



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

Monday, 6th February, 1961

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 Finance, ENCHE' TAN SIEW SIN, J.P.
(Malacca Tengah).
- „ 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 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. MANICKAVASAGAM, J.M.N., P.J.K. (Klang).

- „ the Assistant Minister of the Interior, ENCHE' MOHAMED ISMAIL BIN MOHAMED YUSOF (Jelai).
- „ 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 SAID (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 SWEE HO (Ulu Kinta).
- „ 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' HASSAN BIN MANSOR (Malacca Selatan).
- „ ENCHE' HUSSEIN BIN TO' MUDA HASSAN (Raub).
- „ ENCHE' HUSSEIN BIN MOHD. NOORDIN, A.M.N., P.J.K. (Parit).
- „ TUAN HAJI HUSSAIN RAHIMI BIN HAJI SAMAN (Kota Bharu Hulu).
- „ ENCHE' IBRAHIM BIN ABDUL RAHMAN (Seberang Tengah).
- „ ENCHE' ISMAIL BIN IDRIS (Penang Selatan).

The Honourable 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).
- „ 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 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).
- „ 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).
- „ ENCHE' QUEK KAI DONG, J.P. (Seremban Barat).
- „ 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 AL-MARHUM 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 SULAIMAN BIN WAN TAM, P.J.K. (Kota Star Selatan).

The Honourable WAN YAHYA BIN HAJI WAN MOHAMED (Kemaman).

„ ENCHE' WOO SAIK HONG, P.J.K., J.P. (Telok Anson).

„ ENCHE' YAHYA BIN HAJI AHMAD (Bagan Dato).

„ ENCHE' YEOH TAT BENG (Bruas).

„ ENCHE' YONG WOO MING (Sitiawan).

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

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

„ ENCHE' GEH CHONG KEAT (Penang Utara).

„ ENCHE' KANG KOCK SENG (Batu Pahat).

„ ENCHE' LIM JOO KONG (Alor Star).

„ ENCHE' LIM KEAN SIEW (Dato Kramat).

„ ENCHE' MOHAMED ASRI BIN HAJI MUDA (Pasar Puteh).

„ ENCHE' NG ANN TECK (Batu).

„ ENCHE' TAN KEE GAK (Bandar Malacca).

„ WAN MUSTAPHA BIN HAJI ALI (Kelantan Hilir).

IN ATTENDANCE:

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

PRAYERS

(Mr. Speaker in the Chair)

ANNOUNCEMENTS BY MR. SPEAKER

REPLY FROM TOH PUAN TAN CHENG-LOCK, TO MESSAGE OF CONDOLENCE

Mr. Speaker: Ahli² yang Berhormat, saya telah menerima sa-puchok surat daripada Toh Puan Tun Tan Cheng-Lock janda kapada Tun Tan Cheng-Lock. Surat-nya dalam bahasa orang Puteh. Saya bachakan dalam bahasa orang Puteh juga.

“Dear Sir,

I thank you for your letter of 16th January, 1961 (ref. M/31), intimating that the House of Representatives has recorded its sense of great

loss and its deep regret at the death of my late husband, Tun Tan Cheng-Lock, and desire to offer its sincere condolence to my family and myself.

I also wish to thank you for the copy of the relevant extract from the official report relating to the record of this memorial to my late husband.

My family and I are deeply grateful to the Prime Minister and all the Members of the House who spoke on behalf of this motion and for all the compliments they paid to the late Tun Tan Cheng-Lock.

That he has been held in such esteem and regard as is reflected in the pertinent proceedings of your House has consoled us much in our bereavement.

Kindly convey our grateful thanks to the Prime Minister and all Members of the House for their very kind message of condolence and sympathy and for their thoughtfulness to have

these memorial proceedings recorded, which we must appreciate.

Yours faithfully,

(Sd.) NEE YEO YEOK NEO

Toh Puan Tan Cheng-Lock".

MESSAGES FROM THE SENATE

Mr. Speaker: Ahli² Yang Berhormat, saya telah menerima dua perutusan yang bertarikh 21 December, 1960, dan 7 January, 1961, daripada Yang di-Pertua Dewan Negara, berkenaan dengan Rang Undang² yang di-hantar oleh Majlis ini sa-bagai persetujuan Dewan Negara. Sekarang saya jemput Setia-Usaha membachakan perutusan² itu.

(The Clerk reads the messages)

"Mr. Speaker,

The Senate has agreed to the following Bills, without amendment:

A Bill to apply a sum out of the Consolidated Fund to the service of the year ending on the thirty-first day of December, 1961.

A Bill to amend the Employees Provident Fund Ordinance, 1951.

A Bill to amend the Income Tax Ordinance, 1947.

Dated 21st December, 1960.

(Sd.) DATO' HAJI ABDUL RAHMAN
BIN MOHAMED YASIN
(President)".

"Mr. Speaker,

The Senate has agreed to the following Bills, without amendment:

A Bill to amend the Pineapple Industry Ordinance, 1957.

A Bill to regulate the borrowing powers and guarantees of public authorities.

A Bill to repeal the Importation of Yen Ordinance.

A Bill to apply a sum out of the Consolidated Fund to the service of the year 1961 and to appropriate such sum for certain purposes.

A Bill to make special provision for the grant of a pension to

Tengku Ampuan Jema'ah binti Raja Ahmad, the widow of His late Majesty Sultan Hisamuddin Alam Shah ibni Al-Marhum Sultan Ala'iddin Sulaiman Shah.

Dated 7th January, 1961.

(Sd.) DATO' HAJI ABDUL RAHMAN
BIN MOHAMED YASIN
(President)".

ASSENT TO BILLS PASSED

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

The Consolidated Fund (Expenditure on Account) Bill, 1960.

The Employees Provident Fund (Amendment) (No. 2) Bill, 1960.

The Income Tax (Amendment) (No. 2) Bill, 1960.

(On 28th December, 1960)

The Pineapple Industry (Amendment) Bill, 1961.

The Public Authorities (Control of Borrowing Powers) Bill, 1961.

The Importation of Yen Ordinance (Repeal) Bill, 1961.

The Supply Bill, 1961.

The Special Pension (Tengku Ampuan Jema'ah binti Raja Ahmad) Bill, 1961.

(On 12th January, 1961)

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Mengadakan Pusat² Penerangan di-Cameron Highlands dan di-Fraser's Hill

1. Enche' Hussein bin To' Muda Hassan bertanya kepada Perdana Menteri ia-itu ada-kah Kerajaan akan menimbangkan supaya di-adakan Pusat² Penerangan di-Cameron Highlands dan di-Fraser's Hill.

The Prime Minister: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, pada masa ini Kerajaan tidak ada chadangan hendak mengadakan satu Pusat Penerangan di-Cameron Highlands dan di-Fraser's Hill, tetapi jikalau Ahli Yang Berhormat boleh

beri keterangan yang cukup memuaskan hati kepada Jabatan Penerangan dan di-fikirkan mustahak sangat perkara itu di-adakan di-kedua² tempat itu, boleh-lah di-timbangkan.

Pemagaran Ladang² Getah yang Menggunakan Rachun Pembunuh Rumput

2. Enche' Hussein bin To' Muda Hassan bertanya kepada Menteri Pertanian dan Sharikat² Kerjasama ia-itu ada-kah Kerajaan akan mengeluarkan perintah kepada tuan² punya ladang getah yang berhampiran dengan kampung² Melayu supaya di-pagar ladang² getah itu apakala menggunakan rachun pembunuh rumput, dan jika tidak, apa-kah sebab²-nya.

The Minister of Agriculture and Cooperatives (Enche' Abdul Aziz bin Ishak): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, tuan² punya ladang² getah yang berdekatan dengan kampung² orang Melayu tidak-lah di-perentahkan oleh Kerajaan memagar ladang² mereka yang menggunakan rachun pembunuh rumput. Ada-lah di-anggapkan bahawa istilah "rachun pembunuh rumput" di-maksudkan Sodium Arsenite.

Tuan² punya ladang² yang menggunakan rachun pembunuh rumput ada-lah di-wajibkan oleh Undang² melekatkan kenyataan² di-beberapa sudut ladang² mereka menyatakan bahawa rachun pembunuh rumput sedang di-gunakan. Oleh kerana itu-lah di-fikirkan bahawa jika segala perhatian yang sewajar-nya di-berikan kepada kenyataan² itu oleh orang² yang bersangkutan itu, maka soal pemagaran ladang² yang menggunakan ranchun itu tidak-lah perlu lagi.

Jalan Raya dari Raub ka-Cameron Highlands

3. Enche' Hussein bin To' Muda Hassan bertanya kepada Menteri Kerja Raya, Pos dan Talikom ia-itu ada-kah Kerajaan berchadang hendak membuat jalan raya daripada Raub ka-Cameron Highlands dan jika ada, bila-kah akan di-mulakan ranchangan itu.

The Minister of Works, Posts and Telecommunications (Dato' V. T. Sambanthan): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, jalan daripada Raub ka-Cameron Highlands itu ia-lah satu daripada ranchangan² yang termasuk dalam chadangan

baharu untuk mengadakan jalan raya besar yang akan membukakan tanah² untuk kemajuan di-sabelah timor gunung itu. Siasatan, ranchangan dan rekaan jalan yang baharu sa-macham ini akan mengambil masa dan tidak-lah dapat di-terangkan dengan nyata-nya bila pembenaan itu akan di-mulakan. Sa-lain daripada itu ia-lah keutamaan yang patut di-beri kepada ranchangan itu. Ini akan bergantung kepada kepentingan ekonomi di-kawasan itu apabila di-bandingkan dengan kawasan² yang lain.

Baja² untuk Padi

4. Enche' Abdul Samad bin Osman bertanya kepada Menteri Pertanian dan Sharikat² Kerjasama ia-itu daripada pandangan ahli ilmu pokok² baja yang mana-kah yang paling sesuai untuk padi di-antara baja² yang berikut:

- (a) Urea.
- (b) Double Superphosphate.
- (c) Baja NPK (yang mengandongi 30 lb. N + 30 lb. P205 + 15 lb. K bagi tiap² sa-ekar).
- (d) Baja Tahi Kelawar (14% + P205).

Enche' Abdul Aziz: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, nampak-nya Yang Berhormat ahli bagi Sungai Patani telah terkeliru memahami di-antara pembekal zat makanan pokok dengan zat makanan penyak (major) pokok.

Urea ia-lah pembekal zat nitrogen, sementara double superphosphate dan juga tahi kelawar, kedua²-nya mustahak untuk pembekal zat posfet. Zat makanan yang di-kehendaki oleh pokok padi di-negeri ini ada-lah berlainan², ia-itu bergantung atas bermacam² faktor, seperti jenis tanah, baja² yang telah di-gunakan dahulu-nya dan juga kawasan ekoloji. Tidak-lah dapat di-shorkan menggunakan satu jenis baja sahaja bagi semua kawasan di-negeri ini, oleh sebab tiap² satu kawasan ekoloji berkehendakkan baja yang khas bagi-nya.

Urea ia-lah pembekal zat nitrogen yang sa-habis murah harga-nya pada tiap² satu yunit-nya pada masa ini, dan anasir ini ada-lah makanan khas bagi pokok² termasuk-lah pokok padi. Harga pasaran bagi satu yunit zat nitrogen

yang di-kandung oleh Urea (45% N) ia-lah \$37.30 pada satu paun nitrogen, berbanding dengan harga sulphate of ammonia (21% N) \$44.27 pada satu paun nitrogen. Dengan hal yang demikian, sa-kira-nya satu kawasan padi hendak di-baja dengan zat nitrogen sahaja maka Urea-lah di-shorkan bagi baja penggalak, oleh sebab ia-nya pembekal zat nitrogen yang termurah sa-kali.

Double Superphosphate dan tahi kelawar kedua²-nya pembekal zat makanan pokok yang terlebih mahal, berbanding dengan harga Christmas Island Rock Phosphate. Bandingan harga-nya pada tiap² satu paun zat makan pokok ia-lah seperti ini:

Tahi kelawar (14% P O) (phospho-
2 5

rus pentoxide)= \$36.34 tiap² paun P O
2 5

Double Superphosphate (40% P O)=
2 5

\$34.01 tiap² paun P O
2 5

Christmas Island Rock Phosphate
(36% P O)= \$15.75 tiap² paun P O
2 5 2 5

Berkenaan dengan tahi kelawar itu suka saya menyatakan di-sini bahawa kandungan phosphate dalam tahi kelawar tidak-lah tetap 14% P O (Phospho-
2 5

rus pentoxide) tetapi berbedza². Ada beberapa contoh tahi kelawar yang di-hantar ka-chawangan Penyelidek, Jabatan Pertanian mengandungi hanya 1% P O. Ini berma'ana bahawa sa-
2 5

makin kurang zat dalam baja itu maka bertambah-lah harga baja itu bagi tiap² satu yunit zat itu. Dan lagi tambah mengangkat baja itu menjadi lebih kerana kita membawa barang² yang tidak berguna bersama² zat itu.

Oleh yang demikian, sa-kira-nya sa-kawasan padi berkehendakkan penggunaan zat posfet sahaja, maka Christmas Island Rock Phosphate-lah pembekal zat yang termurah sa-kali, di-ikuti dengan double Superphosphate dan tahi kelawar mengikut murah harga-nya.

Apabila semua zat makanan penyak, seperti NPK (Nitrogen, Phosphorus, Pottasium) yang di-kehendaki atau pun shor² istimewa ta' dapat di-berikan, maka baharu-lah baja 'am di-shorkan, lazim-nya baja² selengkap yang mengandungi NPK di-gunakan sa-belum menanam dan juga sa-lepas bertanam sa-bagai baja penggalak, ini ada-lah sa-elok² chara dalam segi agronomi.

Enche' Abdul Samad bin Osman: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, soal tambahan. Nampak-nya Menteri yang berkenaan tidak menjawab soalan saya ini. Soal saya ini ada dalam bahasa Inggeris, kemudian Menteri yang berkenaan menceritakan harga pula. Di-antara ka-semua empat jenis baja ini, mana satu yang sesuai.

Enche' Abdul Aziz: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Ahli Yang Berhormat itu tidak faham apa yang saya terangkan (*Ketawa*).

Mr. Speaker: Saya ada dengar mana satu di-antara empat yang sesuai.

Enche' Abdul Samad bin Osman: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, yang sa-benar-nya saya hendak tahu, yang mana satu lebih sesuai bagi baja padi di-antara empat jenis itu.

Mr. Speaker: Di-antara empat itu, mana yang lebih sesuai.

Enche' Abdul Aziz: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, baja Urea-lah seperti yang saya telah terangkan tadi, itu lebih mustahak sa-kali dan harga-nya murah.

Padi "Ajaib"

5. Enche' Abdul Samad bin Osman bertanya kepada Menteri Pertanian dan Sharikat² Kerjasama ia-itu apa-kah nama padi "ajaib" yang di-da'awa boleh mengeluarkan hasil sa-banyak 1,000 gantang sa-ekar, di-mana dan bila-kah padi ini telah di-chuba dan di-biakkan, dan ada-kah padi ini telah di-chuba di-beberapa pusat² perchubuan di-sekitar negeri ini.

Enche' Abdul Aziz: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya suka hendak menjelaskan bagi kali yang akhir sa-kali-nya kepada ahli Kementerian saya (*Ketawa*), bahawa perkataan "ajaib" itu ada-lah chiptaan dari surat khabar dan bukan-lah dari saya. Dalam pernyataan saya,

saya telah membawa perhatian pada kenyataan bahawa Kementerian ini sedang bekerja atas jenis² padi yang berhasil tinggi sa-banyak 1,000 gantang tiap² sa-ekar. Perchubaaan permulaan telah di-jalankan di-Kuala Lumpur pada tahun² 1950/51 dan perchubaaan yang berikut-nya telah di-teruskan di-Melaka dan di-Telok Chengai. Sekarang perchubaaan² sedang di-jalankan di-beberapa negeri seluroh Persekutuan Tanah Melayu.

Enche' Abdul Samad bin Osman: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, apa nama padi itu.

Enche' Abdul Aziz: Belum ada nama-nya lagi (*Ketawa*).

Mengakui Kerajaan Sementara Algeria

6. Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad bertanya kapada Menteri Luar Negeri ia-itu sudah-kah Kerajaan Persekutuan mengakui Kerajaan Sementara Algeria yang di-ketuai oleh Dr. Ferhat Abbas dan jika tidak, mengapa.

The Prime Minister: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Kerajaan Persekutuan tidak dapat mengakui sekarang ini dengan sebab Kerajaan itu belum lagi mempunyai ibu pentadbiran yang rasmi didalam negeri Algeria. Apakala telah di-tubuhkan ibu pentadbiran itu bukan sahaja kita dapat mengakui Kerajaan itu bahkan dapat pula kita menghantar-kan wakil kita.

Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad: Bila hendak di-adakan agak-nya.

The Prime Minister: Jawab-nya ialah sa-bagaimana yang saya sudah jawab tadi.

Tender² Membuat Stadium Negara

7. Enche' Khong Kok Yat bertanya kapada Menteri Kerja Raya, Pos dan Talikom ia-itu ada-kah tender² membuat Stadium Negara itu telah dikeluarkan dalam *Warta Kerajaan*, dan jika tidak, ada-kah Kerajaan berchandang hendak mempelawa tender² berkenaan dengan kerja ini.

Dato' V. T. Sambanthan: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Stadium Negara itu sedang di-bena dengan berperingkatan dan konterek² di-beri untuk tiap² satu peringkat. Peratoran ini sedang di-ikuti

oleh kerana kekusutan dan kebesaran pekerjaan² dalam bahagian² yang berlainan dan juga kerana hendak menyiapkan bangunan itu sa-belum Hari Kemerdekaan 1961.

Tender² telah di-panggil untuk Peringkat Yang Pertama dalam bulan July 1960 dan surat² pemberitahu telah pun di-lekatkan di-Pejabat² Kerja Raya yang berpatutan dan juga dalam surat² khabar serta *Gezet Kerajaan*. Lima orang Pemborong telah menghantar permintaan² dan konterek itu telah di-beri kepada tender yang sa-habis rendah.

Untuk Peringkat Yang Kedua yang berkehendakkan pengetahuan dan pertubohan konterek yang lengkap untuk menjalankan konterek itu, tender² telah di-panggil daripada dua orang Pemborong yang di-ketahui ada mempunyai pengetahuan dan kelengkapan sa-bagai mana yang di-kehendaki itu.

Enche' D. R. Seenivasagam: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Honourable Minister said that with regard to the second phase tenders were called for from two contractors. May we know whether that was by tender in the normal manner or whether the two contractors were just written to and called upon to tender?

Dato' V. T. Sambanthan: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, jikalau Ahli Yang Berhormat itu tunggu sampai soal No. 8 boleh saya beri jawapan itu.

8. Enche' D. R. Seenivasagam asks the Minister of Works, Posts and Telecommunications to state whether it is a fact that Messrs. K. C. Boon & Cheah and Messrs. Lim Kwee & Sons Ltd. have been asked by the Public Works Department to submit the Bills of Quantity for the Indoor Stadium Negara, and if so, why this procedure was adopted instead of the tender system.

Dato' V. T. Sambanthan: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, oleh kerana kekusutan dan kebesaran-nya ranchangan itu Stadium Negara ini sedang di-bena dengan berperingkatan.

Untuk Peringkat Yang Pertama ia-lah pekerjaan² pembenaan yang lazim, tender² telah di-panggil daripada pemborong² dengan melalui surat² khabar

dan *Gezet* tetapi untuk Peringkat Yang Kedua ia-itu perkara yang amat kusut dan payah, tender² telah di-panggil daripada dua pemborong sahaja. Mereka ia-lah Pemborong K. C. Boon & Cheah Co. Ltd. dan Pemborong Lim Quee & Sons.

Chara menyekat tender² bagi pekerjaan² yang kusut atau yang terkhas kapada pemborong² yang di-fikirkan layak menjalankan pekerjaan² itu adalah di-lakukan di-seluruh dunia dan ini-lah keadaan-nya terhadap Stadium Negara. Pembinaan sa-umpama ini, dalam faham saya, ia-lah yang pertama sa-kali di-dunia ini. Langkah sa-chara ini di-buat supaya kawasan bertutup yang sa-luas²-nya dapat diadakan dengan harga yang amat murah. Chara menyekat tender² itu jarang di-lakukan oleh Kerajaan Persekutuan melainkan keadaan-nya menunjukkan bahawa chara itu patut di-lakukan untuk faedah orang ramai.

Enche' D. R. Seenivasagam: Mr. Speaker, Sir, what steps, if any, have been taken to see whether there are other contractors equally capable and efficient?

Dato' V. T. Sambanthan: In the estimation of the Government, this is a very difficult job, and it felt that these two are the best contractors for that involved and difficult task.

Enche' V. David: Will the Minister say whether that is a matter of opinion, or is it a fact?

Dato' V. T. Sambanthan: The Government could only be guided by its technical advisers, and it is satisfied with their advice.

Enche' D. R. Seenivasagam: My question is, "What steps, if any, did Government take to discover whether there are other contractors equally capable and efficient?"

Dato' V. T. Sambanthan: What does the Honourable Member mean by "what steps"? May I know what he means by the phrase, "what steps did the Government take"?

Enche' D. R. Seenivasagam: That is the answer I am seeking for.

Dato' V. T. Sambanthan: We are guided by our technical officers, and we are satisfied. We chose those who are, in our estimation, the best contractors for the job.

Enche' D. R. Seenivasagam: Were the technical officers told to investigate this by the Honourable Minister? Was there any investigation and is there any report by the technical officers saying that only two contractors are capable of carrying out that task?

Dato' V. T. Sambanthan: I have already replied.

Enche' D. R. Seenivasagam: Is it, or is it not a fact that these works were given out to one of the two companies against the advice of the P.W.D. officials, who warned against public criticism of such a step?

Dato' V. T. Sambanthan: No.

Enche' S. P. Seenivasagam (Menglembu): Does it mean that, in future, similar jobs will also go to these undertakings and nobody else?

Dato' V. T. Sambanthan: That question does not arise.

Conversion of Telecommunications Department into a Board

9. Enche' V. David asks the Minister of Works, Posts and Telecommunications to state whether the Government is contemplating to turn the Telecommunications Department into a Board.

Dato' V. T. Sambanthan: Perkara ini sedang di-kajikan oleh satu Jawatan-Kuasa Kerja. Shor²-nya belum lagi di-terima.

Enche' V. David: Mr. Speaker, Sir, supplementary question. Was this Committee set up in order to study ways and means of converting the present Telecommunications Department to a Board, and may I know the terms of reference?

Dato' V. T. Sambanthan: Jawapan saya tadi sudah chukop terang.

Enche' V. David: Sir, I am not satisfied. I want to know what are the terms of reference of the Committee?

Dato' V. T. Sambanthan: Sir, the Honourable Member's supplementary question goes beyond his original question. In his original question, he merely wanted to know whether the Government is contemplating to turn the Telecommunications Department into a Board. In my reply I said that a Government Committee has been set up and that its recommendation as to whether it should be turned into a Board or not has not yet been received.

Enche' V. David: My question is plain, Sir: what was the move of the Government to set up this Committee—whether it is to convert it into a Board or not—and what are the terms of reference of the Committee?

Dato' V. T. Sambanthan: Sir, I have said that a Government Committee had been asked to study whether this should be turned into a Board, and that a reply has not been received. I hope it is clear to the Honourable Member.

Enche' V. David: It is still not clear to me, Sir. Is there a move by the Government to convert it into a Board? Why was a Committee set up? There must be a reason for setting up such a Committee.

Dato' V. T. Sambanthan: I am afraid the Honourable Member's power of comprehension is not sufficient to understand my answer.

Enche' V. David: I presume that the Minister is not in a position to answer.

Kelengkapan Polis yang di-hadiahkan kepada Kerajaan Vietnam Selatan

10. **Enche' Ahmad Boestamam** bertanya kepada Menteri Luar Negeri ia-itu apa butir² dan taksiran harga kelengkapan Polis yang, menurut pengumuman Kerajaan pada 15 January, 1961, telah di-hadiahkan kepada Kerajaan Vietnam Selatan.

The Prime Minister: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kelengkapan Polis yang telah di-sediakan oleh Kerajaan kepada Kerajaan Vietnam Selatan itu ia-lah:

Senapang Patah Laras Satu
Bilangan 12 ... 45,707

Senapang Angin Bila-	
ngan 12	9,868
Carbines	836
Pistols Browning Automatic	450
Kenderaan Berperisai	
G.M.C.	364
Kereta Pengakap	241
Kereta Berperisai	6
Kereta Bersambok	30
Pistol ² Isharat	346

Hadiah ini termasuk juga peluru² dan spare parts.

Jadi sangat-lah payah hendak di-nilaikan harga-nya kelengkapan² ini kerana barang² itu sangat lama dan ada-lah lebih daripada keperluan Pasokan Polis Persekutuan dan yang kedua apabila Kerajaan Persekutuan memutuskan hendak di-hadiahkan barang² ini dengan mana soalan harga tidak timbul.

Enche' Ahmad Boestamam: Soalan tambahan, ada-kah barang² ini atau alat² senjata ini boleh di-gunakan atau tidak.

The Prime Minister: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kalau di-perbaiki dan di-gunakan belanja-nya banyak, barang-kali boleh di-gunakan lagi.

Enche' Ahmad Boestamam: Ada-kah barang² ini perlu atau tidak bagi kita di-Malaya kalau di-perbaiki.

The Prime Minister: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, tidak lagi perlu barang² itu. Pasokan Home Guard dan yang lain² telah menyimpan barang² itu sudah lama dan kita di-sini telah tidak menggunakan.

Enche' Ahmad Boestamam: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, mithal-nya senapang patah apa-kah senapang patah kalau di-perbaiki tidak dapat di-baiki oleh ra'ayat untuk menjamin tanam²an.

The Prime Minister: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, senapang yang boleh di-gunakan oleh ra'ayat ia-lah di-tentukan dengan di-beri licence. Jadi dengan keadaan negeri kita ini bukan-lah kembali keamanan saba-gaimana yang kita boleh tentukan keamanan itu terkawal—tidak-lah berani kita keluarkan senapang itu, kerana kita takut juga perkara yang

boleh berbangkit yang boleh memecahkan keamanan negeri ini dan dengan kerana itu saya tidak berikan kepada ra'ayat atau sesiapa pun, chuma di-simpan sahaja dalam store.

11. Enche' Ahmad Boestamam bertanya kepada Menteri Luar Negeri apa-kah sebab² yang mendorongkan Kerajaan Persekutuan membuat pemberian itu.

The Prime Minister: Ini saya sudah jawab tadi dalam soalan "bertanya kepada Menteri Luar Negeri apa-kah sebab² yang mendorongkan Kerajaan Persekutuan membuat pemberian itu." Kalau saya tak silap ia-lah mula² mereka minta beli di-sini, tetapi oleh kerana kita tidak dapat menentukan harga-nya dan kerana tak dapat hendak di-gunakan maka sa-bagai keikhlasan hati kita beri kepada mereka itu, jadi perkara ini saya sudah jawab tadi.

Enche' Ahmad Boestamam: Soalan tambahan, apa-kah tidak ada lain sebab yang mendorong umpama-nya kerana Vietnam Selatan itu menentang Communist atau lain².

The Prime Minister: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, jadi kita ini sudah biasa menanggung adzab sengsara selama 12 tahun kerana berbangkit keganasan dalam negeri kita sendiri. Maka kalau ada negeri yang bersahabat dengan kita bertemu dengan keganasan yang sa-umpama itu, persediaan yang di-gunakan bagi menjaga keamanan negeri itu polis dan sa-bagai-nya bagi mengembalikan kesenangan dan menyelamatkan ra'ayat-nya itu daripada terkena kesusahan sa-bagaimana yang kita kena juga. Maka saya nampak setakat mana yang perlu elok-lah kita tolong, kerana itu-lah pertolongan kita sahaja yang hendak menolong bagi menjaga keselamatan nyawa, harta benda dan hak² orang itu daripada sa-suatu negeri yang berbangkit daripada perbuatan keganasan dalam negeri itu.

Enche' Ahmad Boestamam: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, berdasarkan kepada jawapan Menteri Luar Negeri tadi saya ingin bertanya, apa-kah Kerajaan Persekutuan Tanah Melayu sedia memberi

hadiah kepada negeri kawan-nya berjuang bukan untuk menentang Communist sahaja tetapi untuk menentang penjajahan.

The Prime Minister: Peratoran tolong-menolong tentang senjata ini ada-lah di-tentukan oleh Geneva Conference. Jadi kalau hendak menolong kawan melakukan perang saudara, hendak menolong kawan berjuang dengan negeri luar—itu tidak berbangkit, tetapi apa yang berlaku di-Vietnam Selatan itu ia-lah menjaga keamanan daripada luar negeri dan juga daripada keganasan dalam negeri itu. Itu-lah yang kita dapat memberi pertolongan kepada-nya.

Enche' Othman bin Abdullah (Tanah Merah): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kalau sa-kira-nya di-taksirkan barang² itu satu² berapa puloh ribu kita dapat.

The Prime Minister: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, berapa banyak jumlah barang² itu. (*Ketawa*).

Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ada-kah keadaan saperti itu mungkin juga di-timbangkan oleh Kerajaan Persekutuan Tanah Melayu yang mereka umumkan kalau Kerajaan Algeria meminta-nya.

The Prime Minister: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya sudah jawab tadi. Saya tak hendak ulangkan hal ini.

Enche' K. Karam Singh: The Honourable the Prime Minister has said that this is a matter concerning the internal affairs of South Vietnam. Is not the Government of the Federation of Malaya interfering in the internal affairs of another country by supplying these arms, according to the words of the Honourable the Prime Minister himself?

The Prime Minister: Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is no question of interfering in the internal affairs of that country, because we have only sent out police supplies to South Vietnam to protect their own people. All these supplies of arms had been of no use to us.

Enche' K. Karam Singh: The Honourable the Prime Minister has said "to protect the people of that

country". What if the people of that country do not want the regime that the Prime Minister is supporting in that country by giving arms? If those people want to do away with that regime, in what way would that be protecting the people?

