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**Monday
12th October, 1964**

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

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

OFFICIAL REPORT

**FIRST SESSION OF THE SECOND PARLIAMENT
OF MALAYSIA**

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MALAYSIA

DEWAN RA'AYAT
(HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES)

Official Report

First Session of the Second Dewan Ra'ayat

Monday, 12th October, 1964

The House met at 10.00 o'clock a.m.

PRESENT:

- The Honourable Mr Speaker, TUAN SYED ESA BIN ALWEE, J.M.N., S.M.J., P.I.S. (Batu Pahat Dalam).
- „ the Prime Minister, Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Youth, Culture and Sports, Y.T.M. TUNKU ABDUL RAHMAN PUTRA AL-HAJ, K.O.M. (Kuala Kedah).
- „ the Minister of Home Affairs and Minister of Justice, DATO' DR ISMAIL BIN DATO' HAJI ABDUL RAHMAN, P.M.N. (Johor Timor).
- „ the Minister of Finance, ENCHE' TAN SIEW SIN, J.P. (Melaka Tengah).
- „ the Minister of Works, Posts and Telecommunications, DATO' V. T. SAMBANTHAN, P.M.N. (Sungei Siput).
- „ the Minister of Transport, DATO' HAJI SARDON BIN HAJI JUBIR, P.M.N. (Pontian Utara).
- „ the Minister of Agriculture and Co-operatives, ENCHE' MOHAMED KHIR BIN JOHARI (Kedah Tengah).
- „ the Minister of Health, ENCHE' BAHAMAN BIN SAMSUDIN (Kuala Pilah).
- „ the Minister of Education, ENCHE' ABDUL RAHMAN BIN HAJI TALIB (Kuantan).
- „ the Minister of Commerce and Industry, DR LIM SWEE AUN, J.P. (Larut Selatan).
- „ the Minister for Welfare Services, TUAN HAJI ABDUL HAMID KHAN BIN HAJI SAKHAWAT ALI KHAN, J.M.N., J.P. (Batang Padang).
- „ the Minister for Local Government and Housing, ENCHE' KHAW KAI-BOH, P.J.K. (Ulu Selangor).
- „ the Minister for Sarawak Affairs, DATO' TEMENGGONG JUGAH ANAK BARIENG, P.M.N., P.D.K. (Sarawak).
- „ the Minister of Labour, ENCHE' V. MANICKAVASAGAM, J.M.N., P.J.K. (Klang).
- „ the Minister of Information and Broadcasting, ENCHE' SENU BIN ABDUL RAHMAN (Kubang Pasu Barat).
- „ the Assistant Minister of Commerce and Industry, TUAN HAJI ABDUL KHALID BIN AWANG OSMAN (Kota Star Utara).

- The Honourable the Assistant Minister of Lands and Mines,
ENCHE' MOHD. GHAZALI BIN HAJI JAWI (Ulu Perak).
- „ the Minister without Portfolio, ENCHE' PETER LO SU YIN
(Sabah).
- „ the Assistant Minister of National and Rural Development
and Assistant Minister of Justice,
ENCHE' ABDUL-RAHMAN BIN YA'KUB (Sarawak).
- „ the Assistant Minister of Agriculture and Co-operatives,
ENCHE' SULAIMAN BIN BULON (Bagan Datoh).
- „ the Assistant Minister of Youth, Culture and Sports,
ENGKU MUHSEIN BIN ABDUL KADIR (Trengganu Tengah).
- „ the Assistant Minister of Education,
ENCHE' LEE SIOK YEW, A.M.N., P.J.K. (Sepang).
- „ ENCHE' ABDUL GHANI BIN ISHAK, A.M.N. (Melaka Utara).
- „ ENCHE' ABDUL KARIM BIN ABU, A.M.N. (Melaka Selatan).
- „ WAN ABDUL KADIR BIN ISMAIL (Kuala Trengganu Utara).
- „ ENCHE' ABDUL RAHIM BIN ISHAK (Singapore).
- „ WAN ABDUL RAHMAN BIN DATU TUANKU BUJANG (Sarawak).
- „ TUAN HAJI ABDUL RASHID BIN HAJI JAIS (Sabah).
- „ ENCHE' ABDUL RAUF BIN A. RAHMAN, K.M.N., P.J.K. (Krian
Laut).
- „ ENCHE' ABDUL RAZAK BIN HAJI HUSSIN (Lipis).
- „ ENCHE' ABDUL SAMAD BIN GUL AHMAD MIANJI (Pasir Mas
Hulu).
- „ Y.A.M. TUNKU ABDULLAH IBNI AL-MARHUM TUANKU ABDUL
RAHMAN, P.P.T. (Rawang).
- „ TUAN HAJI ABDULLAH BIN HAJI MOHD. SALLEH, A.M.N., S.M.J.,
P.I.S. (Segamat Utara).
- „ ENCHE' ABU BAKAR BIN HAMZAH (Bachok).
- „ TUAN HAJI AHMAD BIN ABDULLAH (Kelantan Hilir).
- „ ENCHE' AHMAD BIN ARSHAD, A.M.N. (Muar Utara).
- „ TUAN HAJI AHMAD BIN SAAID (Seberang Utara).
- „ CHE' AJIBAH BINTI ABOL (Sarawak).
- „ O.K.K. DATU ALIUDDIN BIN DATU HARUN, P.D.K. (Sabah).
- „ ENCHE' AZIZ BIN ISHAK (Muar Dalam).
- „ ENCHE' JONATHAN BANGAU ANAK RENANG (Sarawak).
- „ PENGARAH BANYANG ANAK JANTING (Sarawak).
- „ ENCHE' CHAN SEONG YOON (Setapak).
- „ ENCHE' CHAN SIANG SUN (Bentong).
- „ ENCHE' CHEN WING SUM (Damansara).
- „ ENCHE' CHIA CHIN SHIN (Sarawak).
- „ ENCHE' FRANCIS CHIA NYUK TONG (Sabah).
- „ ENCHE' CHIA THYE POH (Singapore).
- „ ENCHE' CHIN FOON (Ulu Kinta).
- „ ENCHE' C. V. DEVAN NAIR (Bungsar).
- „ ENCHE' EDWIN ANAK TANGKUN (Sarawak).
- „ DATIN FATIMAH BINTI HAJI ABDUL MAJID
(Johor Bahru Timor).

- The Honourable DATIN FATIMAH BINTI HAJI HASHIM, P.M.N.
(Jitra-Padang Terap).
- „ ENCHE' S. FAZUL RAHMAN, A.D.K. (Sabah).
- „ DATU GANIE GILONG, P.D.K., J.P. (Sabah).
- „ ENCHE' GANING BIN JANGKAT (Sabah).
- „ ENCHE' GEH CHONG KEAT, K.M.N. (Penang Utara).
- „ ENCHE' HAMZAH BIN ALANG, A.M.N. (Kapar).
- „ ENCHE' HANAFI BIN MOHD. YUNUS, A.M.N., J.P. (Kulim Utara).
- „ ENCHE' HANAFIAH BIN HUSSAIN, A.M.N. (Jerai).
- „ ENCHE' HARUN BIN ABDULLAH, A.M.N. (Baling).
- „ WAN HASSAN BIN WAN DAUD (Tumpat).
- „ ENCHE' HO SEE BENG (Singapore).
- „ ENCHE' STANLEY HO NGUN KHIU, A.D.K. (Sabah).
- „ ENCHE' HUSSEIN BIN TO' MUDA HASSAN, A.M.N. (Raub).
- „ ENCHE' HUSSEIN BIN MOHD. NOORDIN, A.M.N., P.J.K. (Parit).
- „ ENCHE' HUSSEIN BIN SULAIMAN (Ulu Kelantan).
- „ TUAN HAJI HUSSAIN RAHIMI BIN HAJI SAMAN
(Kota Bharu Hulu).
- „ ENCHE' IKHWAN ZAINI (Sarawak).
- „ ENCHE' IBRAHIM BIN ABDUL RAHMAN (Seberang Tengah).
- „ ENCHE' ISMAIL BIN IDRIS (Penang Selatan).
- „ ENCHE' JEK YEUN THONG (Singapore).
- „ PENGHULU JINGGUT ANAK ATTAN (Sarawak).
- „ ENCHE' KAM WOON WAH, J.P. (Sitiawan).
- „ ENCHE' KHOO PENG LOONG (Sarawak).
- „ ENCHE' KOW KEE SENG (Singapore).
- „ ENCHE' EDMUND LANGGU ANAK SAGA (Sarawak).
- „ ENCHE' LEE KUAN YEW (Singapore).
- „ ENCHE' LEE SAN CHOON, K.M.N. (Segamat Selatan).
- „ ENCHE' LEE SECK FUN (Tanjong Malim).
- „ ENCHE' LING BENG SIEW (Sarawak).
- „ DR LIM CHONG EU (Tanjong).
- „ ENCHE' LIM HUAN BOON (Singapore).
- „ ENCHE' LIM KEAN SIEW (Dato Kramat).
- „ DATO' LIM KIM SAN, D.U.T. (Singapore).
- „ ENCHE' LIM PEE HUNG (Alor Star).
- „ DR MAHATHIR BIN MOHAMAD (Kota Star Selatan).
- „ ENCHE' T. MAHIMA SINGH, J.P. (Port Dickson).
- „ ENCHE' JOE MANJAJI (Sabah).
- „ DR HAJI MEGAT KHAS, J.P., P.J.K. (Kuala Kangsar).
- „ ENCHE' MOHD. ARIF SALLEH, A.D.K. (Sabah).
- „ ENCHE' MOHAMED ASRI BIN HAJI MUDA, P.M.K. (Pasir Puteh).
- „ ORANG TUA MOHAMMAD DARA BIN LANGPAD (Sabah).
- „ ENCHE' MOHD. DAUD BIN ABDUL SAMAD (Besut).
- „ ENCHE' MOHAMED IDRIS BIN MATSIL, J.M.N., P.J.K., J.P.
(Jejebu-Jempol).

The Honourable ENCHE' MOHD. TAHIR BIN ABDUL MAJID, S.M.S., P.J.K.
(Kuala Langat).

„ ENCHE' MOHAMED YUSOF BIN MAHMUD, A.M.N. (Temerloh).

„ ENCHE' MOHD. ZAHIR BIN HAJI ISMAIL (Sungei Patani).

„ WAN MOKHTAR BIN AHMAD (Kemaman).

„ TUAN HAJI MOKHTAR BIN HAJI ISMAIL (Perlis Selatan).

„ ENCHE' MUHAMMAD FAKHRUDDIN BIN HAJI ABDULLAH
(Pasir Mas Hilir).

„ TUAN HAJI MUHAMMAD SU'AUT BIN HAJI MUHD. TAHIR
(Sarawak).

„ DATO' HAJI MUSTAPHA BIN HAJI ABDUL JABAR, D.P.M.S.,
A.M.N., J.P. (Sabak Bernam).

„ ENCHE' MUSTAPHA BIN AHMAD (Tanah Merah).

„ DATO' NIK AHMAD KAMIL, D.K., S.P.M.K., S.M.J.K., P.M.N.,
P.Y.G.P., Dato' Sri Setia Raja (Kota Bharu Hilir).

„ ENCHE' NG FAH YAM (Batu Gajah).

„ DR NG KAM POH, J.P. (Telok Anson).

„ ENCHE' ONG PANG BOON (Singapore).

„ TUAN HAJI OTHMAN BIN ABDULLAH (Hilir Perak).

„ ENCHE' OTHMAN BIN ABDULLAH, A.M.N. (Perlis Utara).

„ ABANG OTHMAN BIN HAJI MOASILI (Sarawak).

„ ENCHE' S. RAJARATNAM (Singapore).

„ TUAN HAJI RAHMAT BIN HAJI DAUD, A.M.N.
(Johore Bahru Barat).

„ ENCHE' RAMLI BIN OMAR (Krian Darat).

„ TUAN HAJI REDZA BIN HAJI MOHD. SAID, P.J.K., J.P.
(Rembau-Tampin).

„ RAJA ROME BIN RAJA MA'AMOR (Kuala Selangor).

„ ENCHE' SANDOM ANAK NYUAK (Sarawak).

„ ENCHE' SEAH TENG NGIAB, P.I.S. (Muar Pantai).

„ ENCHE' D. R. SEENIVASAGAM (Ipoh).

„ ENCHE' S. P. SEENIVASAGAM (Menglembu).

„ ENCHE' SIOW LOONG HIN, P.J.K. (Seremban Barat).

„ ENCHE' SNG CHIN JOO (Sarawak).

„ ENCHE' SOH AH TECK (Batu Pahat).

„ ENCHE' SULEIMAN BIN ALI (Dungun).

„ PENGIRAN TAHIR PETRA (Sabah).

„ ENCHE' TAJUDIN BIN ALI, P.J.K. (Larut Utara).

„ ENCHE' TAI KUAN YANG (Kulim Bandar Bharu).

„ ENCHE' TAMA WENG TINGGANG WAN (Sarawak).

„ DR TAN CHEE KHOON (Batu).

„ ENCHE' TAN CHENG BEE, J.P. (Bagan).

„ ENCHE' TAN TOH HONG (Bukit Bintang).

„ ENCHE' TAN TSAK YU (Sarawak).

„ ENCHE' TIAH ENG BEE (Kluang Utara).

The Honourable DR TOH CHIN CHYE (Singapore).

- „ ENCHE' TOH THEAM HOCK (Kampar).
- „ PENGHULU FRANCIS UMPAU ANAK EMPAM (Sarawak).
- „ ENCHE' WEE TOON BOON (Singapore).
- „ ENCHE' YEH PAO TZE (Sabah).
- „ ENCHE' YEOH TAT BENG (Bruas).
- „ ENCHE' STEPHEN YONG KUET TZE (Sarawak).
- „ TUAN HAJI ZAKARIA BIN HAJI MOHD. TAIB (Langat).

ABSENT:

The Honourable the Deputy Prime Minister, Minister of Defence, Minister of National and Rural Development, TUN HAJI ABDUL RAZAK BIN DATO' HUSSAIN, S.M.N. (Pekan).

- „ DATO' ABDULLAH BIN ABDULRAHMAN, Dato' Bijaya di-Raja (Kuala Trengganu Selatan).
- „ ENCHE' ALI BIN HAJI AHMAD (Pontian Selatan).
- „ DR AWANG BIN HASSAN, S.M.J. (Muar Selatan).
- „ ENCHE' CHAN CHONG WEN, A.M.N. (Kluang Selatan).
- „ DR GOH KENG SWEE (Singapore).
- „ DATO' SYED JA'AFAR BIN HASAN ALBAR, P.M.N. (Johor Tenggara).
- „ ENCHE' KADAM ANAK KIAI (Sarawak).
- „ DATU KHOO SIAK CHIEW, P.D.K. (Sabah).
- „ ENCHE' AMADEUS MATHEW LEONG, A.D.K. (Sabah).
- „ ENCHE' ONG KEE HUI (Sarawak).
- „ ENCHE' OTHMAN BIN WOK (Singapore).
- „ ENCHE' QUEK KAI DONG, J.P. (Seremban Timor).
- „ ENCHE' SIM BOON LIANG (Sarawak).
- „ DATU DONALD ALOYSIUS STEPHENS, P.D.K. (Sabah).
- „ ENCHE' TAN KEE GAK (Bandar Melaka).
- „ ENCHE' YONG NYUK LIN (Singapore).

PRAYERS

(Mr Speaker in the Chair)

ANNOUNCEMENTS BY MR SPEAKER

Messages from the Senate

Mr Speaker: Honourable Members, I have received two messages dated the 24th of July, 1964, and 12th of September, 1964 from the President of the Senate relating to certain business submitted by this House for the concurrence of the other House. I will now direct the Clerk to read the messages to the House.

Whereupon the Clerk reads the Messages.

Message from the Senate to the House of Representatives dated 24th July, 1964.

“Mr Speaker,

The Senate has agreed to the following Bills without amendment:

- (1) A Bill to amend the Constitution of the Federation.
- (2) A Bill to amend the Internal Security Act, 1960.
- (3) A Bill to amend the laws relating to Income Tax in Malaysia.

- (4) A Bill to amend the Criminal Law (Temporary Provisions) Ordinance, 1955, of Singapore.
- (5) A Bill to apply sums out of the Consolidated Fund for additional expenditure for the services of the years 1963 and 1964 and to appropriate such sums for certain purposes.
- (6) A Bill to amend the National Service Ordinance, 1952.
- (7) A Bill to amend the Customs Ordinance, 1952.
- (8) A Bill to amend the Excise Act, 1961.
- (9) A Bill to provide for the assignment by the Federation Government to the State Governments of a portion of export duty collected by the Federation Government in respect of certain mineral ores, and for matters connected therewith.
- (10) A Bill to amend the Financial Procedure Ordinance, 1957.
- (11) A Bill to make further provision for regulating the marketing of canned pineapple, to provide for registration of growers of pineapple and to amend the Pineapple Industry Ordinance, 1957.

DATO' HAJI ABDUL RAHMAN,
President"

Message from the Senate to the House of Representatives dated 12th September, 1964.

"Mr Speaker,

The Senate has agreed to the following Bill without amendment:

A Bill to confer certain powers on the Yang di-Pertuan Agong which it is expedient that His Majesty should be enabled to exercise in the emergency proclaimed on the third day of September, 1964, under Article 150 of the Federal Constitution.

DATO' HAJI ABDUL RAHMAN,
President"

ASSENT TO BILLS PASSED

Mr Speaker: Honourable Members, I wish to inform the House that His Majesty the Yang di-Pertuan Agong has assented to the following Bills which were passed recently by both Houses of Parliament:

- (1) The Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 1964.
- (2) The Internal Security (Amendment) Bill, 1964.
- (3) The Income Tax Bill, 1964.
- (4) The Criminal Law (Amendment) Bill, 1964.
- (5) The Supplementary Supply Bill, 1964.
- (6) The National Service (Amendment) Bill, 1964.
- (7) The Customs (Amendment) Bill, 1964.
- (8) The Excise (Amendment) Bill, 1964.
- (9) The Assignment of Export Duty Bill, 1964.
- (10) The Financial Procedure (Amendment) Bill, 1964.
- (11) The Pineapple Industry (Amendment) Bill, 1964.
- (12) The Emergency (Essential Powers) Bill, 1964.

DEATH OF THE HONOURABLE ENCHE' MOHAMED NOORDIN BIN MASTAM, A.M.N., P.J.K.

Mr Speaker: Ahli² Yang Berhormat, dengan dukachita-nya saya ma'alumkan kepada Majlis ini akan kematian Yang Berhormat Enche' Mohamed Noordin bin Mastan, A.M.N., P.J.K., Ahli bagi Seberang Selatan, dan bagi pehak Majlis ini saya berhajat hendak melafadzkan kehilangan yang kita tanggung dan belas kasehan kita kepada saudaramara Ahli Yang Berhormat itu, dan saya minta-lah Ahli² bangun tafakkur sa-lama satu minit.

(Semua Ahli² Yang Berhormat bangun bertafakkur sa-lama satu minit).

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

LONG DISTANCE TRUNK CALL SERVICE IN BORNEO STATES

1. Enche' Chia Chin Shin (Sarawak) asks the Minister of Works, Posts and

Telecommunications to state what provisions have been made for the improvement of Long Distance Trunk Call Service in Borneo States.

The Minister of Works, Posts and Telecommunications (Dato' V. T. Sambanthan): Mr Speaker, the following action has been initiated by my Ministry:

- (a) A project to provide a microwave route between Kuching and Sandakan via Jesselton serving major intermediate towns is being planned. Financial provision for route survey has been made in the draft 1965 Estimates and this survey has already commenced this year in the section Kuching/Simanggang/Sibu using staff and equipment of the Telecommunications Department, Government of Malaysia. This project has already been submitted to the National Development Planning Committee for inclusion in the First Malaysia Plan.
- (b) A team from the Malayan Telecommunications Department has already overhauled the existing V.H.F. radio links in Sabah serving Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Datu and funds have already been provided to obtain additional equipment to strengthen and duplicate the trunk communications to these towns.
- (c) In Sarawak, multi-channel V.H.F. Routes have been established between Sibu/Sarikei, Sibu/Kanowit and the others between Sibu/Binatang and Simanggang/Betong will probably be commissioned before the end of the year. Others will be completed in 1965.
- (d) In addition, new high frequency radio-telephone links have been provided between Jesselton and Kuching and Kuching and Miri. These are expected to be available for public use before the end of the year.

