doubt continue to attract foreign capital and know-how to develop our country with the assistance of the resources available locally.

The Government's desire to safeguard the welfare of the workers, the need to maintain industrial peace and the desire to train a good proportion of the youths of our country in non-white-collar jobs, make it necessary for the Ministry to be adequately staffed. But then expansion must of necessity be gradual. It cannot be done overnight simply because several factors, such as the scarcity of suitable men and money, the risks inherent in rapid expansion, and the needs of other services of the Government prohibit such expansion. But it is clear that expand we must and that too gradually over the next few years. The effective and efficient implementation of Government labour policy demands it and it cannot be avoided.

Government has continued to avail itself of the advice of that useful body, the National Joint Labour Advisory Council, in regard to matters concerning both employers and workers. As you are aware, Sir, this Council is tripartite in character, consisting of employers, employees and Government representatives. As Honourable Members would recall, earlier in the year, on the advice of the Council, the Workmen's Compensation Ordinance, 1952, was amended and passed by this House. The Council has also advised

several amendments to the Weekly Holidays Ordinance and the Regulations made under it, and these are now under consideration by the Government. The Council has further advised me to ratify I.L.O. Convention No. 12 concerning Workmen's Compensation in Agriculture, and Convention No. 98, concerning the Right to Organise and Collective Bargaining. Both these Conventions are now being considered by Government. The Ministry's draft of the Minimum Standards of Housing of Workers (Procedure) Regulations has already been considered by the Council and their views have been put to the drafting authorities for consideration. During the year I put to the Council my suggestion to review the existing legislation dealing with industrial relations. The Council has recommended certain amendments and additions to the legislation concerning such matters as conciliation powers of the Ministry, extension of collective agreements, and strikes by unorganised workers. It is clear, Sir, that the National Joint Labour Advisory Council as the instrument of top level consultation and co-operation between Government and two sides in industry has continued to function effectively and fruitfully throughout the year. I am pleased to say that the members of the Council deserve praise for the friendly and constructive manner in which they have dealt with the matters put before them.

On the international plane the Federation has continued to maintain its active and close relationship with the International Labour Organisation. In June this year I had the privilege of representing the country at the 44th Session of the International Labour Conference held in Geneva. Besides myself, the Malayan delegation consisted of employers' and workers' representatives, and Government officials. The Conference was attended by some 900 delegates, advisers and observers from 78 member countries, and 17 dependent territories.

The Conference was immensely successful. Among the several important subjects dealt with was one on

"Youth and Work". The problem of youth is universal. It is a challenge that has to be faced and tackled wisely and diligently. There is the need to guide, train and prepare the youths of the country and give them an opportunity to make good. If this field is ignored or neglected, we would only be inviting the sociological and economic problems that would follow in its wake. We in this country are alive to this fact. In my speech to the Conference I stressed the importance this country attaches to the problem, as more than half of our rapidly growing population is below 21 years of age. The ILO holds the view that in the less developed countries if this problem is to be effectively tackled, first priority should be given to the creation of more jobs. That is precisely what the Alliance Government has been doing. We have been pursuing a vigorous policy of accelerating the expansion and development of our national economy in all sectors so as to create more work opportunities for our citizens. We have also taken steps to train youths for specialised jobs in the non-white-collar field. As Honourable members would have noticed from the estimates, my Ministry has taken steps to further expand the Apprenticeship Training Scheme next year. We have also set up the nucleus of our Youth Employment Service whose functions would be to assist youths by—(a) suggesting types of employment which will provide the best opportunities for the development of their capacities and interests; (b) helping them to find suitable openings, and (c) keeping in touch with them until they reach the age of 21.

The Service has completed its preparatory work and next year a Pilot Career Advisory Service will be started in Kuala Lumpur. As soon as more trained officers are available, my Ministry proposes to expand this Service to all other major towns. My plan is to have the Youth Employment Service and the Employment Exchange Service under the same roof, so that youths coming to register themselves with the Exchanges will also have easy access to the advice provided by the Youth Employment Service.

I would like to inform the House that Government is now considering ways and means of making the youths of this country to participate in the National Development Programme.