The Prime Minister: If they want to do away with that regime, that is their business, not mine.

Enche' K. Karam Singh: As we know, recently the people of that country revolted against that Government, and is not the Alliance Government taking sides in the internal conflict?

Mr. Speaker: That is not relevant.

12. Enche' Ahmad Boestamam bertanya kepada Menteri Luar Negeri mengapa-kah pemberian itu di-buat dengan tidak sa-chara rasmi; dan siapa-kah wakil² Kerajaan Vietnam Selatan yang menerima hadiah itu.

The Prime Minister: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, yang sa-benar-nya, kita tidak buat dengan chara rasmi itu ia-lah kita berasa malu, kerana barang² itu sudah burok (*Ketawa*).

Enche' Ahmad Boestamam: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, soalan tambahan. Nampak-nya bahagian yang kedua tidak di-jawab, ia-itu siapa-kah wakil² Kerajaan Vietnam Selatan yang menerima hadiah itu?

The Prime Minister: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, yang menerima hadiah itu ia-lah Pegawai Polis. Katau saya tidak silap barang² itu belum di-bawa kasa.

Enche' Ahmad Boestamam: Saya dengar barang² itu sudah di-bawa kasa melalui Port Swettenham yang berjalan pada pukul 12 malam. Apakah itu benar atau tidak?

The Prime Minister: Saya tidak dapat tahu yang barang² itu di-bawa pada pukul 12 malam, barangkali pehak polis tahu.

Pepereksaan Sijil Rendah Pelajaran Sekolah Inggeris, Jelebu

13. Enche' Mohamed bin Ujang bertanya kepada Menteri Pelajaran apa-kah sebab²-nya bahawa daripada 61 orang

chalun yang masok Pepereksaan Sijil Pelajaran Rendah dari Sekolah Inggeris, Jelebu, hanya 11 orang sahaja yang lulus, dan apa-kah langkah yang di-jalankan untuk membaiki keadaan ini.

The Minister of Education (Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Haji Talib): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ada banyak faktor² yang berkait² di-antara satu dengan lain, yang boleh menentukan keputusan² pepereksaan sa-sabuah sekolah, termasuk-lah juga sekolah yang disebabkan oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat itu. Di-antara-nya ia-lah berkenaan dengan guru dan juga kebolehan serta kerajinan murid² itu sendiri serta perhatian yang di-beri oleh ibu-bapa-nya atau penjaga murid² itu terhadap pelajaran-nya. Mana-kah di-antara faktor² yang mengakibatkan keputusan² yang ta' memuaskan hati bagi Pepereksaan Sijil Rendah Pelajaran, Sekolah Inggeris Jelebu itu, tidak-lah akan dapat di-ketahui sa-hingga selesai penyiasatan yang sekarang ini sedang di-jalankan. Langkah² yang sesuai akan di-ambil sa-lepas itu bagi mem-perbaiki kedudukan tersebut.

Pepereksaan Sijil Rendah Pelajaran, Malay College, Kuala Kangsar

14. Enche' Mohamed bin Ujang bertanya kepada Menteri Pelajaran adakah beliau sedar bahawa beberapa orang murid Maktab Melayu, Kuala Kangsar, yang ada kelulusan yang di-kehendaki, tidak di-terima masok ka-Form IV, dan kira-nya beliau sedar, apa-kah langkah² yang telah di-jalankan supaya murid² ini dapat meneruskan pelajaran-nya.

Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Haji Talib: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Ya, saya sedar akan kejadian itu. Kementerian saya telah memerintahkan semua Ketua² Pegawai Pelajaran berikhtiar mengadakan tempat² bagi murid² itu di-sekolah² yang lain dan sa-panjang yang saya tahu semua murid² yang telah membuat perhubungan dengan Ketua² Pegawai Pelajaran di-negeri masing² telah pun di-masokkan ka-darjah Form IV di-sekolah² yang terletak di-pekan² mereka sendiri atau yang berhampiran dengan-nya.

Semua murid² ini akan di-benarkan kembali ka-Malay College, Kuala Kangsar, sa-kira-nya mereka mahu pada permulaan penggal kedua. Sebab murid² ini di-suroh menchari tempat di-sekolah² lain ia-lah keputusan peperiksaan Sijil Rendah Pelajaran dalam Malay College sangat-lah baik. Daripada 119 murid yang memasoki peperiksaan itu sa-banyak 117 telah lulus dengan mendapat hak bagi di-naikkan ka-Form IV. Pada mula-nya ada-lah di-jangka hanya 100 orang murid sahaja yang akan dapat naik darjah. Pada awal penggal pertama hanya ada tempat untuk 104 orang murid di-dalam asrama dan darjah². Pada permulaan penggal kedua, per-sediaan² baharu dapat-lah di-adakan bagi 13 orang murid² yang telah di-minta menchari tempat² lain itu dan jika mereka suka dapat-lah mereka kembali sa-mula ka-Malay College itu.

BILL PRESENTED

THE CORROSIVE AND EXPLOSIVE SUBSTANCES AND OFFENSIVE WEAPONS BILL

Bill to amend the Corrosive and Explosive Substances and Offensive Weapons Ordinance, 1958; presented by the Minister of Internal Security; read the first time; to be read a second time at a subsequent meeting.

BILLS

THE IMMIGRATION (AMENDMENT) BILL

Second Reading

The Prime Minister: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Tuan, saya mohon mencha-dangkan ia-itu Rang Undang² Imigereshen yang di-gelarkan "Suatu Undang² bagi meminda Undang² Imigereshen, 1959" di-bacha kali yang kedua.

Tuan, Kerajaan² Persekutuan dan Singapura sama bersetuju ia-itu ada-lah bagi faedah kedua Kerajaan ini menyamakan Undang² Imigereshen kedua buah negeri ini sa-berapa yang dapat, dan pada masa ini Undang² Imigereshen kedua negeri ini ada-lah sa-rupa isi kandungan-nya. Jadi pindaan yang di-adakan dalam Rang

Undang² ini telah di-buat sa-telah berunding dengan Kerajaan Singapura yang mana Kerajaan Singapura baharu² ini telah meluluskan satu Rang Undang² mengandongi isi yang sama dengan isi Rang Undang² ini.

Ada pun tujuan Rang Undang² ini ia-lah hendak menguatkan kuasa Kera-jaan untuk menjaga orang negeri asing yang masok ka-dalam negeri ini de-ngan jalan haram di-sisi undang² kita. Oleh kerana pehak Jabatan Imigereshen, Kastam dan Polis Laut mengawal dengan keras-nya, maka tidak-lah banyak sangat orang negeri asing yang masok ka-negeri ini dengan jalan haram. Akan tetapi, oleh kerana pantai laut negeri kita ini terdedah, maka tentu-lah ada masaalah ber-kenaan dengan orang negeri asing masok ka-negeri ini dengan jalan haram. Oleh yang demikian, ada-lah di-fikirkan Kerajaan patut di-beri kuasa menjalankan tindakan dengan lebeh chergas dan kuat, bukan sahaja kapada orang yang masok ka-negeri ini dengan jalan haram, bahkan juga kapada orang yang menolong mem-bawa mereka masok di-Persekutuan Tanah Melayu ini. Maka dengan tujuan ini-lah di-adakan Rang Undang² (Pindaan) Imigereshen tahun 1961 ini.

Fasal 3 dalam Rang Undang² ini hendak memberi kuasa kapada Penguasa Imigereshen mengishtiharkan sa-saorang itu salah pada sisi undang² sunggoh pun mereka berada di-Perse-kutuan Tanah Melayu pada bila² masa sa-lepas ia masok jika Penguasa puas hati yang ia masok ia-lah dengan jalan membuat keterangan yang bohong dalam surat permintaan, atau jika orang itu sa-orang yang di-larang masok ka-negeri ini.

Pada masa ini hanya ada kuasa mengishtiharkan sa-saorang itu salah berada di-dalam negeri ini di-dalam masa dua tahun, sa-lepas daripada itu ia boleh mengangkat sumpah, kalau tidak, kuasa akan di-jalankan apa² tindakan ka-atas orang itu. Jadi, di-fikirkan sa-saorang yang telah dapat masok dengan chara bohong tidak patut mendapat keutamaan dengan jalan keterangan yang tidak betul. Dan ini di-tarek balek apa kedudukan yang

di-berikan kepada orang itu. Hak di-berikan untok mereka kalau mahu, kalau-lah tidak bersetuju, perisytiharan ini terus juga di-pakai.

Fasal 4 dalam Rang Undang² itu nanti—Undang² Imigereshen supaya di-beri kuasa menangkap, menahan dan memeriksa mana² kapal yang kurang 75 tan berat yang di-gunakan atau hendak di-chadangkan bagi melakukan satu² kesalahan terserah-lah kepada Undang² Imigereshen itu apa peratoran yang patut² di-buat mengikut Undang² itu. Oleh itu Undang² ini merampas dan menangkap serta menahan kapal² yang di-gunakan untok membawa orang² masuk ka-negeri ini dengan jalan yang haram. Satu jalan bagi merampas sa-sabuah kapal hanya boleh di-buat oleh Mahkamah, akan tetapi perentah itu hanya boleh di-buat jika Mahkamah puas hati dengan keterangan yang di-berikan atas satu² kesalahan, barangkali Undang² itu atau Peratoran yang di-buat oleh Mahkamah mengikut yang telah di-lakukan oleh kapal itu di-gunakan bagi melakukan kesalahan walau pun tidak ada orang yang di-dapati melakukan kesalahan itu. Maka jelas-lah bahawa merampas sa-sabuah kapal mengikut tafsiran yang baharu atau Fasal 2 dalam Rang Undang² termasuk apa juga yang di-jumpai di-dalam bilek kapal itu, di-dapati kalau orang² yang hendak membawa orang masuk ka-negeri ini dengan jalan yang salah atau memasukkan orang ka-negeri ini kerana mendapat upah.

Biasa-nya kapal² yang di-tangkap ada-lah di-fikirkan kapal yang patut di-beri kuasa peratoran ini. Atoran ini, jika boleh di-buat Undang² kalau hendak melarang orang² itu membuat dengan chara itu.

Fasal 5 dalam Rang Undang² ini hendak memindahkan section 56 dalam Undang² Imigereshen itu berkenaan dengan kesalahan² supaya sa-saorang itu hendak-lah ada di-masokkan ka-negeri ini dengan jalan yang betul. Daripada pengalaman yang sudah² di-dapati susah bagi pehak yang mengawal hendak membuktikan sa-saorang itu yang dia masuk ka-negeri ini dengan jalan salah. Ada beberapa orang yang masuk negeri ini dengan

mempunyai kad pengenalan Persekutuan Tanah Melayu yang di-keluarkan dalam tahun 1948 atau pada mula² di-keluarkan kad pengenalan itu pada hal mereka mendapat dengan kuasa yang pertama itu. Maka pindaan ini di-chadangkan, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya mohon menchadangkan.

The Deputy Prime Minister (Tun Abdul Razak): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya mohon menyokong chadangan ini.

Enche' V. David: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it has been felt for a long time that the present Immigration Ordinance should be completely revised to suit new developments and growing demands in this country. Sir, earlier in the Budget Session and at the previous occasions as well, I have mentioned about the restriction of entries into this country of students who are more than six years of age. This restriction has caused great difficulties for parents whose children are being educated in other parts of the world. Some parents, without knowing that a law to this effect would be introduced so suddenly, have sent their children for the purpose of schooling in other parts of the world. Since the introduction of this new amendment, those children sent abroad are not in a position to come into this country. There are also cases where the husband may be a citizen of this country, while his wife and children may be in other parts of the world; and the husband may intend to make this country his permanent home and would like to have his family brought to this country. Especially cases of this nature involving members of the Chinese community are facing great difficulties. Husbands living in this country, who are citizens of this country and who never have visited China at all, find it difficult in bringing their wives and children from China. Sir, while we do not support illegal entries to this country, we find that there are large amount of restrictions placed on lawful entries such as persons, who have got families in other parts of the country, being unable to bring their families into this country.

Further, Sir, those people, who are not citizens of this country and who

like to travel on re-entry permits which are valid for one year, also face tremendous difficulties in getting approval from their own High Commissioners in this country. For instance, people travelling to India on this re-entry permit for one year are granted a permit to travel on a particular date and if they fail to obtain a ticket for that steamer, the whole permit is cancelled. In other words, a new application will have to be made to the High Commissioner of India and have to obtain a new re-entry permit. Sir, we all know, in regard to steamers leaving to India, that the agents of those steamers here are not so co-operative in helping the people who want to travel to and fro. Great inconveniences are placed on people who want to travel abroad especially to India.

Sir, I would like to call the attention of the Honourable the Prime Minister to the fact that there are lots of loopholes in these Immigration Regulations and it is necessary that they have to be revised in view of new developments in this country. As I said, Sir, the restriction on the entry of children of more than six years of age should be removed, and the age should be extended up to 18 years, which extension would enable children under the age of 18 to come down here whenever they want to, since their parents are in this country. Sir, this is not anything new. This is one of the resolutions adopted by the Malayan Indian Congress at their recent Annual Delegates Conference. I do not know whether the Honourable the Minister of Works still remembers the resolution or whether he has forgotten it! However, there is general discontentment among the general public, and I call upon the Prime Minister to give his due consideration to this matter.

Enche' D. R. Seenivasagam (Ipoh):

Mr. Speaker, Sir, illegal immigration must naturally be put a stop to: but, as has been said, the Immigration Ordinance itself, as it is working now, requires considerable amendment. I am speaking about permits, one of those clauses which seeks to make an

amendment to the question of the production of permits and other documents issued by the Immigration authorities—that is Clause 5, which seeks to place the burden on the person to prove that he is a lawful resident of this country. Sir, one fact has become very clear and that is that recently the Immigration Ordinance itself was amended to say that children over the age of six years would not be given permits to enter this country.

Let us take an example. After that amendment came into operation, an application was made by a certain person for his wife and his son to enter Malaya. The wife, of course, has the right of entry, being the wife of a Federal citizen. When the man made his application the son was below the age of six years, but by the time that application was studied by the Immigration Department, red-tape and delay—somebody has put that file under another file—caused the son to pass six years. Then he got a reply saying, "Your son is over six years. Your wife can come but your son cannot". What is this six year old son going to do in India? With whom is he going to stay as he has nobody? Does our Government realise that this six year old son, who was lawfully able to come here, passed the age of six due to some delay not of his own making? Does the Government expect him to stay all alone in India? Therefore, I say, Sir, that our immigration policy must be fair and just in imposing this question of permit—that is one matter to which considerable attention should be paid.

The second point is this: in Malaya there are many Federal citizens who are living in this country, and one such citizen had been living for some time in Gunong Rapat. He was a person who was, in fact, honoured by this Government itself with a certificate of merit for services rendered to the Good Citizens Committee. Unfortunately, he contracted the dreadful disease of cancer. Having contracted it, he went to consult the hospital authorities—again a Government Department—and he was given a letter saying, "We are sorry, we cannot do anything for you.

This is a disease we cannot cure". Then the man said, "I want to go to China, because in China there are people who can cure this disease; and in fact a friend of mine, who lives in the same village, has come back". The hospital authorities say, "We will give you a letter to the Immigration Department saying that you should be allowed to go to China and come back to this country". The man is a respected citizen, and he went to the Immigration authorities to apply for authority to go to China for treatment and come back to Malaya. On this question of permit the Immigration authorities said, "You can go to China but you cannot come back". This man appealed to the Immigration authorities and they said that they would refer the matter to the Minister in charge. However, no reply came from the Immigration authorities for at least three months. Then I sent a telegram to the Minister in charge informing him to ask the Immigration authorities to give a reply one way or another. No reply came until that man died at Gunong Rapat and his last words were, and hundreds of people in Gunong Rapat can confirm this, "I am dying because of the Alliance Government". (*Laughter*). Those were his last words. His funeral was attended by almost every resident of Gunong Rapat.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is where the injustice of the Immigration Department lies: It is unable to comprehend compassion; such discretion is given to the Immigration Officers, or officers in charge of issuing these authorities and they are acting in an inhumane manner. Again, you will find that families are separated—fathers from children, brothers from sisters, mothers from their children. It is not a policy which is humane. It works to the detriment of all people, not only Chinese, Indians or Malays, who have a right to come here and who expect to live here.

Enche' Othman bin Abdullah (Tanah Merah): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Rang Undang² yang di-kemukakan tadi adalah merupakan satu Rang Undang² bagi mengetatkan kemasokan orang² dagang ka-Tanah Melayu ini. Bagi pihak PAS sendiri ada-lah senentiasa mendesak kepada Kerajaan kerana

memandangkan banyak-nya bertambah penduduk² negeri ini dalam tiap² tahun dan berkehendakkan penghidupan ra'ayat yang lebih terator, maka satu daripada jalan yang mustahak di-buat ia-lah menyekat kemasokan orang² dagang ka-negeri ini. Di-dalam keterangan yang di-beri oleh Yang Berhormat Perdana Menteri itu mengatakan memberi kuasa kepada Kerajaan bagi menghantar keluar semua mereka² yang tidak di-kehendaki lagi di-dalam negeri ini. Pada pendapat saya ini ada-lah tindakan yang sawajar-nya tetapi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, dalam melaksanakan undang² ini di-belakang-nya kita hendak-lah mengamati—terutama sa-kali Kerajaan, supaya mengetatkan dengan kuat-nya atas kemasokan orang² dagang ka-negeri ini dan menyiasat bahawa ada-lah orang² yang di-bawa masuk ka-dalam negeri ini dengan alasan hendak menuntut atau mempelajari ilmu pengetahuan di-dalam negeri ini.

Jikalau kita hendak menyelideki-nya boleh-lah kita menyelideki di-pelabohan² yang terbuka bagi negeri ini sa-umpama Pulau Pinang. Bila kita tengok tiap² kali kapal sampai di-Pulau Pinang maka kita akan melihat banyak kanak² kecil yang berumur 7-8 tahun di-bawa masuk ka-Tanah Melayu ini dengan tujuan kata-nya hendak belajar atau menuntut, pada hal yang sa-benar-nya menjadi kuli atau penjaga kedai² mereka² yang membawa budak² itu masuk. Sebab-nya budak² itu di-bawa masuk pada pendapat saya ia-lah kerana jika di-masokkan anak² kecil bekerja di-kedai² mereka itu dapat-lah mereka memberi gaji yang murah dan budak² itu tidak mustahak di-kenakan sa-barang undang² oleh kerana mereka itu boleh mengatakan budak² ini saudara atau anak² saudara mereka sendiri; ini-lah helah bagi saudagar² atau kaum capitalist² yang hendak menchari keuntungan dengan memperbudakkan anak² kecil. Maka saya harap kepada Kerajaan supaya menyelideki soal² ini dan menchegeh kemasokan anak² kecil yang seperti itu yang tujuan-nya bukan hendak belajar tetapi sa-mata² hendak di-perkuli oleh pokedai² asing di-negeri

ini. Sa-lain daripada itu mereka akan menyebabkan kesulitan dan menambahkan beban kepada Kerajaan negeri ini bagi memberikan tempat mereka belajar sedangkan anak² negeri ini sendiri banyak yang belum mendapat tempat bagi pendidikan mereka itu. Dengan sebab itu dalam pelaksanaan undang² ini saya mengharap kepada pehak Kerajaan supaya mengamati²-nya dan menjalankan sekatan itu betul² supaya kemasokan orang² dagang ka-Persekutuan Tanah Melayu ini dapat di-chegeh dengan alasan bagi menjaga dan memelihara keutamaan dan kepentingan ra'ayat negeri ini sendiri. Terima kasih.

Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Abdullah (Kota Bharu Hilir): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, mengikut perkembangan yang telah jadi dalam tiga empat tahun dahulu di-atas kemasokan bangsa² asing dalam Tanah Melayu ini teringat-lah saya satu soalan yang telah saya kemukakan kepada Yang Berhormat Perdana Menteri dalam persidangan bulan December yang lalu ia-itu berapa-kah bangsa² asing yang telah masuk ka-dalam negeri ini dalam tahun 1958, 1959 dan 1960. Dalam jawapan Yang Berhormat Menteri tadi telah di-sebutkan bahawasa-nya adalah angka bangsa² asing yang telah masuk ka-Tanah Melayu dalam tempoh 3 tahun yang tersebut ia-lah hampir 30,000 orang. Di-sini dapat-lah kita ketahui bahawasa-nya bilangan yang besar daripada bangsa asing itu memang menchari jalan yang bermacam² untuk masuk ka-negeri ini.

Mr. Speaker: Saya bukan hendak menahan tuan dalam perkara ini, chuma saya hendak mengingatkan ia-itu ada-lah masaalah di-hadapan Majlis ini ia-lah Rang Undang² Imigereshen (Pindaan). Kalau hendak berchakap kesah yang lain saya tahan. Tolong chakap kepada pindaan itu sahaja.

Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Abdullah: Ini ada-lah sa-bagai kenyataan sa-belum saya

Mr. Speaker: Panjang sangat preamble-nya itu!

Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Abdullah: Di-sini teringat-lah saya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ada orang² pula yang masuk ka-dalam negeri ini dengan jalan haram ia-itu dengan satu tongkang di-Johore seramai 17 orang kalau tak silap saya pada tahun dahulu. Ini menunjukkan bahawasa-nya perjalanan Undang² Immigration walau pun di-pandang ketat, tetapi tidak memuaskan hati. Oleh sebab yang demikian saya sokong undang² yang di-kemukakan di-hadapan kita pada hari ini dan saya menchadangkan untuk menjaga keselamatan orang² Melayu kita dalam negeri kita sendiri supaya jangan mereka itu tenggelam dalam Tanah Melayu ini dan di-adakan satu Immigration Station di-Johore Bharu supaya di-selideki orang² yang masuk dari Singapura ka-Tanah Melayu ini dan dengan yang demikian dapat-lah kita jaga orang² yang masuk ka-Tanah Melayu ini dan di-samping itu pula terselamat dan terpelihara-lah bangsa Melayu.

Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad (Bachok): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, dalam hendak menetapkan Rang Undang² Imigereshen (Pindaan) di-dalam negeri ini maka Kerajaan telah mengemukakan Rang Undang² dalam Rumah ini. Sa-belum saya kemukakan apa² dalam Dewan ini saya minta supaya di-fikirkan Fasal 4 dalam undang² ini. Fasal 4 telah menyebutkan dalam mana² kapal di-bawah 75 tons. Saya tidak tahu apa-kah dasar yang di-buat-nya ini sama ada berasaskan atas sa-suatu kaedah, atau pun angka 75 tons ini di-ambil ia-lah semata² dengan mengikut keadaan² biasa sahaja. Ini berma'ana bahawa kapal itu berlebeh daripada 75 tons tidak ter-ta'alok di-bawah undang² ini. Melakukannya pemindahan yang haram akan meng'akibatkan kemasokan haram ini tidak-lah sa-benar-nya terhad kepada kapal² yang di-bawah 75 tons.

Saya perchaya Menteri yang bersangkutan dalam hal ini akan dapat menerangkan asas² ini dan sa-kira-nya dalam jawapan-nya itu tidak memuaskan patut-lah di-jadikan asas itu kepada satu angka yang di-kira membolehkan Kerajaan Persekutuan Tanah Melayu benar² mengawal kemasokan

sechara haram dalam negeri ini. Dalam meminda undang² ini Kerajaan dalam Fasal 5 telah meminda Fasal 56 dari undang² asal. Bagi membolehkan pegawai² untuk menjaga kemasokan orang² luar ka-dalam negeri ini mengawasi keselurohan-nya maka permit sa-kira-nya tiada di-pegang oleh sa-saorang itu akan menyebabkan ia-nya salah. Permit yang di-beri kepada orang² yang di-luar Persekutuan Tanah Melayu untuk masok ka-negeri ini telah di-asaskan di-atas undang² yang menjadikan undang² asal bagi pindaan ini. Saya suka, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, supaya Kerajaan memikirkan lebeh lanjut lagi berkenaan dengan permit yang di-berikan ini.

Dalam Fasal 9 undang² asal—9 (1) (a) telah memberikan kepada Menteri untuk menghadkan kemasokan orang² yang di-fikirkan berlawanan dengan kepentingan ekonomi, perusahaan, pelajaran dan social bagi negeri ini. Tetapi tidak-lah ini di-jadikan satu kaedah bagi memberi valid permit seperti yang di-sebutkan dalam fasal 5 Rang Undang² Pindaan ini. Maka saya perchaya waktu undang² asal ini di-buat tentu-lah tujuan yang besar-nya ia-lah memelihara kepentingan ekonomi, perusahaan, kemasharakatan dan pelajaran. Maka susah benar-lah saya melihatkan bahkan saya memandang ini tidak sempurna, sebab Kerajaan tidak meminda Fasal 8 daripada undang² asal yang pada fikiran saya patut di-masokkan dalam Fasal 8 itu. Satu daripada Fasal 8 ia-lah berkenaan dengan orang² yang tidak dingini berpindah ka-Persekutuan Tanah Melayu satu daripada-nya dan ini adalah bersangkutan dengan valid permit. Satu daripada permit yang elok, tegas bahawa orang² yang di-tahan masok ka-Persekutuan Tanah Melayu ia-lah orang² yang kemasokan-nya ada-lah berlawanan dengan kepentingan ekonomi, perusahaan, social dan pelajaran dalam negeri ini. Tidak akan sempurna undang² ini melainkan di-masokkan buku kecil yang saya sebutkan yang pada masa ini telah ada dalam Fasal 9 dan Fasal 8.

Kita sudah ada dalam sa-buah negeri yang hendak membangunkan hidup ra'ayat negeri-nya. Kita merasa

satu kesulitan dalam negeri kita ini ialah kebanyakan penduduk²-nya telah bertambah baik—itu dengan maksud dari segi ekonomi dan social. Jadi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sakira-nya dapat Perdana Menteri hendak-lah memikirkan hal ini dan menambahkan pindaan-nya, sebab ini akan menguntungkan fasal ini. Saya perchaya pindaan ini akan sempurna dan pindaan ini akan dapat benar² mengawal kepentingan ra'ayat negeri ini. Saya merasa sebarang kepentingan yang mengawal ra'ayat negeri ini hendak-lah kawalan dalam Fasal 5. Fasal 4 yang di-pinda dalam perkara "power to seize" ini ia-lah satu daripada hakikat yang akan membolehkan sa-saorang itu di-tangkap ia-lah dia tidak dapat mengemukakan kepada Pegawai Pelabohan kerana negeri lain sa-suatu permit yang sah di-keluarkan menurut undang² yang berjalan di-Singapura.

Dalam keselurohan-nya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, undang² pemindahan ra'ayat dari sa-buah negeri ka-sabua negeri yang ada di-pakai di-Persekutuan Tanah Melayu sekarang ini ada-lah berdasar kepada penyamaan chara Persekutuan Tanah Melayu dengan Singapura, boleh jadi sebab geography dan kemasharakatan, dan boleh jadi sebab politik yang telah membawa kepada penyamaan ini. Itu bererti sa-barang yang di-luluskan oleh Kerajaan Singapura untuk melakukan-nya di-Singapura, maka berlanjutan dan berjela kelulusan itu ka-Tanah Melayu, hinggakan dalam pindaan ini pun Kerajaan Persekutuan Tanah Melayu memandang sa-orang yang permit-nya sah di-luar, maka tidak-lah boleh sa-orang itu salah dalam undang² ini. Tidak usah-lah kita bahathkan di-antara Singapura dan Tanah Melayu sa-chara berpolitik, tetapi mari kita bahathkan dasar Singapura dan Tanah Melayu dari segi pemindahan manusia. Pada masa ini Singapura tentu-lah mempunyai dasar pemindahan-nya sendiri, orang yang di-masokkan ka-Singapura itu ada chorak dan ada ragam-nya. Dan kita bershukor kepada Allah kerana negeri kita telah menjadi sa-buah negeri yang merdeka. Maka membolehkan Singapura menjadi

pintu yang terdedah lapang bagi Persekutuan Tanah Melayu akan menyebabkan segala susunan yang rapi bagi mengawal kemasokan ra'ayat itu lega. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya perchaya Kerajaan Persekutuan Tanah Melayu mempunyai perhatian dalam hal ini, dan saya kehendaki supaya dalam memandang Singapura sa-bagai pintu lalu kepada ra'ayat di-jalankan dengan chara yang amat berhati², dan Kerajaan kita sekarang patut-lah mengemukakan undang² yang menambah sedikit ketat kepada negeri itu kepada orang yang hendak masuk ka-Singapura sa-kira-nya mereka itu berasal dari lain negeri.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kita hendaklah buat sa-ribu satu helah untuk kepentingan ekonomi, kehidupan dan faham ra'ayat negeri ini. Saya perchaya Singapura boleh di-pandang sa-bagai satu tempat subur bagi kemasokan orang yang tidak mesti suchi kepada kepentingan kehidupan ra'ayat Persekutuan Tanah Melayu. Saya berhajat supaya Kerajaan Persekutuan Tanah Melayu berhati² benar dalam soal Imigreshen dengan Singapura.

Enche' Mohamed Yusof bin Mahmud (Temerloh): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, pada fikiran saya undang² yang ada di-hadapan kita ini ia-lah satu undang² yang sangat di-kehendaki untuk mengawal orang yang suka masuk ka-negeri ini dengan berbagai chara. Oleh sebab negeri ini kekayaan dan taraf penghidupan-nya termashhor di-seluruh dunia, maka tentu-lah mereka yang hendak masuk ka-negeri ini membuat berbagai helah. Yang kedua, mereka yang hendak melarikan daripada kesalahan didalam negeri masing² datang berlindung ka-dalam negeri kita ini. Maka dalam Bill ini kita nampak, bukan sahaja mereka yang masuk itu di-halau balek ka-negeri-nya, bahkan barang² atau pun kenderaan mereka itu pun akan di-hukum, di-rampas dan sa-bagai-nya. Pada fikiran saya Bill ini sangat-lah sesuai untuk menjaga kepentingan kita.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, dalam negeri kita ada berbagai bangsa dan keturunan saperti China, India dan

lain² yang mana mereka ini tentu-lah ada hubungan yang rapat dengan saudara-mara-nya di-luar negeri. Oleh sebab hendak menjaga kepentingan negeri kita yang kecil dan juga kepentingan warga negara-nya supaya negeri ini jangan di-masoki banyak lagi orang lain negeri, hendak-lah di-buat satu garis supaya tidak-lah mereka membawa saudara-mara-nya yang di-luar negeri itu.