LANJUTAN PERKHIDMATAN TALIVISHEN KA-NEGERI² BORNEO

2. Enche' Chia Chin Shin bertanya kepada Menteri Penerangan dan

Penyiaran ada-kah Kerajaan apa² ranchangan hendak melanjutkan Perkhidmatan Talivishen ka-Negeri² Borneo dan jika ada, bila-kah agak-nya ranchangan ini akan di-jayakan.

Menteri Penerangan dan Penyiaran (Enche' Senu bin Abdul Rahman): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Kementerian Penerangan sudah menyediakan ranchangan² lengkap untuk melancarkan satu ranchangan permulaan atau pilot scheme untuk Jesselton dengan anggaran belanja sa-banyak \$3.5 juta dan seterusnya untuk ranchangan talivishen di-seluruh Sabah. Ranchangan berikutnya akan memakan belanja lebih kurang \$5.5 juta dan anggaran untuk ranchangan yang sama untuk Sarawak juga ada-lah di-dalam persediaan Kementerian Penerangan. Pada masa ini tidak-lah dapat hendak di-tetapkan tentang tarikh yang sa-benar-nya bila-kah talivishen akan di-mulakan di-negeri² di-Sarawak dan di-Sabah kerana semua-nya ada-lah bergantung kepada perbelanjaan dan kepada projek² yang di-pandang mustahak yang menjadi sa-bahagian dari ranchangan kemajuan untuk negeri² di-Sarawak dan di-Sabah dan begitu juga bergantung kepada bila-kah masa-nya microwave system sa-bagai yang di-sebutkan oleh Yang Berhormat Menteri Kerja Raya sa-kejap tadi akan dapat di-selesaikan. Terima kasih.

PERGERAKAN² SOKAN DAN BELIA DI-SELUROH MALAYSIA

3. Enche' Chia Chin Shin bertanya kepada Menteri Kebudayaan, Belia dan Sokan apa-kah peruntukan² yang telah di-buat untuk menggalakkan Pergerakan² Sokan dan Belia di-seluruh Malaysia, dan ada-kah kemungkinan yang Kerajaan akan mengadakan Pusat² Pergerakan di-kawasan² Luar Bandar dan juga Dalam Bandar yang akan menjadi tempat untuk melatih pemimpin² belia dan juga tempat pergerakan belia².

The Assistant Minister of Youth, Culture and Sports (Engku Muhsein bin Abdul Kadir): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, di-bawah Kementerian ini ada dua pusat latihan belia seperti berikut:

- (i) Pusat Belia Pemimpin Kebangsaan Malaysia di-Kuala Kubu

Bharu yang akan di-buka dengan rasmi-nya tidak berapa lama lagi. Pusat itu berharga satu juta lima puluh enam ribu ringgit telah pun di-buka semenjak akhir bulan August ini.

- (ii) Pusat Belia Kampong Pandan, Kuala Lumpur berharga \$275,000 telah pun di-buka dengan rasmi-nya pada bulan April tahun ini.

Pusat² ini ada-lah di-gunakan bukan sahaja untuk latehan menjadi pemimpin² Belia tetapi juga untuk:

- (a) Mengadakan latehan² sokan dan kesihatan badan.
- (b) Kelas² pelajaran sa-chara tidak rasmi.
- (c) Latehan pekerjaan.
- (d) Ilmu kemasyarakatan.
- (e) Latehan Kebudayaan.

Kementerian ini juga berhajat mendirikan pada masa akan datang pusat² belia di-tiap² daerah di-negeri² di-Malaysia ini termasuk Sarawak dan Sabah. Oleh kerana kesulitan wang maka harus-lah tiada dapat menghasilkan chadangan ini dengan sa-berapa segera. Walau bagaimana pun Kementerian ini berharap akan menubuhkan 7 buah pusat belia kawasan regional sa-kurang²-nya dan beberapa banyak pusat belia di-daerah² yang boleh di-buat menurut keadaan² pada satu² tempat dan daerah itu.

ATTENDANCE OF NON-ALIGNED CONFERENCE IN CAIRO BY ENCHE' AZIZ BIN ISHAK AND ENCHE' HASNUL BIN HADI

3a. Tunku Abdullah ibni Al-marhum Tuanku Abdul Rahman asks the Minister of External Affairs to state whether the Government is aware that certain persons have left to attend the non-aligned Conference in Cairo, and that their presence can only be a source of embarrassment to the Government which has not been invited to the Conference either as a member or as an observer, and if so, what does the Government intend to do about it.

The Prime Minister: Mr Speaker, Sir, the Government is aware that Enche' Aziz bin Ishak and Enche'

Hasnul bin Hadi have gone to attend the non-aligned Conference in Cairo as observers. There was also a third man who was to go but at the last moment he got panicky. But this Government, being a free and democratic Government, is unable to prevent anybody going outside this country to attend the Conference, or on a visit or on a tour, particularly to countries that are friendly to us, or countries with whom we have friendly relations or diplomatic relations.

Even though we know that their visit there is to work against our Government, we are powerless to take any action to deal with them. On the other hand, even if their visit, or their activities constitute an offence against any law of this country, against the law of Emergency, or any other written law, in this country, we are not able to do anything about it. Then, again, any activity outside this country is outside our jurisdiction. In this case, we learned from a source that they are invited by an organisation unfriendly to us and that they are there for no good purpose that is as far as we know. However, we are happy to know that their presence there has not been able to do much good to the people who are considered as our enemy. That is as far as I can say. However, if they do anything in this country detrimental to our security interest, then we could take action against them. But if they do it outside this country, as I have said just now, we are not able to take action against them.

DETAINEES IN SARAWAK— NUMBER OF MINORS

4. Enche' Stephen Yong Kuet Tze (Sarawak) asks the Minister of Home Affairs to state how many of the detainees in Sarawak are minors, and why was it necessary to detain a child who was only 13 years old.

The Minister of Home Affairs and Justice (Dato' Dr Ismail bin Dato' Haji Abdul Rahman): Mr Speaker, Sir, a minor is defined in Sarawak law as being a person who has not attained the age of 18 years. There is only one minor detained under the Preservation of Public Security Ordinance. He is a male Chinese who is suspected to be

19 years old but who claims to have been born in February, 1948. When arrested he was found to be in possession of a large quantity of subversive documents, offensive weapons, including home-made pistols, a bomb and a quantity of gunpowder. No child of 13 years of age has ever been the subject of a detention order under the P.P.S.O. in Sarawak.

Enche' Stephen Yong Kuet Tze: Sir, is the Minister of Home Affairs aware that there is a girl by the name of Chong Chiap Heong, aged 13, who was detained in a police station for 17 days, who was then taken ill and hospitalised for 5 days, and eventually released?

Dato' Dr Ismail: Sir, that girl is not a minor.

Enche' Stephen Yong Kuet Tze: She is a girl of 13, Sir, and if the Minister is not aware, will he investigate into this case?

VISIT OF DETENTION CAMPS AND DETAINEES BY MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT AND COUNCIL NEGRI

5. Enche' Stephen Yong Kuet Tze asks the Minister of Home Affairs to state whether the members of Parliament and of the Council Negri will be permitted to visit the detention camps and the detainees.

Dato' Dr Ismail: Members of Parliament and of Council Negri wishing to visit detention camps and detainees will have to apply to the Ministry of Home Affairs for prior permission.

BAN ON VISIT OF POLITICAL DETAINEES IN SARAWAK BY THEIR FAMILIES

6. Enche' Stephen Yong Kuet Tze asks the Minister of Home Affairs to state why it was necessary to impose a ban of six months during which the families of political detainees in Sarawak are allowed to visit them, and why newspapers and books are denied to these detainees.

Dato' Dr Ismail: Sir, this action was considered necessary because the detainees were found to have acted in

a manner contrary to the good discipline of the detention camp. I must, however, point out that the ban on visits was imposed only for a period of three months and not for six months.

Enche' Stephen Yong Kuet Tze: Sir, was the Minister aware that, in fact, the three months was extended for a further period of three months?

RANCHANGAN MEMPERLUASKAN KERJA DEWAN BAHASA DAN PUSTAKA KA-WILAYAH² BORNEO

7. Abang Othman bin Haji Moasili bertanya kepada Menteri Pelajaran ada-kah apa² ranchangan hendak memperluaskan kerja Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka ka-Wilayah² Borneo dan jika ada, bila-kah akan di-laksanakan.

The Minister of Education (Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Haji Talib): Pada dasar-nya Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka sa-bagai satu perbadanan Kerajaan Pusat yang bertugas memajukan Bahasa Kebangsaan telah dengan sendiri-nya memperluaskan bidang kerja di-Wilayah² Borneo. Usaha² khas yang sesuai bagi memajukan Bahasa Kebangsaan di-wilayah² tersebut dan juga mengadakan ranchangan² bagi memenohi kehendak² wilayah itu sedang di-pertimbangkan.

PROMOTION OF GREATER MALAY PARTICIPATION IN COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

8. Enche' Ramli bin Omar (Krian Darat) asks the Minister of Commerce and Industry to state if Government has fulfilled its pledge to give a certain percentage of employment to Malays in commerce and industry and if so, to state the percentage so far attained and if not, to state the steps taken to attain the required percentage.

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Dr Lim Swee Aun): Mr Speaker, Sir, it is the declared policy of Government to promote greater Malay participation in commerce and industry. The industrial and commercial firms have given their co-operation in the employment of Malays. In pioneer

companies not less than 30 per cent of their employees are Malays. In certain cases the percentage is higher. With regard to commercial and non-pioneer industrial firms it is not possible to indicate the ratio as it is not available.

Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Abdullah (Kelantan Hilir): Boleh-kah saya tahu dari Menteri Yang Berhormat satu persatu berkenaan dengan perkara di atas nama² kompeni yang telah memakai orang² Melayu yang di-katakan sa-banyak 13%. Itu satu soal, dan soal yang kedua sa-bagaimana saya tahu dahulu ada kenyataan yang telah di-keluarkan oleh Kerajaan sendiri bahawa sa-nya ada kilang² yang di-berikan taraf printis ini akan menggunakan sa-banyak 25% orang² Melayu, yang mana-kah yang betul. Satu soal lagi saya hendak tahu berapa-kah gudang² yang telah di-berikan taraf printis yang telah menggunakan orang Melayu 13% daripada sekalian buroh-nya, apa-kah nama gudang² itu?

Dr Lim Swee Aun: Sir, that question warrants further notice.

NATIONAL REGISTRATION OFFICE, PARIT BUNTAR (SHORTAGE OF STAFF)

9. Enche' Ramli bin Omar bertanya kepada Menteri Hal Ehwal Dalam Negeri ada-kah beliau sedar atas kekurangan kakitangan di-Pejabat Pendaftaran di-Parit Buntar yang menyebabkan pendaftaran Kad Pengenalan anak² penduduk Krian tidak dapat di-selesaikan dengan satu lawatan sahaja ka-pejabat Pendaftaran, dan jika sedar apa langkah² yang di-chadang akan di-jalankan bagi mengelakkan kesusahan dan perbelanjaan yang di-tanggung oleh penduduk² Krian sama ada dengan jalan melebuhkan kakitangan atau mendirikan satu Pejabat Pendaftaran di-Bagan Serai.

Dato' Dr Ismail: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sa-orang kerani pendaftaran tetap telah di-hantar ka-Parit Buntar untuk mengambil tindakan berkenaan dengan permohonan² untuk kad pengenalan. Lebih kurang 20 permohonan di-terima pada tiap² hari dan oleh sebab itu tidak nampak ada sebab untuk menambahkan sa-orang kerani lagi

di-situ. Sa-orang kerani pendaftaran melawat pusat di-Bagan Serai sa-kali pada tiap² sa-minggu. Pada tiap² lawatan kerani itu di-terima 40 permohonan atau dapat di-ambil tindakan oleh kerani tersebut. Oleh sebab itu tidak juga di-fikir ada sebab untuk menghantar sa-orang kerani tetap di-tempat itu. Tetapi kalau-lah bilangan permohonan untuk kad² itu bertambah banyak maka akan di-buat banyak lawatan lagi atau pun lawatan akan di-buat lebih kerap lagi. Tidak-lah ada kelewatan dalam soal mengeluarkan kad² pengenalan pada mereka yang berumur 12 tahun jika permohonan tersebut di-buat mengikut undang² ia-itu 30 hari sa-lepas meningkat umur 12 tahun. Kanak² itu di-minta datang sendiri ka-pejabat sa-kali sahaja ia-itu pada masa membuat permohonan. Permohonan itu akan selesai dengan satu lawatan sahaja, pada lawatan yang kedua hanya untuk mengambil kad tersebut. Kad² ini dapat di-terima oleh kanak² atau orang yang telah di-amanahkan.

TANAMAN PADI DUA KALI SA-TAHUN DI-KAWASAN GUNONG SEMANGGOL

10. Enche' Ramli bin Omar bertanya kepada Menteri Pertanian dan Sharikat Kerjasama ada-kah Kerajaan telah bersedia untuk membolehkan petani² menanam padi dua kali sa-tahun di-kawasan Gunung Semanggol khas-nya, dan kawasan Krian 'am-nya, pada tahun 1965 akan datang mengikut ranchangan Kerajaan Malaysia bahawa di-kawasan Krian akan di-jalankan menanam padi dua kali sa-tahun.

The Assistant Minister of Agriculture and Co-operatives (Enche' Sulaiman bin Bulon): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Kementerian Pertanian dan Sharikat Kerjasama telah dan sedang pun menjalankan tindakan bagi membolehkan petani² menanam padi dua kali sa-tahun di-kawasan Gunung Semanggol dan juga di-beberapa tempat lain di-daerah Krian. Ada-lah di-jangkakan usaha menanam padi dua kali sa-tahun akan dapat di-mulakan di-kawasan² lain di-dalam tahun 1966 apabila bekalan ayer di-kolam ayer Bukit Merah akan bertambah yang mana ranchangan² membesarkan kolam ayer itu hampir siap.

NATIONAL SERVICE, NUMBER OF PERSONS CALLED UP

11. Dr Toh Chin Chye asks the Minister for Local Government and Housing to state how many of those registered for national service have been called up to serve in:

- (a) Military Forces; and
- (b) Civil Defence,

in Malaya, Singapore, Sarawak and Sabah respectively.

The Minister of Local Government and Housing (Enche' Khaw Kai-Boh): Sir, it is not in the interest of security to reveal the figures required.

Dr Toh Chin Chye: Mr Speaker, Sir, I understand there was a Press statement which was released by the Minister relating to the number of bodies which will be called up from the different States, in respect of those who will be asked to serve in the civil defence, and I see contradiction when the Minister now says that in the interests of security he is not going to reveal these figures. Could the Minister state for a fact whether he did or he did not issue such figures in the Press?

Enche' Khaw Kai-Boh: Sir, it is correct that certain figures were revealed in the Press pertaining to Civil Defence, but the way the question is worded—and I have consulted the Defence Authorities—the answer is still “it is not in the interest of security to reveal the figures as asked for in the question”.

Dr Toh Chin Chye: Will the Minister then be prepared to provide figures for those who have been asked to serve in Civil Defence?

Enche' Khaw Kai-Boh: That, Sir, I require prior notice to obtain the statistics.

EMOLUMENTS FOR PERSONS CALLED UP

12. Dr Toh Chin Chye asks the Minister for Local Government and Housing what are the emoluments paid to those who have been called up for National Service in the armed services and civil defence.

Enche' Khaw Kai-Boh: Sir, for persons registered for National Service who have been called up for military training, the emoluments are as follows: (i) Pay—\$48 per mensem; (ii) Marriage allowance \$34 per mensem (if he is married); (iii) Ration allowance \$1.94 per day (if he is not being provided with food in the establishment). Persons registered for National Service who have been called up for Civil Defence training are paid training allowances at rates specified under Civil Defence (Federation of Malaya Civil Defence Corps) Rules, 1952. The rates are: Officer—\$1.30 for a two-hour training period. Non-commissioned Officer—\$1.00 for a two-hour training period. Other Ranks—70 cents for a two-hour training period. In addition travelling allowances are paid in respect of travel to and from place of instruction if free transport is not provided.

Dr Toh Chin Chye: Mr Speaker, I believe there are special terms and conditions of release of Government officers and Government daily-rated employees who have been called up for service in the armed forces. Will the Minister assure this House that terms of service for those who have been employed in private firms would be no less than what they would normally have enjoyed if they had not been called up under the National Service Scheme?

Enche' Khaw Kai-Boh: If the Honourable Member will take this matter up separately with me, I will look into this matter, but I am not in a position to say anything at the moment on the points raised.

Enche' C. V. Devan Nair (Bungsar): Sir, in order to keep up the morale and the patriotism of those who have been called up, would the Minister kindly indicate what a person who has been called up and who happens to have more than one wife receives by way of marriage allowances?

Enche' Khaw Kai-Boh: As far as I am aware, Sir, the way the Ordinance is worded we can only provide one marriage allowance for any one on being called up. (*Laughter*).

Dr Lim Chong Eu (Tanjong): Sir, will the Honourable Minister consider

providing special consideration for those who have been called up who are the sole providers for their families, and if on being called up it would interfere with their means of employment?

Enche' Khaw Kai-Boh: Sir, I will look into the matter raised by the Honourable Member.

RELIEF FOR WORKERS IN PENANG DUE TO INTERRUPTION OF TRADE BETWEEN INDONESIA AND MALAYA

13. Dr Toh Chin Chye asks the Minister of Labour what the Government has done, or will do, for the workers in Penang whose livelihood has been adversely affected by the interruption of trade between Indonesia and Malaya.

The Minister of Labour (Enche' V. Manickavasagam): Mr Speaker, Sir, as an immediate measure of relief, the Government has paid cash grants to those who were in genuine difficulties as a result of loss of income or earnings due to interruption of trade with Indonesia. In order to ascertain what measures are necessary to solve the problem on a long term basis, a Committee was set up to investigate the position more fully and make recommendations. The Committee has just completed its Report and submitted it for Government's consideration. Sir, I can assure the House that Government will do all it can to assist those whose livelihood has been adversely affected.

Dr Toh Chin Chye: Mr Speaker, Sir, will the Minister indicate to the House how much cash grants have been distributed up-to-date?

Enche' V. Manickavasagam: Sir, that has been given in relation to the need of each family on investigation by the Welfare Department and, if the Honourable Member would want that, I could give him if he will ask me as a separate question.

Dr Toh Chin Chye: Mr Speaker, Sir, will the Minister indicate at least what is the total sum of money that has been expended up-to-date, if he cannot provide the House with the rates which have been paid to each worker? May I also ask the Minister when will the

Report, which has been submitted to him, be published?

Enche' V. Manickavasagam: Mr Speaker, Sir, coming to the first part of his question, I have said that it is a separate question. On the second part of it, I can assure this House, that the Report is with the Government and it will be published as soon as possible.

Dr Lim Chong Eu: Sir, is the Minister aware that these cash grants referred to by him were granted prior to the Elections and that the sum total of these cash grants, when considered *per capita*, were not enough to be considered as any aid but only as mere pittance just to bluff the people in the port of Penang that some assistance was given.

Enche' V. Manickavasagam: Mr Speaker, Sir, the Honourable Member should be very much more aware than the Honourable Member from Singapore that alternative jobs were given too to those affected.

Dr Toh Chin Chye: Mr Speaker, Sir, may this House conclude then that the Minister is not aware that cash grants had really been given to the workers who have been displaced?