I would like now to touch upon some items of the practical contribution the ILO has given us. The expert who was sent to examine and advise us on the practicability of providing social insurance protection, completed his assignment in January this year and his report which has been received recently is now being studied by the Government. In May, we had an expert on workers' education, who spent four months in this country to assist the Malayan Trades Union Congress in their education programme and also to teach subjects concerning trade unionism. This expert was obtained at the request of the M.T.U.C. We are awaiting his report. Again, in May this year, an expert on printing trades arrived to survey local conditions and requirements for training in the printing industry. His report was received in early November, and it is being studied by the Central Apprenticeship Board.

Sir, I now propose to say a few words on other aspects of the Ministry's work. I am pleased to announce that the Department of Labour and Industrial Relations is now completely Malayanised and the post of Commissioner for Labour has been removed from the M.C.S. cadre and is at present being held by a Departmental Officer as is the case with the post of Commissioner for Industrial Relations. Except for the Machinery Department, my Ministry is completely Malayanised. In the field of industrial relations the Government has continued and will continue to foster the harmonious co-operation between employers and workers with the view to promoting peace and prosperity in industries and thereby ensuring a progressive raising of living standards of the people. The Government's industrial relations policy continues to bear fruit and 1960 has proved to be another outstanding year for industrial peace and development of closer understanding and mutual co-operation between employers and workers as a whole.

Since the Alliance Government assumed responsibility there has been a steady fall in the number of strikes. In 1956, there were 213 strikes; in 1957, 113; in 1958, 69; last year there were 39 strikes; and this year up to the end of November the number is 31.

There has been a decline in the membership of trade unions during the last two years. This is due firstly to the closing down of certain trade unions as a result of the trade recession in 1958, and, secondly, due to the enforcement of the Trade Union (Accounting Procedure) Regulations, 1958, which limit the membership to those paying their dues only.

We have continued our efforts in encouraging trade unionists, both employers and employees, to make special efforts in understanding trade unionism and its allied subjects. In order to disseminate information on the objects and functions of trade unions and their place in the community, the Government has agreed to give facilities to the Malayan Trades Union Congress to broadcast a series of talks over Radio Malaya in all languages. Government feels that this is important in view of the fact that there are still large numbers of people in this country who are not aware of the functions of trade unions and it is utterly important that any misconception in regard to trade unionism is dispelled. It is hoped that the Malayan Trades Union Congress would have their broadcast material ready soon so that they would be able to begin their series of talks over the air early next year.

The Training Section of my Ministry has, during the year, continued its functions in advising and assisting officials and members of unions on matters pertaining to trade union organisation and administration. I have earlier referred to the visit of an expert on workers' education who assisted the Malayan Trades Union Congress in their local training courses. The Ministry has also sponsored the training of trade unionists abroad. Under the Colombo Plan, 15 unionists have been sent to the United Kingdom for training. Two persons from the employers' side are already on their way to the United

Kingdom for training which commences in January next year. The training would be in personnel management and industrial relations and is provided under the auspices of the technical co-operation scheme of the Colombo Plan.

In September this year as a result of my suggestion to the employers, the Federation of Malaya Industrial and Commercial Employers' Consultative Association held their first Seminar on Personnel Management and Industrial Relations. This is a praiseworthy development. I understand that the second Seminar would be held in February next year. This is all for the good.

Coming to the Wages Councils Ordinance, Honourable Members will recall that as a result of a resolution adopted by this House, a Commission of Inquiry was set up by me to inquire into the question whether a Wages Council should be established with respect to any workers engaged in stevedoring, cargo handling, lighterage operations at the Port of Penang, and their employers, and to make recommendations. The Commission has, I am pleased to say, completed its assignment and its report which was received by me on 23rd November, 1960, is now being studied by my Ministry.

The Wages Council for shop assistants and employees in coffee shops, restaurants, hotels and bars, which was set up at the end of 1959 is still working. I understand that the workers' side is doing its best to speed up the collection of data for their memorandum. Honourable Members would appreciate this difficulty when it is realised that conditions of employment vary in each place of employment.

Government is fully aware that there is unemployment in this country, but the situation is improving steadily, as more and more opportunities for employment are created by the expansion of existing industries and projects and the establishment of new ones. In the mining industry hundreds of workers were re-employed as more mines are being worked after the lifting of the tin restriction. It is gratifying to note that more and more employers

and job seekers are using the Employment Exchanges. Records in the Exchanges indicate that the number of registrants who got employment increased from 26,970 in October, 1959, to 67,958 in October this year. There were 20,480 persons on the live registers of the Employment Exchanges in October, 1959, as compared to 26,754 in October this year.