Walau pun kita telah mendengar tadi ucapan Ahli² Yang Berhormat dari Ipoh dan Damansara yang telah menyuarakan beberapa kesusahan kepada mereka yang terkena dalam Undang² ini, tetapi oleh sebab sa-bagaimana saya katakan tadi, untuk kepentingan negeri ini, maka perkara itu tidak boleh di-kechualikan supaya mereka itu boleh di-masokkan ka-dalam negeri ini.

Yang kedua, berkenaan dengan kapal yang di-bawah 75 tan. Saya faham kapal ini tentu-lah kapal yang akan singgah di-pelabuhan kita sahaja, tetapi bagaimana pula kepada kapal yang tidak singgah saperti di-Singapura dan yang berdekatan adakah masuk juga dalam Fasal 49A? Sebab kita telah mendengar perchakapan sa-orang Ahli Yang Berhormat baharu² ini mengatakan Singapura ia-lah satu Kerajaan yang berlainan dengan Kerajaan kita. Maka saya rasa sampai-lah masa-nya kita mengadakan satu kawalan yang ketat di-Causeway untuk menjaga mereka yang masuk dari Singapura ka-Persekutuan Tanah Melayu yang menggunakan motokar dan lain² di-masokkan juga dalam fasal ini supaya kenderaan itu di-rampas semua-nya. Sa-kian-lah pandangan saya dalam Bill yang ada di-hadapan kita ini.

The Assistant Minister of Labour (Enche' V. Manickavasagam): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya tidak hendak mengambik bahagian dalam debate Bill ini. Tetapi apabila saya mendengar ucapan Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Bungsar, saya ingat patut saya beri keterangan berkenaan dengan resolution M.I.C. yang di-sebutkan-nya pada pagi ini. Sunggoh pun M.I.C. ada membuat satu resolution yang memberi peluang anak² Federation Citizen

yang belajar di-luar negeri yang sudah lebeh umur tetapi saya hendak beri keterangan kepada Ahli Yang Berhormat—perkara itu tidak ada dalam agenda Dewan ini. Apabila M.I.C. luluskan satu² resolution, kita hantar kepada Parti Alliance; M.I.C. ada-lah sa-bahagian daripada Alliance, Alliance memerintah negeri ini, dan kita mesti ingat Alliance ia-lah satu parti untuk “national interest”, dan apabila Alliance sudah bersetuju, Menteri² yang bertanggung jawab berkenaan dengan hal ini memang boleh membawa-nya ka-dalam Dewan ini.

Saya pun tidak faham dalam shara-han Yang Berhormat itu, saya perchaya kita dalam Alliance memang ada chukup dan kita boleh jaga Rumah ini dengan selamat-nya. (*Ketawa*).

Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Saaid (*Seberang Utara*): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya bangun menyokong dengan kuat-nya pindaan Undang² Kemasokan ini. Oleh kerana saya dapati banyak daripada orang luar yang masuk negeri ini dengan chara jalan haram dengan chara pengangkutan laut. Di-samping itu saya menarek perhatian kepada Yang Berhormat sekalian apa yang di-sebutkan oleh Yang Berhormat wakil daripada Ipoh, beliau telah menyatakan sa-kira-nya ada sa-orang yang berhakit burok ia per-chaya dia itu patut di-hantar balek, maka ini dapat-lah berpeluang ia pergi ka-negeri China. Jadi, di-sini kita dapati bahawa beliau ini menggunakan Dewan ini sa-bagai propaganda politik kerana hendak menuduh Kerajaan

Mr. Speaker: Itu tidak menyentoh atau salah kepada Dewan ini. Ahli Yang Berhormat itu telah berchakap dan tujuan-nya yang pertama dia menyatakan supaya Undang² yang asal itu di-pinda lagi itu yang dia chakap-kan saya fikir tidak ada salah-nya.

Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Saaid: Terima kaseh, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sunggoh pun begitu beliau telah menyebutkan berkenaan

Mr. Speaker: Itu mithalan yang patut dia bawa dalam Majlis ini.

Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Saaid: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, di-sini saya meng-hendaki ia-itu kawalan berkenaan ke-masokkan kapal ini di-jagai sebab telah banyak di-dapati orang² masok negeri ini dengan jalan haram.

The Prime Minister: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, berbagai² perkara yang di-sebut dan di-keluarkan oleh Ahli² Yang Berhormat terhadap chadangan saya mem-bawa pindaan Undang² Immigration tahun 1959 ini. Jika ada satu² Undang² yang hendak di-buat dan Undang² baharu itu harus-lah terlebih dahulu di-rundingkan dengan Singapura. Jadi, terhadap Undang² ini saya hendak mengambil satu perhatian dan saya akan sebutkan semua sakali di-dalam perchakapan saya ini. Pertama-nya, Ahli² Yang Berhormat sekalian men-getahui bahawa antara Singapura dan Persekutuan Tanah Melayu boleh-lah di-katakan siapa sahaja boleh masok dan keluar dengan tidak ada paspot. Dengan itu saya perchaya chadangan daripada negeri ini ia-lah tidak menyusahkan bagi orang² keluar masok di-antara kedua buah negeri ini. Tetapi tanggungan di-antara kedua buah negeri ini chuma apa yang kita hendak buat ia-lah menjaga keselamatan dari-pada orang melebehi masok ka-negeri ini maka kena-lah kita pinda atau buat Undang² yang bersamaan. Jadi, dengan kerana itu-lah Persekutuan Tanah Melayu dan Singapura telah berunding sa-tiap masa tentang mana yang Persekutuan Tanah Melayu patut hendak ketatkan, belum-lah lagi pernah Singa-pura ini enggan. Jadi, boleh di-katakan apa pindaan yang di-jalankan di-Singapura dan pindaan yang kita buat pada hari ini ada-lah dengan pakatan daripada Singapura. Tetapi sa-bagai-mana yang saya sebutkan tadi bahawa Singapura tidak pernah enggan men-erima di-atas apa² permintaan kita.

Ada di-antara Ahli² Yang Berhormat menyebutkan bahawa kanak² yang ber-umur lebeh dari 6 tahun itu tidak dapat masok di-sini, saya suka sebutkan di-sini sunggoh pun kita ada Undang² tetapi kuasa yang di-berikan kepada pehak yang menjalankan Undang² itu ada-lah menunjokkan rasa kasehan atau pun di-beri kebenaran kalau di-fikirkan patut ya'ani jika ibu bapa-nya

tidak ada di-sini dan kanak² itu dudok dengan dato'-nya. Jika dato'-nya mati maka budak itu tidak siapa yang menjaga-nya sungguh pun umur-nya sudah lebih dari 6 tahun kita akan timbang dan di-benarkan. Tetapi belum lagi biasa kita buat satu² perkara sa-umpama ini dengan sesiapa pun. Ada pun yang di-sebutkan, kanak² di-bawah umur 6 tahun di-benarkan masuk serta bekerja dalam kedai² bekerja sa-bagai buroh dan sa-bagai-nya. Saya tidak nampak munasabah daripada akal kerana ada perbezaan kanak² yang umur-nya 6 tahun dengan orang² yang berumur 15 tahun, barangkali Ahli Yang Berhormat itu salah faham dengan Undang² yang dahulu itu kerana belum di-adakan pindaan. Dahulu di-katakan orang² muda yang berumur ta' lebih dari 15 tahun di-benarkan masuk. Jadi, kita sekarang pinda Undang² supaya tidak di-benarkan masuk siapa² yang lebih 6 tahun umur-nya. Dengan kekeliruan Undang² dahulu dengan Undang² yang ada sekarang ini berbagai²-lah helah telah di-keluarkan tetapi di-sini saya suka katakan, jangan-lah takut kerana kalau sa-saorang yang umur-nya 15 tahun di-katakan umur-nya 6 tahun tidak siapa pun dia boleh tipu. Ada juga yang mengatakan ada kanak² yang konon-nya umur-nya 6 tahun itu minta hendak masuk di-sini tetapi kerana kelambatan timbang menimbang maka umur kanak² itu sudah lebih 6 tahun dan dia tidak dapat di-benarkan masuk. Ini saya suka menyatakan kepada Ahli Yang Berhormat, apa yang kita telah buat itu bukan sahaja kita timbangkan di-atas masa yang kita ambil keputusan sa-masa permintaan itu masuk. Jika kanak² itu berumur 6 tahun sa-masa dia masukkan permintaan itu kita benarkan juga sungguh pun kita ambil masa 3 tahun lagi untuk memutuskan hal itu. Jadi, tidak-lah mengambil masa begitu lama. Kerana Tuan Yang Berhormat mesti tahu bahawa pekerjaan berkenaan dengan immigration ini ialah satu pekerjaan yang besar dan berat kerana di-dalam-nya kalau kita timbang dengan rengkas sahaja dengan tidak mengambil sa-chara halus maka tentu-lah negeri kita ini akan melimpah dengan berbagai² manusia, kerana Tuan² Yang Berhormat pun tahu

barang kali Allah Ta'ala telah memberikan umat yang banyak kepada negeri kita ini lebih daripada mana² negeri yang berjiran dengan kita. Jadi memang-lah orang² kita sahaja hendak masuk ka-dalam negeri ini. Kita mestilah menjaga kepentingan orang² yang dalam jagaan kita ini. Jadi masing² yang pulang ka-negeri masing² atau pun dudok di-negeri masing² semua-nya bertujuan hendak mencari kesenangan tetapi apabila tidak dapat kesenangan di-negeri mereka, mereka hendak balek ka-sini. Apa-kah akan jadi atas kesenangan orang² negeri kita sendiri. Jadi dengan kerana itu-lah Immigration bukan dapat satu² permintaan di-timbangkan dengan sa-chara begitu sahaja. Jadi macham kata sa-orang Ahli Yang Berhormat ada sa-orang China yang sakit barah (cancer) dia perchaya kalau dia berubat di-negeri China boleh baik sakit-nya tetapi dengan kerana kita tidak benarkan chepat permintaan-nya itu dia pun mati di-sini. Ini-lah saya dengar pertama kali yang orang² sakit cancer boleh di-baiki chepat. Doctor dan Scientist di-mana² pernah berkata ini satu penyakit yang tidak dapat di-ubat. Kalau dia hendak mati dalam 3 bulan kalau dia balek ka-sana pun dalam 3 bulan dia akan mati juga, tetapi dengan apa yang kita telah buat terpelihara-lah dia daripada wang tambang ka-sana. Jadi yang sa-benar-nya ditudoh pula kita bukan sahaja dzalim *unfair* tetapi kita ini sudah jadi *murderer* pula dengan kerana kawan itu mati. Jadi saya perchaya 3 bulan bukan lama hendak menimbang sesuatu perkara dan langkah yang kita ambil sampai masa ini tidak-lah berbangkit chabaran yang tidak baik atau *criticism* terhadap kita chuma-nya adalah tiap² undang² tidak boleh dapat dengan chukup sempurna melainkan ada-lah kekurangan atau pun sa-bagai-nya tetapi apa yang kita telah buat kita telah jalankan pentadbiran kita dengan timbang menimbang dan ke'adilan. Jadi tentang mana yang kita boleh tolong kita tolong dan yang mana tidak boleh, tidak dapat-lah kita hendak tolong.

Ada juga Ahli Yang Berhormat berkata hendak di-ketatkan lagi undang² kita ini dan syarat² 8 itu tidak

memadai. Jadi dalam Undang² Immigration itu ada tersebut berbagai² daripada (a) sampai (o), habis itu ada pula lagi satu section 9 yang memberi kuasa penoh kepada Menteri untuk menjalankan timbangan-nya di atas sa-saorang yang telah masuk ka-sini dengan apa chara yang boleh dikeluarkan. Jadi tidak dapat-lah sa-saorang manusia di-bebaskan dengan sa-penoh-nya sa-takat mana dapat di-buat atas perkara ini. Tetapi kalau di-bacha dengan sa-sunggo-nya fasal 8 dan 9 boleh-lah kita faham bahawa sa-takat mana yang di-izinkan oleh 'akal ini kita telah jalankan dengan sa-berapa boleh-nya. Jadi fasal apa berkehendakkan kapal² yang kurang 75 tan yang kita dapat rampas dan kapal yang lebeh daripada 75 tan kita tidak dapat rampas, di-pendekkan jawapan-nya ia-lah kapal yang 75 tan kebawah itu boleh di-katakan kapal kecil dan sa-siapa yang berkuasa seperti Captain dan sa-bagai-nya boleh tahu siapa yang ada di atas kapal itu jikalau di-benarkan sa-saorang masok, jadi macham tongkang dan sa-bagai-nya Captain itu boleh tahu bahawa dia itu telah melakukan kesalahan² yang di-larang di-dalam undang² kita ini. Jadi dengan kerana kalau dia tidak tahu—mustahil dia tidak tahu, kerana berapa banyak sahaja orang² yang ada di-dalam kapal 75 tan.

Berkenaan dengan kapal yang lebeh daripada 75 tan, dia itu masok bilangan kapal yang besar. Jadi berkenaan dengan kapal yang besar ada pula peratoran-nya di-bawah section 49 Undang² Immigration. Section 49 itu telah berkata "The Controller may by writing under his hand authorise any Port Officer to detain any vessel in connection with which and offence against this Ordinance is reasonably believed to have been or to be about to be committed". Jadi boleh ditahan dan berbagai² lagi termasuk di-dalam (1), (2), (3), (4), (5), kena-lah kita membezakan benda yang boleh kita rampas dan benda yang patut kita rampas, macham juga benda yang boleh kita telan dan benda yang tidak boleh kita telan kalau di-telan lekat di-kerongkong. Jadi itu-lah beza-nya kapal yang di-bawah 75 tan dan kapal yang lebeh 75 tan. Tiada-lah lagi yang

dapat saya sebutkan di-sini melainkan apa yang di-buat itu telah kita pandang sangat mustahak dan telah pun di-jalankan tindakan. Apa yang telah di-sebutkan oleh Ahli² Yang Berhormat pagi ini yang berguna akan kita bawa berunding dengan Singapura juga. Sa-takat itu sahaja-lah yang dapat saya sebutkan di atas apa yang telah di-tegor oleh Ahli² Yang Berhormat tadi.

Question put, and agreed to.

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

House immediately resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill.

Bill considered in Committee.

(Mr. Speaker in the Chair)

Clauses 1 to 5—

Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad:

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, apabila saya mengemukakan pandangan berkenaan dengan 75 tan, di-antara jawapan yang saya terima ia-lah yang 75 tan ini boleh jadi Captain kapal itu dapat mengenal penumpang² yang ada di-dalam-nya dan menurut keterangan Perdana Menteri akan membolehkan kita meletakkan tanggung jawab dan merampas kapal-nya, kapal yang besar² tidak boleh-lah di-buat demikian. Soal ini tentu-lah jadi soal ukoran. Saya tahu bahawa soal hendak menentukan 75 tan ini pun satu soal ukoran juga. Kita, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, patut memikirkan bahawa kapal besar itu memang-lah tidak ada siapa yang boleh menelan-nya. Tetapi apa-kah pada fikiran Perdana Menteri kalau 75 tan itu di-jadikan 100 tan? Besar benar-kah 100 tan itu bila memisahkan kapada lengkungan kita, sebab kalau 100 tan pun, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya perchaya Captain itu tahu-lah orang yang berjalan dengan sailing vessel-nya.

The Prime Minister: Saya tidak dapat hendak menjawab-nya itu. Sebab undang² ini di-buat dengan timbangan expert. Fasal apa-kah tidak di-tentukan 100 tan tetapi pula di-tentukan 75 tan. Jadi tak dapat saya hendak jawab dengan tepat soalan Ahli Yang Berhormat itu.

Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sa-belum dihabiskan perbahathan berkenaan dengan undang² ini saya hendak mengemukakan satu pindaan ia-itu

Mr. Speaker: Tadi saya bertanya . . .

Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad: Itu satu sampai empat.

Mr. Speaker: Satu sampai lima saya sebutkan tadi. Bila Setia-Usaha membachakan tadi Fasal 1 sampai 5 jadi saya sebutkan Fasal 1 sampai 5 menjadi sa-bahagian daripada Undang² ini.

The Prime Minister: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, jika tidak ada apa² pindaan saya menchadangkan undang² ini Fasal 1 sampai 5 di-luluskan.

Question put, and agreed to.

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

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

THE NOTARIES PUBLIC (AMENDMENT) BILL

Second Reading

The Assistant Minister of the Interior (Enche' Mohamed Ismail bin Mohamed Yusof): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that a Bill intituled "An Act to amend the Notaries Public Ordinance, 1959," be read a second time.

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

The Minister of Justice (Tun Leong Yew Koh): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do not think I need detain the House long over this little amendment Bill, which rectifies a minor legal nonsense of the sort we lawyers enjoy indulging in.

Briefly, it sometimes happens that there is a dispute as to the nature, quantum or condition of goods which are delivered by sea. These are what is called "ship's protests". It is a well recognised principle of international usage that when something has gone wrong with a cargo, or its supporting documents, a Notary Public may take

and attest an affidavit or statutory declaration for use outside the Courts in the Federation.

In short, this Bill arms the Notaries Public in Malaya with power to attest these affidavits which are cognisable by foreign Courts. Honourable Members will appreciate the importance of this, particularly in Penang and Port Swettenham, where there is an extensive entrepôt trade.

When the amendment becomes law, I propose to bring into force the Statutory Declarations Act of 1960, which, Honourable Members will recollect, enables declarations to be made in the National Language; and also consolidates the law throughout Malaya.

Question put, and agreed to.

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

House immediately resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill.

Bill considered in Committee.

(Mr. Speaker in the Chair)

Clauses 1 to 3 inclusive ordered to stand part of the Bill.

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

THE BETTING (AMENDMENT) BILL

Second Reading

The Minister of Finance (Enche' Tan Siew Sin): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that the Betting (Amendment) Bill, 1961, be read a second time.

As Hon'ble Members will see from the Order Paper I am later moving two further Bills—the Racing (Totalisator Agency Board) Bill and the Betting and Sweepstake Duties (Amendment) Bill. All these three Bills, Sir, are related and, before I deal more specifically with the Betting (Amendment) Bill, I would like in the first part of my speech to deal generally with the subject of betting on horse races.

The problem with regard to betting on horse races is much the same the whole world over. A large section of the public wants to bet and prefers

to do it in the easiest way and in the method which appears to offer the best returns whether legal or not. Governments and racing authorities in many countries have been trying for many years to establish systems for such betting which will not only provide the Governments concerned with revenue, the racing authorities with income and the public with a high degree of security plus a fair return on their winnings, but which will also reduce the social evils of betting to the minimum.

At this point, Sir, I would like to make absolutely clear that the Alliance Government is not in favour of betting or of encouraging betting. The Government, in introducing this legislation, is merely recognising the fact that there is no enforceable law which can prevent persons from betting and it is, therefore, the intention of the Government to endeavour to eradicate illegal bookmaking in the country and, at the same time, to provide lawful means of betting on horse racing which will be subject to a large measure of control in order to prevent abuses, malpractices and the social evils which arise from betting.

While it can be expected that these Bills will benefit both the Government by an increase in revenue and the racing authorities by an increase in income, their main purpose is to ensure that betting is restricted to lawful channels and that those channels are subject to adequate controls and safeguards.

In support of what I have said I would like to refer Hon'ble Members to two reports—one published by the Government of Singapore in 1950 on the control of bookmaking in Singapore and the other which was laid on the table of the former Federal Legislative Council as Paper No. 41 of 1954 by a Committee appointed to enquire into and report on the desirability of introducing legislation to provide for registration and licensing of bookmakers.

I would like, Sir, with your permission, to read a number of extracts from those reports which are as relevant today as they were when they were written. In the Singapore report

certain conclusions were drawn from the experience of other countries. These were:

- "(1) The public demand for facilities for betting is so great in societies analogous to our own that suppression is impossible;
- (2) limitation and control of bookmaking and betting have almost always been considered desirable;
- (3) the bookmaking profession has always exhibited an astonishing ingenuity in avoiding and flouting legislation designed to restrict, to control or to tax it."

The Committee which prepared this report finally recommended that bookmaking should not be legalised and that the present law should be made more stringent in order to suppress illegal betting. The Committee also held the view that however well the law might be amended it would nevertheless be flouted unless the further step was taken of providing legal facilities for those members of the public who desired to bet off the course. The New Zealand off the course betting system was at that time about to be introduced and the Committee suggested that, after a reasonable period, the Singapore Government should enquire into its success or failure and, if successful, consider whether or not a similar scheme would serve the interests of Singapore.

The Federation report was produced in 1954 and the main reasons given by the Committee for requiring a change in the existing laws were as follows—I quote from paragraphs 8 to 11:

"It is a well known fact that a very considerable amount of betting takes place through illegal bookmakers. Estimates given to us suggest that the amount so staked is about ten times as much as passes through the totalisator without taking account of off the course betting. We are all agreed that it is an unhealthy state of affairs in any society if the law can be openly flouted in this way with almost complete impunity. It has been suggested that all that is necessary is to tighten up the laws against illegal bookmaking. That this is desirable is the opinion of all of us, but it is recognised that illegal betting is in its nature difficult to detect and cannot be completely or even substantially suppressed by penal proceedings alone, however stringent the laws may be. A tightening of the laws, desirable as it is, is not considered by most of us to be a sufficient remedy by itself.

"A further point which appears to most of us to be of primary importance is that at present the only lawful method of betting is through the totalisator and the totalisator is only available to a limited portion of the community, viz., the members of the Turf Clubs. It is outside our terms of reference to consider the moral or social arguments for and against the habit of betting, but we recognise as a fact that betting is a custom endemic to the population of Malaya and will tend to be carried on whether or not it is permitted by the law. It has accordingly appeared to most of us to be socially undesirable that, while facilities for betting are given to the limited portion of the community who are members of the Turf Clubs, stringent action should be taken against other members of the community who have no lawful outlet for their betting instincts and are compelled if they wish to bet at all to resort to illegal bookmakers. Merely to tighten up the laws against illegal bookmakers without providing a legitimate channel for betting by non-members of the Turf Clubs appears to us to be socially undesirable, and we consider that any campaign to suppress illegal bookmaking should have as its corollary the provision of some legitimate means of betting, and indeed is unlikely to succeed unless some such legitimate means are provided."

While we recognise that at the present time the Government cannot afford to leave any source of revenue untapped, we do not, rightly or wrongly, regard an increase of revenue as the dominant consideration which we should have in mind. While we recognise the need to safeguard the revenue, we nevertheless consider that it would be a mistake to assess the merits of any proposed scheme merely by reference to the amount of revenue it would produce. We agree that it is desirable that betting whether through bookmakers or through the totalisator should be subject to taxation, but we regard it rather as a social than an economic evil that bookmakers should be able to make profits which must be very considerable without making any contribution to the revenue by way of tax.

For all these reasons most of us consider that a change in the law is desirable, and that any change should tend to promote a more healthy social condition in relation to racing by providing a legitimate outlet for the betting instincts of the general public, by reducing the temptation to and facilitating the suppression of illegal

practices, and by preventing the evasion of taxation.

In conclusion the Committee was of the opinion that to introduce a system of licensed bookmaking would, in the circumstances of this country, be a leap in the dark with a very uncertain prospect of success and the Committee reached the further conclusion that the New Zealand scheme for off the course totalisator betting represented the most promising line of approach to the problem of illegal bookmaking and considered that the introduction of a similar scheme in Malaya would have a very reasonable prospect of success. I will deal with this when we come to consider the next Bill for the establishment of a Totalisator Board in Malaya.

As I have already stated, Sir, the conclusions of these two Committees are as relevant today as they were when they were made and this view is fully supported by members of the Turf Club Committees and those with a knowledge of racing in Malaya. The Government accordingly accepts these conclusions and the need for this legislation in order first to eliminate illegal bookmaking and thereby reduce the total volume of betting in the country and secondly to provide a legal means of betting, for those members of the public who wish to bet on horse races, which will be subject to adequate controls and safeguards.

The Betting (Amendment) Bill, the second reading of which I am now moving, is the first prong of that attack. The Bill is designed to amend the present Betting Ordinance, 1953, and the amendments follow very closely the amendments recently made to parallel legislation in force in the State of Singapore. In the light of recent cases under the present law the Government fully appreciates that, if the amendments are to have any effect, they must be very stringent indeed.

I would refer Hon'ble Members to the Explanatory Statement at the end of the Bill and would like to draw their attention, Sir, to the three major amendments which are:

First, Clause 4 which doubles existing penalties and provides in addition for

minimum fines and for mandatory imprisonment upon a second or subsequent offence.

Secondly, Clause 7 which introduces a presumption against a person acting as a bookmaker; and

Thirdly, Clause 12 which provides that evidence by a police officer not below the rank of sergeant should be presumptive evidence.

I do not think Hon'ble Members of this House will question the need for such sweeping and stringent amendments to the present law. They are designed to deal with a class of persons who are complete parasites on society—openly flouting the law with impunity and contributing nothing either to the country or even to the sport on which they batten.

Sir, I beg to move.

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

Enche' Othman bin Abdullah (Tanah Merah): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya bangun berdiri di-sini ia-lah hendak membahathkan bukan sahaja di-dalam pindaan kapada Rang Undang² Pertarohan ini tetapi juga ia-lah bagi dasar dan asas daripada Undang² ini sendiri. Undang² Pertarohan yang hendak di-pinda dan yang sudah ada ini, saya rasa, Kerajaan Persekutuan Tanah Melayu ini patut-lah mengharamkan sa-barang perjudian.

Dato' Dr. Ismail: On a point of order, Sir. Ahli Yang Berhormat itu dalam ucapan-nya telah mengatakan yang dia tidak akan membahathkan perkara yang di-chadangkan ini. Dan mengikut Standing Orders 76 (1) dia dengan sendiri-nya tidak boleh membahathkan pindaan yang ada dihadapan kita ini.

Mr. Speaker: Tuan chuma boleh membahathkan di-atas pindaan ini sahaja saya boleh benarkan dengan syarat tidak panjang.

Enche' Othman bin Abdullah (Tanah Merah): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, bahawa pindaan yang di-datangkan ini ia-lah oleh kerana satu² sebab. Jadi, saya rasa, pindaan yang di-kemukakan ini

berkaitan dengan Undang² yang sedia. Bagi sa-buah negeri seperti Persekutuan Tanah Melayu ini yang meng-¹itiraf ugama Islam sa-bagai ugama rasmi negeri ini, maka pada pendapat saya, ada-lah satu penchabolan Kerajaan ini terhadap Perlembagaan Negeri ini manakala sa-barang sa-suatu yang di-larang atau pun di-haramkan oleh ugama Islam, di-lakukan oleh sa-buah negara yang mengaku Islam sa-bagai ugama rasmi. Pada ka-seluruhan-nya Undang² dan pindaan yang di-kemukakan ini ada-lah merupakan satu pindaan yang hendak mengetatkan beberapa fasal dan menambah beberapa peratoran² supaya orang itu tidak melakukan sa-barang perbuatan pertarohan ini di-luar daripada Undang². Tetapi, walau bagaimana pun, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Undang² ini menchuba pada ka-seluruhan-nya menghalalkan sa-suatu yang memang sudah di-haramkan oleh ugama Islam. Walau bagaimana sekali pun kita hendak mengetatkan atau hendak menahan orang jangan melakukan kesalahan tetapi kerajaan telah chuba meng-halalkan sa-suatu yang memang sudah haram dan pindaan² ini memang-lah tidak patut di-terima oleh Dewan ini. Apa yang patut kita berikan kehormatan kapada Kementerian Kewangan, kalau sakira-nya ia mengemukakan satu usul membatalkan semua sekali Undang² yang berkaitan dengan pertarohan dan perjudian di-dalam negeri ini, sa-kurang²-nya sa-bagai menghormati negara ini sa-bagai negara yang mengaku Islam ugama resmi. Tetapi dengan pindaan yang ada sekarang ini sekali pun di-dalam ucapan Menteri Kewangan pada sadikit masa tadi berkata tidak-lah menjadi dasar Kerajaan Perikatan hendak mengesa atau menggalakkan orang supaya berjudi tetapi di-dalam kenyataan-nya pada hari ini dengan sendiri-nya menyatakan bahawa Kerajaan Perikatan yang ada sekarang ini memang menchuba dan menggalakkan orang berjudi dengan Undang² yang di-kemukakan sekarang ini. Kita tahu, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, bahawa pertarohan dan perjudian yang di-lahirkan dari lumba kuda ini banyak men-datangkan akibat² yang merosakkan kapada kehidupan masyarakat negeri

ini sendiri. Walau pun kita chuba meminda-nya supaya orang tidak akan teraniaya di-dalam-nya tetapi saya rasa, sudah sampai-lah waktu dan sa'at-nya Menteri Kewangan chuba supaya sedikit demi sedikit ra'ayat negeri ini tidak hidup sa-chara seperti ini tetapi membuat kehidupan yang sesuai dengan peribadi bangsa Persekutuan Tanah Melayu ini.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, di-dalam membahathkan loteri ini, saya teringat yang saya ada menyebutkan bahawa ada satu penyakit yang barangkali itu-lah Rang Undang² ini di-kemukakan ia itu satu perjudian yang di-lakukan bukan oleh ahli² yang telah menjadi anggota di-dalam Turf Club itu tetapi di-lakukan oleh orang² di-luar malahan orang² yang tiga, empat, lima dan 10 ia itu judi tikam ekor. Amat-lah sulit-nya bagi Undang² ini sendiri atau bagi Undang² tambahan ini sendiri bagi menghapuskan perjudian tikam ekor yang melarat sampai ka-kampong² itu, sekali pun kita dengan peratoran ini boleh menangkap, boleh menahan dan boleh menyerang-nya di-kampong² atau di-tempat mereka melakukan-nya tetapi sa-lagi ada pokok-nya ia itu pokok menghalalkan perjudian maka pertarohan ini tidak akan dapat di-membanteras di-sebabkan oleh perlumbaan kuda ini.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, oleh kerana Tuan Yang di-Pertua, tadi telah meminta saya supaya jangan berchakap panjang maka bagi diri saya sendiri, berpendapat pada ka-seluruhan daripada pindaan yang di-kemukakan ini ada-lah merupakan satu pindaan yang membolehkan perjudian maka ka-seluruhan-nya saya membangkang bukan sahaja daripada pindaan ini bahkan daripada asal Undang² ini sendiri, kita ada-lah membangkang dengan segala kegiatan kita, oleh kerana itu ada-lah satu penchabolan yang terang² kapada Perlembagaan negeri ini di-atas Islam yang telah menjadi ugama resmi bagi Persekutuan Tanah Melayu ini.