Enche' V. Manickavasagam: Sir, cash grants were given and alternative jobs were also offered.

Dr Tan Chee Khoo (Batu): Mr Speaker, Sir, will the Minister indicate whether all those affected have been taken care of either by way of cash grants which, I hope, are adequate or by way of alternative employment?

Enche' V. Manickavasagam: Mr Speaker, Sir, the survey that was conducted has been made on house to house of all those who reported; and more than 3,139 workers were interviewed. So, Sir, the study was very comprehensive.

Dr Lim Chong Eu: Mr Speaker, Sir, may I ask the Honourable Minister, in view of the fact that this Committee has reported and the Minister has already said that it will be published soon, whether he will assure this House that "soon" will mean preferably "as soon as possible" since this is a matter of great urgency and a matter of great

distress to the people in the Port of Penang?

Enche' V. Manickavasagam: Sir, I have already said that the Government will do all it can to speed up, and I can assure the House again that among measures that are being considered are financial assistance, rehabilitation schemes, placement assistance to find alternative trades and occupations and also, with the co-operation of the State Governments, places in the land development schemes.

Dr Lim Chong Eu: Mr Speaker, Sir, in view of the fact that the Honourable Minister has now given some indication of what Government intends to do, would not the Honourable Minister also consider the possibility of finding alternative employment, as already been stated by him, for those members who work in the Port of Penang with regard to the development of the Port in Province Wellesley at Butterworth.

Enche' V. Manickavasagam: Sir, all those matters are being considered.

REBUILDING OF GENERAL HOSPITAL, KUALA LUMPUR

14. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Health if he is aware that his predecessors had made many Delphic Pronouncements about the rebuilding of the General Hospital, Kuala Lumpur. In particular, is he aware that Dato' Ong Yoke Lin had promised that the General Hospital would be rebuilt by 1964 and will he give an assurance that the present plans will not go the way of the previous ones.

The Minister of Health (Enche' Bahaman bin Samsudin): Mr Speaker, Sir, I am aware of the efforts made by my predecessors to have as early as possible a new General Hospital for Kuala Lumpur.

Sir, the project of building this General Hospital will be made in phases. As a first phase, a new Maternity Hospital has been built costing approximately \$4 million and only completed in January, 1963. Work on the design of the rest of the Hospital project has progressed steadily and, provided everything goes well as planned, the actual

construction of the second phase should commence soon after the middle of 1965. It is expected that the whole project will be completed in 1970.

The Honourable Member will appreciate that the building of a new Hospital on the existing site requires very careful planning and phasing so as not to disrupt or dislocate the existing Hospital services. I can assure the Honourable Member that so long as I am Minister of Health, I shall personally see to it that the construction work on this project will proceed as planned unless, of course, there are circumstances arising beyond my control.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Mr Speaker, Sir, well, I am aware of the need for a careful planning. May I ask whether the Minister is really aware of the need for a careful planning in view of the Delphic Pronouncements of his predecessors regarding the General Hospital, Kuala Lumpur? Sir, is the Honourable Minister aware that the appointment of the new architects—I think young architects, perhaps, without experience—has given cause to grave concern amongst the senior officers of the General Hospital, Kuala Lumpur. If so, will the Minister look into this matter and consult the senior officers in the General Hospital, because it is they who are going to use the Hospital.

Enche' Bahaman bin Samsudin: Sir, I will look into that matter.

Dr Lim Chong Eu: Sir, may I ask the Honourable Minister of Health whether, in the planning for the rebuilding of this General Hospital, provision has been made for this General Hospital to be properly used as a Training Hospital?

Enche' Bahaman bin Samsudin: Sir, it is not to be used as a Training Hospital, because we are going to have a Training Hospital up in Pantai Valley.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Mr Speaker, Sir, does not the Minister envisage that the day will come when the Training Hospital in Petaling Jaya which, after all, is a 800-bed Hospital, may not be adequate for such purposes, in which case we may have to use the General Hospital, Kuala Lumpur, for such purposes?

Enche' Bahaman bin Samsudin: That we will decide.

Dr Lim Chong Eu: Sir, may I ask the Honourable Minister to consider very carefully what he has just said with regard to the provision of training facilities, holding in mind the hospital at Petaling Jaya, because, quite apart from the fact of the building, the need of cases and the type of cases will certainly be such that the General Hospital, Kuala Lumpur, with its large resources of material, will be of great importance for training particularly in association with the Medical School; if so, will the Minister of Health kindly also consider making that provision with regard to the planning of the rebuilding of the General Hospital in Kuala Lumpur?

Enche' Bahaman bin Samsudin: All these problems will be considered, Sir. (*Laughter*).

MEMORANDUM ON RURAL HEALTH WORK BY THE MALAYAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

15. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Health to state whether he is aware that about three years ago the Malayan Medical Association submitted to Government a memorandum on Rural Health Work. If so, would the Minister state why no action has been taken on it.

Enche' Bahaman bin Samsudin: Mr Speaker, Sir, I am not aware of the memorandum on Rural Health Work submitted by the Malayan Medical Association some three years ago until this question is raised. I understand that the suggestions in that memorandum have been considered by my Ministry, and steps are being taken now to recommend to the Government some of the suggestions. I am studying the recommendations myself now and will see what further action can be taken on the matter.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Mr Speaker, Sir, is the Honourable Minister aware that the Director of Medical Services was a member of this Committee that put up this memorandum and as such had his full approval?

Enche' Bahaman bin Samsudin: I am not aware of that. I have not read the memorandum yet.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Mr Speaker, Sir, in view of the fact that the Minister has not read the memorandum, will he, after reading the memorandum, assure this House that the memorandum, which contains many suitable solutions to this acute shortage of doctors, particularly in the rural areas, will be given due consideration by the Government and speedy action taken by the Government?

Enche' Bahaman: Yes, that will be done.

Dr Lim Chong Eu: Will the Honourable Minister of Health kindly assure this House, in view of the statement he has made, that a memorandum by such an important organisation in this country as the Malayan Medical Association should take three years to arrive to the Minister and that the Minister is just reading it, that in future an important memorandum of this sort will be transmitted to the Minister as quickly as possible and will be given consideration as rapidly as possible?

Enche' Bahaman: Yes, Sir.

EXPENDITURE AND REVENUE IN RESPECT OF X-RAY SERVICE DURING 1960, 1961 AND 1962 AT HOSPITALS IN PENANG, IPOH, KUALA LUMPUR, MALACCA AND JOHORE BAHRU

16. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Health to state the amount of expenditure incurred by the Government for the purchase of x-ray films for use in Malaya for the years 1960, 1961 and 1962 and the revenue derived from x-rays done for the public for each of the years and also the breakdown figures for the above for each of the hospitals at Penang, Ipoh, Kuala Lumpur, Malacca and Johore Bahru.

Enche' Bahaman bin Samsudin: Mr Speaker, Sir, the expenditure for the purchase of x-ray films for use in Malaya for the years 1960, 1961 and

1962 and the revenue derived from x-rays done for the public are as under:

Expenditure—

	\$	c.
1960 ..	220,049	64
1961 ..	240,152	67
1962 ..	293,663	52

The breakdown figures are as follows—

	1960		1961		1962	
	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.
Penang General Hospital ..	28,945	00	29,376	00	40,213	00
Ipoh General Hospital ..	19,358	82	24,692	54	24,547	95
Kuala Lumpur General Hospital	40,250	00	34,702	00	37,492	00
Malacca General Hospital ..	12,362	60	25,369	93	25,225	85
Johore Bahru General Hospital	19,305	00	16,394	00	13,434	00

Revenue—

	\$	c.
1960 ..	215,036	00
1961 ..	213,752	92
1962 ..	234,279	75

Breakdown for revenue is as follows—

	1960		1961		1962	
	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.
Penang General Hospital ..	41,640	00	42,912	00	40,181	00
Ipoh General Hospital ..	24,622	70	16,624	75	26,956	00
Kuala Lumpur General Hospital	49,904	00	43,834	00	26,196	00
Malacca General Hospital ..	4,837	00	7,754	12	12,191	38
Johore Bahru General Hospital	10,582	75	13,030	00	12,535	00

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Is the Minister aware that on such an essential service like x-rays for the public that revenue throughout the Federation has kept up very closely with expenditure? Can he then explain why for the Kuala Lumpur General Hospital, which I am particularly interested in, revenue for both 1960 and 1961 has exceeded expenditure and that only in 1962 that the revenue has fallen short of expenditure. Will the Honourable Minister give the reasons why?

Enche' Bahaman bin Samsudin: I need notice of that question, Sir; I do not know.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: If the Minister is unable to answer that question, Mr Speaker, Sir, will he give an assurance that on this important public health measure the Government will not seek to make profit out of x-rays for the public as shown, I quote the figures for Kuala Lumpur, in 1960 the expenditure was \$40,000, revenue \$49,000, profit of \$9,000; in 1961 the expenditure was \$34,000, the revenue was \$43,000, again profit of \$9,000. Mr Speaker, Sir, is

the Minister aware that a clamp has been put on the x-rays in the General Hospital, Kuala Lumpur, whereby anyone sent by a general practitioner is required to pay a fee, and a very exhorbitant fee at that, for x-rays done?

Enche' Bahaman bin Samsudin: He is making statements, Sir, not asking questions!

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: I am asking a question, Sir—is the Minister aware that fees are being charged for x-rays done at the General Hospital, Kuala Lumpur?

Enche Bahaman bin Samsudin: I am not aware of that and I need notice of the question.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: If the Minister is not aware of that, then will he give an assurance in this House to ask his Permanent Secretary—I do not know whether he is present here today—whether I have made representations to the Permanent Secretary, the Director of Medical Services and to the Chief Medical Officer, Selangor on this matter? If so, will he see to it that the poor in this country are not denied the benefits of free x-rays at the General Hospital, Kuala Lumpur?

Enche' Bahaman bin Samsudin: As I said just now, I need notice of the question, Sir.

SQUATTER SETTLEMENTS IN KUALA LUMPUR

17. Enche' Tan Toh Hong asks the Minister for Local Government and Housing to state:

- whether a proper survey has been made in respect of squatter settlements in the Federal Capital;
- the number of squatters in each settlement; and
- whether the land in each settlement is privately owned or State owned.

Enche' Khaw Kai-Boh: Mr Speaker, Sir, the answer is as follows:

- Yes. A survey has been carried out in respect of the squatters in the Federal Capital which has been subdivided into 48 areas for the

purpose. The survey has been conducted in respect of such areas and not in respect of particular settlements.

- (b) The number of squatters in any particular area can be obtained from the Commissioner of the Federal Capital, Kuala Lumpur.
- (c) Some of the land is privately owned and the others are State owned.

RESETTLEMENT OF SQUATTERS IN KUALA LUMPUR

18. Enche' Tan Toh Hong asks the Minister for Local Government and Housing whether the Government intends to resettle the squatters in the Federal Capital with low-cost housing at a rental that is not beyond their capacity to pay.

Enche' Khaw Kai-Boh: Sir, the answer is again Yes. In its long term policy, it is the Government's intention to resettle *bona fide* squatters in the Federal Capital in low cost housing schemes.

Enche' Lim Kean Siew (Dato' Kramat): Has the Minister for Local Government and Housing got statistics to show how many squatters will be displaced at the present rate of expansion in the Federal Capital?

Enche' Khaw Kai-Boh: I require prior notice of that question.

Enche' Lim Kean Siew: Has he any idea at all what the present figures are?

Enche' Khaw Kai-Boh: We are still collecting statistics on the matter raised by the Honourable Member. As the Honourable Member may realise, the Federal Capital is expanding daily and we have numerous problems facing us, and this is one of the acute problems which we are tackling at this moment, Sir.

Enche' Lim Kean Siew: Can the Honourable Minister inform us how he intends to plan when he has not got the statistics.

Enche' Khaw Kai-Boh: I have said earlier, Sir, that statistics are being collected for this purpose. In fact, a very comprehensive survey with regard

to squatters had already been made and the matter is being gone into by the Commissioner of the Federal Capital.

Enche' Lim Kean Siew: Can the Honourable Minister inform us as to how long the survey will take?

Enche' Khaw Kai-Boh: The survey has been completed and it is a matter of studying the survey and formulating what action is to be taken in connection with the survey.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Mr Speaker, Sir, will the Minister give us an assurance that the study of the survey will not take as long as the preparation of the survey and that speedy action will be taken on this matter, which is a very urgent matter in Kuala Lumpur.

Enche' Khaw Kai-Boh: Sir, that depends on the size of the problem to be tackled, and only in the light of the result of the study of the survey, then only can I give any statement to this House pertaining to the matter.

Enche' Lim Kean Siew: Mr Speaker, Sir, since the Minister does not seem to know the size of the problem he is to tackle, then can he tell us roughly how long he will take to study this question before he can make any concrete proposals?

Enche' Khaw Kai-Boh: The survey has to be studied by experts. I think it is premature for me to make any statement in this House in connection with this matter.

Enche' Lim Kean Siew: Mr Speaker, Sir, the answer to this question, that the Government intends to resettle the squatters, is an intention *in futuro*.

Enche' Khaw Kai-Boh: I can only make a statement in this House pertaining to the long term policy of this Government. It is the policy of this Government to resettle *bona fide* squatters. I stress the word '*bona fide*'. Honourable Members may realise that we have a lot of illegal squatters who just put up squatter huts during the weekend with the view to being resettled and getting a lot of benefit out of it. Certainly, the Honourable Members will agree with me that it is not the intention of this Government

to squander a lot of money on illegal squatters in connection with this matter.

Enche' Lim Kean Siew: Mr Speaker, Sir, is it not a fact that under the category of 'illegal squatters' are squatters, who may have built their homes about thirty years ago and who did not come under the Municipal Ordinance and would therefore be illegal today?

Enche' Khaw Kai-Boh: Sir, that is a statement, I am afraid.

Enche' Lim Kean Siew: It is not so. I am asking whether according to the definition that is not so.

Enche' Khaw Kai-Boh: It is a matter of opinion. (*Laughter*)

Enche' C. V. Devan Nair: Mr Speaker, Sir, from the survey that has already been conducted, would the Minister be able to tell us—in this race for expansion between squatter areas and new housing areas—whether the squatter areas are gaining ground or the housing areas are gaining ground?

Enche' Khaw Kai-Boh: I can assure this House that the Government is more interested in solving this problem than the Honourable Member himself. (*Laughter*)

MAKTAB LATEHAN GURU² UGAMA

19. Wan Abdul Kadir bin Ismail (Kuala Trengganu Utara): bertanya kepada Menteri Pelajaran bila-kah Maktab Latehan Guru² Uagama itu akan di-adakan oleh kerana sudah lama terdengar chadangan hendak mengadakan Maktab demikian pada hal pengajaran Uagama Islam di-sekolah² berjalan terus dengan guru² yang tidak ada mempunyai latehan perguruan dan kursus yang di-adakan sa-kali atau dua kali sa-tahun memang tidak menchukupi sama sekali.

Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Haji Talib: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, latehan Guru² Uagama Sekolah Menengah Kebangsaan dan Jenis Kebangsaan akan di-beri mula² daripada tahun 1965. Kementerian Pelajaran telah mengadakan meshuarat dengan Pejabat² Uagama Negeri bagi memperelakkan lagi pelajaran uagama di-sekolah² termasuk Sekolah Rendah dan seperti yang di-persetujui langkah

akan di-ambil bagi memberi latehan kapada Guru² Uagama Islam di-Sekolah Rendah apabila latehan bagi Guru² Uagama Sekolah Menengah telah mula berjalan dalam tahun 1965.

Wan Abdul Kadir bin Ismail: Soalan tambahan, Tuan Yang di-Pertua. Tidak-kah pehak Kementerian Pelajaran berchadang hendak mendirikan sa-buah Maktab Latehan yang khas bagi melateh guru² ini atau di-mana-kah latehan itu akan di-jalankan.

Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Haji Talib: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, tidak ada chadangan yang khas bagi membena sa-buah Maktab melateh guru² uagama tetapi latehan² akan di-jalankan di-bangunan Maktab² dan Maktab² Harian yang sedia ada di-seluruh Tanah Melayu ini dan akan di-jalankan dalam masa chuti penggal persekolahan.

Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Abdullah (Kelantan Hilir): Mengapa-kah Yang Berhormat Menteri Pelajaran atau pun Kerajaan telah mengadakan Maktab² Latehan bagi guru² yang lain daripada guru² uagama tetapi mengapa-kah Kerajaan tidak boleh mengadakan maktab khas untuk melateh guru² uagama.

Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Haji Talib: Latehan guru² uagama ini ada-lah tanggungan Kerajaan² Negeri. Kementerian Pelajaran ada-lah membantu usaha² yang telah di-jalankan oleh Kerajaan² Negeri sa-bagaimana saya katakan tadi berkenaan dengan latehan kapada guru² Sekolah² Menengah Kebangsaan atau guru uagama di-Sekolah Menengah Jenis Kebangsaan yang akan di-jalankan oleh Kementerian Pelajaran.

Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Abdullah: Tidak-kah Yang Berhormat Menteri Pelajaran mengetahui bahawasa-nya Kerajaan Negeri, kerana kekurangan wang, tidak dapat mengadakan maktab² untuk di-lateh guru² uagama ini mesti-lah tanggungan Kerajaan Pusat.

Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Haji Talib: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kalau sa-kira-nya Kerajaan² Negeri dengan bersendirian tidak dapat mengadakan sa-buah maktab, barangkali dengan kerjasama di-antara Kerajaan² Negeri, harus boleh

di-adakan sa-buah maktab kalau di-fikirkan ini ada-lah perkara yang lebeh penting daripada membena jambatan politik di-Kota Bharu.

**PENYELIA KA-ATAS GURU²
UGAMA DI-SEKOLAH²
MENENGAH**

20. Wan Abdul Kadir bin Ismail bertanya kapada Menteri Pelajaran kenapa tidak ada penyusunan penyeliaan langsung kapada guru² ugama yang memberi pengajaran Ugama Islam di-Sekolah² Menengah yang dudok di-bawah tanggong-jawab langsung Kementerian Pelajaran pada hal guru² Ugama yang mengajar di-Sekolah² Rendah yang dudok di-bawah tanggong-jawab Negeri mempunyai susunan penyeliaan yang terator belaka.

Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Haji Talib: Pegawai Perhubungan Sekolah² Ugama Islam di-Kementerian ini telah di-beri tugas memereksa pelajaran Ugama Islam di-Sekolah² Menengah. Saya suka memberi tahu yang sekarang ini langkah² ada-lah di-ambil bagi melantek sa-orang Pegawai Penolong-nya dalam tahun ini bagi membantu menjalankan tugas ini dan saya berharap mendapat lebeh lagi Pegawai Penolong Perhubungan Sekolah² Ugama Islam di-dalam tahun 1965 supaya penyeliaan ka-atas pelajaran ugama di-Sekolah² Menengah Kebangsaan dapat di-selideki atau di-kawal dengan lebeh rapi lagi.

BILL PRESENTED

**THE BANKING (AMENDMENT
AND EXTENSION) BILL, 1964**

Bill to amend the Banking Ordinance, 1958, and to extend the operation of that Ordinance, as amended, to all parts of the Federation; presented by the Minister of Finance; read the first time; to be read a second time at the subsequent meeting of this House.

**THE CENTRAL BANK OF
MALAYSIA (AMENDMENT AND
EXTENSION), BILL, 1964**

Bill to amend the Central Bank of Malaysia Ordinance 1958, and to extend

the operation of that Ordinance, as amended, to all parts of the Federation; presented by the Minister of Finance; read the first time; to be read a second time at the subsequent meeting of this House.

**THE SUPPLEMENTARY SUPPLY
(1964) BILL, 1964**

Bill to apply sums out of the Consolidated Fund for additional expenditure for the service of the year 1964 and to appropriate such sums for certain purposes; presented by the Minister of Finance; read the first time; to be read a second time at the subsequent sitting of this House.