The Employment Exchange Service was further expanded this year with the opening of two more Exchanges. The number of Exchanges at present is 12. In 1961 Government proposes to open at least another 5. To further publicise the work of these Exchanges, my Ministry held in early November this year an Employment Exchange Week and it is hoped that as a result of it more and more people have become aware of what the Service stands for and how best it could serve the country.

I have already referred to the steps taken to further expand the Apprenticeship Training Scheme next year. Honourable Members of the House will therefore note that there has been a substantial increase in the amount of money allotted for the Apprenticeship Scheme. That is only to be expected. The Apprenticeship Scheme has passed its "pilot" stage and it is now firmly established. For the development and expansion of the Scheme, it is necessary to provide additional training facilities which are not at present available at the Technical Institutes. In fact, consideration is being given to construct a training institution in Kuala Lumpur to meet the requirements of the Central Apprenticeship Board. At the suggestion of the Ministry of Education, my Ministry will be taking over the responsibility of conducting technical classes in 1961. This has been done in order to give the Scheme the attention it merits. Next year the Scheme will provide training in two additional trades, viz. radio mechanics and refrigeration and air-conditioning. Between May 18th and 24th, this country would be participating in the Commonwealth Technical Training Week. The aim of this Week briefly is to stress upon the community as a whole the importance and need for

technical training to meet the demands of the increasing industrial activities in this country.

The Machinery Department has, I regret to say, been very unfortunate as far as its staffing position is concerned. Out of an establishment of 14 Division I posts, the number actually filled is 7. In Division II, there are 6 posts but only 2 are filled. Next year two Division I Officers are likely to leave. This would of course aggravate the situation. Attempts to recruit suitable officers from abroad and locally have proved in vain. But it is hoped, in the years to come, the few Malaysians who are under training abroad would be able to offset the continually deteriorating trend. The workload of this Department has increased as a result of the industrialisation that has been taking place in independent Federation today. In the light of the present acute shortage of staff I am considering changing the set-up of the Department by the recruitment of non-professional officers to do the leg-work and leave the professionals to concentrate on the highly technical aspect of the work.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I now wish to explain the figures in the three Heads. In Head 47, the posts of one Supervisor, one Stenographer, one Clerk and one Typist have been included. The supervisor would be attached to the Central Apprenticeship Board and his duties would be to organise and plan training courses for the Central Apprenticeship apprentices and also provide correspondence classes for Central Apprenticeship Board apprentice in industrial areas far removed from any technical institution. It will be noted that under "Training Section" provision for only \$2,000 has been made. This is a nominal sum as the actual amount needed was inadvertently left out. The actual figures would be just the same as that provided for 1960.

Under "Other Charges, Annually Recurrent" there is an increase of \$5,000 in our contribution to the International Labour Organisation. This increase is a matter beyond our control, since our contribution is fixed by international agreement. Briefly, the other increases are due to the increase

in the functions of the Central Apprenticeship Board and the accompanying administrative costs.

In item 20 of Head 48, three posts have been upgraded to Special Grade and three extra time-scale posts have been created in the clerical service. This would enable the Ministry to start the Youth Employment Service in Kuala Lumpur and also the opening up of Employment Exchanges at Petaling Jaya, Sungei Patani, Kluang, Kuantan and Muar or Segamat, next year.

It will be noted under the Machinery Department, the expenditure for 1961 is considerably less than that provided for 1960, that is less by over \$70,000.

Sir, that is all I have to say about the Labour Ministry. Thank you.

Sitting suspended at 11.20 p.m.

Sitting resumed at 11.30 p.m.

(Mr. Deputy Speaker in the Chair)

House immediately resolved itself into Committee of Supply.

(Mr. Deputy Speaker in the Chair)

Debate resumed on Question:

That the sum of \$3,503,559 for Heads 47 to 49 inclusive stand part of the Schedule.

Question again proposed.

Enche' V. David: Mr. Speaker, Sir, first of all I would like to take this opportunity to congratulate the Honourable the Minister of Labour for his realistic approaches from time to time, in spite of certain laws of this country which have tied his hands from taking up matters as he deems fit. There had been progress due to the fact that the Minister himself had been taking initiative personally and leaving the law aside—he had been taking up matters on humanitarian grounds in the interests of both the industry and the economy of the country.