Enche' Tan Phock Kin (Tanjong): Mr. Speaker, Sir, in listening to the Honourable the Minister of Finance, I cannot help feeling that he is by no means honest when he puts forward

the reasons as to why his Government wants to control illegal betting. He has pointed out that betting is a social evil and I think that everyone will agree with him on that. However, it seems to me to be most illogical, because though he said that betting is a social evil, yet he did not propose any measure to eradicate that evil. If we feel that a certain thing is an evil, is bad for our country, then it is only logical that we should take the necessary steps to eradicate that evil. It seems to me that by not putting forward any proposal in that direction, he is not very honest about it. It also seems to me that it is the Alliance policy to accept the fact that there must be betting in this country. I think, it is the Alliance policy to encourage horse racing as a very important industry in this country. So in the light of that, we can see very clearly, in this enunciation of policy by the Honourable Minister, that he has accepted the fact that it is very difficult to do away with betting. Therefore, he has put forward to us the proposition that betting should not be eradicated rather than the fact that betting cannot be eradicated. I, for one, do not agree with him that if a thing is evil it cannot be eradicated. If it is the intention of Government to do away with gambling, it can do so, and I do not agree with his proposition that it cannot be done. I could agree if he were to tell us that it should not be done and give us his reasons for feeling that way. However, it is a well known fact that it is their policy and there is nothing we can do about it. I would like to point out that, in view of the fact that the Alliance has accepted horse racing to be one of the important industries in this country and that it is the intention not to do anything about eradicating betting and all that, what we are interested in, in this House as Members of the Opposition, is to point out certain flaws in the reasons given by the Minister with regard to this particular Bill.

We on this side of the House will definitely agree with any measures which he is introducing to make it difficult, as far as bookmaking is concerned, to operate bookmaking illegally and all that. I, for one, will support

this particular Bill in view of the fact that this Bill proposes to control illegal bookmaking; as far as that goes, I feel that it is definitely an improvement on the present state of affairs. There is no doubt about that. But I disagree with the Honourable the Minister of Finance, when he says that there must be an outlet; in other words, he is trying to tell us that if we accept this very stern measure, we must also agree to have off-the-course betting so that people can have an outlet to do betting if they so desire.

I must point out, Sir, that as far as betting is concerned there are Turf Clubs, and if anyone feels inclined to bet he can always become a member of the Turf Clubs. I see no reason whatsoever as to why the introduction of this matter should be followed necessarily by the introduction of off-the-course betting which, as the Minister has explained, will give an outlet to the people. I must point out that the reasons why people resort to bookmakers is not so much because there is no other outlet, but more because of the fact that illegal bookmakers offer them facilities: for example, bookmakers, as is well known in this country, offer bettors certain rebate, a certain percentage of rebate; and that is the sort of thing that induces people in going to illegal bookmakers. I would suggest that the Government look into this matter and try to contrive ways and means to control this particular weakness of the system.

I shall speak more fully on the question of off-the-course betting when the relevant Bill comes up for discussion. However, I may say, Sir, that though we agree somewhat with the Bill as such, we feel that the reasons given by the Honourable the Minister of Finance are by no means correct and by no means honest.

Mr. Speaker: Do you wish to reply?

Enche' Tan Siew Sin: No, Sir. In view of the fact that the last speaker practically agrees with the Government that this is necessary, I do not wish to reply. With regard to the first speaker, the remarks made by me in the first

part of my speech adequately cover his observations.

Question put, and agreed to.

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

House immediately resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill.

Bill considered in Committee.

(Mr. Speaker in the Chair)

Clauses 1 to 14 inclusive ordered to stand part of the Bill.

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

THE AGE OF MAJORITY BILL

Second Reading

Enche' Mohamed Ismail bin Mohd. Yusof: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya pohon menchadangkan ia-itu Rang Undang² the Age of Majority Bill di-bachakan bagi kali yang kedua.

Enche' V. Manickavasagam: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya menyokong.

Tun Leong Yew Koh: Sir, this is the first of three Bills before the House today to clarify the status of children.

As Honourable Members are aware, there is no uniformity in the Federation as to the age when a child becomes a man or woman. It is clearly desirable that there should be some general rule to supplement the various ages of majority specified in various laws. Generally speaking, I think I am right in saying that most religions other than Islam accept the age of 21 years as the age when a minor attains full capacity and full responsibility for most of his actions. This Bill accordingly provides that 21 years should be the age of majority for non-Muslims.

Laws affecting the Islamic religion do not fall within the jurisdiction of this House; they are the responsibility of the State Governments. From a reading of Article 12 (4) of the Federal Constitution, it is clear that the religion of a person under 18 years cannot be determined by him, but by his parents. The Bill we are considering now will merely give the State Governments the right to fix this as the age of majority

for Muslims within the State. It is to that extent merely an enabling Bill so far as it relates to Muslims, and the initiative in this matter rests on the State Governments. We can neither interfere nor dictate.

I commend this measure to the House. It was referred in draft to the State Governments, which have raised no objection to its enactment in the present form.

Enche' V. Veerappen (Seberang Selatan): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I believe the Honourable Minister of Justice said that this Bill seeks to give uniformity to the age when a person becomes a man or a woman. But I would like to ask whether there will really be uniformity, because, from what I see, there will be two ages of majority—one is the age of 18 for Muslims and the other is the age of 21 for non-Muslims. And, therefore, there cannot be uniformity. I would be very glad indeed if we could have a uniform law for all of us; but the explanation given by the Minister of Justice seems to be that because this law exists in certain States, it must be extended to the other States as well. But he has not given the merits as to why there should be such a law; why there should not be a uniform law for all of us. We all know that there are so many differences between us—religion, the type of food we eat, and so forth—and why should we in law itself perpetuate one more difference as to age, because in all our efforts we have been trying to see that we do not have differences; we have been trying to minimise our differences, and I believe we should not have this difference in law. If it is necessary that we in Malaya should have a majority age of 18, then let us have it for all of us. If 21 is the best, then let us all have it at 21. Some people may construe that this is an effort to show that some of us are mature, are more able mentally, at the age of 18; and some of us are not; and this may create an inferiority complex in the minds of the non-Malays. But I am sure that is not the intention. But if we have it in law, I am afraid this may be thought to be so. Therefore, I hope the Minister of Justice would be able to give us definite

reasons as to what value and what good will come out of this Bill if we get it through.

Dato' Onn bin Ja'afar (Kuala Trengganu Selatan): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, segala ucapan-nya tadi Menteri Keadilan telah berkata ia-itu Dewan ini tidak berkuasa menimbangkan perkara² yang bersangkutan dengan agama Islam. Dari itu kiranya benar-lah sa-bagaimana kata-nya itu mengapa di-masokkan dalam Rang Undang² Fasal 4 ia-itu syarat² yang mengenai kapada orang Islam menentukan bila masa-nya dia sampai pada majority age ia-itu di-sifatkan sudah cukup umur. Sepatut-nya di-kechualikan daripada undang² ini, biar-lah undang² khas kapada orang yang bukan Islam sahaja.

Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, satu daripada perkara saya fikir akan menjadi kesusahan dengan ada-nya undang² ini. Yang saya kehendaki daripada Menteri yang mengemukakan usul ini menjawab-nya sebab Menteri Kehakiman tidak boleh berchakap dua tiga kali yang dia mengemukakan usul ini. Jadi perkara-nya ia-lah apabila bahagian 4 daripada undang² ini mengatakan orang yang beragama Islam itu apabila sampai 18 tahun di-panggil-lah dia telah menjadi sa-orang yang cukup umur.

Sekarang ini bahagian 5 mengatakan: Tidak sa-suatu pun dalam Rang Undang² ini akan menyentoh sifat sa-saorang untuk berlaku dalam perkara yang patut ia-itu kahwin, cherai, maha' dan jadi anak angkat.

(b) Tidak juga menyentoh agama dan amal² agama dan sa-bagai-nya.

Jadi kesulitan-nya hendak-lah kita fikirkan, kata-lah sa-orang yang bukan Islam di-Tanah Melayu ini dan ini banyak berlaku—umur-nya 16 tahun. Apabila ia berumur 16 tahun dia pun merasa mengikut kebiasaan kalau perempuan dia tertarek kapada sa-orang pemuda Islam maka dia pun lari daripada rumah pergi berjumpa dengan To' Kathi—masuk agama Islam dan nikah dengan sa-orang pemuda Islam. Sekarang ini apa yang berlaku, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kalau

mengikut undang² ini beliau atau wanita ini sudah-lah melakukan satu kerja yang bersangkutan dengan ugama-nya ia-itu dia masok ugama lain daripada ugama-nya. Jadi apa yang akan berlaku apabila bapa budak ini menarek balek anak-nya dengan kekerasan atau sa-bagai-nya dan pada ketika itu kita memandang katakana-lah orang ini berumur 19 tahun umpama-nya dan pada segi ugama Islam orang ini sudah chukop umur dan boleh melakukan sa-suatu mengikut kehendak-nya, tetapi dari segi orang yang bukan Islam dia belum chukop umur dan bapa-nya maseh berlaku sa-bagai menjaga kapada-nya. Maka, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ada-kah Menteri yang bersangkutan ini boleh mengatakan dalam perkara yang semacham ini dia masok dalam bahagian 5 dan dengan sendiri-nya undang² ini tidak boleh di-buat sa-suatu terpulang-lah kapada kedudukan ugama yang di-anuti-nya itu, sebab kalau ini tidak di-jelaskan, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, akan menjadi sumbar² pergadohan yang tidak berfasal dari segi penentuan umur ini.

Dr. Ismail bin Dato' Abdul Rahman: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, berkenaan dengan ucapan Ahli dari Kuala Trengganu Selatan tadi saya fikir jawapan dia ia-lah terkandung pada muka 2 Bill ini di-bawah tajok Explanatory Statement yang mengatak-

"The above Bill, which is based upon the Age of Majority Enactment of the Federated Malay States (Cap. 68) is designed to declare the age of majority of Muslims as 18, and the age of majority of non-Muslims as 21 years of age, subject to the reservations set out in Clause 5 of the Bill. Insofar as the Bill extends to Muslims it falls within the legislative powers conferred by Article 76 (1) (b) of the Constitution, and cannot (see clauses 1 (2) and (4)) therefore come into force in any State until adopted by a State law."

I think from the way he nods his head he agrees with the answer I gave.

Now, I have only a very small remark to reply to the Member from the Socialist Front bench, and that is that if we take the evidence he gave very seriously, there being no difference in the age of majority, I think his statement rather affirms that

we should have this difference in the age of majority for Muslims and the rest because his argument shows that probably we may have to extend the age of majority to 30 to include himself. (*Laughter*).

Enche' Othman bin Abdullah (Tanah Merah): Saya bangun, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kerana masaalah yang dikemukakan oleh Yang Berhormat dari Bachok tadi ia-lah satu masaalah yang besar ia-itu

Mr. Speaker: Tuan sudah berchakap tadi

Enche' Othman bin Abdullah (Tanah Merah): Belum

Mr. Speaker: . . . saya sudah pandang keliling tidak ada orang yang hendak berchakap lagi, itu sebab-nya saya tanya penchadang sama ada ia hendak menggunakan hak-nya atau tidak. Kalau minta kebenaran, saya benarkan kalau pendek.

Enche' Othman bin Abdullah (Tanah Merah): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ada satu perkara mustahak yang hendak di-ketahui tentang masaalah yang tadi-nya berlainan ia-itu umur bagi orang Islam dan umur bagi orang yang bukan Islam. Kesalah fahaman mungkin berlaku, dan pada satu masa dahulu satu pertumpahan darah telah pun berlaku di-Singapura, kerana-salah faham, salah terjemah dan pengertian. Orang Islam mengatakan dia sudah baligh tetapi undang² mengatakan tidak baligh. Sebab itu ada-lah menjadi kewajipan kapada Menteri yang mengemukakan usul ini supaya menerangkan dengan jelas-nya dalam Dewan ini supaya tidak terjadi satu salah faham dalam pengertian ini bagi keselamatan orang Islam dan orang yang bukan Islam dalam negeri ini. Kerana sekarang ini perkembangan orang yang hendak masok Islam dalam negeri ini terlalu banyak, ada kala-nya dia berumur maseh kechil yang menurut Islam sudah baligh, sedangkan menurut undang² belum baligh. Itu sebab-nya saya menegaskan supaya diberi penjelasan yang sa-layak guna dapat di-fahamkan dengan jelas dan sa-benar-nya.

The Minister of Transport (Enche' Sardon bin Haji Jubir): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, pada mula-nya saya tidak hendak berchakap, tetapi soal yang berlaku di-Singapura itu di-bangkitkan, saya suka menerangkan kerana saya lebeh tahu perkara itu, sebab saya ada dalam pembicharaan itu. Soal umur 18 tahun itu yang di-mustahakkan ia-lah berkenaan dengan undang² Islam bahagian harta pusaka dan nikah kahwin, tetapi yang di-tujukan di-sini ia-lah harta benda. Sa-lain daripada itu berkenaan dengan "personal property" mengikut undang² harta benda bahagian ini kita tidak mesti di-kenakan, mengikut undang² negeri di-kechualikan. Tetapi walau bagaimanapun negeri² Melayu sama ada dahulu-nya Federated Malay State dan yang bukan Federated Malay State semua-nya bersetuju chukup umur ia-lah 18 tahun, itu sebab-nya undang² ini hendak menyatukan faham semua negeri dalam Persekutuan Tanah Melayu. Soal pergadohan yang terjadi di-Singapura itu tidak timbul di-sini.

Mengikut undang² Perlembagaan kita Islam ia-lah agama rasmi. Kalau ada perbalahan antara hukum Islam dengan hukum negeri terhadap orang² Islam di-dalam perkara harta dan nikah kahwin tentu-lah undang² Islam yang akan memutuskan-nya.

Berkenaan dengan orang yang mengambil anak angkat, kemudian emak asal-nya minta balek itu mengikut undang² Perlembagaan yang menetapkan agama sa-sorang anak yang belum chukup umur ia-lah ibu-bapa dan orang yang menjaga-nya. Perkara ini ada panduan-nya. Jadi kepada pehak yang waham² itu barangkali faham tentang tujuan undang² ini; tentang masaalah chukup umur ini bukan-lah hendak memecahkan di-antara orang Islam dan yang bukan Islam, tetapi undang² ini di-hadkan kepada orang Islam sahaja.

Mr. Speaker: Ada-kah penchadang hendak menggunakan hak-nya.

Enche' Mohamed Ismail bin Mohamed Yusof: Tidak.

Question put, and agreed to.

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

House immediately resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill.

Bill considered in Committee.

(Mr. Speaker in the Chair)

Clauses 1 to 6—

Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, yang sa-benar-nya saya tidak ingin bangun lagi sa-kali, tetapi nampak-nya Menteri yang mengemukakan undang² ini tidak tahu berkenaan dengan undang² ini, dan di-chuba pula oleh Menteri² yang lain hendak menchakapkan satu benda yang ia tidak tahu benda itu, ini-lah yang menyebabkan saya bertambah susah. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kesulitan yang saya sebutkan tadi bukan-lah satu kesulitan angan² atau khayal, tetapi kesulitan

Mr. Speaker: Fasal berapa?

Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad: Fasal 4. orang Islam kita tidak sampai ka-Singapura. Perkara itu berlaku di-sini. Sa-orang yang bukan Islam berumur 19 tahun masuk Islam. Apabila ia masuk Islam—untuk menyenangkan perbahathan, kata-lah, ibu-bapa-nya sudah meninggal dunia. Umor-nya 19 tahun apabila ia masuk Islam menurut undang² Islam sah bahawa dia sa-orang Islam yang sudah sempurna umur-nya. Pada ketika itu beberapa gulongan daripada orang yang beragama sa-rupa dengan budak ini memandang dari segi keugamaan dia budak ini belum chukup umur, sebab dalam kaedah-nya umur yang sempurna 21 tahun. Pada ketika itu apa akan berlaku—di-pandang-nya-lah budak ini maseh boleh di-tundokkan di-bawah kaedah jagaan. Pada masa itu dia boleh bertindak bagi pehak budak ini, dan pada ketika itu baharu-lah kita ketahu perselisihan di-antara kedua² undang² ini. Apabila kita mengikut Constitution umur 18 tahun budak ini sudah boleh menentukan agama-nya, tetapi mengikut undang² ini dia belum sampai chukup umur. Jadi pada ketika itu di-tarek-nya balek budak ini masuk agama dia, dan pada

masa itu baharu-lah timbul masalaah : orang Islam akan menahan, dia sudah chukup umur dari segi Islam, tetapi dia belum chukup umur dari segi yang bukan Islam, pada masa itu perseli-sehan terjadi.

Apa yang saya minta tadi bukan-lah supaya Menteri Yang Berhormat mempertahankan sangat atau saya hendak bergaduh sangat, tetapi bagaimana-kah Kerajaan hendak menghadapi kesulitan ini. Sebab ini ada-lah satu Dewan Ra'ayat, Dewan yang membuat undang², kalau Dewan ini pun tidak tahu penterjemahan-nya, saya ta' fikir orang yang kemudian daripada ini akan lebeh ta' tahu daripada Dewan ini. Jadi oleh kerana sekarang ini Menteri tidak berapa tahu, dan oleh kerana kita dalam Jawatan-Kuasa ada-lah agak-nya peluang bagi Yang Berhormat Menteri Kehakiman pula untuk menjawab hal ini, dan kalau ia pun tidak tahu, habis-lah, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, di-mana kita hendak bertanya?

Mr. Speaker: Tuan hendak meminda?

Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad: Tidak.

Mr. Speaker: Tuan minta explanation sahaja?

Enche' Zulkiflee: Ya.

Mr. Speaker: Sekarang kita membahathkan tiga fasal ini. Kalau ada sa-siapa yang hendak berchakap fasal ini, jempuit-lah, kalau tidak saya akan minta salah sa-orang daripada Menteri menjawab-nya.

Enche' Sardon bin Haji Jubir: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, oleh kerana Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Bachok bertanya, saya suka menambah sedikit, saperti yang saya katakan tadi, dalam Persekutuan Tanah Melayu undang² Islam, ugama rasmi, perbalahan antara Islam sa-kali pun perkara itu di-bawa ka-Mahkamah Tinggi sa-bagaimana yang sudah² itu, tetapi Mahkamah Tinggi juga akan mengambil pertimbangan dari segi Islam. Kalau dua² undang² itu ada bertelingkah, tentu-lah sa-bagaimana yang saya katakan tadi undang² Islam itu akan memutuskan-nya. Jadi soal-nya tadi ia-lah kalau berumur 18 tahun,

chukup umur, tetapi mengikut undang² yang lagi satu 21 tahun kapada orang yang bukan Islam. Tentu-lah menimbulkan pertelingkahan dan di-bawa ka-Mahkamah. Soal-nya budak yang berumur 18 tahun mengikut dari segi Islam sudah baligh. Memandang dari fact-nya, barangkali Hakim boleh menanya budak itu—sebab bapa-nya sudah meninggal dunia dan emak-nya tidak tahu di-mana—budak itu boleh menjawab, apa bila ia menjawab, dan atas keterangan-nya itu dari segi "law" dan undang² Islam dalam negeri ini yang menjadi ugama rasmi, di-situ-lah Hakim akan dapat panduan—saya tidak boleh mengatakan pehak di-sabelah sana atau di-sabelah sini, tetapi ini-lah chara yang biasa di-buat.

Enche' Mohamed Ismail bin Mohamed Yusof: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya perchaya perkara yang di-bawa oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat tadi ada-lah perkara di-antara satu Undang² dengan satu Undang² yang lain. Soal ini, saya rasa boleh-lah dapat di-luluskan jika perkara ini dapat di-terima oleh Kerajaan negeri ia-itu mengikut apa yang terkandung dalam kertas 8 Dewan Ra'ayat ini ia-itu akan di-binchangkan sa-lepas daripada ini bersangkutan clause I dan II. Soal membinchangkan Undang² sa-memangnya ada pada hari ini tetapi ini boleh dapat di-terangkan oleh Kerajaan negeri manakala Undang² kertas 8 nombor I yang akan di-binchang dalam Dewan ini pada masa yang akan datang.

Question put, and agreed to.

Clauses 1 to 6 inclusive ordered to stand part of the Bill.

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

THE RACING (TOTALISATOR AGENCY BOARD) BILL

Second Reading

Enche' Tan Siew Sin: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that the Racing (Totalisator Agency Board) Bill, 1961, be read a second time.

I think I start off with a supreme advantage in so far as this Bill is concerned. I know nothing at all about

racing and have been on a race-course only once in my entire life. Even on this occasion, I was lured there by a colleague, who suggested that we could talk business there.

Sir, as I have already stated in introducing the Betting (Amendment) Bill, this Bill represents the second prong of the attack on illegal bookmaking. I have made it clear from the reports, which I have already quoted in my previous speech, that illegal bookmaking and the social evils of betting will not be eliminated unless there is provided a legal means of betting for those members of the community, other than members of the Turf Clubs, who wish to bet on horse races.

As a result of a study of the New Zealand system and subsequent discussions with the Committees of the Federation Turf Clubs and consultation with the Singapore Government, it has been agreed that the best way of providing a legal means of betting is to establish a Totalisator Board, which will have overall responsibility for the control and co-ordination of all betting on horse races both on and off the course in the Federation, and which will work closely in conjunction with the Singapore Turf Club to prepare what will in effect be a pan-Malayan scheme for this purpose.

I would like to give notice at this point, Sir, that, in view of the fact that the Board will be responsible for both on and off the course betting, I propose to move an amendment at the Committee Stage of the Bill to delete the word "Agency" from the title of the Board which will, therefore, be known as the Totalisator Board.

A full Explanatory Statement of the provisions of the Bill is given at the end of the Bill, but there are a number of points which I am sure Honourable Members will wish me to amplify. First of all, the Board itself will be a completely independent body and the Government will be in no way responsible for its operations. The two Government nominees on the Board may or may not be public officers and, in the event of their being public officers, they would be appointed solely in their private capacity. Provision has,

however, been made in the Bill to ensure that there are adequate controls and safeguards so that the Government may be satisfied that the Board is being properly and satisfactorily run and that its activities not only conform to the law but are also socially and economically inoffensive.

One member of the Federation Committee, to whose 1954 Report I have already referred in my previous speech, was unable to agree with the other six members of the Committee that the New Zealand off the course betting scheme could be usefully followed in Malaya. His main ground of objection was that he did not consider it would be a good thing for Malaya to have a large number of betting shops operating all over the country, and he feared that to have a comparable number of betting shops in the Federation towns to those operating in New Zealand would, in his view, amount to a public scandal and cause an uproar throughout the country.

The answer to this objection is that the operation of such betting shops in New Zealand has been efficient and discreet and has, in no sense, given rise to a public scandal. There is no reason to believe that in Malaya, where such operations would be on a greatly reduced scale compared to those in New Zealand, the results would be different. On the contrary, it is hoped to eliminate the public scandal which already exists in that illegal bookmakers are now openly operating in coffee shops and other similar places on race days with impunity.

Naturally, a great deal of attention has already been given to the proposed initial operations of the Board, and I can assure Honourable Members that it is not the intention to flood the country with betting shops. Initially, under the scheme to be prepared under Clause 16 of the Bill, it is proposed to open only the race courses and the town offices of the Turf Clubs on race days for the receipt of investments and to provide means whereby those who wish to make an investment can also do so by telephone to their nearest race-course. Very serious consideration

will be given to any subsequent expansion of the scheme and I can assure Honourable Members that, if further agencies are opened in the towns of the Federation, they will be both limited and adequately supervised and controlled.

Although provision is made under Clause 16 (2) (b) of the Bill for credit facilities in respect of investments, I understand that members of the Turf Club Committees are not in favour initially of according such facilities and that all betting will be either by means of cash, or a cash deposit. Even if credit facilities are accorded, it is intended that they should be very strictly limited and supervised.

In the context of supervision and control, I have particularly mentioned these two points of betting shops and credit facilities, as I appreciate that they are likely to give rise to the greatest objection, and I come back now to my initial point regarding the necessary Government supervision and control over the activities of the Board.

Apart from the appointment of members by the Minister it will be seen that under Clause 16 the Board cannot operate at all until a scheme for the establishment and operation of totalisators and totalisator agencies in respect of race meetings has been approved by the Minister. Furthermore, the Yang di-Pertuan Agong may by order suspend or revoke any approved scheme or variation of an approved scheme or any part thereof at any time and this provides the ultimate sanction whereby the Government can ensure that the Board's activities are properly run and controlled.

There are also additional safeguards in that a public officer can be appointed to take part in the proceedings of the Board and any committee thereof although he will not have a vote in any such proceedings. The borrowing power of the Board is also subject to control, its books and accounts may be inspected at any time by a public officer appointed by the Minister of Finance, its accounts are subject to audit and the Board is required to produce an annual report to the Minister on its activities, finances

and policy. I think that all these points collectively provide very adequate safeguards.

I have already mentioned that there has been consultation with the Singapore Government and that the Board, when established, will work closely in conjunction with the Singapore Turf Club in preparation of the scheme referred to under Clause 16 of the Bill. The scheme will, therefore, be pan-Malayan in its scope and provide for betting at race meetings held both by the three Federation Turf Clubs and by the Singapore Turf Club. It has been agreed with the Singapore Government and the Singapore Turf Club that, no matter where the race meeting is held, all bets originating in Singapore and passing through the Singapore Turf Club will pay duty and commission solely in Singapore and that all bets originating in the Federation and passing through the Board will pay duty and commission solely in the Federation. This is provided for under Clauses 17 (2) and 18 of the Bill.

Honourable Members will note that there is provision in the legislation for the deduction from all investments originating in the Federation of a tax by the Government and a commission by the Board which, in total, should not exceed twenty per cent of the investments. It is the intention that the Government duty and the commission should initially remain, as at present, at ten per cent each. Provision has, however, been made whereby both are variable. There are two reasons for this. First, it may turn out to be necessary to reduce both the tax and commission in order to defeat the operations of illegal bookmakers and, secondly, it may be necessary either to give financial support to the Board in its initial stages in order to introduce a satisfactory scheme or, if subsequently such a scheme is successful and the Board begins to make excessive profits, to increase the tax and reduce the commission. It is for that reason that the Government is prepared to agree that the profits of the Board should not be subject to income tax. The Government is already taking its tax on investments and, if excessive profits are

made, will increase that tax. By granting the Board relief from income tax the Government is allowing it to build up the funds which will be necessary for it to fulfil the functions which have been given to it under the Bill.

The Government recognises that there are many persons in the country from all communities who are interested in horse racing as a sport and that there are many who are employed in racing as an industry. It is only fair, therefore, that the authorities concerned with racing should be allowed a sufficient share of the returns to provide the public with a high standard of racing and of amenities at the race courses. It is further hoped that the Board will later also be able to assist in the social welfare field and to promote and further the cause of sport generally in the Federation, particularly those sports which are not so well off in the matter of funds.

Sir, I beg to move.

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

Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, cherdek-lah Yang Berhormat Menteri Kewangan apabila ia menyatakan yang dia baharu sa-kali pergi ka-padang lumba kuda dan itu pun kawan²-nya yang mengajak pergi ka-sana untuk memperkatakan soal perdagangan bukan dengan maksud lumba kuda. Itu ada-lah kebijaksanaan yang patut kita hormati, tetapi sa-sudah menginsafi tidak ada guna-nya pergi ka-padang lumba kuda dan sudah menginsafi bahawa ini bukan-lah satu perkara yang patut di-galakkan hairan-lah kita apabila undang² ini di-kemukakan. Hujah mengemukakan undang² ini ia-lah kerana hendak mengawal orang² yang berjudi dan supaya dapat mereka² yang melakukan itu peluang dengan beberapa syarat yang di-sebutkan dalam undang² ini. Melakukan pekerjaan ini dengan chara terator ia itu mengator kerja yang jahat sa-bagaimana yang di-maksudkan dalam undang² ini.

Saya tentu-lah membangkang undang² ini sebab ini ada-lah judi dan dalam hal judi siapa pun tidak menang.

Bahaya²-nya akan timbul oleh undang² ini ia-lah menambahkan melarat-nya kesan perjudian dengan di-luluskan peratoran yang ada di-hadapan kita ini, sebab, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kalau dahulu-nya kita pandang bahawa betting atau perkara yang berlaku di-luar Turf Club sa-bagai perbuatan yang haram itu maka kita telah membuat pintu kechil atau tingkap kechil yang boleh orang² lain daripada Turf Club membuat kerja pertarohan menerusi undang² yang ada di-hadapan kita ini. Ini akan menyebabkan angin yang berachun daripada Turf Club itu keluar kapada orang ramai dan dengan menetapkan kehidupan itu orang ramai akan tertarek dengan kerja ini. Tidak ada satu jalan pun yang dapat di-jamin dengan-nya oleh Kerajaan bahawa ini tidak di-ambil untong oleh orang ramai bagi kepentingan-nya.