**THE CONSOLIDATED FUND
(EXPENDITURE ON ACCOUNT)
BILL, 1964**

Bill to apply a sum out of the Consolidated Fund to the service of the year ending on the thirty-first day of December, 1965; presented by the Minister of Finance; read the first time; to be read a second time at the subsequent sitting of this House.

**THE WORKMEN'S COMPENSA-
TION (AMENDMENT) BILL, 1964**

Bill to amend the Workmen's Compensation Ordinance, 1952; presented by the Minister of Labour; read the first time; to be read a second time at the subsequent sitting of this House.

**THE MERCHANT SHIPPING
(AMENDMENT) BILL, 1964**

Bill to amend the Merchant Shipping Ordinance, 1952; presented by the Minister of Transport; read the first time; to be read a second time at the subsequent sitting of this House.

**THE COURTS OF JUDICATURE
(AMENDMENT) BILL, 1964**

Bill to amend the Courts of Judicature Act, 1964; presented by the Assistant Minister of Justice; read the first time; to be read a second time at the subsequent sitting of this House.

MOTIONS

THE EMPLOYEES PROVIDENT FUND FIRST SCHEDULE (AMENDMENT) ORDER, 1964

The Minister of Finance (Enche' Tan Siew Sin): Mr Speaker, Sir, I beg to move the motion standing in my name on the Order Paper, viz:

"That this House resolves, pursuant to sub-section (2) of section 22 of the Employees Provident Fund Ordinance, 1951, that the Employees Provident Fund First Schedule (Amendment) Order, 1964, which has been laid before the House as Statute Paper No. 75 of 1964, be approved, and that the said Order shall come into force with effect from the first day of December, 1964."

Honourable Members will recall that in my Budget speech last year I informed this House that the Government had decided to amend the Employees Provident Fund Ordinance so as to provide, firstly, that all employers will have to contribute however few employees they may have, and secondly, that domestic servants may opt to become contributors. The Employees Provident Fund First Schedule (Amendment) Order, 1964, implements these decisions and contributions will commence in January, 1965, in respect of the period from 1st December, 1964, provided that the resolution now before the House is approved.

The amendments now being made to the First Schedule of the Employees Provident Fund Ordinance will also mean that the exemption from contributions applicable to employees on estates of less than 25 acres will be cancelled and contributions will have to be made in respect of employees on such estates. We have decided, however, that the exclusion of fishermen will have to remain in force as the nature and terms of their employment would make effective collection of contributions and enforcement of the provisions of the Ordinance impracticable.

Honourable Members will note that domestic servants may opt to become contributors but are not compelled to do so. The reasons for this were given by me to this House in my last Budget speech, but if the proposed voluntary basis of contribution proves unsatis-

factory in practice, then Government will consider making contributions compulsory so as to ensure a fair deal for this class of employee.

Sir, I beg to move.

The Minister of Labour (Enche' V. Manickavasagam): Sir, I second the motion while reserving the right to speak at a later stage of this meeting.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Mr Speaker, Sir, in rising to speak on this motion presented by the Honourable Minister of Finance, I wish to protest at the way in which this motion is being presented. This Command Paper 75/64 is being tabled this morning and I think Honourable Members of this House, particularly those on this side of the House, must protest in no uncertain terms at the manner in which Government seeks to present such Bills. Mr Speaker, Sir, in saying so—I do not wish to speak again on the motion itself and I think the motion itself is a suitable one, it is an admirable one, and it is about time the worker gets his due—I had looked high and low for it in the papers sent to my address and this morning I hunted for it amongst the papers, and it was fortunate that the Member for Ipoh managed to fish it out from amongst the papers that were presented. It was for the first time, when the Minister was speaking, that I looked at this Command Paper 75/64.

Mr Speaker, Sir, I do hope that the Government in future will give us adequate time to study these things, not just table them on the day and expects us to speak on them straightaway. Today, fortunately, it is an innocuous Bill; it is a Bill that must have the support of all sectors of this House; tomorrow it may not be so. As has been pointed out so eloquently by the Honourable Member for Tanjong during the debate on the Constitution (Amendment) Bill and on the Internal Security (Amendment) Bill, Government tabled all these things on Monday and expected us to debate on them on Tuesday and Wednesday. I do hope that in future the Government will give us adequate time to study all the Bills and motions they present to this House.

Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Abdullah: Saya berasa sedih hati juga atoran menyerahkan kertas kerja nampak-nya chuma di-letakkan sahaja pada pagi ini dihadapan kami. Oleh yang demikian kami sa-bagai wakil ra'ayat tidak dapat mengkaji dengan sa-dalam²-nya dan tidak dapat memberi pandangan kami dan tegoran kami yang membena kepada Kerajaan. Bukan sahaja di-atas perkara ST 75 bahkan banyak Bill² lain lagi yang belum kami terima, saperti Cmd Paper No. 27 dan 28 belum lagi kami dapat bahathkan. Oleh sebab yang demikian kami berasa sedih hati di-atas perbuatan yang bagini dan kami harap pada masa akan datang segala Bill yang hendak di-kajikan hendak-lah, kalau boleh-nya, di-hantar sa-minggu sa-belum kami datang ka-sini supaya dapat-lah kami mengkaji dengan sa-dalam²-nya dan dapat menegor yang mana di-pandang mustahak.

Enche' D. R. Seenivasagam (Ipoh): Mr Speaker, Sir, whilst I rise also to support the motion, there is one point which has been raised and which is a justifiable complaint, that is, the late presentation of this Statute Paper. Mr Speaker, Sir, whilst in this case it may not be of great importance but, as has been said, wherever it is intended to amend a law or an Ordinance or a Schedule, then it becomes necessary for those who are not familiar with the Schedule or the Ordinance or Act to look up the Principal Act, Schedule or Ordinance to see what effect the amendment has, and for that purpose, at least to satisfy ourselves, there should be ample time given—that is the reason we complain, not for any other purpose. It is for the purpose of satisfying ourselves that the amendment is a proper one in the circumstances of the case.

Whilst we support this, I must express a word of regret that throughout the years the Honourable Minister of Finance—although the Party in power has promised—after two elections has not thought it fit, or proper, to keep that promise to amend the Employees Provident Fund to allow withdrawals of contributions in time of great necessity to the workers of this country—that should have been done as it was a definite election promise made by the

Party now in power—and it is a matter of great regret.

One more matter is that withdrawal of monies after the persons are dead is sometimes causing considerable trouble to those entitled to get their withdrawals—trouble not in the sense of trouble by the Board but trouble by the persons to go around petition writers, to go around lawyers and other persons, to get this money out. Some system must be devised whereby they will not have to seek such assistance, because these are cases where urgent and quick action should be taken to hand back the money to the persons entitled to it. I have no doubt that it can be done, and there should, if necessary, be small offices set up in various larger towns where personal attention can be given to these people who have to seek such assistance.

Dr Toh Chin Chye (Singapore): Mr Speaker, Sir, enough has been said about late presentation of Bills for discussion in the House. May I offer a constructive proposal, and that is to suggest that the Standing Orders Committee of this House meet and revise the Standing Orders which will stipulate that certain Bills which will be presented or put up for second reading before this House must be laid on the Table for a specified period before debate can really take place. At the moment, under present Standing Orders, a Bill can be presented today and debated tomorrow and in this way we can have five or six Bills thrown on our laps in the space of one morning and Members of this House will have no adequate time at all to understand the implications of these Bills. May I, Mr Speaker, with due respect to you yourself, Sir, suggest that the Standing Orders Committee meet to revise the Standing Orders for this purpose.

Enche' Lim Kean Siew (Dato Kramat): Mr Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the contention that proper notice should have been given to us with regard to this Amendment.

Sir, this Amendment, on the face of it, looks proper, but then certain questions immediately arise as we look at it. For example, why were domestic servants

exempted from the Provident Fund before? Was there any good reason or reasons? Probably, there must have been, but we would not know it unless we referred back to the objects of the Bill that introduced the Provident Fund Ordinance. Secondly, why is this contribution to be made voluntary today with a promise that if it is unsatisfactory, the Government intends to make it compulsory. That would seem to suggest that what the Government is saying is this: "What we cannot obtain by voluntary means, we are going to obtain by compulsory means. In other words, if we ask you voluntarily to contribute to the Provident Fund and if you do not voluntarily contribute to it, we are going to make it compulsory for you to contribute to the Provident Fund". If that is so, why not make it compulsory today? There must be a good reason why that is not so. And, again, we cannot go into that question, if we did not have proper notice.

Sir, does the statement by the Minister of Finance, in fact, carry a hint, not sinister perhaps, that, "What we want is more money, and if you do not give us money voluntarily, we are going to compel you". In order to answer that last question satisfactorily, we must find out the answer to this question: Is the method of withdrawal or the system of withdrawal of the Provident Fund today satisfactory—in other words, do the contributors of the Provident Fund get money out as easily as they put money in? At the moment, it is very easy to put money in, but then it may be a very different question when you want to take money out.

The Honourable Member for Batu has just told me of an instance where a person lost both hands, and the Provident Fund authorities said he could be gayfully employed with his two feet (*Laughter*)—in other words, he could pedal a treadle machine or maybe he could go to Kota Bahru and go to a weaving factory and supply the motive power to shuttle the shuttle to and fro across for the weave.

Mr Speaker, Sir, another question arises when we read this Enactment, i.e. on the question of investment of the

funds of this organisation. For example, we would like to know how the Government invests the money that it has obtained from the contributions to the Provident Fund. I remember, Sir, speaking "off the cuff", as the Prime Minister of Singapore would like to say always, that there was a question on a motion which was brought during the last Parliament with regard to a certain investment from the Provident Fund contributions—the investment of \$5 million in the Hotel Merlin Company. If I remember correctly—here, again, if I have had notice, I could have referred to the speeches made at the last Parliament—the Honourable Minister of Finance did say that there had been proper investigations and that it had been decided that the Merlin Hotel Company was a fit and proper investment for Provident Fund contributions. But, yesterday, I understood that the Merlin Hotel shares which had been standing previously at \$1.50, has now dropped to \$0.75—that is 25% below par. If there had been proper investigations before investment, then, perhaps, we should review the ability of those people who gave advice to the Government. I understand too, Mr Speaker, Sir, that due to the situation caused by Malaysia, many people are not investing in certain companies and care must be taken not to invest in such companies. If the Provident Fund authorities were to invest in such investments, it might be held that the Provident Fund money is being used to bolster up collapsing companies. If, as has been stated at the last Parliament, the investments are properly investigated before investment then surely the investments, such as Merlin Hotel shares, could not be held to be proper investments.

So, Mr Speaker, Sir, it is because of all these questions that we say how important it is that such Bills should have been sent to us at least two or three days earlier.

Enche' Abu Bakar bin Hamzah (Bachok): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, berkenaan dengan Rang Undang² yang di-kemukakan oleh Yang Berhormat Menteri Kewangan ini, saya percaya bukan-lah saya sahaja, tetapi orang² daripada parti memerintah sendiri pun

tidak begitu mahir dengan butir² yang hendak di-bahathkan, kerana kertas, atau ST. 75 ini di-beri pada pagi ini sahaja.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, walau bagaimanapun pada dasar-nya, kita sudah tentu-lah berkehendakkan Bill ini di-bahathkan memandangkan kapada mustahak-nya Undang² Employees Provident Fund ini di-pinda daripada satu masa ka-satu masa terutama sa-bagaimana yang di-bangkitkan oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Ipoh dan juga Ahli² yang lain, ia-itu amat-lah susah kapada orang² yang menyimpan wang di-dalam-nya itu yang tidak di-berikan kapada-nya, melainkan sudah mati, apabila dia sudah mati meninggalkan isteri dan anak yang kecil, orang ini tidak pula pandai hendak meminta-nya dan terpaksa-lah pula kena menchari loyar dan begitu bagini. Sa-lain daripada itu ada pula dengan keadaan² bagi orang² yang sakit yang memerlukan wang itu supaya dapat di-gunakan sa-belum daripada dia mati, dan saya perchaya Menteri yang berkenaan lebih suka memberi wang itu kapada orang yang sakit itu sa-belum daripada dia mati.

Ada pun masalaah susah hati-nya pehak² Pembangkang di-sini dan kawan² saya yang telah berchakap tentang lewat-nya Bill ini di-kemukakan, saya rasa kawan² saya itu nampak-nya maseh belum lagi faham attitude atau pun sikap Kerajaan dalam zaman confrontasi ini, ia-itu tentu-lah kertas ini di-bawa pada pagi ini kerana "security reason" dan lewat-nya di-bawa ini, kerana kalau di-bawa chepat "not in the interest of the State". Jadi, ini-lah sebab²-nya yang boleh membawa lewat-nya kertas² ini di-bawa, tetapi kita harap Bill² yang akan di-bawa esok, atau pun hari ini, boleh-lah di-kemukakan ka-dalam masa yang agak sesuai sedikit bagi "security reason", atau pun bagi "interest of the State" itu supaya kami daripada pehak Pembangkang ini dapat-lah menumpang sama dalam membahathkan perkara² yang Kerajaan hendak jalankan undang²-nya. Sekian-lah, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, terima kaseh.

Enche' C. V. Devan Nair (Bungsar):
Mr Speaker, Sir, enough has been said

by the previous speakers about the wrongness of introducing a Bill like this at such short notice. If this House had been given previous notice, and if the public at large through the Press had been given notice of the Government's intention to amend this Ordinance, then, Sir, those most concerned with this Bill, like, for instance, trade union organisations, would have had an opportunity to make their views known to the Government on various matters connected with the Employees Provident Fund—investments, the administration of the Fund, the rights and wrongs of withdrawal, and so on. As it is, because the Government has not observed this primary courtesy to the public and to the House of giving advance notice, this House and the Government itself, will not enjoy the benefit of public opinion on this matter, and especially, the opinion of those most concerned with this Bill—the opinion of the labour organisations.

Sir, having said that, perhaps I would want to know from the Minister—I believe he did say something about the impracticability of including fishermen in the provisions of this Bill; he had said that because of the non-availability—I did not catch him quite clearly, but I hope he will clarify what he said when he replies—but it does seem odd, Sir, that a group of people like fishermen should be left out on the grounds of impracticability. If efforts are made, if surveys are made as to how it would be possible to overcome the so-called impracticability of conferring the benefits of the Employees Provident Fund to groups of people like the fishermen, then the ideal of social justice which the Provident Fund Ordinance seeks to extend to all groups of people and in various occupations would also be enjoyed by fishermen. It does seem unjust that fishermen who provide us with our daily fish, and who are going through a very difficult time in this period of confrontation and Indonesian piracy on the high seas, and right at the moment quite a few fishermen's families are already on the retirement list, should be left out of a measure of social justice because of the difficulties mentioned by the Minister,

and I would plead with the Minister that he should reconsider the whole matter and make a real attempt to extend the provisions of this Amendment and of the Employees Provident Fund Ordinance to fishermen as well. Thank you.

Dr Lim Chong Eu (Tanjong): Mr Speaker, Sir, I would like to rise to support this Amendment, because, although it has been introduced piecemeal, I would say the Motion is an advance. However, I would like to associate myself with the views that were brought up by the Honourable Member from Ipoh, particularly with regard to the provision of more local agencies to tackle Provident Fund problems as this will become very much more pertinent in view of the group which the Amendment seeks to provide for. The domestic servants in particular are a group who will have to be convinced and who are certainly quite unsure about the pros and cons of the Provident Fund and they will have very many problems which can be tackled locally by officers who are conversant with their problems, particularly by officers who can help translate their problems and process them into some form whereby the central organisation can take immediate action.

Sir, it is also clear from the statements that have been made by various members from this side of the House that the entire Employees Provident Fund Ordinance can well stand being sent to a Select Committee for review, particularly in view of the fact that the establishment of Malaysia and the extension of the Employees Provident Fund Ordinance to all the other new territories will make the application of this Ordinance very much more complex. I hope the House will have an opportunity soon to debate such a review of the Employees Provident Fund Ordinance.

Enche' Tan Siew Sin: Mr Speaker, Sir, an Honourable Member from Singapore, while criticising the fact that Command Paper No. 75 of 1964 was presented to Honourable Members rather late, admitted that this procedure was in accordance with the Standing

Orders of this House. I am glad that he conceded that point. However, in spite of that, I accept the strictures of the Opposition in regards the contention that this Paper should have been presented rather earlier (*Applause*). If Honourable Members of the Opposition, however, would care to look at this Paper again, they would find that I signed it on 28th September, which is roughly two weeks ago, and I shall try to find out what happened between the date I signed it and its release to Honourable Members of this House. I agree that in a matter of this sort it is desirable, even though Standing Orders permit it, that this Paper should be in the hands of Honourable Members much earlier than it actually was.

The Honourable Member for Ipoh tells this House that he knows of cases where withdrawals after death were permitted rather tardily to the discomfiture of the beneficiaries of the contributors in question. This House, I think, should remember that the Fund has well over one million contributors and it is possible that delays can occur in certain cases. If Honourable Members on either side of this House, whether on the Government side or the Opposition benches, would care to bring to my notice any cases of inordinate delay, I shall be pleased to look into these cases myself. I think I cannot say any more than that.

The Honourable Member for Ipoh raised the question of a review of the Ordinance, and the last speaker, the Honourable Member for Tanjong, also raised this point. The Honourable Member for Ipoh, however, went one step further and accused the Government of a breach of faith. I do not think that there has been a breach of faith on the part of the Government, because this Ordinance is under review all the time. In fact, as far as I am concerned, I am aware that changes will have to be made not only to the working of the Ordinance but also to the scope and entire outlook of the Ordinance, because, as Honourable Members may remember, this scheme came into being about 13 years ago, and it is now a far larger organisation

than was originally envisaged. I think the necessity for review does not have to be debated very lengthily—it is a thing which I accept. I am thinking of asking the World Bank to conduct a review into the entire working of this Ordinance and the reason is this: at the moment the assets of the Board of the Fund come to well over \$1,000 million. In the context of Malaysia, this is a staggering amount and the investment policy of the Board of the Fund could have a decisive impact either for better or for ill on the financial and economic fortunes of even Malaysia as a whole. Under such circumstances, Sir, no one appreciates it more readily than I and the Treasury that the time has probably come for a really top level review of not only the investment policy of the Board but of how the enormous funds at the disposal of the Board should be utilised, not only for the benefit of the contributors themselves but, I think, for the benefit of the country as a whole.

The Honourable Member for Dato Kramat also spoke at some length on the investment policy of the Board and, I think, I have dealt with that adequately. He castigates the Government for having excluded domestic servants in the past.

Enche' Lim Kean Siew: Sir, on a point of clarification: if I remember, my speech just now as regards this Bill consisted of a series of interlocutory statements on the argument that had this Bill come to us two days earlier, perhaps, all those queries may not have been brought up today.

Enche' Tan Siew Sin: I accept, as I have already said, the strictures of the Opposition on that point. However, I think he also castigates the Government for having excluded domestic servants in the past.

Enche' Lim Kean Siew: Querried.

Enche' Tan Siew Sin: It does not matter. Either word, I think, is appropriate. What I would like to ask him is this: It is rather strange to me that that particular Honourable Member who has sat in this House—if my memory serves me correctly—since 1959

has not on a single occasion in the past brought this serious omission to the attention of the Government, and not until we ourselves have done it does he say that we should have done this before.

Enche' Lim Kean Siew: Mr Speaker, Sir, again I say I queried—I did not castigate. I said I would like to know why this group was exempted before—and to answer that question we would have to look at the previous Bill, which would probably contain the Objects and Reasons as to why these people were excluded before; and we should then be able to answer the question, why they are being introduced today.

Enche' Tan Siew Sin: I think the Honourable Member for Dato Kramat has missed my point. No one appreciates more readily than I his touching solicitude for the under-privileged of this country. To me it is rather strange that the Honourable Member for Dato Kramat never thought of this particular amendment until the Government thought of it. That is all I wish to say on that point.