Sir, the administration of Labour laws and the promotion of sound industrial relations are important functions of the Ministry of Labour and should receive greater and greater emphasis. Many of the labour laws require revision to provide for the

minimum labour standard. We are embarking on the establishment of secondary industries and it is important that the interests of workers are sufficiently safeguarded as regards hours of work, overtime, allowances, housing amenities, welfare and the provision of adequate medical facilities.

Sir, there are loopholes in the labour laws enabling employers to shirk responsibilities which must be plugged and enforcement should be intensive. The Trade Union Ordinance, 1959, is a hindrance to the formation of effective trade unions on a national basis. There is no excuse for the Government to delay revision of the Trade Union Ordinance since the Emergency has ended on the 31st July, 1960. The Government should realise that unorganised workers are a threat to industrial peace. Therefore, to enable the creating of effective trade union organisations, the Ordinance needs immediate revision in consultation with the Malayan Trade Union Congress.

With regard to the Employment Ordinance, 1955, there is one vital omission—Government is not an employer—and I would like to know the reasons for this serious omission. This omission is helping the Government to evade its responsibilities to Government workers. Other labour Ordinances—the Workmen's Compensation Ordinance, 1952, the Employees' Provident Fund Ordinance, 1951—are applicable to Government. So, I would like to know why is Government exempted from the provisions of the Employment Ordinance, 1955. This anomaly should be rectified as soon as possible. Government as the largest single employer must set the pace, but it is backward in many respects. It is not even an average employer whatever that term may denote.

The recent Commission of Enquiry on the Remuneration of Government Daily Rated Employees found that Government paid less wages to its daily rated workers than employers in private industries. This has exposed Government's exploitation of its own workers.

In regard to housing for workers, Government is the worst employer. I quote from the Report of the Commission of Enquiry on the Remuneration of Government Daily Rated Workers—it is as follows:

"We realise it is a matter of money but it seems to us that something could sometimes be done by way of providing more standpipes and more latrine accommodation for the older quarters. Since it is a requirement that the standards of Government housing be no lower than that which it imposes on estates and mines, Government should submit itself to the same inspection as that which it carries out over the housing of mines and estates and allow workers' representatives to have access to the reports."

This is a stigma on the name of Government that calls this House to approve additional provision for Government housing for daily rated workers. There is no valid reason for the exclusion of Government from the application of provisions of the Employment Ordinance, 1955. The Ministry of Labour should have absolute powers under the Employment Ordinance to apply the provisions of the Ordinance in respect of Government. However, I do realise that at the moment the Minister of Labour has not been allowed to do so, that is to apply the Employment Ordinance to Government employees. I hope the Government will consider this seriously in time to come.

Sir, I would like to say further that since the admission of Malaya to the membership of the International Labour Organisation in August, 1957, the Government has ratified only seven I.L.O. Conventions. These seven are the most innocuous I.L.O. Conventions. They are:

Convention No. 1—The right of association

Convention No. 29—Forced Labour

Convention No. 45—Underground Work

Convention No. 50—Recruitment of indigenous workers

Convention No. 54—Contracts of Employment

Convention No. 55—Penal Sanctions

Convention No. 105—Abolition of forced labour.

The Government has rejected the ratification of I.L.O. Convention on work on plantations. This particular

Convention was approved by the I.L.O. Committee in 1958 under the Chairmanship of the present Minister of Health and Social Welfare. It is a very important Convention to Malaya and the Government has off-hand rejected its ratification. I request reconsideration of this particular Convention with a view to its ratification. Malaya is an important plantation country and it should provide adequate protection for the workers in this key industry. Speaking generally on I.L.O. Conventions, I would point out that there are 115 Conventions and it stands to reason that I request for their ratification at a faster pace. This should receive the urgent consideration of the National Joint Labour Advisory Council.