Maka dari segi memandangkan bahawa masaalah ini ada-lah masaalah judi dan menambah meluaskan keadaan ini terutama-nya apabila ada dalam syarat² yang di-sebutkan di-sini akan meletakkan-nya pada tempat yang tertentu pula bagi orang² yang hendak menjalankan investment dalam hal ini maka saya rasa ini semua-nya akan mengakibatkan meluaskan lumba kuda. Orang² yang sekarang ini pun pergi lumba kuda tentu-lah kalau kita bertanya kapada-nya dia akan berkata tidak suka berbuat demikian, tetapi apabila kita ketageh atau kena chandunya maka tidak dapat-lah dia berbuat demikian melepaskan diri-nya dan kebanyakan orang terlingkop dengan sebab ada-nya undang² ini akan menambah banyak kejahatan di-lapangan ini. Jadi saya rasa, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, undang² ini patut sa-kali tidak di-terima oleh Dewan ini.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Kerajaan Persekutuan Tanah Melayu menurut keterangan Menteri Yang Berhormat tadi tidak berniat hendak champor dalam hal Totalisator Agency Board yang undang² tuboh-nya hendak di-luluskan di-sini. Tetapi walau bagaimana pun tidak champor dengan perkara saperti yang di-nyatakan dalam Section 16 Kerajaan mahu tidak mahu akan melakukan peranan-nya dalam hal ini, peranan yang akan

menyebabkan Kerajaan sendiri terlibat dalam pekerjaan yang tidak menguntungkan ra'ayat. Boleh jadi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ada kawalan seperti yang di-beri oleh Section 16 (6) "Bahawa Yang di-Pertuan Agong boleh membatalkan sa-barang ranchangan yang telah di-luluskan." Tetapi ini dibuat sa-mata² bagi menahan satu perkara sa-sudah ia-nya berlaku; samalah seperti kita mengadakan pasokan bomba apabila rumah itu terbakar sedangkan kita sendiri membuat keputusan dan syarat yang membolehkan rumah itu terbakar.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, mengelokkan lumba kuda sa-bagai satu sport, boleh jadi di-terima oleh orang yang berjiwa sport. Tetapi, kalau itu-lah sahaja yang menjadi hujah, maka akan jahanam-lah hujah itu di-sebabkan bahaya² yang akan timbul oleh perbuatan pertarohan yang di-bawa oleh undang² ini.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, oleh sebab yang demikian dan oleh sebab perkara ini judi, dan judi itu dalam-nya hanya penoh dengan bahaya, maka saya membangkang bagi pihak Persatuan Islam.

Enche' D. R. Seenivasagam: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in this Bill there is one point of importance and that is the question of credit facilities. Will there be power with the Board to recover any credit facilities by legal action? It is an important point, because if there is no power to recover credit facilities on the ground of being against public policy or for a consideration which is unlawful, then perhaps millions of dollars will slip through the hands of the Board. If one looks at clause 9 (3) there is a provision which takes away the provisions of section 26 of the Civil Law Ordinance, but only in respect of agents, officers or employees of the Board, but with regard to clients and credit facilities given to them, I think it is an important question, and perhaps we can get some clarification.

Enche' Tan Phock Kin: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I think the Honourable Minister of Finance is extra careful when he speaks on this particular Bill. Earlier on when moving the Betting Bill he mentioned that it is necessary to have

the Totalisator Bill because it provides an outlet for the people who are interested in betting to bet; but in moving this Bill just now he mentioned it as a "second-front" attack on illegal bookmaking. This is a shift from giving an outlet to the people to bet through illegal bookmakers. So, it is clear that even the Minister himself realises that it will be wrong, as we have stated, to encourage the people in this country to bet by giving them better facilities, by having betting shops in the various towns in the Federation. And because of that he has shifted the emphasis to illegal bookmakers.

I expected the Honourable Minister of Finance to be content when this House approved the Betting Bill, because the Betting Bill will give this Government very great powers—greater powers than before—and by so doing they will have better control over bookmakers, and I would think that if the Government were to pursue the job of arresting illegal bookmaking by using the powers which are given to them in that particular Bill they will be able to comprehend quite a lot of illegal bookmakers and there is no necessity whatsoever to have this particular Bill here which will enable the Government to have betting shops throughout the country. I have stated earlier this morning that we did not believe that it was necessary that the people of this country should have an outlet. If they are interested in betting, they can quite easily go to the turf club and become members of the turf club. Everybody knows that it is quite an easy thing to become a member of the turf club, and I think I am inclined to agree with one of the Members when he mentioned his objection over having off-the-course betting on the New Zealand pattern. By so doing the Government will be legalising betting. If the Government is of the view that betting is a social evil, I see no reason whatsoever why they should encourage betting by having off-the-course totalisators in this country. It will be seen from the argument given by the Honourable Minister that the concern of the Government is not so much in getting rid of bookmakers, but more in raising revenue, because, as we

can see from the text of the Bill itself, there are various provisions by which this Board will enjoy the privilege of a monopoly in gambling. They will be able to run totalisators and betting shops in various parts of the country; they will also be in a position to legally advertise in the papers informing the people where they can go to place their bets. All this will give the Board all the facilities of a monopoly. It will be seen here also that as far as the constitution of the Board goes, it consists of two representatives of each Turf Club, while the Government can nominate two people on the Board. Sir, it will be seen from the very consultation of the Board itself that the nominees of the Turf Clubs will have a bigger say than the Government nominees. What the Government can do is perhaps to determine the method in which the totalisators should be run and examination of accounts and such matters, but the spending of the money will lie in the hands of this Board and there is nothing to prevent the Board from expending a great deal of its profits on the improvement of the Turf Clubs and on providing better facilities—by having cushion seats instead of the usual rattan seats and other amenities—and thereby leaving very little money for the Honourable Minister of Finance to raise tax on the Board, not to say leave any money for social and welfare purposes as envisaged in the Bill. I hope the Minister will look into these things.

Apart from that, if it is the intention of the Government to encourage betting to enable the Board to have more money so that they can pursue in improving horse racing as a sport, so much so that they can make horse racing in this country attractive, so that horse owners from other countries would consider sending their horse to this country to race, let them say so to this House and not hide it under the pretence of fighting bookmakers, as mentioned by the Honourable Minister. It will be seen here that the Government is very inconsistent as far as this particular Bill is concerned. They are not telling us the truth, and it is quite clear from the Bill itself that their very intention is not as stated

by the Honourable Minister, and I certainly hope that as far as this House is concerned and as far as the people of this country are concerned, whatever was stated by the Minister will definitely be examined by them, and that whatever he has said will not mislead the people of this country.

Dato' Dr. Ismail: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, bagi menjawab ucapan daripada Yang Berhormat dari Bachok tadi, saya suka menarik perhatian pada ucapan Menteri Kewangan yang telah mengatakan ia-itu Kerajaan Perikatan tidak hendak menggalakkan perjudian dalam negeri ini tetapi apa yang kita pandang dalam negeri ini ia-itu keadaan negeri ini bebas. Dan kita dapati ia-itu kalau di-luluskan Undang² sahaja kita tidak dapat menghapuskan perjudian. Jadi, apa yang kita chuba ia-itu supaya mengawal perjudian ini supaya boleh di-kurangkan chara² orang yang hendak berjudi dan dengan ada-nya Undang² yang kita luluskan ini, kita harap boleh mengawal perjudian di-dalam negeri ini.

Enche' Tan Siew Sin: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Honourable Member for Ipoh raised the point that the Board might not have the power to recover debts arising out of investments—that is, the Board does not have the power to recover such debts. But I would ask the Honourable Member to remember that this is probably not so important in practice, because, as I have already stated in my speech, it is not the intention of the Board to grant such facilities freely; and I can also assure the Honourable Member that the Board, which I think will be composed chiefly of businessmen, will see to it that adequate security is furnished before such credit facilities are granted. So, although in theory the Board does not have the legal power to enforce the recovery of its debts, I think in practice it should be all right.

The Honourable Member for Tanjong has tried to make the point that the Government is, in fact, trying to encourage gambling in this country. I have tried to point out to him that there is really nothing which we can do about it. Even during the Japanese Occupation, I was told that many

people in this country betted on bicycles, because horses were fewer. That shows that it is not so easy to eradicate gambling in this country, and at the present time it is estimated that the amount of betting on horses outside the tote is about five to ten times larger than that on horses through the tote itself. That shows that it is no use trying to blind our eyes to the fact that, however strict the law may be, it is not so easy to prevent gambling in this country. We should face facts and since that is the position, I think the more sensible thing to do is for the Government to try and control and limit the abuses.

The Honourable Member goes on to say that horse racing as practised through the Turf Clubs is not too bad. In fact, I get the impression that his speech implies that there is no harm in encouraging horse racing provided it is done along the right lines.

Enche' Tan Phock Kin: Mr. Speaker, Sir, on a point of clarification, if the Honourable Minister would give way.

Mr. Speaker: He does not give way.

Enche' Tan Siew Sin: If we have horse racing in this country, you cannot prevent those who are not members of the Turf Club—and you must remember that not everybody can afford to be a member of the Turf Club—from betting on horse races, and, by the very logic of events, it must be that those who are not members of the Turf Clubs will be far greater in number than those who are members of the Turf Clubs, which will in turn mean that there will be in existence this form of gambling.

The Honourable Member also made the other point that the Government is only interested in getting money out of this game. I do not think that that is so. If he will care to read Clause 4 of the Bill, he will find that the Board is empowered to draw up a scheme which will in effect have the object of improving the standard of racing in this country and generally ensure that those who are interested in sport have all the facilities which they should have.

Then, further on, Clause 20 of the Bill provides that the surplus income of the Board—I think that probably is the correct term—will be devoted to social and welfare work and to sport generally in the Federation. I think that the Honourable Member will agree that that is a laudable objective. The Government will certainly always keep a careful watch on the activities of the Board to ensure that it does not make excessive profits. If it does so, the Government, as I said earlier, will have the power to reduce the profits so that they will not be excessive.

Question put, and agreed to.

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

House immediately resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill.

Bill considered in Committee.

(Mr. Speaker in the Chair)

Clause 1—

Enche' Tan Siew Sin: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that Clause 1 be amended in the manner indicated in the slip which, I believe, has already been circulated to Honourable Members. It is the intention of the Board to be responsible for both on and off-the-course betting, in which case it was felt that the word "Agency" would be more appropriately deleted from the name of the Board.

Amendment put, and agreed to.

Clause 1, as amended, ordered to stand part of the Bill.

Clauses 2 to 5 inclusive ordered to stand part of the Bill.

Clauses 6 to 29—

Enche' D. R. Seenivasagam: Mr. Speaker, Sir, Clause 9 (3) says:

"The provisions of sub-sections (1) and (2) of section 26 of the Civil Law Ordinance, 1956 (which relate to agreements by way of gaming and wagering) shall not be deemed to apply to any contract or agreement between the Board and any officer, agent or employee of the Board."

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I shall be glad to have an assurance that the Board has no intention of giving credit facilities

in large sums. However, I am not too glad to hear that if such facilities are granted, securities will be taken for those loans, because those securities will be useless since any security given in furtherance of an illegal contract or a contract against public policy, will naturally be ordered by Court of Law to be returned to the giver of that security. Therefore, the security is, in fact, no security, and I suggest that the Honourable the Minister either think of a way of legalising such a contract in this Ordinance or make it a policy not to grant any credit facilities at all.

Enche' Tan Siew Sin: Sir, I think in this matter we could trust the Board to be sensible. As I have already stated, it is not the intention of the Board to make use of this power very freely. I should also make a second point, and that is this: as the Honourable Member for Tanjong pointed out, the Government, in fact, has got no real power over the day-to-day running of this Board, because it is in a minority—we have only two nominees out of eight in that Board which will be constituted in the near future—and therefore it will not be able to dictate to the Board on its day-to-day running. However, I am sure that the Board will remember what the Honourable Member has said, and I think we can leave it to the Board to use its discretion.

Enche' Tan Phock Kin: Mr. Speaker, Sir, on this particular point raised by the Honourable Member for Ipoh, it involves a matter of principle. We believe that there should be no gambling by credit. This is very important. If the Honourable the Minister of Finance thinks that betting by itself is a social evil

Mr. Speaker: I thought that we had dealt with the principle of the Bill.

Enche' Tan Phock Kin: On this particular point of credit facilities—I am speaking on credit facilities.

Mr. Speaker: Are you going to move an amendment to that provision?

Enche' Tan Phock Kin: I am supporting the Honourable Member for Ipoh. I am going to suggest to the

Minister that the Board should not give any credit.

Mr. Speaker: We have dealt with the principle of the Bill as a whole.

Enche' Tan Phock Kin: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am supporting the proposal of the Honourable Member for Ipoh. I feel that this is a very important principle, because if betting by itself is a social evil, it is even worse to allow people to gamble when they have no money or the means to do so, and I see no reason why credit facilities should be provided for in the Bill itself—this I am afraid will result in a big problem as far as the community is concerned. I say so, because if people can gamble without having the money themselves, I can imagine what the outcome will be and I think the Minister should consider seriously deleting credit facilities.

Enche' Tan Siew Sin: Sir, in fact, the Honourable Member for Tanjong should have been completely satisfied with what I told the Honourable Member for Ipoh. The very fact that the Board has no power to recover a default, as a result of such credit facilities being given, is in itself a deterrent to the Board acting foolishly in this regard and, I think, the very lack of power will ensure that the Board will not use the power freely.

Clauses 6 to 29 inclusive ordered to stand part of the Bill.

Enche' Tan Siew Sin: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that the Long Title of the Bill be amended in the manner set out in the amendment slip circulated to Honourable Members for the same reason advanced by me in respect of Clause 1 of the Bill.

Question put, and agreed to.

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

Bill reported with amendments; read the third time and passed.

THE LEGITIMACY BILL

Second Reading

Enche' Mohamed Ismail bin Mohd. Yusof: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya pohon menhadangkan ia-itu an Act to consolidate the law providing for the

legitimation of children born out of wedlock di-bacha bagi kali yang kedua.

Enche' V. Manickavasagam: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya menyokong.

Tun Leong Yew Koh: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do not think that I need long detain the House on this small measure of consolidation. Honourable Members will see that it merely reiterates the existing laws in the former Federated Malay States, Straits Settlements and Johore. It extends these laws to the remaining four Northern States of Kedah, Kelantan, Perlis and Trengganu.

As Honourable Members are aware, under the common law an illegitimate child, or bastard, suffers from a number of disabilities, principally in matters of right over and succession to property. It was, I think, a medieval concept that the sins of the father should be visited on the child, but today nobody believes that this should be the case. A child born out of wedlock can scarcely be expected to give previous assent to his status, or to determine on what side of the blanket he should enter this very unsatisfactory world.

I should, perhaps, mention that this Bill has been scrutinised by all the States in the Federation and has been welcomed by the State Governments. It has been clearly understood that its provisions do not and cannot cover the Malays, whose personal status is determined by the laws of Islam, which are in many ways much more tolerant than the old common law in England.

Question put and agreed to.

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

House immediately resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill.

Bill considered in Committee.

(Mr. Speaker *in the Chair*)

Clauses 1 to 13 inclusive ordered to stand part of the Bill.

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

THE BETTING AND SWEEP-STAKE DUTIES (AMENDMENT) BILL

Second Reading

Enche' Tan Siew Sin: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that the Betting and Sweepstake Duties (Amendment) Bill be read a second time.

Sir, this Bill is consequential on the previous Bill to establish a Totalisator Board, but the opportunity has been taken to make amendments to enable the Minister of Finance to vary the duties both on bets and sweepstakes, subject to the maxima of 20 per cent and 30 per cent respectively.

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

Enche' Liu Yoong Peng (Rawang): Mr. Speaker, Sir, regarding this Bill, our stand has been made very clear in the debates on the two previous Bills and I do not wish to say any more about it. (*Laughter*).

Question put, and agreed to.

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

House immediately resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill.

Bill considered in Committee.

(Mr. Speaker *in the Chair*)

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

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

THE GUARDIANSHIP OF INFANTS BILL

Enche' Mohamed Ismail bin Mohamed Yusof: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya mohon menandatangani-itu Rang Undang-² "An Act to provide for the Guardianship of Infants" di-bacha bagi kali yang kedua.

Enche' V. Manickavasagam: Tuan Speaker, saya sokong.

Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, minta ma'af, tidak-kah Menteri ini berhadang hendak memberi keterangan apa² dalam perkara ini.

Tun Leong Yew Koh: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would refer this House to the Explanatory Statement at the end of this Bill, which sets out its purport with commendable brevity. I have nothing to add except to emphasise that the provisions of the Bill do not apply to Muslims unless and until they are accepted by the State Governments. Some Honourable Members may recall that an attempt was made to introduce legislation a few years ago in the old Federal Legislative Council, but nothing came of it because it was not clear that Muslims would not be affected. Under our new Constitutional arrangements, this difficulty no longer arises, and I accordingly commend the present proposals to this House. If, on the other hand, the various Councils of Muslim Religion in the States feel it appropriate to extend any or all of its measures to Muslims, it is open to them to do so through legislative action in the Legislative Assembly of the State concerned.

Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, dalam ucapan Menteri Kehakiman mengemukakan atau mensharahkan Rang Undang² di hadapan kita ini dia telah menyatakan dengan tegas-nya bahawa undang² ini tidak kena pada orang² Islam, melainkan kira-nya undang² ini telah di-pakai oleh Kerajaan Negeri dengan satu undang² yang di-sahkan dalam Dewan Meshuarat Undangan itu sendiri. Saya rasa memang tepat-lah perkataan-nya itu dan perkataan-nya mengatakan sa-kira-nya di-dapati patut oleh Majlis² Ugama Islam dan Adat Istiadat Melayu maka syarat² yang ada dalam undang² ini boleh di-gunakan oleh mereka. Undang² ini terbuka kepada mereka untuk berbuat demikian, walau bagaimanapun, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya memandang bahawa Kerajaan Persekutuan Tanah Melayu tidak-lah berniat tidak baik mengemukakan undang² ini, sebab telah ada dalam undang² ini satu syarat ia-itu fasal pertama yang menjunkkan yang baik-nya, akan

tetapi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya fikir tidak-lah berapa elok di-selalukan amalan² bahawa Parlimen ini memikirkan soal yang mengenai orang² Islam dalam soal ugama-nya. Sebab perkara ini telah di-untukkan oleh kelulusan Perlembagaan Persekutuan Tanah Melayu menurut senarai Negeri, kerana walau pun Parlimen ini sa-bagaimana yang telah di-terangkan oleh Menteri Kehakiman tadi tidak mengikat sesiapa, tetapi ini-lah chara mula-nya menyen-toh kerja² untuk membuat undang² berkenaan dengan orang² Islam, kalau orang² Islam itu mahu menerima-nya. Walau bagaimana pun, oleh kerana bahagian satu maseh ada maka saya hanya berharap supaya jangan-lah Kerajaan Persekutuan Tanah Melayu banyak² mengambil hal ugama yang di-tugaskan kepada Kerajaan² Negeri supaya memikirkan, sebab apabila di-buat demikian maka akan timbul-lah pertarongan antara faham² ugama dalam Negeri itu dengan tujuan kita dalam Parlimen ini.

Jangan pula orang memahamkan fahaman ugama itu fahaman PAS, seperti yang saya maksud, ia-lah supaya dalam sa-sabuah Negeri itu boleh jadi ada Ulama² yang membuat undang² khas dan apabila kita berbuat begini dan kita katakan ini begini² chara-nya dan pada ketika itu terasa-lah orang² yang akan membuat undang² itu yang dia tertarek dan perchaya kepada undang² yang ada ini dan akan menyebabkan satu chara yang menyen-toh undang² yang boleh jadi pada akhir-nya akan membanyakkkan bangkangan Parlimen ini dengan undang² yang bersangkutan dengan terbit-nya undang² orang Islam.

Enche' Mohamed Ismail bin Mohamed Yusof: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, tentang ucapan Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Bachok tadi saya suka menerangkan tujuan hendak mengadakan undang² ini dan di-serahkan pula kepada Kerajaan Negeri untuk meluluskan-nya ia-lah supaya undang² ini dapat di-samakan bagi seluroh Persekutuan Tanah Melayu. Itu-lah tujuan yang di-buat oleh Kerajaan Persekutuan dan jikalau sa-kira-nya seperti mana yang di-sebutkan oleh Ahli tadi ada pula Kerajaan Negeri

tertarek tentang perkara yang samacham ini maka itu terpulang-lah kepada Kerajaan Negeri itu sendiri.

Question put, and agreed to.

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

House immediately resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill.

Bill considered in Committee.

(Mr. Speaker in the Chair)

Clauses 1 to 22 inclusive ordered to stand part of the Bill.

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

THE CONTROL OF SUPPLIES BILL

Second Reading

The Assistant Minister of Commerce and Industry (Enche' Cheah Theam Swee): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that a Bill intituled "an Act to provide for the control and rationing of supplies" be read a second time.

Sir, to begin with, this Bill will repeal the Food Control Proclamation of the British Military Administration, promulgated in 1945, which is still in force, and this House will no doubt agree that it is inappropriate that it should continue to be so, especially when it has since become obsolete in several respects.

I must make it clear, and I hope it will be clearly understood in this House, that while this is a Bill providing for the control and rationing of supplies, it is not intended to impose restrictions in normal times. The Government's policy is firmly established, as far as practicable, in the principle of minimum control of supplies.

Sir, the main features of the Bill are the provisions of the necessary legal powers in order to safeguard the country's supplies of any essential commodity, including other articles besides food, at a time of emergency. These powers I am sure we will all agree must be in existence at any moment for immediate use when the circumstances demand because as we

know the process of bringing a Bill through Parliament takes some time.

I will ask this House to consider this piece of legislation as a defence measure and a plan to meet any conceivable threat to the country's economy as regards supplies and prices of commodities.

However, you will find that a small measure of the powers enacted in the Bill will be exercised in normal times. These powers are the licensing of rice mills and padi purchasers, the control of movement of padi, and the licensing of wholesale and retail dealers in rice. These powers of licensing and control are necessary in relation to rice because they are related to the Government guaranteed price for padi, the padi purchasers schemes and the operation of the Government Reserve Stock of rice. Sir, I am sure the House will accept that unless these regulations exist the Government guaranteed price for padi will not work successfully.

Sir, in asking this House to approve this Bill, I will, therefore, in view of the very extensive powers contained in this Bill, once again assure this House that under normal conditions the Government will not exercise the powers under this Bill other than those which I have enumerated regarding the licensing of rice mills, padi purchasers, licensing of wholesale and retail dealers in rice and the control of the movement of padi. Sir, the explanatory note explains the various sections of the Bill, and I don't think it is necessary for me to deal with them at any great length.

Sir, I beg to move.

Enche' V. Manickavasagam: Sir, I beg to second the motion.

Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, membuat kaedah² dan undang² bagi membolehkan Kerajaan mengawal makanan dan barang² yang seperti ini dalam keadaan² yang tertentu boleh-lah dikatakan satu chara yang biasa, terutama sa-kira-nya keadaan itu menchemaskan dan berkehendakkan kapada penyatuan dan peratoran supaya makanan itu tidak kekurangan sangat atau supaya tidak berlainan

pembahagian makanan itu di-antara ra'ayat yang ramai.

Yang Berhormat Penolong Menteri yang mengemukakan Rang Undang² ini tadi telah menyebutkan bahawa dalam keadaan biasa undang² ini tidak-lah di-jalankan. Saya juga mendapat fahaman daripada-nya bahawa undang² ini di-jalankan sa-tengah²-nya dalam perkara lesen, umpamanya dalam keadaan biasa. Jadi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, menjalankan sa-tengah undang² ini dengan keadaan biasa, dan sa-tengah di-jalankan dengan tidak biasa akan membolehkan Menteri yang mengemukakan usul ini menggunakan pertimbangan-nya sendiri supaya boleh-lah ia memilih keadaan²-nya. Tetapi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, pada fikiran saya dalam sebuah negeri yang telah merdeka tentulah kemerdekaan daripada penyatuan (control) ada-lah satu perkara yang patut di-amalkan.

Saya perchaya central yang hendak di-buat oleh Kerajaan ini tidak akan di-gunakan oleh Kerajaan bagi kepentingan sa-suatu pihak, umpamanya, Kerajaan dapati bahawa kalau di-lakukan control dalam perkara ini ada pihak yang untong, sebab-nya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, dalam soal perniagaan kita merasa churiga bahawa kalau undang² yang seperti ini di-salah gunakan. Mithal-nya, dalam Section 10 ini mengatakan:

“... or any police officer . . .”

berkenaan dengan kuasa menangkap dengan tidak berwaren (warrant) di-kuasakan merampas barang² yang di-dapati patut atau mustahak di-rampas. Perkara ini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kalau Menteri itu memilih, umpamanya Section 10 ini di-gunakan dalam keadaan biasa, tidak ada-lah satu kuasa yang boleh menahan-nya, dan pada ketika itu terpaksa undang² ini berjalan.

Oleh itu, saya berharap kepada Kerajaan bahawa undang² yang seperti ini penggunaan-nya sa-mata² di-pakai dalam keadaan yang dharurat, tidak dalam keadaan yang di-fikirkan boleh di-selamatkan dengan chara yang lain. Lagi satu menggunakan sa-tengah provision dan sa-tengah syarat dalam undang² dalam keadaan biasa

mungkin akan menimbulkan akibat yang tidak baik, sebab tekanan di-sa-tengah pihak dari segi sa-tengah undang² tidak akan menimbulkan hasil keseluruhan undang². Ini dalam perkara biasa, jadi kalau ini dapat di-kawal oleh Menteri, maka saya perchaya undang² ini dapat-lah kita terima.

Enche' Liu Yoong Peng: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the words “food control” have been terror words in the minds of many of the people in the villages, because there has been quite some misuse of this power by those exercising this power in the villages. The Police, for example, have been known to use this power to extort some means out of the people. So since the Emergency is already over, we would gladly see that this sort of power would no longer be needed to apply in places where there is no requirement. So in welcoming the fact that Government is not going to use this Ordinance, we would like to impress on the Government that it should not be used to the utmost possible extent.

Enche' Cheah Theam Swee: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I think in my speech, when introducing this Bill, I stressed no less than three times that the powers in this Bill will not be used under normal conditions, and perhaps the fact that the Honourable Member for Bachok has made these remarks goes to show that he has no other points to comment except to comment on this point. I have already said that we realise that this Bill contains very extensive powers, and it is not intended to use them in normal conditions.

As regards the remarks from the Honourable Member for Rawang, I would refrain from making further comments in case the House is further put into curiosity.

Question put, and agreed to.

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

House immediately resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill.

Bill considered in Committee.

(Mr. Speaker in the Chair)

Clauses 1 to 16 inclusive ordered to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 17—

Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Fasal 17 dalam Undang² ini dia berkehendakkan kapada:

“(b) a list in romanised Malay and English of the controlled articles”

Saya suka bertanya kapada Menteri yang bersangkutan ini, kalau dia dapat menerima satu pindaan ia-itu “Romanised or Jawi Malay”, sebab Parlimen ini telah pun meluluskan satu Undang² bahawa tulisan rasmi bagi Persekutuan Tanah Melayu ini ia-lah tulisan rumi bersama dengan tulisan jawi.

Mr. Speaker: Jadi, bunyi pindaan itu macham mana? Pindaan itu di-buangkan kalimah “and”.

Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad: Tidak. Di-tambah perkataan “in Romanised” itu di-tambah “or Jawi”

Mr. Speaker: “and” di-situ juga tidak di-buang?

Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad: Tidak di-buang.

Mr. Speaker: Pindaan yang ditambah kemudian daripada kalimah “Malay” di-dalam line yang pertama (b) sub-section 1 Fasal 17 di-tambah dengan kalimah “or Jawi”.

Mr. Speaker: To *Enche' Cheah Theam Swee* Here is an amendment which calls for the addition of the words “or Jawi” after the words “Romanised Malay” in Clause 17 (1) (b). Do you accept the amendment?

Enche' Cheah Theam Swee: Sir, I accept the proposed amendment.

Amendment put, and agreed to.

Clause 17, as amended, ordered to stand part of the Bill.

Clauses 18 to 30 inclusive ordered to stand part of the Bill.

Schedule ordered to stand part of the Bill.

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

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

(Motion)

Tun Abdul Razak: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move, under Standing Order 14 (2), that Motions Nos. 11, 12 and 13 shall take precedence over Motion No. 10.

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

Question put, and agreed to.

Resolved,

That Motions Nos. 11, 12 and 13 shall take precedence over Motion No. 10.

MOTIONS

MALAYAN RAILWAY ADMINISTRATION MORATORIUM

Enche' Tan Siew Sin: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move,

That this House approves that the moratorium granted by the Federation Government to the Malayan Railway Administration for the years 1959 and 1960 in respect of loan charges, that is \$1,536,495.16 in respect of interest and \$146,461.51 in respect of repayment of principal payable to the Federation Government in respect of loans totalling \$36,730,000 appearing under items 7, 9, 11 and 12 of Head 144—Malayan Railway—of the 1959 Development Estimates be extended to include the year 1961.

It is estimated that in 1960 the Malayan Railway earned a surplus of \$540,000 and that the surplus for 1961 will be \$335,000. On this basis the accumulated deficit will be reduced to \$4.16 million by the end of 1961. The out-turn for 1960 and the forecast for 1961 represent a most welcome improvement in the financial position of the Railway. Nevertheless, it should be noted that if no moratorium has been granted in 1960, the out-turn would have been a deficit of \$1.14 million. Similarly, the forecast for 1961 would be a deficit of \$1.35 million if the moratorium is not extended.

As my colleague, the Honourable Minister of Transport, informed this House in November, 1959, the Government proposed to appoint in 1960 a Commission of Enquiry into the financial position of the Railway. Negotiations to this end were begun

soon afterwards, but it did not prove possible to arrange for the appointment of a Commission in 1960. It is likely that the Commission will be appointed in the near future, but my colleague the Honourable Minister of Transport will inform the House of the present position when seconding this motion.

Notwithstanding the improvement in the Railway's financial position, which has been achieved despite unavoidable increases in wages and the cost of fuel and the imposition of assessment charges on its property, the Railway is not in a position to meet all the charges for the servicing of its capital. I consider that no advantage would be gained from increasing the Railway's accumulated deficit by refusing to extend the moratorium for the year 1961, as by the end of this year the report of the Commission should be available and serve as the basis for a long term solution of the problems involved.