He also, I think, takes the Government to task for allowing certain investments in the past. I would remind the Honourable Member that the Board of the Fund is subject to very strict rules for the investment of the monies at the disposal of the Board. If Honourable Members would care to look at Section 4 of the Ordinance, they will find that the monies must be invested, broadly speaking, in accordance with the Trustee Ordinance, and Honourable Members opposite me who are lawyers, I think, will know that the Government can lay down no stricter rules than those which lay down that investments must be made in accordance with the provisions of the Trustee Ordinance. As to whether a particular investment should be made or not, I think that is a matter of opinion, and so long as it is within the law, I think it is possible to have more than one point of view on this question.

The Honourable Member for Bungsar asks why it was considered that maid-servants should be brought in on a voluntary basis. The Government has

considered this matter very carefully. In view of the fact that a number of domestic servants in this country are employed by relatives

Enche' C. V. Devan Nair: On a point of clarification: the Minister is giving me credit for something which I did not raise. I think the credit should go to the Honourable Member for Batu, if I am not mistaken.

Enche' Tan Siew Sin: But according to my notes you raised this point. Anyway, one of you raised this point. I took down notes as you were speaking and, according to me, you did raise this point. Sir, the point was raised by an Honourable Member opposite that domestic servants should have been brought in on a compulsory basis. We did look into this point and discovered a number of domestic servants employed by families, and some were employed on an informal basis. It was felt that in order to make it compulsory, we would have to set up an enforcement agency to ensure that everybody who was eligible was brought into the net, and we found that if that was done, we probably would have to conduct a series of very strict investigations and interrogations, and as a result the first people who would protest would probably be the Honourable Members opposite, who would then rush to say that the Government was acting like one in a police or Gestapo state. It was for this reason that we felt we must go in stages and try to see how things work on a voluntary basis. Another Honourable Member—I think it was the Honourable Member for Bungsar—also felt that fishermen should have been included, and in support of his argument referred to the hardships suffered by fishermen as a result of confrontation. I would remind the Honourable Member that even if fishermen had been included in the past, unemployment is not one of the reasons which would enable a contributor to withdraw his contributions and the contributions of his employer plus accrued interest. Therefore, I think the reasons he gave in support of his plea were rather irrelevant. I agree that, if it is at all possible, I would like to include fisher-

men but, as I have said, there are practical difficulties in the way and unless he can think of a solution to those difficulties, I think we will have to accept the position as it is.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: On a point of clarification, Mr Speaker, Sir, I regret that the Honourable Minister did not take note of what the Honourable Member for Dato Kramat brought to his attention—the difficulty of withdrawing the funds of those who have been disabled.

Enche' Tan Siew Sin: Mr Speaker, Sir, if you will allow me to speak again. I did say, I think, that it is sometimes difficult to justify withdrawals at least from the standpoint of the Board of the Fund, because in the cases cited by him, it is open to the Board to argue in one way and for the contributor to argue in another way, but if the Honourable Member thinks that there has been a miscarriage of justice or the Board has been unduly cautious or unduly rigid, it is always open to him to bring these particular cases to my notice, and I shall see what can be done.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: On a point of clarification. I would like to bring to the attention of the Minister that under the Ordinance it is stated that a person must be certified by a medical man "to be unable to be gainfully employed". The Member for Dato Kramat has said that a man who lost two arms can still be "gainfully employed". A man who lost two eyes, he can still be "gainfully employed". As such, it is virtually impossible for a medical man to certify a person as being fit to withdraw funds from the E.P.F.

Enche' Tan Siew Sin: I agree, Mr Speaker, Sir, that the wording of the Ordinance is such that you can interpret it very strictly if you wish to—and you can also be more flexible in your interpretation. That is really a matter for the Board of the Fund to decide. If Honourable Members of this House feel that the rules should be relaxed somewhat, I do not see how it cannot be done.

Question put, and agreed to.

Resolved,

That this House resolves pursuant to sub-section (2) of section 22 of the Employees Provident Fund Ordinance, 1951 that the Employees Provident Fund First Schedule (Amendment) Order, 1964, which has been laid before the House as Statute Paper No. 75 of 1964 be approved and that the said Order shall come into force with effect from the first day of December, 1964.

THE DEVELOPMENT (SUPPLEMENTARY) (No. 2) ESTIMATES, 1964

Enche' Tan Siew Sin: Mr Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that the following motion standing in my name on the Order Paper be referred to a Committee of the whole House:

That an additional sum not exceeding \$22,939,333 be expended out of the Development Fund in respect of the financial year 1964, and that, to meet the purpose of the Heads and Sub-heads set out in the second column of the Statement laid on the Table as Command Paper No. 27 of 1964, there be appropriated the sums specified opposite such Heads and Sub-heads in the eighth and ninth columns thereof.

Honourable Members will be aware that the additional provision approved in the First Supplementary Development Estimates for 1964 amounted to \$32,233,679. With the addition of the sum of \$22,939,333 now required under the Development (Supplementary) (No. 2) Estimates, 1964, the total appropriation in respect of all expenditure from the Development Fund for 1964 will amount to \$776,760,732. Actual expenditure, however, is estimated to be in the region of \$550 million.

The largest supplement now required is in respect of the additional expenditure amounting to \$9,627,592 under Head 110—Housing. Of this amount, about \$5.8 million is required as additional loan expenditure for low cost housing and about \$3.7 million is required to meet the cost of acquiring land at Wardieburn Estate for housing. The next largest supplement is for Head 122, Education, under which a sum of \$6.7 million is required for the purpose of the comprehensive schools envisaged next year and the quarters connected with this proposal. A payment of \$300,000 as the first instalment of a capital grant of \$2.5 million to the

Muslim College is also proposed. Another large supplement of \$3 million is in respect of loan expenditure under Head 146, Ports, required to meet contractual obligations under the existing loan agreement. The rest of the items requiring supplements are relatively small, except for Head 112, Malacca Municipality, where an additional sum of \$886,500 is required for the construction of staff quarters, and for Head 123, Medical and Health, where an additional sum of \$250,000 is required to meet the payment of retention money. There are also 16 token votes seeking the approval of the House in respect of changes in the total estimated cost of certain projects and the creation of new Sub-heads. Additional supplements covering Singapore, Sarawak and Sabah are also required but these are largely to cover the revotes for projects carried over from 1963 or to revise the cost of projects.

Further details of the expenditure for which approval is sought will be given by the Ministers concerned when the Estimates are discussed under the various Heads in the Committee stage.

Sir, I beg to move.

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

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Mr Speaker, Sir, before I go further, may I draw the attention of the Honourable Minister of Finance to the fact that we used to be supplied with this sheet of paper (Treasury Memorandum), and I do not know why the Treasury this time has not thought it fit to give us a Treasury Memorandum, as it always used to do. Consequently, these four sheets contain only bald statements, and to a Simple Simon like me I find it difficult to understand some of the items listed.

Mr Speaker, Sir, at the July sitting of this House, when we debated the Development (Supplementary) (No. 1) Estimates, 1964, amounting to \$32 million-plus, I had the audacity and courage to oppose that Bill on the ground that the timing and manner in which the money was given was wrong. It amounted in some cases to the buying of votes and I charged that there was misappropriation

of funds. For my trouble of speaking a few home truths, all that I got was an avalanche of abuse and brickbats from all sides of this House. But, Mr Speaker, Sir, what I had charged was proved right as proved by the case of the Dato' in Cameron Highlands, which was brought to the attention of this House by the Member for Ipoh, and by the fact that much of those funds distributed early this year are still, I think, unaccounted for.

Today, Mr Speaker, Sir, I am glad to say that I do not see the necessity to make a similar charge, but instead when I touch on some of the items in this Development (Supplementary) (No. 2) Estimates, 1964, I shall show how the sums that we are asked today to approve in principle, are totally inadequate.

Mr Speaker, Sir, I wish again to emphasise here that what I am going to say in my approval of these Estimates must not be taken by the Minister of Finance as meaning approval given him—at least from my Party—to go on to raise taxes in all directions. What I am going to say today will obviously mean that more funds will be required, but that does not mean that we are giving the Minister of Finance, again I repeat, *carte blanche* approval to raise taxes as he has so broadly hinted. He has openly stated, I think, in Malacca a few days back, that we must dig deeper into our pockets—it all depends from whom he decides to raise the taxes, and while we do realise the necessity for increased taxes, we do not give him *carte blanche* approval for increasing taxes as and when he pleases.

Mr Speaker, Sir, before I go on, may I ask the Minister of Finance what was the necessity of bringing today's Bill only three months after the first one had been so exhaustively considered in the July sitting of this House? Why could not this Bill be brought up at the July session of this House, so that we do not have to debate and approve such Bills piecemeal?

Mr Speaker, Sir, may I ask what was the high powered N.D.P.C., i.e. the National Development Planning Committee, doing all this time? Most of the Members of the N.D.P.C. are civil

servants and do not have to fight the election battle in April this year. As such, if the N.D.P.C. is doing its job properly, we in this House will not have the painful necessity to leave our work and consider such Bills piecemeal.

Mr Speaker, Sir, my next comment is that a glance at the first page of this Bill will show our brethren from Sarawak and Sabah how shabbily they are being treated as poor cousins by the Alliance Government. Out of the sum of \$22,939,679 asked for today, a sum no less than \$19,948,008 (i.e. about \$20 million) is to be spent in Malaya. Sabah and Sarawak together get only \$1,975,131. Why Sarawak, which is bigger than Sabah, should get only \$813,032 and Sabah should get more to the tune of \$1,162,099 is a question which, when the Honourable Members for Sarawak in this House rise to speak, they will no doubt want to ask the Minister of Finance for an explanation of this shabby treatment.

As for the P.A.P. Government in Singapore, they get a paltry \$15,800 and I do not propose to fight their battle as they are perfectly capable of asking the Minister of Finance the reason why.

Mr Speaker, Sir, I shall now touch on some specific items of expenditure asked for in these Estimates.

Under Head 106, Minister of Local Government and Housing (Malaya), Grants for Projects in Town Areas, this is a new item of expenditure in the Development Estimates, specifically introduced for improving roads, bridges, markets, water supply, electricity in local authority areas and towns. These people were neglected and their suffering ignored by the previous Development Estimates.

Mr Speaker, Sir, 1964 was Election year. The Honourable Minister of Finance went about distributing funds to the people just before the elections, and it was said that he was trying to buy votes for the M.C.A. just before the elections.

Mr Speaker, Sir, the Minister for Local Government now asks for \$77,100 to improve the environment of these people who have been suffering all

these years. According to these Development Estimates, the Minister does not propose to continue to spend money on this section of the people in 1965 or thereafter—at least it is not shown in these Estimates that are presented to us. Will the Minister give an assurance to this House that the roads, bridges, markets, public health, electricity and water supply will be in a good state and sufficient for the people by December, 1964, and no further funds are required in 1965, and thereafter.

Mr Speaker, Sir, the national elections are over, and the Alliance Government has been returned to power. It intends doing nothing further in the Development Estimates for these people in the local authority areas and towns until the next elections in 1969, perhaps. Does the Alliance Government hope to buy votes once again by providing further millions before the next elections? I warn the Alliance that it cannot fool the people all the time.

Mr Speaker, Sir, I call upon the Government to provide every year at least \$5 to \$10 million in the Development Estimates under this head for the people in the local authority areas and towns, so that they too can enjoy the fruits of our freedom. They toil and sweat to keep the national economy going. I appeal to the Alliance Government, "Don't neglect these people until the time you need their votes."

In regard to housing, Mr Speaker, Sir, the Minister proposes to increase the expenditure on housing in 1964 by increasing the vote by \$5,076,989; and I congratulate the Alliance Government for this decision which acknowledges the fact that far too little is being done to provide our people, especially the poor, with adequate housing.

Mr Speaker, Sir, while the rich capitalists build more houses and mansions for themselves and for renting at exorbitant prices, the poor have to leave their homes, rooms and apartments and squat under tin sheds in any piece of vacant land. Despite this injustice, the Government and the Police continue to harass the poor citizens and their families, thereby adding more misery to these people whose houses leak when

it rains, whose houses flood when the filthy drains overflow, whose houses have no running water or latrine and whose houses are in an environment of filth, uncollected rubbish, flies, rats, cockroaches, evil smells, etc.

Mr Speaker, Sir, while the Alliance leaders and politicians ride around the country in airconditioned cars and live and work and dine and dance in air-conditioned comfort, more than 75% of the people of Malaya are living under miserable conditions. Modern housing is a necessity for six million out of the eight million people in Malaya.

Mr Speaker, Sir, the United Nations Secretariat, in its report, has recommended that countries in Asia need to build annually ten new houses for every one thousand of the population to catch up with the back-log of housing and the increase in new families.

Mr Speaker, Sir, according to these Estimates, Malaya needs to build at least eighty thousand new houses a year.

Mr Speaker, Sir, what have we before the House today? The Minister proposes to spend about \$12 million-plus in 1964, \$½ million according to these Estimates in 1965 and another \$12 million-plus after 1965. Mr Speaker, Sir, how does the Alliance Government hope to solve the housing problem with such flea bites of financial commitments?

Mr Speaker, Sir, Malaya needs eighty thousand new houses per year. If we encourage private enterprise to meet the demand for thirty thousand houses per year by the rich, then the Government will have to build, or assume the major responsibility for building at least fifty thousand houses per year for the poor. If a low cost flat or a house costs \$8,000 per unit—here I stand corrected on it and I can only assume that that is the figure—Government will need to spend at least \$400 million per year to meet the needs of the poor in respect of housing.

Mr Speaker, Sir, the people of Malaya have waited patiently for their share of the prosperity that was promised them when we won freedom for our country. Mr Speaker, Sir, we have unemployed

workers in Malaysia, we have under-employed workers in Malaysia, and we have poorly paid workers in Malaysia. Our national economy is beginning to go downhill. This is the time for Government spending on a large scale on housing and on rural and urban reconstruction. Give the poor people cheap modern houses and flats to live in at economic rentals or on a cheap hire purchase basis. This is the way to give the people a better standard of living. It is no good for Ministers, especially the Minister of Finance, to give lip service to building a property owning democracy in Malaysia, while continuing to make the rich richer and the poor poorer still. It is no good to spend \$12 million plus dollars on housing in one year and \$1/8 million only the next year when the country is crying out for Government to spend at least \$400 million to provide the minimum amount of housing as recommended by the United Nations.

Mr Speaker, Sir, if the Minister for Local Government and Housing is unable and considers himself incompetent to grapple with the Housing problem in Malaysia, would he seek the assistance of the P.A.P. in Singapore? The Prime Minister of Singapore and his colleagues have found the right solutions to provide modern housing in large numbers at great speed. Even the Minister for Agriculture and Co-operatives has publicly praised the P.A.P. for their success in tackling the housing problem.

Mr Speaker, Sir, after all the travels around the world the Minister for Local Government and Housing's plans allow for an expenditure in 1965 of \$1/8 million when he should be fighting in Parliament for \$400 million every year for housing. The Alliance is blundering year by year for the last 9 years, without a policy or plan on housing, while the squatter population is increasing and our children, the future citizens, are growing up in hovels in filth and dirt. I invite you, the M.P.s of Malaysia, to walk around the Malaysian Capital to see how the Alliance Government has failed, and failed miserably, in housing our people. The Minister for Local Government and Housing instead of

travelling to Europe should have gone south of the Causeway to see how the P.A.P. Government has broken the back of the housing problem there. Mr Speaker, Sir, there is no love lost between the P.A.P. and the Socialist Front, but we are prepared to give credit where credit is due.

Mr Speaker, Sir, I would request the Minister to ask for much bigger sums under Head 110 of the Development Estimates, and budget for \$400 million for 1965 and thereafter. Give them the money and the Malaysian workers will build you all the houses you need; what is more, they will buy them on hire purchase after they have built them.

Mr Speaker, Sir, before I leave the subject of housing, may I congratulate the Minister for Local Government and Housing, and whose portfolio also includes Town Planning, on his comments in Penang that because land is getting more and more scarce and costly in urban areas we should therefore build upwards. However, I wish to draw his attention to the fact that in the Municipality of Kuala Lumpur we have a plot ratio of two and plinth control as well. This effectively throttles development of housing skywards. As I shall be speaking at greater length on this if and when my motion on Kuala Lumpur is debated in this House, I shall only call on the Minister of Local Government and Housing to give this important matter his urgent attention.

Head 123—Medical and Health.
Mr Speaker, Sir, the Ministry of Health embarked into the business field by building a factory for making the medicines it needs. The Development Estimates carried an item for this factory said to cost \$5,150,000. When Parliament approved this expenditure on a pharmaceutical factory it was assumed that the Ministry of Health had made careful estimates before deciding to go on this business venture. We hope the Ministry has estimated that this factory would run on a profit basis. Mr Speaker, Sir, even before the factory is completed the Ministry of Health has run into financial difficulties in the region of a quarter million dollars. This House is asked to provide the funds

for someone's blundering in estimating costs or blundering in the administration of the money originally voted by Parliament. Sir, can this House have a detailed explanation from the Minister of Health as to why his Ministry is in the red for a quarter of million dollars in building the pharmaceutical laboratory? Will the Minister assure this House that disciplinary action will be taken against the Controlling Officer of this vote for having mismanaged the money voted by Parliament and for having been careless in preparing the original estimates?

Mr Speaker, Sir, the Ministry of Health is one of the Ministries noted for its inefficiency and incompetence in financial administration. I cannot say that the people receive 100 cents worth of service for every dollar voted by Parliament to the Ministry of Health. The sick, the suffering and the maimed cannot as yet get an efficient service from the Ministry of Health and its staff, as I have shown this morning during the Oral Answers on the question of X-rays to the poor in the country. In the field of Public Health, the outbreaks of infectious diseases like Cholera and now Poliomyelitis in Kuala Lumpur speak well for the inefficiency of the Ministry of Health.

Mr Speaker, Sir, will this inefficiency be an indispensable ingredient of the drug making venture of the Ministry of Health? If there is the remotest possibility of the tax payer losing in this business venture of the Ministry of Health, may I ask the Government to call for tenders from reputed local manufacturers to tender for that part of the pharmaceutical factory which is going into the manufacturing business. I must say that the quality of drugs that are now manufactured by the Ministry of Health are nowhere near the standards of quality, purity and appearance of other pharmaceutical manufacturers. I say that Government should not go into such business ventures, unless it is planning to enrich some persons in the Ministry. Mr Speaker, Sir, will the Ministry of Health assure this House that the standards and potency of all the raw materials, and manufactured drugs will be tested and verified by the

Government before they are issued to the hospitals.

Head 122—Education (Malaya). Mr Speaker, Sir, I wish to congratulate the Government on its decision to continue to spend \$3.5 million a year in providing quarters for teachers of rural schools. While supporting the supplementary request of \$1 million, I would like to draw the attention of Government to the widespread unrest of 50,000 teachers in Malaysia who, by a stroke of the pen, have been deprived of housing and medical benefits which they have enjoyed as a right in the past. The teachers in rural areas are the hardest hit as regards housing and medical benefits.

Mr Speaker, Sir, because the teacher cannot get a house with running water and a lavatory in most of the rural areas he, as such, runs the risk of ill health, while serving in the rural areas. A teacher who is ill, unhappy, and frustrated cannot help the nation to train good citizens for the future.

Mr Speaker, Sir, I would urge the Minister of Education to restore the privileges of housing and medical benefits to all and to build modern quarters whenever he draws up plans to pay more attention to the comforts and happiness of the teachers posted to rural schools.

Head 133, Fisheries—Mr Speaker, Sir, I support the supplementary proposals to raise the expenditure on navigational aids to fishermen by \$85,000. While doing this, I note that all this work is expected to be completed by 1965.

Mr Speaker, Sir, the fishermen of Malaysia are in the front line of the battle with Indonesia. Many of our fishermen have lost their lives, and their boats and fishing gear. The fishermen of Malaysia live in fear, because the Government has done little to protect them from the Indonesian army and navy.