Sir, industrial relations are being hampered by employers. Sound industrial relations presuppose the existence of sound trade unions. Government's policy in regard to trade unions, as far as registration is concerned, is not effective. How could you have sound trade unions when you have a multiplicity of unions. The Trade Union Ordinance of 1959 encourages splinter unions. Experts have declared that there should only be about 20 trade unions in Malaya. We have about 250 trade unions. The Minister of Labour must take steps to eliminate ineffective unions. The efficiency of the Trade Union Department does not only depend on the number of trade unions which it inspects. There is a definite case for reducing the number of trade unions. The Malayan Trade Union Congress has declared that there should only be 19 unions in Malaya. Every application for re-registration of a new trade union must be carefully scrutinised and considered in consultation, if possible, with the Malayan Trade Union Congress. It appears that the Trade Union Department's main function is to encourage more unions to the detriment of the Malayan Trade Union Congress. A full scale investigation on the structure of the Malayan Trade Union movement is indicated.

Sir, it is obvious that employers are systematically obstructing the development of strong, responsible trade unions, to forestall claims from the

unions for more favourable wage rates and conditions of employment. It is not known what action the Minister of Labour has taken to counter the move of recalcitrant employers. Government must set the pace to promote good industrial relations. Up to now, we have the humiliating spectacle of expatriate employers being included in the Federation of Malaya delegations to the annual sessions of the I.L.O. Conference in Geneva. Surely Malaya can produce a number of Malayan employers to represent her in I.L.O. Conferences. The Malayan Trade Union Congress has protested against the inclusion of expatriates in Malaya's delegations to the I.L.O. Conferences. This practice should cease once and for all. Where are the Malayan employers? There are hundreds of them; persuade them to take leadership in industry. They cannot expect to take shelter behind the expatriate employers.

Sir, the Headquarters of the Ministry of Labour should be strengthened and, I think, a Research Department in the Ministry is urgently required. Under the Ministry of Labour, a Research Department would be in a position to provide data of unemployment in the country and employment pertaining to various categories, such as, technological unemployment, seasonal employment, etc. Sir, in any part of the world, where there are strong and effective trade unions and effective governments, we always find a Research Department under the Ministry of Labour. Sir, I call upon the Minister to take this into consideration.

Sir, regarding foreign capital, I would like to say that while this country is now encouraging foreign capital, the Government ought to see that foreign capital do safeguard the interests of the workers employed in the industries. For this purpose, Sir, I would call upon the Minister of Labour to make suggestions to the Government to include certain clauses to protect labour, when pioneer status certificates are granted to foreign capital to operate in this country.

Sir, regarding I.L.O. Conferences, the Malayan Trade Union Congress has felt that in the past and at present

the delegations to the I.L.O. Conferences have only one representative from the workers side. This is inadequate to meet the present demand and it is felt that an additional number of delegates should be sent to the I.L.O. Conferences, so that it will enable Malaya's participation in the various committees as well as in the general conference.

Regarding social insurance, this is very important. If we desire to have an effective Labour Exchange and to know the correct figure of unemployment in this country, such an insurance is extremely necessary. In other parts of the world, Sir, we find there is an unemployment insurance scheme, a scheme operated by the government, and those employees who are unemployed are compelled to register so as to qualify themselves for this benefit. In that way we would also be able to ascertain the number of unemployed persons; at the same time that would be of assistance to the workers during the time of their unemployment.

Sir, I do not like to take up the entire time of this House. But I am glad to say one thing: in spite of the various legislation which do not enable the Minister to carry out his task, the Minister personally has taken great pains in making realistic approaches to industrial problems from time to time. Thank you, Sir.

Dato' Ong Yoke Lin: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Honourable Member for Bungsar made reference to the Plantation Workers Convention and mentioned that I was the Chairman of that Committee in Geneva in 1958 when the Convention was adopted. Sir, I must make it quite clear that being Chairman of a very big Committee does not oblige my country to ratify the Convention. No doubt, my colleague the Honourable Minister of Labour will explain the reasons why the Federation of Malaya has not been able to ratify this particular Convention.

Sir, the Honourable Member for Bungsar will realise that this particular subject—Plantation Workers Convention—was thrashed out at the I.L.O. year after year—it was a subject of acrimonious meetings for over 10 years.