Sir, I beg to move.

Enche' Sardon bin Haji Jubir: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya bangkit menyokong chadangan Yang Berhormat Menteri Kewangan dan saya akan berchakap sedikit dalam perkara yang berhubung dengan Kementerian saya.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, hasil pendapatan Jabatan Keretapi dalam tahun 1959 sedikit sahaja kurang-nya daripada jumlah perbelanjaan-nya termasuk membayar faedah dan sa-bagainya. Dalam tahun 1960 di-sebabkan oleh suasana ekonomi yang baik serta permintaan untuk mengangkut bijeh yang bertambah, keadaan lalu lalang dengan jalan keretapi ada-lah memuaskan. Pentadbiran Keretapi telah juga meneruskan usaha-nya pada memper-saibangkan anggaran perbelanjaan-nya dengan mendapat kejayaan yang agak memuaskan. Langkah kewangan yang di-ambil dalam bulan November, 1959 ia-lah untuk menolong menjayakan usaha² ini serta menyejgerakan pemulahan. Nampak-nya maksud langkah² yang di-ambil itu telah ter-chapai dan mengikut angka² yang ada pada masa ini maka harus-lah hasil

tahun 1960 ini akan menjunjukkan lebih atau surplus yang akan menolong membaiki kedudukan kewangan Keretapi. Hasil yang boleh di-puji ini telah di-chapai dalam masa perbelanjaan menjalankan perkhidmatan Keretapi bertambah naik sa-bagaimana yang telah di-nyatakan oleh rakan saya Yang Berhormat Menteri Kewangan tadi. Dalam keadaan ini maka jelas-lah bahawa ada-lah di-kehendaki supaya di-lanjutkan pentadbiran perkhidmatan Keretapi dalam keadaan memulihkan kedudukan-nya. Saya suka mengingatkan Ahli² Yang Berhormat bahawa moratorium ia-lah atas faedah mengenai ranchangan pemulahan kepada Rehabilitation Loan Perkhidmatan Keretapi membayar penoh faedah² mengenai modal pembangunan atau development capital.

Berkenaan dengan Pesuruhjaya dari luar negeri yang akan menyiasat kedudukan ekonomi dan kewangan perkhidmatan Keretapi serta kedudukan Keretapi pada masa yang akan datang, saya suka menyatakan ia-itu dengan murah hati dan kerjasama Kerajaan India di-bawah Ranchangan Colombo yang terdiri daripada 3 orang akan datang ka-negeri kita ini dan saya harap tidak lama lagi akan memulakan kerja-nya. Butir² terakhir mengenai-nya belum lagi di-selesaikan dengan Kerajaan India tetapi sa-baik² sahaja perkara ini dapat di-selesaikan nama² ahli Surohanjaya itu, butir² yang lain akan di-umumkan.

Permintaan supaya moratorium ini di-lanjutkan sa-lama sa-tahun lagi adalah juga di-buat sementara menantikan nasihat² atau shor² yang bakal di-kehendaki oleh Surohanjaya yang saya sebutkan tadi. Dengan sebab ini jugalah Kerajaan tidak dapat meneruskan ura-ura-nya hendak membentangkan Kertas Putih mengenai dasar pengangkutan 'am di-dalam Persekutuan Tanah Melayu yang saya nyatakan dalam bulan November tahun 1959 dahulu itu. Dasar mengenai peranan Jabatan Keretapi pada masa hadapan dalam sistem pengangkutan negara ada-lah bergantung di-atas kedudukan ekonomi dan kewangan Keretapi dan juga sa-hingga kita mendapat pandangan sa-chara bebas

mengenai perkara ini tidak-lah menasabah bagi Kerajaan mengambil sesuatu langkah ketetapan berkenaan dengan dasar transportation 'am-nya di-Persekutuan Tanah Melayu ini. Dengan ini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya sokong permohonan berkenaan dengan melanjutkan moratorium ini.

Mr. Speaker: The motion is open to debate.

Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, dahulu pun sudah kita bahathkan hal ini dan sa-sudah kita anggarkan bahawa angka² yang tersebut di-dalam chadangan ini akan dapat di-penuhi dan di-bayar sa-mula oleh Jabatan Keretapi, tetapi pada hari ini walau dahulu kita telah mendengar jaminan dan perkataan yang mengatakan tahun hadapan kita akan dapat tetapi pada hari ini kita berhadapan pula dengan satu chadangan supaya hal ini di-tanggoh hingga tahun 1961. Saya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, tentu-lah tidak tahu hendak berbuat apa² dalam keadaan seperti ini sebab Jabatan Keretapi maseh menjadi satu beban kepada Kerajaan Persekutuan Tanah Melayu di-dalam soal kewangan-nya. Entah bila-lah Jabatan Keretapi ini akan dapat menggendalikan kedudukan kewangan-nya sendiri. Menteri Yang Berhormat yang bersangkutan dengan Jabatan ini menyebutkan pada hari ini bahawa sa-sudah Surohanjaya ini datang dan sa-sudah di-betulkan beberapa perkara, hal ini akan di-selesaikan.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, yang kita kehendaki di-Dewan ini ia-lah Jabatan Keretapi ini menghalusi kedudukan diri-nya sendiri dan berikhtiar supaya tidak menjadi beban kepada Kerajaan Persekutuan Tanah Melayu. Pada masa di-luluskan moratorium ini pada tahun yang lalu Menteri Kewangan sendiri telah mengatakan ini akan dijalankan, tetapi hingga hari ini keadaan itu maseh begitu juga. Maka Menteri kita yang bersangkutan hendak-nya jangan-lah menyebut kemajuan² yang akan di-buat begitu dan bagini sahaja tetapi apabila sampai masa membayar ini tidak ada, dapat juga deficit² yang ada di-dalam Jabatan Keretapi.

Enche' Tajudin bin Ali (Larut Utara): Tuan Speaker, saya bangun menyokong chadangan yang telah dikemukakan oleh Yang Berhormat Menteri Kewangan. Di-samping itu, Tuan Speaker, saya mengambil peluang membuat beberapa tegoran di-atas usul ini. Tuan Speaker, sepatut-nya Pentadbiran Keretapi Persekutuan Tanah Melayu ini boleh dapat berdiri di-atas kaki-nya sendiri baik pada tahun yang lampau mahu pun pada tahun ini. Tidak patut pula Dewan ini di-beri keterangan menyatakan ada-lah perkhidmatan keretapi di-negeri yang lain menanggung kerugian seperti di-India dan Ceylon, tetapi di-sini saya telah menyatakan terlebih dahulu bahawa perkhidmatan keretapi ini patut-lah dapat berdiri di-atas kaki-nya sendiri. Saya perchaya perkhidmatan keretapi ini ia-lah satu perkhidmatan negara yang berjalan dengan "di-atas terlampau berat" (*Ketawa*). Kita tengok di-samping perkhidmatan ini tidak dapat di-jalankan dengan terator kerana pertandingan lorry dengan perkhidmatan keretapi sangat kuat sedangkan di-station yang besar kita dapati taxi² mengambil penumpang² pegawai² kanan di-depan mata keretapi itu sendiri. Ini memberi kerugian yang besar kepada perkhidmatan keretapi.

Tuan Speaker, satu contoh yang nyata ia-lah apa yang terjadi pada hari ini di-negeri Perak ia-itu muatan besi baja dari Ipoh ka-Pulau Pinang. Ini saya beri satu contoh, saya tidak suka mengambil masa yang panjang di-sini. Terak² itu di-muati dengan besi baja dengan menggunakan konterek. Sepatut-nya muatan itu di-timbang—timbangan itu chuma boleh ketahui berat muatan, tetapi muatan itu di-kira terak, satu terak di-kira berbelas ringgit. Saya tahu, dengan jalan itu tuan² lombong boleh membuat muatan dengan berlebehan daripada muatan yang telah di-persetujukan terlebih dahulu. Kadang² Tuan Speaker, spring terak itu telah bengkok ka-bawah menunjukkan terlampau berat. Jadi dengan jalan ini saya perchaya akan menjadi kerugian kepada pehak pentadbiran. Wal hasil machine timbangan-nya memang ada di-Perai sana, tetapi tidak di-gunakan machine itu. Jadi kita tidak tahu, kita agak dengan mata

kasar ada-kah agak muatan itu patut atau tidak.

Perkara ini pada fikiran saya boleh di-perhatikan dengan teliti maka dengan jalan ini kalau di-ambil perhatian itu satu persatu saya perchaya akan memberi keuntungan yang lebeh besar lagi pada perkhidmatan keretapi.

Saya sangat sukachita mendengar ucapan daripada Yang Berhormat Menteri yang berkenaan bahawa satu Jawatan-Kuasa akan memereksa perjalanan keretapi itu. Saya harap pemereksaan itu akan di-jalankan dengan secepat mungkin. Maka dengan jalan ini pada tahun ini perkhidmatan keretapi tidak lagi akan datang ka-Rumah ini untuk meminta bantuan itu.

Enche' Liu Yoong Peng: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is certainly bad in principle for the Government to have to subsidise the Railway; because since the Railway is supposed to be run on a commercial basis, it should be the policy that it should make a profit instead of being unable to sustain itself. I think there are two reasons why the Railway cannot sustain itself. The first is due to the expatriate officers. We know of the number of expatriate officers retiring from the Railway; sometimes the speed of promotion and retirement is so fast that we do not get the benefit of the services of these people, who are so high up and go away with a lump sum and pension. So, that is actually a burden. The second reason is, I think, due to the inefficiency of the Railway. Quite often the Railway does not run on time. I remember on two occasions when I was going to Ipoh in the afternoon the express train did not leave at 3.50 p.m., and I had to wait until 4.45 p.m.

Mr. Speaker: How is that relevant to the motion before the House? *(Laughter)*.

Enche' Liu Yoong Peng: It is due to the inefficiency of the Railway that we have to subsidise it.

Mr. Speaker: The motion is to approve the moratorium granted by the Federation Government. That is the motion we are now debating.

Enche' Liu Yoong Peng: Yes, I know, Sir. *(Laughter)*. This motion is talking about the moratorium which the Federation Government granted to the Railway Administration and in that sense the Railway is relying on the Government, and not the Government relying on the Railway for money. *(Laughter)*. If it can be more efficient, then that would not have happened. Thank you.

Enche' Sardon: Tuan Yang di-Pertua

Mr. Speaker: One minute. You have already spoken. If you want to speak again, you should only second the motion just now and do not say a word more. No one is allowed to speak twice except exercising the right of reply. *(Laughter)*.

Enche' Sardon: I want to speak on a point of clarification, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: Then you must ask for permission first to clarify certain points.

Enche' Sardon: I am sorry, Sir. May I now ask your permission, Sir, to clarify certain points? *(Laughter)*.

Enche' Zulkiflee: Under Standing Order 51, Sir, I do not think he is clarifying; he is replying.

Mr. Speaker: If you ask my permission first to clarify certain matters, I am prepared to allow you; but you cannot reply. The right of reply is only with the mover himself. *(Laughter)*. If you want to do that, what you should have done was just to second the motion and do not say a word beyond that; then you can reply to all the criticisms made in the House. That is laid down in the Standing Orders.

Enche' Sardon: Thank you, Sir. May I have your permission, Sir, to make certain clarifications?

Mr. Speaker: Yes, but do not be very long. *(Laughter)*.

Enche' Sardon: Yes, Sir. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya minta ma'af kerana saya berchakap Ingeris. Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Bachok ada mengatakan berkenaan dengan Menteri Kewangan yang menyatakan pada waktu

moratorium di-bawa pada tahun yang lalu sepatut-nya saya tidak ada meminta pada tahun ini. Sa-benar-nya Menteri Kewangan itu sendiri pun ada berchakap boleh jadi keretapi ini kalau tidak banyak untong-nya hendak minta lagi, barangkali hendak memanjangkan pekara ini. Saya fikir pehak yang mendengar itu maseh ingat lagi tentang perkara itu.

Kedua keretapi ini bukan menjadi bebanan Kerajaan bahkan pada tahun ini saya sangat sukachita kerana sudah ada untong sedikit. Jadi itu-lah yang hendak menggalakkan. Itu-lah sahaja yang saya hendak terangkan. Berkenaan yang lain² itu tidak payahlah, kerana saya akan mengambil ingatan dan siasatan dalam perkara itu.

Mr. Speaker: (to Enche' Tan Siew Sin) You do not want to exercise your right of reply?

Enche' Tan Siew Sin: No, Sir.

Question put, and agreed to.

Resolved,

That this House approves that the moratorium granted by the Federation Government to the Malayan Railway Administration for the years 1959 and 1960 in respect of loan charges, that is \$1,536,495.16 in respect of interest and \$146,461.51 in respect of repayment of principal payable to the Federation Government in respect of loans totalling \$36,730,000 appearing under items 7, 9, 11 and 12 of Head 144—Malayan Railway—of the 1959 Development Estimates be extended to include the year 1961.

CUSTOMS DUTIES (AMENDMENT) (No. 5) ORDER, 1960

Enche' Tan Siew Sin: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move:

That this House resolves that in accordance with the powers vested in it by virtue of sub-section (2) of section 10 of the Customs Ordinance, 1952, the Customs Duties (Amendment) (No. 5) Order, 1960, which has been laid before the House as Statute Paper No. 2 of 1961, be confirmed.

Because our Customs Tariff is now based, by virtue of the Customs Duties Order, 1959, on our trade classification an Order under the Customs Ordinance is necessary to give legal effect to any change in the trade

classification and it is with such changes that the present Order is concerned.

The First Schedule of the Order comprises items where there is a code number in the Customs Duties Order, 1959, but the commodity description against that code has been changed.

The Second Schedule comprises items where new code numbers have been added to the Order.

The purpose of the changes, many of which have been introduced at the request of the trade concerned, is, except in 3 cases to which I will return in a moment, either clarification or the correction of errors or the provision of more informative trade figures.

I now invite the attention of Hon'ble Members to the three special cases to which I have just referred.

Code Items 292 052 and 292 053 (the second and third items in the First Schedule) deal with rubber seeds. Hitherto no differentiation has been made in the tariff between rubber seeds exported for planting and sterile seeds exported for extraction of the oil. It was never the intention that sterile rubber seeds should incur export duty and provision is therefore now made whereby such sterile seeds may be exported free of duty. The Customs will make sure that only seed from which the shell has been removed or which has been broken, so that it cannot possibly germinate, is classified as sterile and exported duty free.

Code Items 122 021 and 122 022—they are the 7th and 8th items in the Second Schedule—provide for separation of beedies from ordinary paper—wrapped cigarettes. For at least thirty years, duty has been collected on beedies at half the rate applicable to cigarettes, which was a reasonable arrangement since about half the weight of a beedy is in its shell, which is not tobacco. This Order gives legal sanction to this long-standing practice.

Finally Item 861 024—it is the 4th item from the end of the Second Schedule—gives legislative authority for classifying photo engraving

apparatus which is really a type of printing apparatus, as something other than a camera—thereby making it clear that it does not incur duty.

Sir, I beg to move.

Enche' Cheah Theam Swee: Sir, I beg to second the motion.

Question put, and agreed to.

Resolved,

That this House resolves that in accordance with the powers vested in it by virtue of sub-section (2) of section 10 of the Customs Ordinance, 1952, the Customs Duties (Amendment) (No. 5) Order, 1960, which has been laid before the House as Statute Paper No. 2 of 1961, be confirmed.

CUSTOMS DUTIES (AMENDMENT) (No. 6) ORDER, 1960

Enche' Tan Siew Sin: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move:

That this House resolves that in accordance with the powers vested in it by virtue of sub-section (2) of section 10 of the Customs Ordinance, 1952, the Customs Duties (Amendment) (No. 6) Order, 1960, which has been laid before the House as Statute Paper No. 4 of 1961, be confirmed.

The Amendment Order before Hon'ble Members today is presented to the House for confirmation as required by the Customs Ordinance.

This Order effects an increase in the rate of import duty on biscuits from 5 to 8 cents per pound. This increase in the duty has not been imposed on revenue grounds, but to assist our home industry and implements a report of the Tariff Advisory Committee, which has been accepted by the Government. I am, therefore, asking my colleague the Hon'ble the Minister of Commerce and Industry to inform the House of the reasons for this Order.

Sir, I beg to move.

Enche' Cheah Theam Swee: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to second the motion. As stated by the Honourable Minister of Finance, the increase in the rate of import duty on biscuits was imposed as a result of a recommendation of the Tariff Advisory Committee. This Committee considered in January last year applications from biscuit manufacturers in the Federation for exemption from duty on sugar used in the

manufacture of biscuits. The applications were made on the ground that such exemption will enable them to reduce the cost of production and therefore to compete more effectively in quality and price with imported biscuits. Sir, the Committee was of the view that exemption from duty on a basic commodity such as sugar which is used very widely, if granted carried the risk of abuse, and instead recommended that effective protection is best afforded to local biscuit manufacturers by raising the then import duty on biscuits under code 048 042 by 3 cents to 8 cents per lb.

Sir, after consideration of the very substantial report of the Committee the Government is satisfied that it is desirable to modify the rate of duty so as to give the local biscuit industry a fair measure of protection. It is clear from the Committee's report that an import duty on biscuits at the rate of 5 cents per lb. was not a sufficient margin of protection, the reason being that the duty payable on sugar, butter fat, essential oils, flavouring essences used in the manufacture of biscuits and packing material absorb a good proportion of the cost of production. The Government has accordingly accepted that it would be desirable that an effective but not excessive protection should be granted by raising the tariff on biscuit to 8 cents per lb.

Sir, I venture to say that the increase in duty is not likely to be borne by the consumer because of the intense competition in the supply of cheaper and better biscuits, and therefore under the circumstances the increase of duty is likely to be absorbed by the foreign manufacturers. The biscuit industry is not a new one and with this modest measure of protection now granted it should be able to expand and develop at a better rate in this country.

Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya bersetuju dengan chadangan ini. Chuma ada satu hakikat yang telah timbul, bukan chadangan ini, kerana ura² ini dahulu telah di-ilan oleh Kerajaan ia-itu sahinggakan biscuit yang di-buat dalam

negeri ini telah mendapat perubahan dalam harga, sebab di-satengah tempat orang² yang berniaga telah melupakan bahawa cukai yang di-tambah ini bukan ka-atas barang² yang di-buat dan yang di-keluarkan dalam negeri ini. Maka pekedai² dan orang yang suka mengambil kesempatan yang kecil seperti ini bagi membesarkan keuntungan-nya telah memberi tahu kepada orang ramai bahawa Kerajaan sekarang ini telah menaikkan cukai biscuit sama ada biscuit dari luar atau pun biscuit dalam negeri ini.

Jadi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, pada asas-nya waktu kita mengadakan cukai tambahan dari segi memelihara kepentingan pengeluaran barang² dalam negeri ini, kita telah bersama² mengambil ingatan bahawa ini hendak-nya tidak-lah di-gunakan bagi kepentingan saudagar² yang hendak menaikkan harga barang-nya dalam negeri ini. Saya minta-lah kepada Menteri Perdagangan dan Perusahaan juga kepada Menteri Kewangan supaya dapat di-perhatikan saudagar² yang sengaja menggunakan kesempatan-nya, kalau dapat di-adakan chara² menjaga perbuatan mengambil kesempatan itu.

Enche' Tan Siew Sin: Mr. Speaker, Sir, as I think my Honourable friend, the Acting Minister of Commerce and Industry has already pointed out, our home industry, without this additional impost, is actually under a disadvantage as compared with imports from outside the Federation especially Singapore, because one of the main ingredients used in the manufacture of biscuits is sugar, and sugar already comes in subject to duty. It was felt by the Tariff Advisory Committee, after very careful consideration of all these facts and the figures involved, that, in point of fact, the raw materials used in the manufacture of biscuits which attracted duty, came to about four cents a pound. So you can see that the position before this additional import duty was levied was that Singapore and Federation biscuits, for example, competed on almost exactly the same terms. Now, the position is that we have increased the duty by an additional three cents a pound. Well, this increase, by itself, is surely not

sufficient to enable domestic manufacturers to profiteer for the simple reason that the competition from outside manufacturers is very severe and keen, and if they were to charge excessive prices, there is little doubt that they would be priced out of the domestic market and the very smallness of an increase is in itself a guarantee or protection that the prices charged for the local product will not be excessive.

Question put, and agreed to.

Resolved,

"That this House resolves that in accordance with the powers vested in it by virtue of sub-section (2) of section 10 of the Customs Ordinance, 1952, the Customs (Amendment) (No. 6) Order, 1960, which has been laid before the House as Statute Paper No. 4 of 1961 be confirmed."

ADJOURNMENT

(Motion)

Tun Abdul Razak: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, oleh sebab usul nombor 10 ini saya akan berchakap panjang maka saya menchadangkan supaya Dewan ini di-tangguhkan.

Enche' Tan Siew Sin: Sir, I beg to second.

Question put, and agreed to.

ADJOURNMENT SPEECH

PELAJARAN DAN PENDIDIKAN BAGI ANAK² PEREMPUAN

Che' Khadijah binti Mohd. Sidek (Dungun): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya bangun di-sini membuat ucapan ia-itu dalam soal pelajaran dan pendidekan. Uchapan saya ini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ia-lah dalam hal pendidekan bagi anak² perempuan di-dalam Persekutuan Tanah Melayu ini. Saya rasa, sangat kechewa serta muskil sa-kali, kenapa-kah pehak Kerajaan kita yang berdasarkan demokrasi dan telah memberi hak yang sama kepada wanita dan laki² dalam negeri ini ia-itu di-dalam soal memileh dan melateh bagi meninggikan taraf pelajaran mereka itu saya rasa dukacita sa-kali kerana soal kemajuan pelajaran anak² perempuan sangat tidak di-ambil berat sa-kali oleh pehak Kerajaan. Saya minta supaya Kerajaan mengadakan sekolah² rumah tangga

ia-itu di-mana anak² perempuan kita dapat di-beri latehan dan pendidekan yang sama hak di-dalam soal rumah tangga. Harus sa-kali dari pehak Kerajaan akan menjawab sudah di-adakan latehan² dan pendidekan untuk memajukan anak² perempuan dalam negeri ini mithal-nya Taman Asohan R.I.D.A. Tetapi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya rasa Taman Asohan R.I.D.A. memang bagus, saya tidak nafikan akan apa yang di-buat oleh Kerajaan itu tetapi gedong yang sangat endah dan chantek itu menghasilkan anak² perempuan dengan latehan yang sa-tengah masak atau sa-tengah mateng. Sebab latehan yang di-berikan di-sana itu dahulu-nya satu bulan dan sekarang di-jadikan tiga bulan. Tetapi pelajaran urusan rumah tangga ini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, di-mana negara² lain yang memandang sangat penting atas latehan wanita itu tidak sa-bulan, dua bulan atau tiga bulan tetapi sa-tahun, dua tahun, tiga tahun dan empat tahun sa-hingga pelajaran yang di-berikan itu masak atau mateng sa-mateng²-nya. Dengan sa-masak² pendidekan atau pelajaran yang di-berikan kapada anak² perempuan kita ini maka dapat-lah kita menjadikan anak² itu sa-bagai pelateh di-kampung² sa-bagaimana dasar Kerajaan pada hari ini akan mengadakan pendidekan yang sa-baik²-nya bagi penduduk² di-luar bandar baik bagi anak² laki² mahu pun anak² perempuan kita.

Di-dalam soal sekolah rumah tangga ini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, murid² itu di-beri latehan soal pendidekan bagi anak² atau pun murid² itu nanti akan dapat di-jadikan guru² bagi sekolah Taman Kanak² di-tiap² kampung. Oleh sebab itu saya rasa, kalau pehak Kerajaan lebeh² lagi pehak Kementerian Pelajaran supaya mengambil perhatian, kalau dapat saya minta supaya gedong yang endah dan molek itu saperti yang ada di-dalam bandar Kuala Lumpur ini di-mana kita memberi latehan kapada anak² kita untuk di-jadikan pemimpin atau pelateh bagi wanita² di-luar bandar supaya di-pindahkan dasar-nya.

Jadikan-lah gedong yang molek itu, lateh-lah pemudi² kita atau wanita² kita tidak dengan sa-chara sa-tengah masak sa-bagaimana yang ada sekarang ini

tetapi dengan sa-masak²-nya sa-hingga mereka dapat kita jadikan sa-bagai pemandu, sa-bagai pelateh wanita² kita di-luar bandar dan dengan demikian itu, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sa-bagaimana pepatah atau peribahasa orang² kita "Maju wanita maju-lah bangsa, mundur wanita mundur-lah bangsa". Jadi jikalau sa-kira-nya tindakan daripada pehak Kerajaan dapat di-laksanakan sa-bagaimana yang saya chadangkan ini, Insha Allah, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, demokrasi yang kita agong-agongkan dalam negeri kita ini terbukti dengan nyata. Jadi wanita² di-dalam negeri ini daripada anak² kita yang maseh di-bangku sekolah dan kami wanita² sa-kalian-nya di-beri layanan yang sama dengan pehak laki² baik dalam soal pendidekan kami juga akan lebeh giat lagi bekerja untuk menjayakan ranchangan daripada Kerajaan yang berdasarkan demokrasi sa-bagaimana sekarang ini.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sa-bagaimana saya sebut Taman Kanak² tadi kalau di-negeri lain ia-itu anak² yang di-bawah umur 6 tahun yang boleh di-masokkan ka-Sekolah Kebangsaan Primary School maka ada-lah kelas² bagi anak² di-namakan Taman Kanak², ini pun di-dalam negeri kita ini belum ada lagi. Saya berharap supaya Kementerian Pelajaran tidak akan mengambil latehan sa-hingga anak² kita yang boleh umur-nya di-masokkan ka-darjah satu Sekolah Kebangsaan sa-belum me-ningkat kapada darjah satu itu maka mereka boleh-lah di-masokkan ka-Sekolah Taman Kanak², tetapi sa-belum kita adakan Taman Kanak² di-tiap² kampung tentu ada satu pusat latehan di-mana wanita² atau anak² perempuan kita di-lateh dan di-didek sa-bagai guru yang akan dapat kita kirim ka-tiap² kampung untuk menjadi guru di-dalam Sekolah Taman Kanak² itu. Jadi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, dengan ada-nya latehan domestik atau sekolah rumah tangga yang sa-benar-nya, tidak dengan berupa sa-bagaimana yang ada sekarang ini saya boleh mengatakan hanya di-lateh dengan tidak betul sa-chukup-nya dan belum boleh di-pakai oleh mereka itu kalau lepas daripada latehan itu untuk tegak sa-bagai pemimpin atau sa-bagai guru untuk melateh di-kampung². Jadi untuk kepentingan dan kemajuan

bangsa kita seluruh-nya di-dalam Negeri Melayu ini maka saya harap kepada Kementerian Pelajaran akan mengambil perhatian di-dalam soal ini. Sa-takat ini sahaja, Tuan Yang di-Pertua.

The Assistant Minister of Education (Enche' Abdul Hamid Khan bin Haji Sakhawat Ali Khan): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya menguchapkan terima kasih kepada Ahli Yang Berhormat daripada Dungun di-atas pandangan² yang telah di-buat oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat itu. Bagaimana pun saya suka-lah menyatakan di-sini ia-itu baharu sahaja pada tahun yang lepas suatu Jawatan-Kuasa telah pun ditubuhkan untuk mengkaji sa-mula dengan sa-penoh²-nya dasar pelajaran bagi Persekutuan Tanah Melayu ini dan tiap² satu perkara daripada segi kebaikan pelajaran di-dalam negeri ini telah pun di-kaji dan telah pun dasar pelajaran itu di-terima di-atas dasar-nya oleh rumah Yang Berhormat ini.

Di-atas satu dua perkara yang di-kemukakan oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat itu untuk menarek perhatian rumah ini, saya suka-lah membuat satu dua pandangan, ia-itu berkenaan dengan taman kanak²; ada-lah taman kanak² ini untuk murid² atau anak² yang belum lagi chukup umor-nya untuk masok ka-dalam persekolahan biasa. Mengikut Penyata Pelajaran ada-lah Kerajaan bertanggung jawab untuk memberi pelajaran kepada kanak² di-dalam negeri ini daripada peringkat pelajaran rendah hingga pelajaran menengah dan sa-terus-nya. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, umor pelajaran rendah mulai daripada umor 6 tahun ka-atas, jadi taman kanak² ini sa-bagaimana yang di-kehendaki atau di-minta oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat itu ada-lah bagi anak² yang umor-nya di-bawah 6 tahun. Tidak ada tersebut langsung di-dalam Penyata yang telah saya sebutkan tadi, yang telah di-semak pada tahun 1960 berkenaan dengan perkara dan taman kanak² yang sa-macam ini. Pada pendapatan saya tidak-lah ada di-mana² juga negeri yang lain yang di-jalankan oleh Kerajaan sa-bagaimana yang di-kehendaki itu.

Berkenaan dengan domestic science (sekolah rumah tangga) atau pun sekolah memberi latehan urusan rumah tangga kepada anak² perempuan, pada pandangan saya kita bukan sahaja hendak memberi latehan kepada anak² perempuan untuk mengetahui 'ilmu memasak, menchuchi kain dan membersehhkan rumah tangga sahaja tetapi kita mesti memberi pelajaran kepada anak² perempuan 'ilmu menyimpan kira², tulis menulis, bacha membacha dan menggunakan fikiran. Ini berkehendakkan system persekolahan yang lebeh lengkap daripada hanya untuk mengajar mereka itu masak memasak dan menchuchi kain. Dari sebab itu saya fikir elok-lah pelajaran yang kita beri kepada anak² perempuan itu lebeh lengkap lagi. Tentang pelajaran masak memasak, chuchi menchuchi dan menghiaskan rumah, itu memang-lah di-dalam pelajaran yang kita beri sekarang dan juga saya suka menyatakan bahawa di-dalam Rancangan Lima Tahun Yang Kedua beberapa lagi Sekolah Lanjutan Kampong akan di-dirikan. Di-dalam itu termasuk lebeh kurang 15 Sekolah Lanjutan Kampong untuk murid² perempuan di-mana pelajaran yang sa-macam itu akan di-beri keutamaan. Di-sini saya suka mengatakan ia-itu kita hendak mengutamakan perkara² yang penting dahulu, saperti pelajaran rendah, pelajaran menengah dan sa-bagai-nya mengikut keadaan kewangan negeri ini. Dan lagi ada juga Ahli Yang Berhormat itu berchakap berkenaan dengan Sekolah Taman Asohan RIDA. Rakan saya yang di-sabelah ini akan menjawab-nya. Sekian-lah, Tuan Yang di-Pertua.