Mr Speaker, Sir, the Government can make the seas safe for these fishermen who supply our nation with very valuable proteins for food for the nation. Their fishing boats could be provided with a two-way radio. The chief fishing

boats could be provided with radar to detect the enemy. Our fishing ports could be provided with more refrigeration plant and ice, and refrigerated vehicles for transporting the fish.

Mr Speaker, Sir, our fishermen could be assisted with modern fishing equipment. May I urge the Government to do more for these brave fishermen who are doing so much for the nation. Mr Speaker, Sir, these men need help immediately and they need Government support now. May I urge the Minister of Agriculture to give this matter his immediate attention.

Mr Speaker, Sir, as I shall touch on several more items in the Committee stage, I shall not wish to take up any more of the time of this House, and before I close, Sir, this House will notice that I have supported most of the requests of the Government.

Sir, I wish once again to remind the Minister of Finance that the Socialist Front does not give a *carte blanche* to increase the Budget in any way that he likes.

Enche' Stephen Yong Kuet Tze: Mr Speaker, Sir, although so much has been said about the extension of the comprehensive school system to other parts of Malaysia, including Sarawak, by 1965, we see that nothing has been done in the matter of putting up school buildings which would be necessary if the system were to be realised, nor is there any sign of a crash programme for the training of teachers or the recruitment of teachers or any preparation at all. Sir, do we take it that the statement about the extension of this comprehensive school system throughout Malaysia is only a so much hot air, or propaganda device, or what the statement really means is that this system is only to be introduced in Malaya and not throughout Malaysia?

Mr Speaker, Sir, I think the people of Sarawak have the right to know, and we do demand an unequivocal statement from the Central Government on this matter. I only hope that the resolution, which was passed in the Sarawak Council Negeri (Legislative Assembly) only early this month,

recording its deep appreciation of His Majesty's Message to the people of Sarawak at Malaysia Day celebration announcing the extension of the comprehensive school system throughout Malaysia, would not be in vain. Sir, even now it is not too late to make a start, if the Central Government really means what it says. I am sure the State Government, and those concerned with education, will give unqualified co-operation in this matter.

The Honourable Member for Batu has mentioned that we have been shabbily treated. But, Sir, we do not mind being shabbily treated so long as we have a look-in at the social services provided for in the peninsular States.

Mr Speaker, Sir, it leads me to another matter i.e. the question of low cost housing. In Sarawak the clearance of slums in the bigger towns has been left in the hands of local councils, and so far little was done because of lack of funds. From my knowledge, the list of applications for low cost houses in the capital of Sarawak, Kuching, is so long that it is not likely that the Municipal Council or the State Government can hope to meet the demand. Although the problem of housing in Sarawak is small in terms of money, but it has to be trebled before it has gone out of hands. I think we have to bear in mind the saying that "a stitch in time saves nine", and in order to prevent deterioration of the housing problem in Sarawak I think it is imperative that the programme should now be drawn up and its problem tackled. I would like to ask the Ministry concerned not to overlook the fact that in urban areas of Sarawak there is the same problem as we have here, and if left too long it may cost us much more by way of new social problems.

Mr Speaker, Sir, I therefore suggest that immediate investigation should be made on this housing problem in bigger towns of Sarawak forthwith, and this investigation can be done in co-operation with the State Government and the local councils with a view to putting up a building programme.

Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Abdullah: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya bangun berchakap sedikit di-atas general policy bagi Item yang ada tersebut di-dalam Development Estimates No. 2 ini. Saya pun berasa kesal, mengikut adat-nya bahawasanya apabila Development Estimates di-kemukakan di-dalam Rumah yang mulia ini selalu di-kembangkan dengan satu penerangan yang cukup jelas ia-itu dengan Treasury Memorandum. Di-dalam Treasury Memorandum itu-lah di-terangkan satu Item dengan cukup jelas-nya supaya dapat-lah sekalian anggota bagi Rumah yang mulia ini mengkaji dengan halus dan menegor serta memberi fikiran yang membena kepada Kerajaan tetapi nampak pada kali ini Development Estimates ini tidak-lah di-beri satu Treasury Memorandum oleh sebab itu anggota yang baharu di-dalam Rumah ini susah-lah hendak mengkaji atau pun hendak berchakap di-atas perkara ini.

Yang kedua suka-lah saya menarek perhatian, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, bahawa-sa-nya kita ini ada mempunyai National Development Planning Council. Mengikut planning council atau pun badan yang menyusunkan perkara ranchangan itu ada-lah development ini di-ranchangkan lebih dahulu daripada tahun yang hendak di-ranchangkan dan segala estimate itu semua-nya di-terangkan satu persatu-nya, melainkan perkara yang tidak dapat di-elakkan, kerana timbul satu perkara yang baharu seperti pertahanan kerana konfrantasi maka ini ada-lah perkara yang tidak terlintas di-hati kita, dan perkara yang sa-macham ini boleh-lah di-tambah, tetapi item yang lain lagi mesti-lah sudah ada dalam fikiran planning council itu dan mesti-lah di-terangkan satu persatu dan angka-nya atau pun anggaran perbelanjaan-nya. Akan tetapi ini nampak-nya tidak di-buat begitu. Pada bulan Julai yang telah lalu ada satu permintaan tambahan wang bagi Development No. 1, dan tidak berapa bulan kemudian kita telah menghadapi pula permintaan wang penambahan untuk buat development juga. Di-sini nampak-nya planning body yang tersebut tidak menjalankan tugas yang sa-wajar-nya. Kita harap perkara

itu tidak-lah akan berbangkit lagi masa yang akan datang, nampak-nya polisi Kerajaan terburu² sahaja. Baharu² ini kita dengar bahawa sa-nya penuntut² yang hendak pergi ka-Formosa itu telah di-larang dan larangan ini telah di-siarkan, kemudian daripada satu minggu perkara itu di-benarkan pula. Ini satu contoh yang menunjukkan bahawa Kerajaan tidak ada mempunyai polisi yang dapat di-pegangi, chuma polisi yang di-jalankan oleh Kerajaan ia-lah polisi yang terburu² sahaja.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, di-dalam Head 106 di-situ ada berkenaan dengan road and bridges dan lain² lagi. Ini memang-lah satu perkara yang baik kerana negeri kita ini mempunyai kampung yang banyak yang belum lagi mempunyai jambatan² atau pun titi², tetapi yang sa-baik-nya bagi pehak Kerajaan jangan-lah mengutamakan kepada satu negeri dan negeri yang lain di-anak-tirikan. Di-Kelantan ada dua jalan yang sudah di-mulai bena pada tahun 1962, tetapi hingga sampai sekarang ini belum dapat di-sudahkan lagi oleh Kerajaan Pusat. Walhal Kerajaan Pusat meminta pembenaan jalan ini daripada Kerajaan negeri ia-itu daripada Kubang Kerian sa-hingga sampai ka-Bachok dalam tahun 1962 pada masa mengadakan Pilihan Raya Bandaran maka Kerajaan Negeri telah mengingatkan perkara itu kepada Kerajaan Pusat, tetapi hingga sampai sekarang ini kalau tuan² pergi melawat ka-sana tuan² akan melihat batu yang besar yang lagu tongkol² itu penoh di-tengah² jalan dan juga batu yang kecil² pun bertabor sana sini di-tepi jalan, pekerjaan tidak di-jalankan hingga sekarang ini. Bukan satu perkara sahaja bahkan banyak perkara lain lagi, jadi ini menunjukkan bahawa Kerajaan menganak-tirikan negeri yang bukan di-perintah oleh Kerajaan Perikatan.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, di-dalam Head 110 tentang housing. Saya terima kaseh juga kepada Kerajaan yang telah mengambil bahagian atau membuat satu polisi untuk mengadakan ranchangan rumah murah. Tetapi di-sini suka-lah saya hendak menegorkan Kerajaan, baharu² ini di-Pulau Pinang 96 buah rumah murah di-dirikan ia-itu di-Ayer Hitam, di-sana chuma orang Melayu

dapat 5 buah sahaja, 91 buah lagi di-berikan kepada bangsa asing. Saya hairan di-mana penganjor² orang Melayu di-dalam Perikatan, kenapa-kah tidak mereka membela bangsa mereka itu. Juga sekarang kita dengar ada Ketua UMNO di-Pulau Pinang hendak menutup mulut² orang UMNO yang memberi fikiran dan tegoran mereka kepada parti-nya sendiri. Kalau bagini-lah perjalanan polisi Kerajaan Perikatan tidak berapa lama lagi orang Melayu akan menjadi lagu kera sumbang dalam negeri kita sendiri. Saya memberikan penerangan ini bukan-lah datang-nya daripada fikiran saya sendiri, tetapi daripada surat² khabar. Demikian juga tentang pemberian tanah, orang Melayu yang meminta bertahun² tidak dapat, tiba² satu taukeh sudah dapat dengan mudah-nya, ini surat khabar ada menyebutkan perkara itu.

Utusan Melayu 2-10-64 mengatakan "lama meminta tanah, tetapi taukeh China yang dapat" Ini-lah yang di-katakan UMNO hendak membela bangsa-nya, tetapi dia telah menjadi pengkhianat kepada bangsa-nya.

Di-dalam Head 115, Ministry of Defence, saya berasa gembira bahawa Kerajaan telah menambah lagi wang perbelanjaan untuk membeli alat² senjata yang lain lagi. Saya telah menegor Kerajaan pada tahun 1962 lagi, saya telah meminta Menteri Yang Berhormat ia-itu Menteri Pertahanan supaya di-pertambahkan lagi dan di-perkukuhkan lagi alat² senjata untuk memper-tahankan negara kita, tetapi tegoran yang membena itu semua-nya di-ketepikan, sekarang sa-telah bala telah tertimpa kepada bangsa kita, baharu-lah kita berebut hendak memperbaiki pertahanan kita. Sakian-lah sahaja perbahathan saya sa-chara general bagi Development Estimate No. 2 dan saya akan mengambil bahagian juga apabila berbichara tiap² satu item kelak.

Wan Abdul Kadir bin Ismail: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, baharu sa-bentar tadi kita menyaksikan suatu cerita kelakar yang di-tunjukkan oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Kelantan Hilir. Saya rasa Ahli² Yang Berhormat dari parti PAS barangkali kadang² berchakap tidak tahu apa yang telah di-chakapkan-nya sendiri atau mereka sudah lupa.

Mr Speaker: Boleh dia memberi penjelasan?

Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Abdullah: Bangun.

Mr Speaker: Dia tidak beri jalan, awak dudok-lah.

Wan Abdul Kadir bin Ismail: Mereka itu berchakap saperti kata pepatah Melayu: "kuman di-seberang lautan nampak, gajah di-bibir mata tidak nampak". Gajah di-tepi mata itu ia-lah soal tanah 375 ribu ekar, itu tidak nampak. Kita harap soal tanah 375 ribu ekar yang hampir sama luas-nya dengan Negeri Sembilan itu jangan-lah pula orang PAS mengatakan tidak betul.

Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Abdullah: Saya akan terangkan tentang perkara ini.

Mr Speaker: Dudok dahulu.

Wan Abdul Kadir bin Ismail: Kadang² benda yang benar itu memang pahit.

Mr Speaker: Awak juga dudok dahulu, sa-belum saya habis jangan berchakap. Sa-sudah saya habis baharu-lah boleh berchakap.

Wan Abdul Kadir bin Ismail: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sekarang tanah 375 ribu ekar itu sudah di-serahkan kepada sa-buah sharikat China Singapura. Sa-orang tokoh politik PAS negeri Kelantan mengatakan tidak betul tanah itu di-pajakkan kepada sharikat asing, tetapi di-serahkan! Pajak bukan, serah, ya! Ini-lah chara polisi orang yang memerintah negeri Kelantan pada hari ini. Jadi itu-lah saya katakan jangan tengok nyamok di-seberang lautan, tengok gajah di-bibir mata dulu. Saya rasa ra'ayat Kelantan akan menanggung beban akibat langkah Kerajaan Kelantan untuk beberapa jenerasi yang akan datang. Mudah²an Tuhan sahaja-lah yang akan memberi pertunjuk kepada mereka itu semua.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, dalam usul yang di-kemukakan untuk perbincangan sekarang ini, saya suka hendak menyentuh beberapa perkara pada dasar 'am-nya. Kita maseh belum lupa lagi, bahwa pada 10 haribulan yang lepas satu upacara yang bersemarak telah

di-adakan di-Stadium Merdeka bagi memberi "Pingat Hang Tuah" kepada kanak² yang menjadi johan kanak² pada tiap² tahun.

Perkara ini di-anjorkan oleh satu badan yang bernama Jema'ah Kebajikan Kanak², atau pun Council for Child Welfare. Keadaan perkara ini di-lakukan hanya dengan memberi sa-buah Pingat Emas yang berharga \$700, dan sa-lepas di-beri pingat itu habis-lah cerita kanak² itu. Beberapa drama dan tragedy ada berlaku mengenai perkara ini, kerana salah sa-orang kanak² yang mendapat Pingat Emas itu—saya ta' hendak sebutkan nama-nya—kanak² dari Pantai Timor, yang pernah mendapat pingat itu, pada masa ini mengalami tragedy yang menyedehkan. Sekolah-nya tidak dapat di-lanjutkan, dia hanya sekarang ini menchari kerja, ta' dapat kerja kerana terlalu muda; hendak di-jual-nya pingat yang \$700 itu tidak ada siapa yang hendak membelinya. Saya rasa satu perkara harus di-lakukan di-samping memberi Pingat Hang Tuah sa-bagai menghargai keberanian-nya. Satu perkara yang mesti dan wajib di-lakukan dengan anjoran Jema'ah Kebajikan Kanak² ini, atau Council for Child Welfare ini ia-lah dengan memberi scholarship kapada-nya sa-hingga sampai ka-peringkat university, kalau tidak, maka kanak² itu akan menjadi kurban, dan tiap² tahun kita akan melihat dan menyaksikan kurban yang dahulu-nya kita sanjong—di-sanjong oleh seluruh negara, kemudian akan merana, sengsara, kerana dia tidak dapat melanjutkan pelajaran-nya dan tidak dapat menchari kerja.

Ini ada-lah satu perkara yang sangat mustahak di-ambil langkah yang segera bagi kanak² yang pada tahun ini dapat Pingat dari Pantai Timor juga. Saya tahu kanak² ini anak nelayan, sangat miskin hingga belanja hendak datang dari Kemaman ka-Kuala Lumpur ta' dapat, dan terpaksa di-bantu dengan jalan lain, kerana Jema'ah Kebajikan Kanak² ini tidak memberikan belanja transport daripada tempat-nya dari Kemaman ka-Kuala Lumpur, tetapi hanya di-sediakan sa-buah bilek di-Kuala Lumpur sahaja bersama pengiring kanak² yang hendak menerima hadiah itu.

Satu perkara lagi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kita nampak dalam peruntokan ini ada sa-banyak \$300,000 untok binaan bangunan baharu Kolej Islam di-Kelang. Saya merasa cherita dan peristiwa Kolej Islam ini ia-lah cherita dan peristiwa yang mencherminkan chita² besar umat Islam di-seluruh negeri kita bagi mengadakan dan mewujudkan sa-buah tempat pengajian tinggi Islam bagi anak² Islam kita. Tetapi malang-nya dengan ada-nya keadaan² yang tidak dapat di-fahami, Kolej Islam itu di-masa di-bawah Pengetua-nya yang lalu, hanya sampai diakui sa-bagai sa-buah sekolah menengah sahaja dan tidak sa-bagai sa-buah tempat pengajian tinggi. Hanya sa-telah datang Pengetua baharu sekarang ini, maka satu dasar baharu telah nampak di-gariskan bagi menchapai taraf Universiti Kolej kapada Kolej Islam itu. Saya rasa segala galakan dan segala bantuan harus-lah di-beri bagi mendukung chita² besar yang berkubar² semenjak tahun 1952 di-dalam dada umat Islam di-Tanah Melayu ini bagi mendapatkan dan memperolehi sa-benar²-nya sa-buah tempat pengajian tinggi Islam yang sa-benar²-nya hingga terator di-Malaysia kita ini, dan saya alu²kan dengan sa-penoh-nya atas peruntokan Kerajaan sa-banyak \$2½ juta kapada bangunan baharu Kolej Islam ini, dan saya harap bahawa langkah² yang berikut-nya di-jalankan dengan sa-penoh-nya dan dengan penoh galakan bagi menchapai chita² untok menjadikan Kolej Islam itu sa-benar²-nya tempat pengajian tinggi bagi anak² Islam kita di-sini yang menjadi pusat bagi kemajuan pengetahuan Islam bagi seluruh Tenggara Asia ini, bukan hanya sa-bagai taraf sekolah menengah sa-bagaimana yang ada pada hari ini.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, salah satu Kementerian yang mendapat perhatian berat kita pada masa ini ia-lah Kementerian Pertahanan, kerana kita menghadapi konfrontasi, dan kita menghadapi pencherobohan yang terang² daripada sa-buah negara luar, dan saya memang menyokong kuat atas permintaan bagi mengadakan peruntokan² bagi Pasokan Kawalan Tempatan yang tersebut dalam Supplementary Development Estimates ini. Salah satu langkah

yang di-jalankan sekarang dan mendapat sambutan hangat daripada seluruh ra'ayat ia-lah langkah mengadakan Pasokan Kawalan, atau Vigilante Corps. Pada masa ini hampir di-seluruh kampung di-negeri kita ini, pasokan ini telah di-tubuhkan dan telah menjalankan kerja-nya dengan mengawal kampung masing² pada waktu malam sejak daripada pukul 6 petang sampai pada pukul 6 pagi.

Dalam kawasan saya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, yang lebeh daripada sa-paroh penduduk-nya terdiri daripada penangkap ikan dan biasa-nya penangkap ikan ini bila kena giliran menjalankan tugas sa-bagai Pengawal Kampong, mereka itu terpaksa meninggalkan kerja-nya, kerana mereka itu biasa-nya pergi ka-laut pada waktu malam, dan pada waktu itu-lah mereka kena menjaga. Bila kena giliran—siapa sahaja, mereka terpaksa-lah meninggalkan kerja, dan mereka berbuat demikian dengan semangat yang penoh—dengan semangat yang penoh sa-bagai patriot negara yang hendak mempertahankan negara mereka daripada pencherobohan. Mereka tidak peduli walau pun rugi pendapatan satu hari, pada hal mereka ada-lah ra'ayat yang miskin, ra'ayat yang sengsara hidupnya. Maka saya merasa dalam perkara ini, saya minta-lah untuk memberi peruntukan yang lebeh sedikit bagi anggota² Pasokan Kawalan ini, kerana sa-panjang yang saya tahu mereka akan di-beri, kalau musim hujan—baju hujan akan di-beri, lampu pichit pada waktu malam akan di-beri, minyak tanah untuk lampu tempat dia berjaga dan kelak akan di-beri senjata; tetapi satu perkara yang perlu juga yang selalu di-sebut²kan sangat oleh orang² kampung yang menjadi anggota Pasokan Kawalan ini, kalau boleh dapat “kopi o” malam, dan peruntukan ini belum ada.

Saya merasa ini satu perkara yang mustahak. Mereka mengerjakan sesuatu untuk negara pada waktu ini, maka harus-lah harapan mereka itu di-penuhi, ia-itu hanya untuk di-beri sedikit peruntukan—bagi gula sedikit, kopi sedikit, atau rokok sa-bungkus dua. Saya tahu sa-tengah² Negeri ia-itu Perak dan Melaka ada menganjorkan satu kumpulan derma yang di-namakan Kumpulan Derma Pasokan Kawalan

dan dengan derma itu dapat-lah di-beri kemudahan kepada anggota² pasokan yang berjaga malam itu. Tetapi Negeri² lain belum lagi mengadakan, dan barangkali anjoran daripada Kerajaan Pusat belum timbul dalam perkara ini. Maka saya harap langkah sa-rentak yang sama, yang standard dalam perkara ini, supaya dapat kita jalankan bagi memberi kemudahan² kepada anggota² Pasokan Kawalan ini pada masa semangit mereka sedang menyala², sedang hangat, sedang naik hendak mempertahankan negara ini, dengan yang demikian maka kita akan dapat melihat langkah² mereka yang lebeh penoh kerjasama bagi menyelamatkan negara kita ini daripada pencherobohan.