The I.L.O. had a Committee which sat year after year and never came to any agreement. I was told that year after year we get people—either the employers or the workers or the governments representatives—walking out of that Committee. So, I was elected to the very unenviable job of being Chairman of that Committee. We have representatives of governments ranging from Soviet Russia to the United States of America, plus employers' representatives from the Soviet Union—the so-called employers, and the so-called workers of the Communist countries; and then we have the employers and workers representatives from all the other countries. So it was—I can tell this House—not an easy task to be Chairman of that Committee. On many occasions arguments became so acrimonious that I had to adjourn the meeting to let tempers cool down. Anyway, I was fortunate that at the end of that session in 1958 I managed to get agreement from the governments, workers and employers' representatives both from communist and democratic countries. No doubt, the Honourable Minister of Labour will explain to this House the reason why the Federation Government is unable still to ratify this Convention. But I understand sufficient countries have ratified it, so that it is now in force.

Tuan Haji Hasan Adli bin Haji Arshad (Kuala Trengganu Utara): Tuan Pengerusi, saya berdiri di-sini hendak berchakap di-atas perkara Training Section, item (25) Chief Training Officer. Daripada apa yang terchatet dalam Estimates ini tidak ada lain yang dapat di-katakan atau boleh di-fahamkan bahawa ada satu kemungkinan ia-itu Kerajaan hendak mengecilkan bahagian Training Section ini.

Saya faham bahawa Training Section ini telah di-adakan beberapa tahun dahulu ia-lah bersabit dengan ada-nya Dharurat dalam negeri ini ia-itu di-adakan beberapa orang pegawai kerana memimpin dan melateh pekerja² yang hendak menubuhkan Trade Unions supaya pertubohan² Trade Unions tidak di-seludopi oleh anasir² Communist atau pun sa-bagai-nya dan harus-lah kemungkinan b a h a w a section ini, kerana belanja ini akan kechil dan

kerana Dharurat telah tamat maka oleh kerana satu Kementerian Keselamatan Dalam Negeri telah di-wujudkan, maka harus bertugas bagi memerhatikan penyeludupan anasir² di-buat oleh Kementerian ini, tetapi saya perlu menegaskan di-sini bahawa pada fikiran saya bahagian ini patut-lah di-kekalkan sa-bagaimana yang sedia ada bahkan patut di-tambah pegawai²-nya terutama bagi pekerja² Melayu di-Pantai Timur khas-nya Trengganu dan Kelantan yang ada hasrat mereka hendak menubuhkan Trade Unions bagi membela nasib mereka dalam pekerjaan mereka sa-hari².

Pekerja² Melayu di-Pantai Timur sangat-lah perlu di-pimpin. Pada beberapa masa yang sudah kemajuan pekerja² Melayu dalam menjalankan Trade Unions di-Pantai Timur sangat-lah menyedehkan, sunggoh pun ada pegawai yang telah di-utus oleh Kementerian ini ka-Pantai Timur daripada Training Section kerana memimbing pekerja² yang hendak menjalankan Trade Unions di-sana, tetapi apa yang saya tahu hanya sa-orang sahaja pegawai Melayu yang di-hantar ka-sana dan itu pun dua tiga bulan sa-kali baharu-lah pegawai itu dapat melawat ka-Pantai Timur. Jadi banyak-lah usaha² hendak menjalankan Trade Unions oleh pekerja² Melayu di-Pantai Timur telah terhalang atau tergendala oleh kerana tidak dapat pimpinan yang memuaskan oleh pegawai Training Section ini.

Kalau dalam lapangan Sharikat Kerjasama Kerajaan mengadakan banyak pegawai² kerana melateh orang² kampung mendirikan Sharikat Kerjasama, maka saya rasa dalam bahagian pergerakan Trade Unions ini juga patut di-adakan pegawai² terutama bagi orang² Melayu di-Pantai Timur khas-nya Trengganu dan Kelantan yang banyak terdiri dari golongan pekerja² maka memang-lah sangat patut mendapat galakan dan pimpinan yang sewajar-nya dari Kementerian Buroh.

Ada-lah jelas sa-memang-nya menjadi dasar Kerajaan dan juga parti² lain yang ada dalam negeri ini ingin melihat banyak-nya berjalan Trade Unions atau Kesatuan Sekerja yang sihat yang dapat membela nasib pekerja² dalam kehidupan mereka sa-hari².