The Assistant Minister of Rural Development (Tuan Haji Abdul Khalid bin Awang Osman): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya hendak berchakap sedikit berkenaan dengan Taman Asohan RIDA sa-bagaimana yang dibangkitkan oleh puan Yang Berhormat tadi. Untuk pengetahuan puan Yang Berhormat, didekan asohan kepada kaum ibu atau wanita di-kawasan luar bandar saperti yang di-beri oleh Kerajaan, di-Taman Asohan RIDA di-perchayai boleh membaiki keadaan

hidup orang² di-kawasan luar bandar. Dasar ini memang baik dan Kerajaan Perikatan tidak berchadang sama sekali hendak membelakangkan hasrat ra'ayat dengan menerima chadangan puan Yang Berhormat itu.

Daripada tegoran² yang di-buat itu nampak-nya puan Yang Berhormat tidak faham perbezaan di-antara dasar dengan usaha² mengamalkan sesuatu dasar. Apa yang di-tegorkan oleh puan Yang Berhormat ia-lah pada fikiran saya usaha mengamalkan dasar dan bukan dasar. Boleh jadi apa yang di-katakan oleh puan Yang Berhormat itu benar dan boleh juga di-buat kerana publicity sa-mata², walau bagaimana pun tegoran² ini akan di-siasat. Waima apa hasil-nya sa-kali pun suka saya menegaskan soal dasar tidak tersintoh sama sa-kali dan perkara hendak menukarkan dasar tidak berbangkit, sebak-nya saya dapati sa-makin hari Taman Asohan

RIDA ini sa-makin bertambah mash-hor, terkenal dan maju sa-hingga ada desakan² untuk membenakan Taman Asohan di-tempat² lain.

Memandang di-atas keberatan desakan² yang telah di-buat itu suka-lah saya menerangkan bahawa tidak berapa lama lagi RIDA akan membuka satu lagi Taman Asohan di-Melaka dan satu lagi di-Province Wellesley. Saya suka memberi akuan di-sini ia-itu dari semasa ka-semasa banyak lagi Taman Asohan akan di-bena di-seluruh Persekutuan Tanah Melayu dan chita² ini sedang diperjuangkan dengan hibat-nya oleh RIDA. Saya harap tentu-lah perkara ini akan menyempurnakan segala chita² puan Yang Berhormat itu dengan memberi puas hati.

Mr. Speaker: Majlis di-tangguhkan sa-hingga pada pukul 10 pagi esok.

Adjourned at 4.40 o'clock p.m.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND CO-OPERATIVES

Co-operative Farming Schemes for primary school leavers

1. Enche' Chin See Yin asks the Minister of Agriculture and Co-operatives whether consideration would be given to initiating Co-operative Farming Schemes for the purpose of absorbing as many as possible of the thousands of 13-year old pupils throughout the Federation who will not be admitted into Secondary Schools in 1961 into useful employment in agriculture; if so, to say how soon are such schemes expected to be put into execution; and if not, to give the reasons.

The Minister of Agriculture and Co-operatives (Enche' Abdul Aziz bin Ishak): At present there is no scheme known as the Co-operative Farming Schemes for 13-year old pupils. The land allotted to farmers is inadequate for their needs, and they must be given priority in this allotment. Furthermore, pupils aged 13 are not eligible for membership in any Co-operative Society as the law provides that no person under the age of 18 may become a member of any Co-operative Society.

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

Hire Purchase

2. Tuan Haji Mokhtar bin Haji Ismail bertanya kepada Menteri Perdagangan dan Perusahaan ia-itu ada-kah Kerajaan berchadang hendak mengemukakan suatu Undang² berkenaan dengan Jual-Sewa bagi melindungi orang ramai.

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Enche' Mohd. Khir Johari): Pada masa ini Kerajaan sedang menimbangkan mustahak tidak-nya dikemukakan Undang² berkenaan perkara ini.

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

Training Scheme in the Armed Forces for primary school leavers

3. Enche' Chin See Yin asks the Minister of Defence whether he would consider to set up a training scheme in the Federation Army, Navy and Air Forces for the benefit of the many thousands of 13-year old pupils throughout the Federation who will not be admitted into Secondary Schools in 1961 with a view to the ultimate absorption of suitable trainees into the various Forces; if so, to state when such training scheme will be implemented; and if not, to state the reasons.

The Minister of Defence (Tun Abdul Razak): The Federation Armed Forces are already heavily committed on their normal duties in the Federation, including border operations, and on their own training and expansion programmes. They also have additional commitments both in the Congo and in connection with the raising of the Brunei Regiment. Because of all these commitments a training scheme as envisaged by the Honourable Member, which is not in any case a normal commitment of the Armed Forces, would be beyond their resources, quite apart from the additional funds required. Moreover, the present annual recruitment to the Armed Forces is limited and they have no difficulty in obtaining the highest standard of recruit in the normal way. Such a training scheme would, therefore, not materially assist the Armed Forces in obtaining suitable recruits.

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

Secondary School Examinations

4. Enche' Chin See Yin asks the Minister of Education to state the number of pupils who sat for the Entrance Examination to Secondary Schools in 1960 in the Federation of Malaya, and how many pupils obtained the following:

- (i) Grade A result,
- (ii) Grade B result,
- (iii) Grade C result,
- (iv) Grade D result.

The Minister of Education (Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Haji Talib):

(a) Number who sat Malayan Secondary Schools Entrance Examination in 1960—96,490.

(b) Results of Malayan Secondary Schools Entrance Examination 1960:

(i) Category A	...	8,614
(ii) „ B	...	14,265
(iii) „ C	...	44,085
(iv) „ D	...	29,526

5. Enche' Chin See Yin: To ask the Minister of Education to state the percentage of successful pupils for promotion to Form IV at the Lower Certificate of Education examination in 1960 in the Federation of Malaya from:

(a) (i) Fully-assisted Malay Schools in each State,

(ii) Partially-assisted Malay Schools in each State,

(iii) Independent Malay Schools in each State,

(iv) Private Malay Schools in each State.

(b) (i) Fully-assisted English Schools in each State,

(ii) Partially-assisted English Schools in each State,

(iii) Independent English Schools in each State,

(iv) Private English Schools in each State.

(c) (i) Fully-assisted Chinese Schools in each State,

(ii) Partially-assisted Chinese Schools in each State,

(iii) Independent Chinese Schools in each State,

(iv) Private Chinese Schools in each State.

Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Haji Talib: The percentages are as follows:

MALAYAN SECONDARY SCHOOLS ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, 1960

Percentage of pupils with Grades A and B passes in 1960 (by State and Media)

State	MALAY MEDIUM				ENGLISH MEDIUM			
	Grade A	Grade B			Grade A	Grade B		
Selangor	1.0%	8.2%	...	...	21.1%	19.0%	...	...
Negri Sembilan	1.3%	6.7%	...	...	11.5%	13.9%	...	...
Malacca	1.9%	11.8%	...	...	21.7%	19.2%	...	...
Johore	0.8%	5.9%	...	...	12.5%	17.0%	...	...
Pahang	0.1%	3.7%	...	...	14.4%	18.1%	...	...
Trengganu	1.4%	5.9%	...	...	16.1%	22.6%	...	...
Kelantan	1.2%	8.9%	...	...	8.4%	14.4%	...	...
Kedah / Perlis	1.0%	6.0%	...	...	12.3%	20.4%	...	...
Penang	1.8%	9.5%	...	...	22.7%	21.0%	...	...
Perak	0.7%	4.4%	...	...	14.7%	17.3%	...	...
Federation of Malaya	1.0%	6.6%	...	...	16.8%	18.3%	...	...

State	CHINESE MEDIUM		TAMIL MEDIUM	
	Grade A	Grade B	Grade A	Grade B
Selangor	9.1% ...	18.8% ...	4.1% ...	13.9%
Negri Sembilan	14.2% ...	24.7% ...	1.9% ...	14.0%
Malacca	14.6% ...	26.2% ...	2.3% ...	6.1%
Johore	12.5% ...	22.3% ...	4.4% ...	16.2%
Pahang	6.0% ...	14.0% ...	8.1% ...	11.4%
Trengganu	7.4% ...	10.9% ...	— ...	—
Kelantan	10.0% ...	20.7% ...	— ...	—
Kedah / Perlis	9.1% ...	18.4% ...	3.0% ...	14.6%
Penang	10.6% ...	18.5% ...	0.8% ...	10.6%
Perak	8.2% ...	19.2% ...	2.5% ...	12.4%
Federation of Malaya	10.1% ...	19.8% ...	3.2% ...	13.2%

NOTE.—It is regretted that no breakdown is available by Fully-Assisted, Partially-Assisted and Independent Schools.

6. Enche' Chin See Yin asks the Minister of Education to state the number of pupils who sat for the Lower Certificate of Education examination in 1960 in the Federation of Malaya, and how many pupils:

- (i) obtained Promotion to Form IV,
- (ii) obtained Certificates and had to leave schools,
- (iii) did not obtain Certificates and had to leave school.

Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Haji Talib:

The number who sat for Lower Certificate of Education Examination, 1960 28,943*

- (i) The number promoted as result of the Lower Certificate of Education Examination, 1960 ... 11,003
- (ii) The number who obtained certificate in Lower Certificate of Education Examination, 1960 7,469†
- (iii) The number of pupils who did not obtain Certificate in Lower Certificate of Education Examination, 1960 (Category X) 10,369‡

* NOTE.—The results of 102 pupils who sat in 1960 are still under consideration.

† NOTE.—It is regretted that no information is available of the number in category "C" who had to leave school.

‡ NOTE.—This number includes private candidates as well as school pupils. The number of pupils in assisted schools who did not obtain a Certificate is 4,550. The number of those who had to leave school is not known.

7. Enche' Chin See Yin asks the Minister of Education to state the percentage of successful pupils for promotion to Form IV at the Lower Certificate of Education examination in 1960 in the Federation of Malaya from:

- (a) (i) Fully-assisted Malay Schools in each State,
- (ii) Partially-assisted Malay Schools in each State,
- (iii) Independent Malay Schools in each State,
- (iv) Private Malay Schools in each State.
- (b) (i) Fully-assisted English Schools in each State,
- (ii) Partially-assisted English Schools in each State,
- (iii) Independent English Schools in each State,
- (iv) Private English Schools in each State.
- (c) (i) Fully-assisted Chinese Schools in each State,
- (ii) Partially-assisted Chinese Schools in each State,
- (iii) Independent Chinese Schools in each State,
- (iv) Private Chinese Schools in each State.
- (d) (i) Fully-assisted Tamil Schools in each State,
- (ii) Partially-assisted Tamil Schools in each State,
- (iii) Independent Tamil Schools in each State,
- (iv) Private Tamil Schools in each State.

Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Haji Talib: The percentage of successful pupils for promotion to Form IV is as follows:

(By States and Type of School)

State	ENGLISH SCHOOLS											
	PUPILS FROM MALAY MEDIUM SECONDARY CLASSES ATTACHED TO ENGLISH SCHOOLS			PUPILS FROM ENGLISH MEDIUM SECONDARY CLASSES IN ENGLISH SCHOOLS			CHINESE SCHOOLS			* INDIAN SCHOOLS		
	Fully Assisted	Partially Assisted	Inde- pendent	Fully Assisted	Partially Assisted	Inde- pendent	Fully Assisted	Partially Assisted	Inde- pendent	Fully Assisted	Partially Assisted	Inde- pendent
Selangor ..	—	—	—	6.2%	—	—	61.6%	—	—	26.0%	—	—
Negri Sembilan	—	—	—	—	—	—	53.9%	—	—	15.2%	—	—
Malacca ..	—	—	—	29.7%	—	—	64.6%	—	—	—	—	—
Johore ..	—	—	—	25.4%	—	—	53.7%	—	—	—	—	—
Pahang ..	—	—	—	26.1%	—	—	54.6%	—	—	33.3%	—	—
Trengganu ..	—	—	—	34.6%	—	—	74.1%	—	—	—	—	—
Kelantan ..	—	—	—	43.2%	—	—	59.3%	33.3%	—	—	—	—
Kedah ..	—	—	—	45.8%	—	—	64.6%	—	—	—	—	—
Perlis ..	—	—	—	10.3%	—	—	61.1%	—	—	—	—	—
Penang ..	—	—	—	32.8%	—	—	61.0%	—	—	48.6%	—	—
Perak ..	—	—	—	19.7%	—	—	60.8%	—	—	44.6%	—	—
Fed. of Malaya	—	—	—	27.3%	—	—	60.0%	33.3%	—	36.5%	—	—

NOTE.— * (1) No candidate sat the L.C.E. Examination from Indian Schools.

(2) Candidates taking the L.C.E. Examination in the Malay Medium were from Malay Medium Secondary Classes attached to English Schools.

8. Tuan Haji Hasan Adli bin Haji Arshad bertanya kepada Menteri Pelajaran ia-itu berapa-kah bilangan murid² yang mendapat (a) Pangkat A; (b) Pangkat B; (c) Pangkat C dalam peperiksaan Darjah Enam Sekolah Kebangsaan dalam tahun 1960 dalam masing² negeri dalam Persekutuan Tanah Melayu.

Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Haji Talib: Bilangan murid² dari Sekolah² Kebangsaan yang mendapat perengkat A, B dan C dalam Peperiksaan Masok ka-Sekolah Menengah Tanah Melayu, 1960, menurut masing² negeri ia-lah seperti berikut:

Negeri	Perengkat		
	A	B	C
Selangor	33	258	1,478
Negeri Sembilan	22	110	876
Melaka	36	224	939
Johor	48	368	2,649
Pahang	2	60	678
Trengganu	19	78	535
Kelantan	37	277	1,349
Kedah/Perlis	26	161	1,023
Pulau Pinang	37	194	812
Perak	48	320	2,998
Jumlah	308	2,050	13,337

9. Tuan Haji Hasan Adli bin Haji Arshad bertanya kepada Menteri Pelajaran ia-itu berapa-kah bilangan murid² yang mendapat Sijil Pangkat C dalam peperiksaan Sekolah Kebangsaan yang telah di-terima masuk ka-Sekolah² Menengah dalam tahun 1961.

Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Haji Talib: Dukachita di-nyatakan ia-itu bilangan yang mu'tamad belum lagi di-dapati.

10. Tuan Haji Hasan Adli bin Haji Arshad bertanya kepada Menteri Pelajaran apa-kah langkah² Kerajaan yang di-jalankan supaya semua murid² yang berkelulusan Pangkat C itu dapat di-terima belajar dalam kelas² Menengah Kerajaan dalam tahun 1961.

Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Haji Talib: Kerajaan tidak dapat hendak mengadakan tempat² untuk semua murid² yang mendapat perengkat C dalam tahun 1961 tetapi jika ada tempat maka sa-berapa banyak murid²

yang mendapat perengkat C ada-lah di-naikkan darjah-nya.

11. Tuan Haji Hasan Adli bin Haji Arshad bertanya kepada Menteri Pelajaran berapa-kah sa-rendah² markah dalam kumpulan Sijil Pangkat C dalam (a) Sekolah Kebangsaan (Melayu) dan (b) Sekolah² Jenis Kebangsaan Inggeris yang di-kehendaki untuk memasoki Sekolah² Menengah.

Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Haji Talib: Tidak ada markah kelayakan yang paling rendah. Bilangan murid² dalam perengkat C yang di-naikkan darjah ada-lah bergantung kepada adanya tempat² dalam Sekolah² Menengah sa-sudah kehendak² murid² yang berkelulusan perengkat² A dan B di-sempurnakan.

12. Enche' Mohamed bin Ujang bertanya kepada Menteri Pelajaran berapa-kah bilangan chalun² dalam Negeri Sembilan yang masuk Peperiksaan Masok Sekolah Menengah tahun 1960, dan berapa-kah bilangan yang layak masuk Sekolah Menengah, mengikut sekolah² seperti yang tersebut di-bawah ini:

- Sekolah Inggeris Kerajaan.
- Sekolah Inggeris Kerajaan yang mendapat bantuan.
- Sekolah² Kebangsaan (Melayu).

Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Haji Talib:

	Bilangan masuk pereksa	Bilangan naik darjah	
		A	B
Bahasa pengantar-nya Inggeris	2,568	295	358
Bahasa pengantar-nya Melayu	1,640	22	110

Peringatan: Pangkat A dan B sahaja yang boleh naik darjah tetapi ada juga sa-tengah² pangkat C yang naik darjah.

13. Enche' Mohamed bin Ujang bertanya kepada Menteri Pelajaran ia-itu di-dalam Negeri Sembilan dalam tahun 1960, berapa-kah bilangan murid² yang telah masuk Peperiksaan Sijil Pelajaran Rendah, dan berapa-kah bilangan yang layak masuk belajar dalam Form (IV), mengikut sekolah² yang tersebut di-bawah ini:

- Sekolah Inggeris Kerajaan.
- Sekolah Inggeris Kerajaan yang mendapat bantuan.
- Sekolah² Menengah Melayu.

Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Haji Talib:

Sekolah Inggeris	Bilangan masok pereksa		Bilangan naik darjah (Pangkat P)	
	Inggeris	Melayu	Inggeris	Melayu
Sekolah bantuan penuh	1,596	36	861	—

Peringatan: Murid² Sekolah Menengah Melayu ia-lah dalam darjah² memakai bahasa Melayu di-Sekolah² Inggeris.

Number of Classes and Pupils in Primary and Secondary Schools

14. Enche' Chin See Yin asks the Minister of Education to state the number of classes and pupils in 1960 in:

- (a) (i) Fully-assisted primary Malay Schools in each State,
(ii) Partially-assisted primary Malay Schools in each State,
(iii) Independent primary Malay Schools in each State,
(iv) Private primary Malay Schools in each State.
- (b) (i) Fully-assisted primary English Schools in each State,
(ii) Partially-assisted primary English Schools in each State,

- (iii) Independent primary English Schools in each State,
(iv) Private primary English Schools in each State.
- (c) (i) Fully-assisted primary Chinese Schools in each State,
(ii) Partially-assisted primary Chinese Schools in each State,
(iii) Independent primary Chinese Schools in each State,
(iv) Private primary Chinese Schools in each State.
- (d) (i) Fully-assisted Primary Tamil Schools in each State,
(ii) Partially-assisted primary Tamil Schools in each State,
(iii) Independent primary Tamil Schools in each State,
(iv) Private primary Tamil Schools in each State.

Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Haji Talib: The number of Pupils and Classes in Fully Assisted, Partially Assisted and Independent Malay, English, Chinese and Indian Primary Schools, by States, on 30th September, 1960, is as below:

MALAY SCHOOLS											
State				FULLY ASSISTED		PARTIALLY ASSISTED				INDEPENDENT	
				Pupils	Classes	Pupils	Classes	Pupils	Classes		
Johore	...	...	...	56,795	2,152	...	17,196	840	...	81	6
Kedah	...	...	...	56,835	1,733	...	14,284	525	...	626	29
Kelantan	...	...	...	46,184	1,672	...	11,615	469	...	—	—
Malacca	...	...	...	24,793	850	...	—	—	...	—	—
Negri Sembilan	...	...	...	24,674	927	...	—	—	...	—	—
Pahang	...	...	...	25,080	1,183	...	—	—	...	—	—
Penang	...	...	...	26,349	855	...	—	—	...	—	—
Perak	...	...	...	73,568	2,581	...	—	—	...	—	—
Perlis	...	...	...	9,452	303	...	996	32	...	—	—
Selangor	...	...	...	37,386	1,325	...	—	—	...	—	—
Trengganu	...	...	...	32,988	1,272	...	895	95	...	—	—
Municipal Education Authority, Kuala Lumpur				6,598	165	...	—	—	...	—	—
TOTAL				...	420,702	15,018	...	44,986	1,961	...	707 35

NOTE.—All non-assisted schools are classified as Independent Schools.

State	ENGLISH SCHOOLS					
	FULLY ASSISTED		PARTIALLY ASSISTED		INDEPENDENT	
	Pupils	Classes	Pupils	Classes	Pupils	Classes
Johore	21,365	506	—	—	4,468	169
Kedah	11,511	311	—	—	1,769	54
Kelantan	7,368	189	353	9	590	13
Malacca	11,063	265	—	—	801	26
Negri Sembilan	13,438	362	—	—	1,337	58
Pahang	6,093	163	—	—	705	24
Penang	28,367	676	50	6	3,290	111
Perak	33,705	807	—	—	6,027	183
Perlis	941	27	—	—	297	8
Selangor	15,961	402	—	—	8,241	272
Trengganu	3,025	75	—	—	257	13
Municipal Education Authority, Kuala Lumpur	27,082	613	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ...	179,919	4,396	403	15	27,782	931

State	CHINESE SCHOOLS					
	FULLY ASSISTED		PARTIALLY ASSISTED		INDEPENDENT	
	Pupils	Classes	Pupils	Classes	Pupils	Classes
Johore	62,859	1,776	5,353	155	3,638	127
Kedah	20,918	664	2,990	98	1,301	65
Kelantan	3,727	109	—	—	503	44
Malacca	15,206	416	45	1	2,184	69
Negri Sembilan	19,743	670	3,245	115	3,167	157
Pahang	15,226	497	2,168	115	1,123	72
Penang	37,764	944	5,422	131	1,986	66
Perak	65,335	1,709	14,285	377	6,000	222
Perlis	2,275	68	589	19	172	6
Selangor	37,127	1,015	2,390	85	8,423	343
Trengganu	1,936	63	605	20	371	26
Municipal Education Authority, Kuala Lumpur	24,038	622	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ...	306,154	8,543	37,092	1,116	28,868	1,197

State	INDIAN SCHOOLS					
	FULLY ASSISTED		PARTIALLY ASSISTED		INDEPENDENT	
	Pupils	Classes	Pupils	Classes	Pupils	Classes
Johore	6,930	596	—	—	17	5
Kedah	4,979	372	—	—	—	—
Kelantan	302	46	—	—	—	—
Malacca	1,991	173	—	—	—	—
Negri Sembilan	5,115	407	—	—	64	11
Pahang	1,875	196	—	—	46	7
Penang	3,474	182	—	—	173	12
Perak	14,881	1,115	—	—	217	29
Perlis	19	4	—	—	—	—
Selangor	15,322	1,045	—	—	—	—
Trengganu	46	7	—	—	—	—
Municipal Education Authority, Kuala Lumpur	2,506	78	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ...	57,740	4,221	—	—	517	64

NOTE.—All non-assisted schools are classified as Independent Schools.

15. Enche' Chin See Yin asks the Minister of Education to state the number of classes and pupils in 1960 in:

- (a) (i) Fully-assisted secondary Malay Schools in each State,
 (ii) Partially-assisted secondary Malay Schools in each State,
 (iii) Independent secondary Malay Schools in each State,
 (iv) Private secondary Malay Schools in each State.
- (b) (i) Fully-assisted secondary English Schools in each State,
 (ii) Partially-assisted secondary English Schools in each State,
 (iii) Independent secondary English Schools in each State,
 (iv) Private secondary English Schools in each State.

- (c) (i) Fully-assisted secondary Chinese Schools in each State,
 (ii) Partially-assisted secondary Chinese Schools in each State,
 (iii) Independent secondary Chinese Schools in each State,
 (iv) Private secondary Chinese Schools in each State.
- (d) (i) Fully-assisted secondary Tamil Schools in each State,
 (ii) Partially-assisted secondary Tamil Schools in each State,
 (iii) Independent secondary Tamil Schools in each State.

Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Haji Talib: The number of Pupils and Classes in Fully Assisted, Partially Assisted and Independent Malay, English, Chinese and Indian Secondary Schools by States at 30th September, 1960, is as below:

State	MALAY SCHOOLS					
	FULLY ASSISTED		PARTIALLY ASSISTED		INDEPENDENT	
	Pupils	Classes	Pupils	Classes	Pupils	Classes
Johore	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kedah	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kelantan	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malacca	—	—	—	—	—	—
Negri Sembilan	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pahang	—	—	—	—	—	—
Penang	—	—	—	—	—	—
Perak	—	—	—	—	—	—
Perlis	—	—	—	—	—	—
Selangor	898*	24*	—	—	—	—
Trengganu	—	—	—	—	—	—
Municipal Education Authority, Kuala Lumpur	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ...	898	24	—	—	—	—

MALAY MEDIUM SECONDARY CLASSES ATTACHED TO F.A. ENGLISH SCHOOLS

State	Pupils	Classes
Johore	608	18
Kedah	290	8
Kelantan	946	26
Malacca	192	5
Negri Sembilan	500	13
Pahang	355	9
Penang	302	9
Perak	631	18
Perlis	40	1
Selangor	66	2
Trengganu	151	4
Municipal Education Authority, Kuala Lumpur	—	—
TOTAL ...	4,081	113

* Pupils in Malay Medium Secondary Classes attached to Sekolah² Kebangsaan.

ENGLISH SCHOOLS

State	FULLY ASSISTED		PARTIALLY ASSISTED		INDEPENDENT	
	Pupils	Classes	Pupils	Classes	Pupils	Classes
Johore	8,215	228	—	—	3,971	128
Kedah	3,170	93	—	—	1,271	38
Kelantan	3,388	95	425	12	88	4
Malacca	5,460	147	—	—	1,092	32
Negri Sembilan	5,991	164	—	—	1,347	42
Pahang	2,545	79	—	—	442	13
Penang	9,946	263	—	—	3,343	90
Perak	16,819	453	—	—	6,281	166
Perlis	499	14	—	—	316	10
Selangor	14,975	403	—	—	5,907	181
Trengganu	1,640	43	—	—	185	5
Municipal Education Authority, Kuala Lumpur	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ...	72,648	1,982	425	12	24,243	709

CHINESE SCHOOLS

State	FULLY ASSISTED		PARTIALLY ASSISTED		INDEPENDENT	
	Pupils	Classes	Pupils	Classes	Pupils	Classes
Johore	996	26	5,601	137	1,970	50
Kedah	—	—	838	20	2,141	51
Kelantan	—	—	484	12	74	2
Malacca	279	8	1,966	52	213	8
Negri Sembilan	890	24	944	24	875	23
Pahang	344	11	919	29	496	17
Penang	2,713	73	4,874	113	2,547	70
Perak	890	25	7,658	191	3,164	85
Perlis	—	—	—	—	—	—
Selangor	449	12	6,792	165	1,323	42
Trengganu	—	—	146	4	—	—
Municipal Education Authority, Kuala Lumpur	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ...	6,561	179	30,222	747	12,803	348

INDIAN SCHOOLS

State	FULLY ASSISTED		PARTIALLY ASSISTED		INDEPENDENT	
	Pupils	Classes	Pupils	Classes	Pupils	Classes
Johore	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kedah	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kelantan	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malacca	—	—	—	—	—	—
Negri Sembilan	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pahang	—	—	—	—	—	—
Penang	—	—	—	—	—	—
Perak	—	—	—	—	—	—
Perlis	—	—	—	—	—	—
Selangor	—	—	—	—	243	9
Trengganu	—	—	—	—	—	—
Municipal Education Authority, Kuala Lumpur	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ...	—	—	—	—	243	9

NOTE.—All non-assisted schools are classified as Independent Schools.

16. Enche' Chin See Yin asks the Minister of Education to state the number of schools and or classes under the following categories:

- (a) Malay Schools in each State,
 - (b) English Schools in each State,
 - (c) Chinese Schools in each State,
 - (d) Tamil Schools in each State,
- put up by (i) Mainly Government Funds,
- (ii) Both Government Funds and Public Donations,
- (iii) Mainly Public Donations.

JUNIOR TECHNICAL TRADE SCHOOLS

State	Schools Pupils Classes		
	Schools	Pupils	Classes
Johore	1	143	8
Kedah	—	—	—
Kelantan	—	—	—
Malacca	—	—	—
Negri Sembilan	—	—	—
Pahang	—	—	—
Penang	—	—	—
Perak	1	195	12
Perlis	—	—	—
Selangor	—	—	—
Trengganu	—	—	—
Municipal Education Authority, Kuala Lumpur	—	—	—
TOTAL ..	2	338	20

SEKOLAH LANJUTAN KAMPONG

State	Schools Pupils Classes		
	Schools	Pupils	Classes
Johore	—	—	—
Kedah	—	—	—
Kelantan	1	72	4
Malacca	1	132	6
Negri Sembilan	1	93	6
Pahang	—	—	—
Penang	1	98	6
Perak	—	—	—
Perlis	—	—	—
Selangor	2	221	12
Trengganu	—	—	—
Municipal Education Authority, Kuala Lumpur	—	—	—
TOTAL ..	6	616	34

Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Haji Talib: It is regretted that the information is not available.

Technical and Trade Schools

17. Enche' Chin See Yin asks the Minister of Education to state the number of Technical and/or Trade Schools there are in each State and against each said schools, please state the number of classes and pupils.

Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Haji Talib: The number of Technical/Trade Schools showing Pupils and Classes by States as on September, 1960, is as follows:

State	TECHNICAL INSTITUTES		
	Schools	Pupils	Classes
Johore	—	—	—
Kedah	—	—	—
Kelantan	—	—	—
Malacca	—	—	—
Negri Sembilan	—	—	—
Pahang	—	—	—
Penang	1	243	12
Perak	—	—	—
Perlis	—	—	—
Selangor	1	202	11
Trengganu	—	—	—
Municipal Education Authority, Kuala Lumpur	—	—	—
TOTAL ..	2	445	23

Religious Teachers in Government Secondary Schools

18. Tuan Haji Hasan Adli bin Haji Arshad bertanya kepada Menteri Pelajaran ia-itu ada-kah murid² lepasan Sekolah Menengah bukan Kerajaan di-benarkan memasoki peperiksaan bagi jawatan sa-bagai guru agama dalam Sekolah Menengah Kerajaan.

Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Haji Talib: Penuntut² daripada semua sekolah, yang ada chukup pengetahuan bahasa Arab dan Agama Islam, boleh masuk beradu dalam pilihan hendak jadi guru agama di-sekolah² menengah bantuan.

19. Tuan Haji Hasan Adli bin Haji Arshad bertanya kepada Menteri Pelajaran ia-itu ada-kah peperiksaan untuk jadi guru agama dalam Sekolah² Menengah Kerajaan akan di-kelolakan oleh

Kementerian Pelajaran atau oleh Jabatan Pelajaran masing² negeri.

Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Haji Talib: Peperiksaan beradu ini akan dijalankan oleh Kementerian Pelajaran.

20. Tuan Haji Hasan Adli bin Haji Arshad bertanya kepada Menteri Pelajaran ia-itu apa-kah tangga gaji yang di-chadangkan bagi guru² ugama dalam Sekolah² Menengah Kerajaan.

Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Haji Talib: Tangga² gaji yang di-sebutkan di-bawah ini akan di-beri kepada Guru² Ugama yang ada Sijil Tinggi College Islam:

Guru² Ugama di-Sekolah² Rendah—

Guru² yang ada Sijil Tinggi College Islam dan yang mengajar ugama di-Sekolah² Rendah yang mendapat bantuan penoh, akan di-masokkan dalam Tangga Gaji 29 seperti yang tersebut di-bawah ini. Guru² ugama yang ada sijil L.C.E. akan di-beri elaun sa-banyak satu kenaikan gaji dalam tangga gaji yang tersebut:

Tangga 29—

Laki² \$210, 220 × 15-415

Perempuan \$195 × 7.50-225 × 10-285 × 12.50-335.

Guru² di-Sekolah² Rendah yang ada Sijil Federation of Malaya School Certificate/School Certificate akan di-masokkan dalam Tangga 30 seperti yang tersebut di-bawah ini dan akan di-beri elaun sa-banyak satu kenaikan gaji.

Tangga 30—

Laki² \$235 × 15-445

Perempuan \$210 × 7.50-225 × 10-285 × 12.50-360.

Guru² yang ada Sijil F.M.C./S.C. yang mengajar di-Sekolah² Rendah dan yang lulus bahasa Melayu dan Arab dalam peperiksaan F.M.C./S.C. akan masok dalam Tangga 30 dengan satu kenaikan gaji ia-itu:

Laki² \$250

Perempuan \$217.50.

Guru² Ugama di-Sekolah² Menengah—

Guru² Ugama di-Sekolah² Menengah yang mendapat bantuan penoh,

yang tidak ada kelulusan F.M.C./S.C. akan di-masokkan dalam Tangga 29 seperti yang tersebut di-atas. Jika ada kelulusan L.C.E., guru² ini akan di-beri elaun sa-banyak satu kenaikan gaji sa-bagaimana yang di-sharatkan dalam perenggan 2 di-atas tadi.

Guru² di-Sekolah² Menengah yang ada kelulusan F.M.C./S.C. akan di-beri gaji tetap ia-itu:

Tangga 9—

Laki² \$310

Perempuan \$275.

Kursus Sijil Tinggi lepas keluar College Islam, sa-lama sa-tahun—

Supaya menambahkan pengetahuan guru² ugama di-Sekolah² Menengah Rendah, di-harapkan akan di-adakan kursus sa-lama sa-tahun dalam pelajaran ugama dan pengetahuan ugama di-College Islam, Klang. Hendak masok kursus in ada-lah di-hadkan kepada orang² yang ada sijil College Islam yang telah genap mengajar sa-kurang² sa-tahun dalam sa-sabua Sekolah yang mendapat bantuan penoh. Apabila tamat kursus itu, guru² ini akan di-masokkan dalam tangga gaji seperti yang tersebut di-bawah ini:

Yang ada sijil F.M.C./S.C.

Tangga 10—

Laki² \$310 × 15-520 × 20-560

Perempuan \$275, 285 × 12.50-435, 450 × 12.50-487.50.

Yang tidak ada sijil F.M.C./S.C.

Tangga 11—

Laki² \$265 × 15-505

Perempuan \$245 × 10-285 × 12.50-435, 450.

Teachers in Fully-assisted Schools

21. Enche' V. David asks the Minister of Education to state the number of teachers, separately by sex, in fully-assisted English Schools, Chinese Schools, Malay Schools and Tamil Schools.

Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Haji Talib: The number of teachers by sex in Fully Assisted, English, Malay, Chinese and Indian Schools (Primary

and Secondary) on 30th September, 1960, were:

	TEACHERS*	
	Male	Female
Fully Assisted English Schools ..	4,445	4,334
Fully Assisted Malay Schools ..	12,713	4,015
Fully Assisted Chinese Schools ..	6,663	4,018
Fully Assisted Indian Schools ..	2,039	486
Total ..	25,860	12,853

* Full-time teachers.

College-trained Teachers

22. Enche' V. David asks the Minister of Education to state the number of trainees from Kirkby, Brinsford and Malayan Teachers' Training Colleges from 1956 onwards.

Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Haji Talib: The output of trained teachers from Kirkby, Brinsford, Malayan Teachers' Training College, Penang and Language Institute from 1956, was:

Year	Kirkby	Brinsford	M.T.T.C. Penang	Language Inst.
1956 ..	143	156	—	—
1957 ..	156	143	149	—
1958 ..	143	125	135	44
1959 ..	156	143	146	104
1960 ..	155	156	177	104
Total ..	753	723	608	252

Unified Salary Scheme for Teachers

23. Enche' V. Veerappen asks the Minister of Education to state whether agreement was reached between the Staff Side and the Government representatives at a meeting of the National Joint Council for Teachers on or about 28th August, 1959, to the effect that a Unified Salary Scheme would be implemented as from 1st January, 1960, and if so, to give the reasons why it was not implemented.

Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Haji Talib: It was agreed in August, 1959, that the Education (Salaries and Appointments) Rules of the Unified Scale would be promulgated as soon as possible and that the effective date for appointments under the Rules would be the 1st January, 1960. It has not, however, been possible to promulgate the Rules because it was discovered that a number of important issues still remained to be settled. Negotiations on

the Rules have continued in the National Joint Council for Teachers and are now approaching finality. The effective date of 1st January, 1960, was proposed on the assumption that the Rules could be promulgated before that date. Since this has not been possible, a new effective date will have to be fixed.

24. Enche' V. Veerappen asks the Minister of Education to state definitely when this scheme would be implemented.

Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Haji Talib: It is not possible, at present, to state definitely when the Unified Salary Scheme and Terms of Service will be implemented, since although negotiations in the N.J.C.T. have reached an advanced stage, they have not yet been completed.

Salary Scale for Teachers recruited after 1957

25. Enche' V. Veerappen asks the Minister of Education to state the scale or scheme on which teachers who were recruited after 1957 are paid; the authority who approved that scale and whether that same authority will be approving the Unified Salary Scale which closely resembles the scale on which teachers recruited after 1957 are paid.

Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Haji Talib: Teachers recruited after 1957, who are not eligible for appointment to Government Service, are appointed on interim salary scales which have been approved by Government. In reply to the second part of the question, the Unified Salary Scale and Scheme of Service, when finalised, will be prescribed by the Minister of Education under Section 97 of the Education Ordinance. The Interim Provident Scheme is to be set up under the E.P.F. Ordinance.

MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

Algeria, Laos and West Irian

26. Enche' Ahmad Boestamam bertanya kapada Menteri Luar Negeri ia-itu

apa-kah sikap Kerajaan terhadap pungutan suara oleh Kerajaan Peranchis di-Algeria dengan bantuan Tentera² Peranchis.

The Prime Minister: Kita tidak champor tangan dalam undi sulit yang di-adakan oleh Kerajaan Peranchis di-Algeria dengan pertolongan Tentera Peranchis. Kita tentu-lah mengalu-ngalukan apa² undi sulit yang di-jalankan oleh Bangsa² Bersatu supaya tetap 'adil-nya di-jalankan undi sulit itu.

27. Enche' Ahmad Boestamam bertanya kepada Menteri Luar Negeri ia-itu apa-kah pendirian Kerajaan terhadap kejadian² dan champor tangan asing di-Laos.

The Prime Minister: Kerajaan Persekutuan mensifatkan kejadian² di-Laos itu sa-bagai kejadian dalam negeri. Berkenaan dengan negeri² luar men-champor tangan dalam negeri Laos, Kerajaan tetap sa-kali tidak bersetuju akan negeri² luar berchampor tangan dalam hal-ehwal sa-sabuah negeri sama ada di-champor oleh Kuasa Barat atau Kuasa Timor.

28. Enche' Ahmad Boestamam bertanya kepada Menteri Luar Negeri ia-itu apa-kah perkembangan baru dalam usaha Kerajaan Persekutuan Tanah Melayu menjadi orang tengah di-antara Belanda dengan Indonesia mengenai soal Irian Barat berhubungan dengan ada-nya sekarang pengertian baik di-antara Perdana Menteri dengan Presiden Sukarno.

The Prime Minister: Semenjak di-hantar penyata kepada Presiden Sukarno berkenaan dengan perchubaa² saya hendak menjadi orang tengah dalam pertelengkahan Irian Barat, maka sa-lama ini banyak negeri² yang makin sa-hari sa-makin mengambil tahu dalam soal ini, suka menengokkan supaya pertelengkahan ini di-selesaikan dengan berbaik². Maka dengan tujuan demikian ini, Kerajaan Persekutuan tidak berhenti-henti menjalankan ikhtiar menchari jalan menyelesaikan masalah ini dengan damai.

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

Widows and Orphans Pensions Scheme

29. Enche' V. David asks the Minister of Finance to state the total amount of

money in possession of the Government under the Widows and Orphans Pensions Fund, and who enjoys the interest derived from this money.

The Minister of Finance (Enche' Tan Siew Sin): Under the present legislation, pensions for widows and orphans of Government officers are operated as a Scheme and not a Fund. Contributions under the Scheme are paid directly into general revenue and therefore the question of interest does not arise.

30. Enche' V. David asks the Minister of Finance why are widows and orphans pensions paid out of the Government revenue when contributors were compelled to contribute to a Trust Fund, what was the reason for converting the Trust Money into revenue and was this with the prior consent of all contributors.

Enche' Tan Siew Sin: A Widows and Orphans Fund for Government officers was first introduced in the former Federated Malay States in October, 1896. However, at the beginning of 1906 the Fund was absorbed into a Scheme owing to the difficulty in investing the Fund and since that time contributions have not been paid into a Trust Fund but direct into general revenue. Pensions and other disbursements under the Scheme are also paid out of the general revenue of the Federation, pensions being a charged expenditure.

31. Enche' V. David asks the Minister of Finance to state if it is a fact that in 1955 the Government amended Sections 8, 9, 10 and 11 of the Rules of the Widows and Orphans Pensions Fund over the protest of the contributors.

Enche' Tan Siew Sin: Sections 8, 9, 10 and 11 of the Widows and Orphans Pensions Enactment were amended in 1955 consequent upon the recommendations contained in the Report of the Watson Committee on Pensions to Widows and Orphans of officers in the Colonial Service made in 1936. Representations from Staff Associations, the Pan-Malayan Pensioners' Association and interested bodies were received and given due consideration. A delegation from the Pan-Malayan Pensioners Association met the Secretary to the

Treasury in October, 1952, to discuss the amendments and, on the whole, were satisfied with the explanations offered.

32. Enche' V. David asks the Minister of Finance will the Government consider refunding the contributions in the Widows and Orphans Pensions Fund to its contributors.

Enche' Tan Siew Sin: There is provision in the Widows and Orphans Pensions Enactment for the refund of contributions to bachelors and widowers without children of pensionable age. It is not proposed to make refunds generally.

MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE

Quarantine Enactment

33. Tuan Haji Mokhtar bin Haji Ismail bertanya kepada Menteri Kesihatan dan Kebajikan Masharakat, ia-itu bilakah baharu Rang Undang² untuk Undang² Quarantine (Kuat-Kuasa dalam Negeri Perlis) yang telah di-hantar-kan kepada Kerajaan Persekutuan dalam tahun 1959 oleh Kerajaan Negeri Perlis di-agakkan boleh di-kemukakan ka-dalam Parlimen.

The Minister of Health and Social Welfare (Dato' Ong Yoke Lin): Suatu Rang Undang² kerana meminda dan menyatukan undang² bagi menahan penyakit² berjangkit daripada masuk dan merebak ka-dalam Persekutuan Tanah Melayu atau keluar daripada Persekutuan Tanah Melayu, akan dibawa ka-dalam Parlimen pada masa akan datang.

Kampar District Hospital

34. Enche' Chan Yoon Onn asks the Minister of Health and Social Welfare if he is aware that difficulties are encountered by out-patients having to climb, or be transported, up the hill to the Kampar District Hospital for treatment, and if so, whether he will state if it is proposed to establish an out-patients clinic at the foot of the hill.

Dato' Ong Yoke Lin: In view of the fact that the Kampar District Hospital,

which was built in 1952, is sited on the top of a steep hill, I am aware that some inconvenience is caused to out-patients having to go to the out-patient department at the hospital. However, a continuous shuttle service from the foot of the hill to the hospital has been provided during the normal working hours utilising a van with a seating capacity for ten persons.

Due to the lack of suitable land for the building of an out-patients' clinic at the foot of the hill, it is regretted that it is not proposed to build such a clinic. Moreover, an out-patients' clinic sited away from the hospital would involve additional staff which is not available at present.

35. Enche' Chan Yoon Onn asks the Minister of Health and Social Welfare what is the number and classification of the staff attached to the Kampar District Hospital:

Dato' Ong Yoke Lin: The following is the number and classification of the staff attached to the Kampar District Hospital:

Doctor	...	...	...	1
Hospital Assistants	...	...	...	6
Nursing Sister	...	...	...	1
Staff Nurses	...	...	...	3
Assistant Nurses	...	...	...	5
Midwives	...	...	...	3
Clerk	...	...	...	1
Office Boy	...	...	...	1
Attendants	...	...	...	13
Female Attendants	...	...	...	5
Cooks	...	...	...	3
Ambulance Driver	...	...	...	1

Daily Paid Staff—

Grasscutters	...	...	...	4
Sanitary Attendants	...	...	...	3
Watchmen	...	...	...	3
Female Attendants	...	...	...	3
Laundry Attendants	...	...	...	2
Additional Attendants	...	...	...	3
Drivers	...	...	...	3
Burial Labourers	...	...	...	3
Nurses' } Sisters' }	Servants	...	...	3

Arrears of Hospital Fees

36. Enche' Mohamed bin Ujang bertanya kepada Menteri Kesihatan dan Kebajikan Masyarakat ia-itu berapakah jumlah wang bayaran rumah sakit yang telah berlantok² mengikut negeri² dan apa-kah langkah yang sedang di-jalankan untuk mendapatkan wang ini.

Dato' Ong Yoke Lin: Di-bawah ini ia-lah kira² bayaran rumah sakit yang belum berbayar lagi sa-hingga hujung tahun 1960 bagi masing² Negeri:

Johor	...	...	\$ 25,103.78
Kedah	...	...	8,441.96
Kelantan	...	...	3,677.70
Melaka	...	...	18,892.93
Negri Sembilan	...	...	36,414.83
Pahang	...	...	12,070.45
Pulau Pinang	...	...	35,706.00
Perak	...	...	20,819.68
Perlis	...	...	2,874.39
Selangor	...	...	50,312.76
Trengganu	...	...	1,766.00

Jumlah ... \$216,090.48

Bayaran rumah sakit yang belum berbayar pada hujung tahun 1958 ia-lah ... \$173,752.80

Bayaran rumah sakit yang belum berbayar pada hujung tahun 1959 ia-lah ... 478,304.00

Atoran biasa ia-lah di-tuntut dalam Mahkamah.

MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR

Federal Citizens

37. Enche' Chan Yoon Onn asks the Minister of the Interior to state what is the total number of Federal Citizens in each State (i) before Merdeka Day and (ii) after Merdeka Day to 31st December, 1960.

The Minister of the Interior (Dato' Suleiman bin Dato' Abdul Rahman):

(i) The total number of Federal citizens registered before Merdeka Day was 371,386.

(ii) The total number of Federal citizens registered after Merdeka Day up to 31st December, 1960 was 1,366,514.

The breakdown figures by States are appended:

After Merdeka Day to 31-12-60				
States	Before Merdeka Day	Registration and Naturalisation	Article 30	Total
Selangor	4,297	309,563	64,106	373,669
N. Sembilan	1,703	65,764	4,580	70,344
Kelantan	298	7,977	3,266	11,243
Penang	10,754	82,178	98,936	181,114
Malacca	5,207	33,001	19,304	52,305
Pahang	695	49,152	862	50,014
Perak	5,530	280,074	53,686	333,760
Johore	1,200	155,598	18,082	173,680
Trengganu	26	9,070	1,483	10,553
Kedah	1,336	91,269	9,026	100,295
Perlis	—	8,942	595	9,537
(Prior to 1952)				
Federation	340,340	—	—	—
TOTAL	371,386	1,092,588	273,926	1,366,514

FEDERAL CITIZENSHIP

Lost Citizenship Certificates

38. Enche' Chan Yoon Onn asks the Minister of the Interior to state what steps has Government taken to facilitate the replacement of the loss of Federal Citizenship Certificates and will the Government provide a name index at each registration centre for reference by officials or the public.

Dato' Suleiman bin Dato' Abdul Rahman: The Citizenship records are in the process of being centralised at Petaling Jaya following the promulgation of the new Citizenship Rules with effect from 1st December, 1960. Compilation of a central index of citizens has begun; when this is completed search can be made regarding the details of lost Citizenship Certificates; and replacements effected as required. The question of providing an index at each registration centre does not therefore arise.

Persons qualified to certify documentary evidence of residence

39. Enche' Chin See Yin asks the Minister of the Interior to state, as documentary evidence of residence in the Federation from anyone of the

responsible persons mentioned in a recent directive issued by the Registrar-General of Citizens of the Federation of Malaya is necessary in support of an application for citizenship under Articles 16, 17 and 19, and in view of the problems and misunderstandings caused to both the ordinary workers eligible for citizenship and the responsible persons mentioned in the said directive for obvious reasons, if he will give consideration to allowing any Federal Citizen to sign such certificates or testimonials as documentary evidence in the Federation required for applications under the said directive.

Dato' Suleiman bin Dato' Abdul Rahman: Documentary evidence of residence in the Federation constitutes an important factor when considering an application for citizenship and consequently certificates from persons who are not easily identifiable are unacceptable. The Directive referred to empowers a wide range of persons including Members of Parliament, Members of State Assemblies, Members of Municipal Town and Local Councils, Magistrates, Justice of the Peace, Advocates, Registered Medical Practitioners, Senior Government and Municipal Officials, Penghulus, and Police Inspectors to certify the documentary evidence required. It is not considered necessary to widen further the range of persons whose certificates may, in this connection, be accepted.

MINISTRY OF INTERNAL SECURITY

Training Scheme in the Police Force for Primary School leavers

40. Enche' Chin See Yin asks the Minister of Internal Security whether he will consider instituting a training scheme in the Police Force for the benefit of the many thousands of 13-year old pupils throughout the Federation who will not be admitted into Secondary Schools in 1961, with a view to the ultimate absorption of suitable trainees into the Force; if so, to state when such training scheme will be implemented; and if not, to state the reasons.

The Minister of Internal Security (Dato' Dr. Ismail bin Dato' Abdul Rahman): The Police have only sufficient training facilities to meet the current and specialist requirements of the Force. A new and expensive training organisation, involving new school buildings, hostel accommodation, administrative staff and teachers, would be required to set up the training scheme envisaged by the Hon'ble Member. Such an organisation would be parallel to and in competition with the secondary educational system of the country in respect of the call on resources of money and qualified teachers.

From the Police point of view there is no need for such a scheme. The duties and responsibilities of a policeman in regard to the community require as high a standard of education and intelligence as the Force can obtain. At the moment there is no lack of suitably qualified recruits produced by the present educational system. The training resources of the Police should be devoted to programmes for improving the qualifications and skills of members already in the Force.

Operational Allowance and Free Rations

41. Enche' Ahmad Boestaman bertanya kepada Menteri Keselamatan Dalam Negeri ada-kah benar Pegawai² Polis dalam Polis Pasokan Hutan No. 7 Pengkalan Chepa, Kelantan, mendapat Elaun Operation sa-banyak \$45.00 sa-orang bagi sa-bulan dan ration perchuma tetapi ahli² biasa pasokan itu chuma mendapat Elaun Operation sa-banyak \$22.00 sa-orang bagi sa-bulan sedang ration tidak perchuma atau kena bayar sendiri, dan ada-kah benar bayaran wang ration bagi tiap² sa-orang ahli biasa pasokan itu sa-banyak \$30.00 sa-bulan. Kira-nya benar, apa-kah sebab²-nya berlainan layanan-nya.

Dato' Dr. Ismail: Elaun Masok Hutan ada di-beri kepada ahli pasokan Polis Hutan sama ada mereka masok hutan atau tidak masok hutan. Gazetted Officer di-beri \$60 sa-bulan, Inspector \$45 sa-bulan, dan Police Lieutenant atau Sub-Inspector \$30 sa-bulan; dan \$22 sa-bulan kepada pangkat rendah. Memang atoran Kerajaan menetapkan

bayaran elaun yang berlain² mengikut tangga gaji. Elaun ini ada-lah mengikut atoran itu.

Orang² pangkat rendah kena membayar harga barang² chatuan sama ada masa masuk hutan atau tidak masuk hutan ia-itu sa-banyak \$30 sa-bulan, ia-lah kurang daripada harga yang dibayar oleh Kerajaan. Orang² pangkat rendah ini di-kenakan bayaran barang² chatuan kerana hal membayar harga barang² chatuan ini telah di-masukkan kira pada masa menimbangkan tangga² gaji baharu. Gazetted Officer dan Inspector kena bayar harga barang² chatuan pada masa tidak masuk hutan tetapi tidak kena bayar pada masa masuk hutan. Memang adat-nya pada masa yang lalu ia-itu pegawai² dalam pasukan Polis Hutan di-beri barang chatuan perchuma pada masa masuk hutan kerana pegawai² ini dahulu-nya ia-lah Police Lieutenant dan mengikut syarat² kerja Police Lieutenant itu mereka dapat barang² chatuan perchuma pada masa masuk hutan. Semenjak di-rentikan Police Lieutenant, atoran ini pun di-jalankan juga tetapi sekarang hendak di-ulang kaji sa-mula.

42. Enche' Ahmad Boestamam bertanya kepada Menteri Keselamatan Dalam Negeri ia-itu sa-kira-nya jawapan kepada pertanyaan No. 41 di-atas ini (a) benar bahawa Kerajaan telah mengambil langkah membaiki keadaan ini; (b) tidak benar, maka apakah keadaan yang sa-benar-nya pada masa sekarang.

Dato' Dr. Ismail: Lihat jawab kepada pertanyaan No. 41 di-atas.

MINISTRY OF LABOUR

Establishments using machinery

43. Enche' V. David asks the Minister of Labour what arrangements have been made for inspection of establishments using machineries to ascertain that they comply with safety requirements.

The Minister of Labour (Enche' Bahaman bin Samsudin): The Machinery (Inspections and Certificates of Fitness) Regulations, 1958 of the Machinery Ordinance, 1953, stipulate that any machinery that is in service

shall be regularly inspected by an Inspector of Machinery. The period of such regular inspection shall ordinarily be 15 months subject to such extension not exceeding 21 months in any particular case, as the Chief Inspector of Machinery may make in his discretion. Besides the inspections made under the Regulations the Department also makes surprise visits. In 1960, statutory inspections numbered 5,778 and surprise visits numbered 2,996. All these visits were made to ascertain that the machinery in service comply with the minimum safety requirements.

44. Enche' V. David asks the Minister of Labour to state the number of accidents to workers arising from faulty protection of machineries since 1955.

Enche' Bahaman bin Samsudin: Accidents to workers resulting from negligence or in places where machinery is used from the period 1955 to 1960 are as follows:

1955	...	25
1956	...	27
1957	...	28
1958	...	25
1959	...	23
1960	...	25

It should be pointed out that in some cases the injured persons themselves were responsible for their injuries.

Commission of Inquiry on Labour at the Port of Penang

45. Enche' V. Veerappen asks the Minister of Labour to state whether the Commission of Inquiry into the employment of labour in the Penang Port has completed its findings and when he would publish the report.

Enche' Bahaman bin Samsudin: The Commission of Enquiry set up to inquire into the question whether a Wages Council should be established for workers engaged in stevedoring, cargo handling and lighterage operations at the Port of Penang and their employers, and to make recommendations, has completed its work and submitted its report on the 23rd of November, last year. The Report is being studied as to its implications by the Government and will be published as soon as possible.

MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT

National Land Code

46. Enche' Othman bin Abdullah bertanya kepada Timbalan Perdana Menteri ia-itu ada-kah Kerajaan Persekutuan berchadang hendak mengemukakan suatu Undang² Tanah Kebangsaan yang boleh di-pakai bagi semua negeri di-Persekutuan Tanah Melayu, jika ada, bila-kah akan di-kemukakan.

Timbalan Perdana Menteri (Tun Abdul Razak): Ya, Kerajaan Persekutuan ada berchadang hendak mengemukakan suatu Undang² Tanah Kebangsaan yang boleh di-pakaikan kepada semua negeri dalam Persekutuan Tanah Melayu. Ada-lah di-chadangkan ia-itu kerja ini hendak di-usahakan dengan sa-berapa segera-nya, dan kerja² permulaan bagi men-chapai maksud ini sedang di-usahakan. Bagaimana pun tidak dapat di-tentukan tarikh yang tetap bagi di-chetak undang² tersebut, kerana mesti-lah di-adakan perundingan dengan Negeri² terlebih dahulu.

Training Courses under Rural Development Scheme for Primary School leavers

47. Enche' Chin See Yin asks the Deputy Prime Minister whether he would give consideration to the organisation of back-to-the-land training courses under the Rural Development Scheme in each State expressly designed for the benefit of the many thousands of 13-year old pupils throughout the Federation who will not be admitted to Secondary Schools in 1961; if so, when are such courses likely to be instituted; and if not, to state the reasons.

Tun Abdul Razak: The immediate objective of the Ministry of Rural Development is to provide land for the present adult population and until this objective has been satisfactorily achieved, the Ministry is unable to embark on initiating the back-to-the-land training courses for 13-year old pupils as suggested by the Hon'ble Member—a subject requiring considerable thought and planning.

MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT

Transportation of Workers in Lorries

48. Enche' V. David asks the Minister of Transport in view of the large number of accidents to workers transported in lorries to state what action he has taken to minimise this risk.

The Minister of Transport (Enche' Sardon bin Haji Jubir): I take leave to doubt that there has been a "large number" of accidents, but there have certainly been some unfortunate occurrences. Lorries, however, are not generally authorised to carry passengers. But in the case of estates and building contractors for example, with a large number of employees, some of their lorries are in special cases authorised to carry their own employees to and from their places of work, when such are not adequately served by buses. In all these cases the employers are required to provide adequate precautions for the safety and comfort of the employees carried and to affect appropriate insurance to cover them; no charges are to be made and the employees may only be carried when the vehicle is not laden with goods. The number of employees which may be carried is prescribed, and in no case does it exceed the number that is considered safe for the vehicle to carry. All these conditions are laid down in the carrier's licence.

PRIME MINISTER'S DEPARTMENT

Government Chinese Language School

49. Tuan Haji Hasan Adli bin Haji Arshad bertanya kepada Perdana Menteri ia-itu ada-kah benar ia-itu ada sa-buah Sekolah Bahasa China Kerajaan untuk pegawai² bukan daripada bangsa China yang kewajibannya menghendaki mereka mengetahui bahasa China dan jika demikian, terangkan tempat-nya, dan bilangan pegawai² yang menghadhiri sekolah itu dan apa-kah jawatan² mereka.

The Prime Minister: Benar. Sekolah itu di-adakan untuk mengajar bahasa China kepada pegawai² Kerajaan untuk menyenangkan mereka menjalankan kerja mereka yang ada hubungan-nya dengan hal ehwal orang China.

Sekolah itu ada di-Petaling Street, Kuala Lumpur. Pada masa ini ada 11 orang pegawai Polis dan 11 orang guru² belajar di-situ.

50. Tuan Haji Hasan Adli bin Haji Arshad bertanya kepada Perdana Menteri ia-itu ada-kah benar ia-itu dalam tahun 1960 bukan pegawai Kerajaan di-benarkan belajar dalam Sekolah itu; jika demikian, mengapa.

The Prime Minister: Benar. Orang² itu ia-lah padri² Keristian. Mereka itu membayar belanja mereka belajar di-situ dengan penoh. Ini dapat mengurangkan perbelanjaan Kerajaan men-tadbirkan sekolah itu.

51. Tuan Haji Hasan Adli bin Haji Arshad bertanya kepada Perdana Menteri ia-itu memandang kepada

banyak-nya pegawai² China yang telah di-ambil bekerja dengan Kerajaan, ada-kah Kerajaan berchadang hendak menutup sekolah ini.

The Prime Minister: Sunggoh pun pegawai² daripada orang China sudah ramai berkhidmat dengan Kerajaan tetapi mereka ini bukan-lah semua-nya boleh bertutor dan menulis dalam bahasa China; dan lagi mereka bukan-lah semua berkhidmat di-dalam jawatan yang mengelolakan hal ehwal orang China. Pegawai² yang di-hantar belajar itu ia-lah pegawai² yang bukan orang China yang di-chadangkan berkhidmat dalam jawatan yang bersangkut paut dengan hal ehwal orang China.

Oleh sebab sekolah itu maseh berguna, Kerajaan tidak berchadang pada masa ini hendak menutup-nya.