Perkara yang akhir yang akan saya sentoh, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ia-lah soal bantuan kepada kampung² nelayan. Saya rasa pada masa ini kaum nelayan yang ada, terutama-nya di-Pantai Timor sedang menghadapi masa pancha-roba, kerana musim tengkujuh akan tiba. Saya berharap sangat-lah supaya bantuan² yang sa-benar²-nya berupa bantuan kepada mereka dalam masa musim tengkujuh berjalan, kerana dalam masa 3 bulan yang akan datang ini tidak-lah tahu apa hendak jadi kepada kaum² nelayan ini jika suatu langkah yang betul² tersusun dan berkesan tidak di-jalankan bagi menyelamatkan mereka itu dalam menghadapi masa tengkujuh ini. Sa-kian, Tuan Yang di-Pertua.

Dr Lim Chong Eu: Mr Speaker, Sir, whenever we are asked in this House to accord a little bit more money to the Government for development, we on this side of the House can only sigh somewhat, but this sigh is a sigh that is reflected all throughout the country because the people throughout the country will want to know why they should be burdened more. The people in the country will always ask, why is it that the Government cannot plan its development estimates more properly rather than in this piecemeal method; why must the Government ask for more money because its original estimates were not properly made and further revisions have to be made always for more. But, Sir, it is inevitable that these Development Estimates will be steam-rolled through in this House. I wish at

this point only to raise two small matters, but, nevertheless, fairly important in principle, which I hope the Honourable Minister of Finance will consider.

With regard to Head 113—City Council, George Town, Penang, we are only asked to approve \$50,000 in these Estimates, but I wish to point out that for nearly 18 months now, ever since a prominent member of the Socialist Front was inveigled to cross over to join the Alliance Government—and now he has become a member of the State Executive Council in Penang—this Honourable Member had pressed for an enquiry into the use of funds in the City Council and had even hinted that the use of funds in the City Council had been abused. The Government had also promised during the heat of the elections that it would conduct a commission of enquiry into the use of funds in the City Council, but up to now no such Commission has been set up for various reasons and pretexts that have been given from time to time. I feel, Sir, that it is important that this Commission of Enquiry be set up so that we will know exactly whether the funds in the City Council of Penang are being properly used so that we can be assured that any extra sums of money that we are granting them will not really be unnecessary or improperly used.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Honourable Minister of Finance had also referred to token votes for proposed developments. We in the State of Penang are very conscious of the economic future of the State and of the people living in the State with regard to port development and with regard to the question of the free port status of Penang, and, therefore, we look at Head 146—Ports (Malaya), Item (9) Deep Water Wharves, Butterworth with appreciation that in fact something is being done further to increase the port facilities of Penang. However, we would be happier if the Honourable Minister of Finance would have considered it wise and in the long-term benefit of the State of Penang if investigations for the extension of port facilities in Penang were to be looked into on a wider scale—not just merely for Butterworth but also to provide for the possible expansion of port facilities

on the Island of Penang itself—because it is quite clear that the integration of the State of Penang into the Common Market and the eventual loss of free port status of Penang can only be properly introduced if the people of Penang are convinced that the economic development of Penang will bring them greater benefits, and in the planning for the economic development of Penang, we feel that the provision of industrial sites on Penang Island is just as important as such a provision over in Province Wellesley. Under those circumstances, we would have been happier if we could see at least a token vote for further expansion of port facilities on the Island of Penang itself.

Enche' Abu Bakar bin Hamzah: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, berkenaan dengan Development (Supplementary) (No. 2) Estimates, 1964 yang di-kemukakan ini boleh jadi juga kita terfikir bahawa permintaan peruntukan ini di-buat dengan terburu² dan boleh jadi juga oleh kerana Kerajaan pusat menjalankan kemajuan walau pun dalam zaman konferantasi, tetapi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, dalam pesat-nya ia menjalankan development atau pun kemajuan menambah dari masa ka-masa hingga menyebabkan Yang Berhormat Menteri Kewangan terpaksa meminta duit dalam Dewan ini sa-kurang²-nya 3-4 kali sa-tahun. Hal ini kalau boleh di-ubah kapada satu chara yang lebeh tidak mengkelam-kabutkan Dewan ini saya rasa ada-lah lebeh baik, ia-itu dengan chara mengemukakan satu estimates tahunan yang lebeh luas dan lebeh detail walau sa-kali pun di-dalam permintaan itu banyak token \$10 yang di-bayangkan di-sini. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya kata bagitu kerana sahabat saya dari Trengganu sendiri pun banyak terkadang² itu tidak faham di-atas jalan² yang di-buat oleh Kerajaan-nya sendiri. Jadi, kalau-lah orang daripada parti memerintah pun kadang² itu tidak faham, orang yang di-luar parti memerintah makin tidak faham pula lagi dalam hal itu.

Jadi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, mital-nya, dalam Kementerian Kebajikan 'Am ada di-sebutkan tadi berkenaan dengan Pingat Hang Tuah kapada kanak² yang mana kanak² yang berkenaan itu telah

mengalami satu kesulitan persekolahan. Bintang-nya itu hendak di-jual tidak laku; orang tidak mahu beli, kata-nya. Jadi, saudara saya itu kurang faham atau pun dia rasa kesal dalam hal ini. Kalau boleh di-adakan scholarship atau pun apa² jalan, kata-nya. Saya menyokong penoh perkara itu. Dan saya suka-lah mengingatkan saudara saya itu ia-itu banyak lagi-lah bintang² yang di-buat oleh Kerajaan sekarang ini, bukan tidak laku hendak di-jual, tetapi orang tidak pernah jual. Jadi, sebab itu saya menarek perhatian pehak yang berkenaan kalau dapat mengubah chara² dalam hal itu kapada yang lebeh baik.

Satu perkara, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, yang akhir saya hendak sebutkan ia-itu di-bawah Kementerian Kebajikan Masharakat ini, ada di-sebutkan bawah Pechahan Kepala 18 ia-itu berkenaan dengan rumah kawalan bagi orang² perempuan dan kanak² perempuan atau gadis². Ini sa-lain daripada menolong kebajikan atau menolong menjaga maruah bangsa Malaysia ini, saya suka menarek perhatian bahawa di-samping ini boleh juga kita buatkan lagi satu rumah untuk menjaga orang² miskin ia-itu pengemis² dengan chara yang di-sebutkan; kalau tidak salah saya blanket system ia-itu pengemis² di-dalam pekan ini boleh di-tangkap dan di-da'awa di-dalam Mahkamah, kalau di-dapati orang² ini betul lemah dan tidak dapat mencari kehidupan mereka, maka boleh-lah mereka itu di-beri bantuan melalui rumah² ini. Dan jika mereka itu sengaja atau sudah menjadi adat oleh peminta sedekah bagitu boleh-lah di-kenakan hukuman yang tertentu, dengan demikian negeri kita terutama di-Ibu Kota kita ini tidak-lah burok dengan pandangan² sa-bahagian manusia yang merana dengan sa-bahagian manusia sa-bagitu kaya, ia-itu kita dapati sa-orang pengemis di-hadapan kedai tauke emas tiga tingkat tinggi-nya—tiga tingkat rumah-nya dan pengemis di-hadapan-nya tiga tingkat tempurong pun tidak nampak. Jadi ini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, membayangkan bahawa negara kita ini sudah di-kuasai aliran kapitalis sa-hingga terdapat pandangan yang sa-bagitu burok pada hal kalau jalan yang saya sebutkan tadi itu di-buat atau pun yang boleh di-buat

oleh Kerajaan, pandangan² sa-macam itu boleh kita elakkan.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya minta sa-minit lagi hendak berchakap berkenaan dengan Yang Berhormat Menteri Kesihatan, ia-itu baharu² ini Menteri Yang Berhormat kita ini telah melawat Kelantan dan sampailah ka-Bachok ia-itu satu bandar ada Town Council tetapi letrik belum ada lagi. Saya hendak jemput ka-rumah pun nampak-nya ta' ada sebab tidak ada kipas angin, payah-lah sadikit Menteri kita itu hendak datang. Dan saya dengar Menteri kita itu berjanji hendak membesarkan lagi bangunan di-situ, kata-nya kita kena buat something for the future of the people, not for the future for the party. I said, yes. Jadi di-dalam Development ini saya harap kalau tidak sempat di-masokkan, di-dalam Estimates akan datang janji itu akan menjadi kenyataan atau fact.

Enche' Mohd. Daud bin Abdul Samad

(Besut): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, baharu² ini saya dengar bahawa Kerajaan telah menubuhkan satu Jawatan-kuasa untuk menyiasat berhubung dengan Majlis Tempatan atau pun Majlis Perbandaran di-seluruh Tanah Melayu atau pun di-Malaysia ini. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya sukachita menarek perhatian di-dalam soal tugas atau kerja Jawatan-kuasa ini, besar-lah harapan saya supaya memikirkan ada-kah Majlis Tempatan ini mustahak di-kekalkan atau pun dipanjangkan lagi atau pun sudah sampailah masa-nya mesti di-hapuskan atau pun di-matikan. Apa-kah sebab-nya saya berkata demikian, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kerana apa yang saya tahu, saya maseh ingat lagi tujuan pada mulanya menubuhkan Majlis Tempatan ini ia-lah di-waktu penjajah lagi dengan tujuan bagi mengajar dan menggalakkan orang² kampung berkerajaan sendiri. Jadi sekarang ini kita telah merdeka apa lagi yang kita hendak ajar kapada orang² kampung supaya berkerajaan sendiri dan sa-lain daripada itu pula selalu berchanggah atau pun berebut kerja² itu tidak dapat berjalan dengan pesat atau lancar-nya kerana kata pehak Pembangunan Luar Bandar, ini kerja dia dan kata pehak Majlis Tempatan, ini kerja dia. Jadi apabila

bertarek tali atau pun bertelagah di-antara dua pihak ini maka sudah tidak dapat berjalan dengan lancar-nya. Jadi saya fahamkan sa-sudah ada Ranchangan Pembangunan Luar Bandar dan kerja-nya lebeh kurang sama sahaja maka patut-nya-lah Majlis Tempatan itu di-hapuskan.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sa-lain daripada itu saya sukachita hendak berchakap berhubung dengan perkara rumah murah. Soal rumah murah ini juga saya menarek perhatian kepada pihak Kerajaan supaya membuat pengkajian yang benar² bahawa rumah itu merupakan benar² rumah murah yang benar² pula memberi peluang kepada orang² yang miskin—orang² yang tidak ada mempunyai pendapatan dan mata pencharian yang besar bagi menduduki rumah² yang di-namakan rumah murah. Kalau tidak di-kaji, tidak di-siasat, tidak di-timbangkan dan di-fikirkan maka rumah murah ini hanya-lah menjadi satu di'ayah atau pun satu propaganda sahaja, nama-nya rumah murah tetapi orang miskin tidak dapat memasoki dan tidak dapat dudok di-tempat itu.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kenapa-kah saya berkata demikian? Pernah kita membacha surat khabar, pernah kita tengok gambar-nya kerap berlaku, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ia-lah orang di-Kampong Dato' Keramat, Kuala Lumpur baharu² ini saya lihat bahawa rumah yang telah di-robuhkan dan orang² itu pun terpaksa berkemah. Jadi saya yakin dan perchaya dengan rumah ini kalau-lah benar² rumah murah dan tidak akan ada-nya lagi orang² tegas-nya di-Kampong Dato' Keramat atau pun bandar Kuala Lumpur ini mendirikan rumah haram.

Sa-lain daripada itu saya harap sa-kira-nya rumah murah ini di-dirikan pada masa akan datang, maka jangan-lah di-tinggalkan orang² yang mendirikan rumah di-tanah haram itu, hendak-lah di-berikan keutamaan kepada orang² yang mendirikan rumah di-tanah haram itu supaya tidak-lah payah buldozar atau pun apa² alat sahaja untuk menarek dan merobuhkan rumah itu dan terpaksa penduduk² di-rumah haram itu berkemah begitu sahaja. Saya yakin dan

perchaya keutamaan perumahan murah ini di-beri kepada orang² yang miskin dan orang² yang benar² tidak ada mempunyai rumah maka tidak akan ada-lah lagi rumah haram dan terpaksa Kerajaan merobuhkan.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, amat-lah menyedehkan sa-kali beberapa tingkat rumah murah di-dirikan tetapi maseh ada orang² Melayu yang terpaksa mendirikan rumah haram.

Mr Speaker: Sudah habis? Masa sudah chukup.

Enche' Mohd. Daud bin Abdul Samad: Ada sedikit lagi.

Mr Speaker: Meshuarat ini di-tanghkan sa-hingga pukul 4.30 petang ini.

Sitting suspended at 1 p.m.

Sitting resumed at 4.30.p.m.

(Mr Speaker in the Chair)

THE DEVELOPMENT SUPPLEMENTARY (No. 2) ESTIMATES, 1964

Debate resumed.

Enche' Mohd. Daud bin Abd. Samad: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya suka menyambung sedikit lagi chakap saya pada pagi tadi. Sukachita saya menarek perhatian Yang Berhormat Menteri Pertahanan berhubung dengan dasar menerima tentera² wataniah di-seluruh Malaysia ini sebab bila kita berchakap di-dalam Rumah yang mulia ini maka jawapan daripada pihak Kerajaan mengatakan tidak ada pileh kaseh dan dasar demokrasi berjalan dalam negeri ini. Sebab itu-lah ada-nya perwakilan ra'ayat di-dalam Dewan ini.

Tetapi apa yang berlaku, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ada-lah sa-tengah²-nya itu berlainan sa-kali ia-itu di-tempat saya atau, di-kawasan saya di-Besut satu chontoh saya dapat tunjukkan, sa-orang pemuda telah di-panggil temu-ramah untuk menjadi tentera wataniah ini, tetapi sa-sudah di-buat temu-ramah akhir-nya di-minta satu akuan atau pun recommendation daripada orang kuat parti Perikatan. Jadi, kata pemuda itu, kenapa-kah tidak di-beritahu awal² lagi, kalau bagini-lah keadaan-nya maka

tidak payah saya datang merugikan satu hari kerja dan tambang-menambang menghadhiri dalam satu majlis temuramah yang bagini. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kalau perkara ini di-lakukan oleh pegawai itu dengan tidak di-ketahui atau pun di-sedari oleh pehak Menteri yang berkenaan maka saya harap-lah supaya di-keluarkan satu arahan yang benar² penerimaan askar wataniah itu tidak ada pileh kaseh, tidak ada pileh bulu dan tidak pileh mana² parti. Jadi, saya harap-lah dapat satu jawapan dan satu penegasan dasar dalam soal dan masaalah ini.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya sambong pula kepada Kementerian Keselamatan Dalam Negeri, satu kejadian yang tidak menyenangkan telah berlaku, sa-orang pegawai polis yang ada senapang dan dengan peluru-nya sa-kali masuk ka-dalam hutan saya harap pehak Menteri Keselamatan Dalam Negeri membuat satu penyiasatan dengan halus dan teliti-nya sebab-musabab yang membolehkan sa-orang polis lari dengan senapang dan peluru-nya itu sebab mungkin ada sa-suatu yang tidak memuaskan hati polis itu sama ada kerana soal layanan atau pun harus mungkin soal tekanan terhadap polis itu. Jadi, kalau benar-lah demikian saya harap soal ini di-beri layanan dan tidak ada tekanan yang akan menyebabkan perkara yang demikian berlaku lagi pada masa yang akan datang.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya masuk pula dalam soal pelajaran atau pun education, maka sukachita juga saya menyatakan supaya pehak Menteri Pelajaran benar² memikirkan masaalah melengkap alat² atau pun melengkapkan penuntut² Sekolah Menengah, tegas-nya Sekolah Menengah Melayu. Sebab apa yang saya tahu di-satengah² Sekolah Menengah Melayu maseh banyak kekurangan buku² dan bermacam² alat yang menyebabkan tidak berjalan dengan lancar-nya di-Sekolah Menengah itu, sedangkan bahasa kebangsaan akan berjalan tidak lama lagi ia-itu mengikut programme tahun 1967 ini, tetapi kalau Sekolah Menengah itu tidak di-lengkapkan dan tidak di-betulkan dengan benar² dan akan menjadi mimpi sahaja-lah programme bahasa kebangsaan itu. Jadi, masaalah-nya,

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sekarang ini saya nampak bahawa ada pula ranchangan hendak membuat rumah guru. Saya bukan menentang soal ini, tetapi apa yang saya harap dapat perhatian dan di-timbangkan hal melengkapkan satu² dahulu. Kemudian baharu di-buat yang lain pula, kalau tidak maka akan jadi-lah ma'ana-nya Sekolah Menengah sudah ada, tetapi alat²an belum lengkap, dan kalau di-tanya rumah guru sudah ada, tetapi tidak menchukupi. Maka jadi-lah ibarat kata orang tua² macham kain pendek di-tarek ka-atas di-bawah tidak lindong, di-tarek ka-bawah di-atas tidak lindong.

Sakian-lah, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, terima kaseh.

Enche' Ahmad bin Arshad (Muar Utara): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya bangun ada-lah menyertai bagi menyokong belanja tambahan yang di-kehendaki oleh Yang Berhormat Menteri Kewangan. Sa-lain daripada itu saya gemar menarek perhatian dalam beberapa Kementerian untuk mendapatkan perhatian Kerajaan supaya dapat benar² memberi faedah kepada ra'ayat seluruh-nya. Saya sebutkan dalam Majlis Tempatan dan Perbandaran ia-itu saya mengalu²kan juga Jawatan-kuasa yang telah ditubuhkan itu bagi mengkaji burok baik-nya berhubung dengan Majlis Tempatan, Bandaran dan Perbandaran itu. Apa yang saya hendak bentangkan dalam masaalah ini ia-itu saya mengharap-kan bagi Majlis Tempatan dan Bandaran supaya benar² merupakan tindakan yang tegas atas kebersehan. Kebersehan yang saya kehendaki di-sini ia-lah sebah kita tengok pada masa yang akhir² ini dalam Majlis Tempatan dan Bandaran itu telah di-penohi oleh ternakan². Dengan ada-nya ternakan² dalam Majlis Tempatan itu dan Majlis Bandaran itu, bukan sahaja mendatangkan satu kegelisahan, khas-nya kalau ternakan² itu—saya sebutkan ternakan babi—dalam Majlis Tempatan itu juga orang² Melayu yang berhampiran dengan rumah²-nya itu. Jadi, ini mendatangkan satu kegelisahan kepada orang² Melayu yang dudok dalam Majlis Tempatan itu ia-itu dengan ada-nya ternakan² ini.

Ternakan ini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, walau pun dapat di-kawal tidak merayau², tetapi bau-nya busuk dan daripada najis-nya itu pula boleh mendatangkan kuman dan lalat²—ini pula boleh berjangkit mendatangkan penyakit kapada ra'ayat, kapada penduduk² dalam Majlis Tempatan itu. Jadi, dengan ini, saya mengharapkan bagi pehak Kementerian Tempatan ini supaya mengambil satu tindakan yang tegas ia-itu menasihatkan dan mengambil langkah menyaman mereka yang ada membela ternakan dalam kawasan itu—bukan-lah saya maksudkan umpamanya babi sahaja, hatta kalau mereka menternak lembu sa-kali pun di-tempat itu kita ambil satu tindakan dengan maksud supaya dapat Bandaran kita ini bersekh. Dengan kita ambil tindakan yang tegas, mudah²an mereka akan mengikut nasihat yang di-berikan oleh Kementerian Tempatan ini dan Kementerian ini berkemudahan pula untuk menchari satu kawasan bagi ternakan mereka itu yang jauh daripada bandar.