Mengenai budget ini sunggoh pun disitu di-tulis "subject to review" di-harap Kerajaan tetap akan mengekalkan section ini bahkan akan menambah bahagian-nya. Satu perkara yang saya berharap kepada Menteri Yang Berhormat jikalau boleh berhubung dengan sharikat² di-Pantai Timur memang ada gulongan pekerja² yang ada hasrat mereka atau tujuan mereka hendak menjalankan Trade Unions yang baik dan sihat di-negeri itu. Maka patut-lah sa-kurang²-nya satu orang, kalau tidak pun lebeh daripada itu, sa-orang pegawai daripada Training Section ini yang ada kali ini, mithal-nya yang di-hantar tinggal betul² di-Pantai Timur supaya pegawai ini dapat menumpukan perhatian-nya dan pandangan-nya serta pimpinan dan latehan-nya kepada pekerja² Melayu yang hendak mendirikan Trade Unions di-Pantai Timur itu.

Pada muka 237, item (6) Regional Industrial Relations Officer. Suka-lah saya menarek perhatian Yang Berhormat Menteri yang berkenaan di-sini ia-itu apa yang saya tahu di-Trengganu telah di-tubuhkan satu Trade Unions Pekerja² Pengangkutan Trengganu. Trade Unions ini atau tegas-nya kesatuan ini telah pun berhubung dengan pegawai yang berkenaan supaya dapat menubuhkan dengan perhubungan bersama antara pekerja² dengan majikan di-negeri itu, tetapi sangat-lah di-kesalkan sunggoh pun permintaan yang demikian telah di-buat beberapa lama tetapi sa-hingga hari ini belum-lah di-dapati hasil² yang jelas.

Sa-lain daripada itu suka saya menarek perhatian Menteri Yang Berhormat di-atas satu perkara jikalau sa-kira-nya boleh, kalau pun tidak pada tahun ini mudah²an pada tahun hadapan, boleh di-fikirkan perkara ini ia-itu dalam perkara memimpin kaum pekerja terutama-nya pekerja² Melayu dalam menubuhkan dan menjalankan Trade Unions yang baik lagi sempurna. Saya telah mendapat rungutan atau pun aduan daripada sa-tengah² gulongan pekerja² Melayu terutama-nya yang

ingin hendak mendirikan Trade Unions ini mereka merasa ada satu perkara yang boleh menyebabkan pekerjaan mereka itu terhalang apabila mereka menubuhkan Trade Unions ia-itu dalam masaalah memereksa kira² dalam pertubohan mereka itu.

Ada sa-tengah² pekerja mereka itu berharap jikalau sa-kira-nya dalam gerakan Sharikat Kerjasama Kerajaan dapat mengadakan atau mesti adakan pemereksa kira² yang boleh memereksa kira² kewangan pertubohan Sharikat Kerjasama itu maka pekerja² ini pula memandang patut-lah Kementerian ini memikirkan supaya dapat mengadakan pemereksa kira² yang boleh menolong memereksa kira² kewangan dan sa-bagai-nya bagi Trade Unions ini. Oleh sebab itu, kalau sa-kira-nya Trade Unions ini terutama bagi pekerja² yang sedikit sahaja gulongan-nya atau sedikit sahaja bilangan ahli-nya ada-lah menjadi satu bebanan yang berat pada Trade Unions ini kalau sa-kira-nya dia ter paksa—untuk memereksa kira² kewangan itu—terpaksa memanggil qualified Auditor yang mesti di-bayar dengan mahal-nya.

Akhir-nya, Tuan Pengerusi, muka 233, item (2) Assistant Minister of Labour. Saya tidak hendak mengecilkan atau mengurangkan kelayakan Yang Berhormat Menteri Muda Buroh ini dan saya perchaya dia sa-orang yang berkebolehan, tetapi rasa-nya bagi satu Kementerian yang hanya berbelanja \$3 juta lebeh sedikit, tidak-lah begitu mustahak di-adakan sa-orang Menteri Muda di-Kementerian ini pada hal dahulu di-kendalikan oleh sa-orang Menteri sahaja ia-itu Menteri Buroh yang ada sekarang ini—dia-lah sa-orang Menteri yang sangat lama dalam perkhidmatan Kementerian ini. Saya rasa dalam Kementerian Pertanian yang berbelanja lebeh daripada \$14 juta ia-itu satu tugas yang lebeh besar, maka saya rasa lebeh baik jika Menteri Muda ini di-pindahkan jadi Menteri Muda Pertanian. (Ketawa).

Adjourned at 12 midnight.