Sa-lain daripada itu, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya gemar menarek perhatian berhubung dengan kesihatan ra'ayat. Saya hanya menyebutkan dalam satu masalah ia-itu sa-telah menjadi satu sungutan kapada ra'ayat, khas-nya ra'ayat Islam ia-itu mayat orang² Islam yang meninggal dunia di-rumah sakit di-seluruh rumah sakit umum di-Malaysia ini yang menjadi sungutan, kerana Pegawai Perubatan membiarkan mayat orang² Islam itu terlantar di-situ dua atau tiga hari, atau kejadian ini pernah berlaku bila mana warith-nya hendak mengambil untuk bawa balek mayat itu yang terpaksa menunggu satu atau dua hari. Mayat Islam menurut ajaran Islam sayugia di-kebumikan dengan sa-berapa segera yang boleh, erti-nya berlainan-lah dengan mayat² orang yang bukan Islam, dan kesalahan ini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, bukan hanya terbatas kapada warith² mayat itu sahaja, tetapi bertanggung kapada seluroh umat Islam atas kesalahan ini. Jadi, dengan ini saya mengharapkan supaya Kementerian ini bekerjasama dengan Pegawai Perubatan di-tiap² rumah sakit itu supaya dapat di-segerakan pemereksaan dan di-benar-

kan bawa pulang dengan segera mayat² itu untuk di-sempurnakan bagi di-kebumikan. Bagi mengatasi masalaah ini, sa-baik² sahaja mayat yang tidak ada warith pada masa di-rumah sakit itu sayugia di-beritahu dengan perbantuan 'alamat mayat itu di-mana kampung-nya mereka tinggal supaya warith mereka itu dengan keadaan segera dapat mengambil mayat itu untuk di-kebumikan.

Hal ini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, bukan sahaja terjadi di-Rumah Sakit Besar di-Kuala Lumpur bahkan terjadi di-tempat saya sendiri—berlaku-nya perkara yang sa-umpama ini.

Sa-lain daripada itu, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya menarek perhatian dalam Pasokan Kawalan Kampung, walau pun telah di-sebutkan oleh rakan² saya Ahli² Yang Berhormat sama ada daripada pehak Kerajaan, atau pun daripada pehak Pembangkang, tetapi pada hemat saya dalam masalaah ini ia-itu saya mengharapakan supaya dapat Kerajaan mengkaji dan meneliti sa-mula berhubung dengan satu perkara baharu ia-itu menambahkan lagi sugu hati yang di-berikan kapada Pasokan Keselamatan, atau orang ramai yang telah memberikan kerjasama dengan Pasokan Keselamatan kita dengan menangkap sukarelawan² Indonesia, atau ejen² Indonesia supaya di-beri sugu hati yang sa-timbang dengan usaha yang telah di-sumbangkan kapada pehak Pasokan Keselamatan itu. Walau macham mana pun kita berterima kaseh juga-lah kapada Kerajaan, sebab pada masa ini apa yang saya tahu, kalau saya salah boleh di-betulkan—sa-orang sukarelawan Indonesia, kalau di-tangkap oleh orang ramai, mereka mendapat sugu hati sa-banyak \$500 kapada yang tidak bersenjata; \$1,000 kapada yang bersenjata. Saya memandag bahawa sugu hati yang saya sebutkan ini bukan-lah di-kehendaki oleh ra'ayat di-luar² bandar, mereka menyerahkan tenaga sukarela mereka demi kepentingan kerana keselamatan dan mempertahankan negara daripada di-cherobohi oleh penyeludup² Indonesia ini, tetapi kita chuma memikirkan yang mereka menangkap sukarelawan Indonesia itu dengan ta' ada mempunyai senjata mereka menghadapi senjata,

tetapi dengan di-satimbalkan satu hati-nya itu akan sa-imbang-lah dengan tenaga yang telah di-berikan kepada negeri untuk kepentingan negara kita, dan dengan ini saya nampak bahawa dapat-lah lagi merapatkan perhubungan kerjasama bagi pehak ra'ayat dengan Pasokan Keselamatan berhubung dengan melawan penyeludup² Indonesia dan sukarelawan² yang menyusup dalam tanah ayer kita.

Dalam masaalah ini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya mendapat tahu ia-itu ejen² musuh, atau ejen² Indonesia mendapat satu hati daripada Kerajaan Indonesia. Jadi, dengan ini saya harap supaya mendapat pertimbangan pada Menteri yang berkenaan.

Akhir-nya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, pagi tadi sa-orang saudara saya Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Kelantan Hilir—saya tidak bertujuan hendak berchakap dalam masaalah ini, tetapi oleh sebab beliau telah membuat satu tuduhan yang melulu dengan mengatakan bahawa ahli² UMNO ia-lah pengkhianat bangsa Melayu, termasuklah kalau ahli UMNO di-sebutkan termasuk juga Tuan Yang di-Pertua sendiri, dengan sebab mereka membaca sa-potong akhbar berhubung dengan kerisauan orang² Melayu meminta tanah di-Telok Anson, Perak, ta' dapat—tetapi orang² China dapat. Saya perchaya bahawa masaalah yang di-sebutkan oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat itu, Kerajaan Negeri Perak akan mengambil satu langkah bagi mendapatkan kadar dengan segera kepada orang² Melayu yang meminta tanah itu dan di-churahkan api per-musohan.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, dia kata orang Melayu ta' dapat, tetapi orang China dapat. Saya menolak dengan keras-nya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, bahawa pemimpin² UMNO atau ahli² UMNO itu pengkhianat bangsa Melayu, bahkan pemimpin² UMNO dan ahli² UMNO itu ia-lah penyelamat dan pembela bangsa Melayu. (*Tepok*).

Apa yang di-katakan oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Kelantan Hilir, saya minta Ahli Yang Berhormat itu buka mata—kalau ta' ada mata, pakai chermi mata, tetapi apa boleh buat, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sejak Ahli² Yang

Berhormat daripada PAS itu sudah ta' ada doctor, sudah ta' ada loyar, sudah ta' ada professor, sudah ta' ada Panglima Jihad, mereka ini mengigau macham orang sakit demam kepala—sampai mata mereka pun ta' nampak. Chuba kita bandingkan sejak Kerajaan Perikatan memerintah empat tahun bagaimana UMNO memegang teraju Kerajaan Perikatan, Kerajaan telah memberi tanah kepada orang² Melayu dengan beribu² ekar melalui Rancangan F.L.D.A., melalui Rancangan G.S.A. yang ada bantuan dan ta' ada bantuan, dan melalui rancangan² lain, dan kepada orang² Melayu yang pada masa dahulu-nya mencheroboh di-tanah Kerajaan untuk menanam getah, atau lain², pada masa sekarang cherobohan itu Kerajaan sudah tangkap basah pada orang² itu dan di-halalkan tanah² itu di-beri kepada orang² Melayu. Ini satu perkara yang mengkagumkan.

Satu perkara yang menghairankan ia-itu dapat orang Melayu nikmat tanah sejak Kerajaan berikan kepada mereka, bukan-lah apa yang di-katakan oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat tadi. Kata-lah tanah itu di-dapati oleh orang² China, tetapi orang China dapat tanah itu, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ada-lah orang China Malaysia yang sudah jadi warga negara kita, dan mereka mendapat tanah itu melalui saluran, mereka mendapat tanah itu dengan jalan yang ada peratoran yang diluluskan oleh Undang² Tanah dalam negeri itu, tambahan mereka ra'ayat Malaysia. Mereka dapat tanah boleh menambah hasil negara kita dan memberi faedah kepada orang² PAS. Tetapi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya memahamkan ada-lah terkutok dan hina kalau di-bandingkan dengan langkah² yang di-buat oleh PAS yang berdasarkan Melayu, tetapi mereka jadi ejen² Kerajaan luar negeri, mengharap dan mendo'akan supaya Indonesia memerintah tanah ayer kita ini dan mengharap supaya kominis memerintah tanah ayer kita ini. Ini yang di-kehendaki oleh orang PAS, hinggakan hendak sebut Indonesia dalam khutbah jangan chakap Indonesia—itu tuan kita.

Jadi, saya beri-lah kesimpulan-nya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Kelantan Hilir itu,

hukum-nya pada bangsa Melayu, benar² dia menjadi ejen kapada sa-buah Kerajaan lain yang hendak menjajah tanah ayer kita ini, orang² PAS dan Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Kelantan Hilir itu dia-lah benar² pengkhianat bangsa Melayu, pembelot bangsa Melayu, petualang bangsa Melayu dan dulang muka dua kapada bangsa Melayu (*Tepok*). Kalau kapada Kerajaan Melayu Tua dahulu manusia yang sa-umpama ini, apa hukum-nya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua? Di-masokkan dalam lukah, sudah masok dalam lukah di-turunkan dari bukit dan masokkan dalam laut. Ini-lah hukum manusia yang jadi pengkhianat bangsa Melayu itu. Sakan-lah. Terima kaseh.

Datin Fatimah binti Haji Hashim (Jitra-Padang Terap): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, berchakap dalam usul yang di-kemukakan oleh Yang Berhormat Menteri Kewangan yang memohon kebenaran dan kelulusan Majlis ini mengeluarkan wang daripada Kumpulan Wang Pembangunan bagi menepati maksud yang di-bentangkan di-hadapan kita yang sedang di-bahathkan ini, saya juga suka hendak mengambil bahagian bersama; apa yang saya tujukan ia-lah dalam tiga perkara, Tuan Yang di-Pertua.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, berkenaan dengan Pasokan Polis Hutan. Apa yang saya dapati di-tempat Pusat Latihan Polis Hutan di-Ipoh masa ini ada lebih kurang 600 kelamin, tetapi pehak Kerajaan tidak mengadakan sa-orang bidan Kerajaan dalam kawasan kediaman pasokan tersebut. Pada pendapat saya bidan sangat mustahak dan patut Kerajaan mengadakan sa-orang bidan di-kawasan tersebut oleh kerana memandangkan kelamin sangat ramai di-tempat itu. Dan apa yang merunsingkan saya ia-lah oleh keadaan yang ada dalam negeri saperti hari ini yang mana pasokan tersebut ya'ani suami mereka telah di-kerah dan mereka terpaksa meninggalkan keluarga mereka keluar berkhidmat di-tempat² yang jauh daripada keluarga mereka. Apa yang saya mahu, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya harap pada pasokan yang pergi itu biar-lah pergi dengan dada yang terbuka dan senang hati jika keluarga mereka yang tinggal itu

tersusun dan teratur. Saya tahu, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sa-orang bidan ada di-kawasan tersebut, tetapi bidan tersebut ada-lah gaji-nya di-bayar oleh pasokan tersebut, dan, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kadang kali bidan yang di-bayar gaji oleh pasokan yang tersebut mengambil chuti pula. Dengan itu terpaksa di-adakan bidan lain, dan kena-lah pula pasokan tersebut mengutip wang di-kalangan mereka untuk membayar gaji bidan yang mengganti bidan yang chuti itu. Ini ada-kah adil kita berbuat demikian? Chara ini tentu-lah menyusah atau merunsingkan fikiran orang² pasokan yang tersebut. Saya harap dengan pandangan saya ini maka ada-lah adil kalau pehak yang berkenaan dengan sa-berapa segera memikirkan perkara ini dan mengambil langkah supaya dapat mengadakan sa-orang bidan di-tempat tersebut dengan gaji-nya di-bayar oleh pehak Kerajaan.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Kerajaan juga sedang mendirikan sa-buah Kolej Islam di-Petaling Jaya untuk pelajaran Islam bagi anak² Islam laki² dan perempuan. Maka saya dapati ia-itu pada masa ini Kerajaan Persekutuan ada menyediakan scholarship bagi penuntut belajar agama Islam di-luar negeri saperti di-Masir. Yang aneh-nya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Kerajaan chuma menguntokkan scholarship itu bagi penuntut laki² sahaja dan tidak di-adakan peruntukan langsung bagi murid perempuan. Saya hairan mengapa di-adakan perbezaan itu pada hal ilmu agama Islam ada-lah di-wajibkan di-tuntut oleh laki² dan perempuan? Dan lagi di-negeri kita ini berkehendakan banyak lagi guru² perempuan yang berkelulusan tinggi dalam hal ehwal agama kerana menjawab jawatan guru² agama di-maktab², sekolah menengah atau pun di-kolej. Saya harap jangan-lah Kementerian yang berkenaan itu melanjutkan lagi dasar perbezaan dengan sebab jenis dalam menuntut ilmu agama Islam di-luar negeri, ia-itu anak perempuan yang layak ka-Universiti² di-Cairo, tetapi hampa sahaja, pada hal banyak penuntut perempuan yang ada kebolehan, sebab scholarship itu di-hadkan bagi laki² sahaja.

Pagi tadi kita semua telah mendengar keterangan yang di-beri oleh Yang

Berhormat Menteri Pelajaran yang menyatakan Kerajaan ini tidak ada chandangan untuk mengadakan kolej atau maktab latehan khas bagi guru agama oleh sebab konon-nya agama ada-lah tanggong-jawab Kerajaan Negeri, pada hal, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Kerajaan pusat boleh dan sanggup mengadakan \$2½ juta bagi mendirikan Kolej Islam kapada anak² atau penuntut boleh di-buat mengapa pula Kerajaan tidak dengan sendiri-nya mengadakan maktab latehan khas bagi guru² perempuan dan laki²? Pada hal hendak-lah kita ingat ia-itu dasar Kerajaan Persekutuan adalah berkehendakkan di-adakan kelas² agama di-sekolah² Kerajaan yang ada penuntut Islam belajar di-dalam-nya. Saya faham perbelanjaan berkenaan dengan agama saperti yang saya sebutkan tadi boleh di-buat dan tidak bertentang dengan kehendak Perlembagaan negeri ini kalau betul-lah kita berkehendakkan dasar Kerajaan ini dapat di-laksanakan dengan sa-penohnya Kerajaan mesti-lah mengadakan guru² agama yang bijak dan chukup terlately.

Satu lagi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, yang saya suka memberi pandangan atau pendapat saya ia-lah dasar Kerajaan berkenaan dengan jawatan² Penolong Pengurus atau Pengurus di-ladang² getah dan lain² ladang dalam negeri ini. Sa-hingga sekarang 7 tahun lepas merdeka saya dapati banyak jawatan² ini maseh di-pegang oleh orang² yang bukan ra'ayat negeri ini dan maseh banyak lagi di-benarkan orang luar atau orang yang baharu masok ka-negeri ini berkhidmat dalam jawatan tersebut dengan di-beri bayaran gaji pokok yang kurang \$1,200.00 sa-bulan. Jawatan² ini tidak berkehendakkan kelulusan teknik yang tinggi dan kebanyakan-nya layak di-sandang atau di-jawat oleh ra'ayat negeri ini yang ada sa-rupa kelulusan dengan orang² itu.

Negeri kita banyak penganggor di-dalam semua peringkat dan dalam semua lapangan kerja. Dan sudah sapatut-nya-lah Kerajaan masa ini mengkaji dasar Immigration atau pun dasar jawatan kerja di-dalam ladang² di-negeri ini supaya memberi untong atau faedah kapada ra'ayat yang sangat² berkehendakkan pekerjaan. Pada fikiran dan

pendapat saya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Kerajaan mesti-lah membuat satu dasar yang tegas ia-itu kerja² dan jawatan² dalam negeri ini yang boleh di-pegang oleh anak negeri ini mustahak dan mesti-lah di-isikan oleh ra'ayat negeri ini sendiri, walau pun berapa bayaran gaji-nya sa-kali pun, ini-lah sahaja Tuan Yang di-Pertua, terima kaseh.

Dr Haji Megat Khas (Kuala Kangsar):

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya suka hendak mengambil peluang di-sini sambil menyokong Peranggaran Tambahan Perbelanjaan yang di-minta oleh Yang Berhormat Menteri Kewangan. Saya menarek perhatian Rumah yang berbahagia ini kapada Kepala 115 ia-itu di-bawah Kementerian Pertahanan. Di-sini saya lihat sa-bagaimana yang ada terchatit di-dalam kertas ini ia-itu wang di-kehendaki di-sini ia-lah untuk memberi kesenangan menunaikan persiapan dan segala perkakas² untuk pasokan pertahanan yang bersenjata, walhal ada-lah kita semua mengetahui ia-itu sa-kira-nya-lah negeri kita ini di-serang oleh musuh pada satu hari, bukan sahaja pasokan yang menahan dengan senjata yang di-kehendaki bahkan juga pasokan² yang tidak bersenjata. Di-sini saya ma'anakan ia-itu ada di-dalam negeri ini beberapa pasokan sukarela yang telah berkhidmat, sa-umpama Pasokan Pertolongan Chemas, Pasokan Palang Merah dan juga beberapa lagi pasokan yang lain yang sa-memang ada bukan sahaja di-dalam masa genting macham ini bahkan juga di-masa kita di-dalam keamanan. Jadi baharu² ini saya ada mendapat perhatian ia-itu kaki-tangan dan ahli² badan sukarela sa-macham ini yang di-kehendaki bukan sahaja masa peperangan bahkan juga masa aman telah minta di-daftarkan supaya menjadi ahli di-dalam pasokan kawalan di-dalam pasokan yang lain² berkenaan dengan pertahanan. Maka saya rasa perkara yang sa-macham itu tentu-lah ada badan-nya; saya pun mengerti ada badan yang menjaga pertahanan 'awam tetapi saya dukachita ia-itu kaki-tangan orang² yang bekerja di-dalam Pasokan Pertolongan Chemas dan juga Palang Merah minta-lah jangan di-bawa ka-tempat yang lain kerana perkhidmatan sa-macham itu ada-lah sangat besar

guna-nya pada masa kita terkena kechemasan.

Demikian juga saya mengerti ia-itu di-dalam pasokan atau badan pengawalan yang mengawal pasokan kawalan di-dalam hal 'awam ini sumpama-nya di-katakan masa dahulu A.R.P.—every precaution dan juga fire fighting, itu ada juga di-dalam perhatian mereka yang bertanggung-jawab. Tetapi saya menegaskan di-sini, ia-itu kita ada-lah bertanggung-jawab yang besar kepada orang² yang terchedera sa-kira-nya ada menjadi kebakaran atau ada terjadi kechemasan atau rumah jatuh atau pun kena bom, dan dengan sebab itu saya berharap ia-itu pegawai yang berkenaan akan tidak di-ambil masuk menjadi pasokan kawalan yang mereka itu sudah masuk pasokan yang tertentu. Kalau sa-kira-nya di-buat yang demikian ta' dapat tidak satu atau dua daripada pasokan pada masa kita kechemasan besok tidak dapat bergerak dan tidak dapat berjalan. Walhal pada masa sekarang pun badan² itu ada-lah yang di-tentukan siap sedia untuk menchegeh apa² yang akan datang. Sekian sahaja-lah, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, dapat saya katakan di-sini. Terima kaseh.

Enche' S. P. Seenivasagam (Menglembu): Mr Speaker, Sir, included in the Development (Supplementary) Estimates, 1964, is a request for provision for the Royal Malaysian Police Force. I have only a few short observations to make on this. When the Emergency was declared, we stated that we would give our full support to this declaration, but at the same time we stated that we would be on the alert to watch out for and bring to the notice of this House any attempt to stifle or suppress legitimate political activities in this country under the guise of security.

It has been made clear, at least to us in Ipoh, that if we were to apply for a permit to hold a public political meeting such permit would be refused. Why?—Emergency. Emergency then is contemplated to be the cover for all kinds of suppression. Is that the intention of the Government? I would like a clarification on that vital point, because it must be

understood that we are today fighting against Indonesia, and we must not allow any junior police officer, any State police officer, to bring about a situation in this country in that the people will begin to think: "In Indonesia you cannot have public meetings, but what about Malaya? You cannot have public meetings". Or, is some junior police officer to say, "Emergency, no public meeting for you"? A very serious situation is developing, and I would ask the Minister concerned to give it his personal attention, because it is this sort of thing that is likely to create dissatisfaction and criticism at the wrong time against the Government. I should think that it would be a very simple matter for a policy to be laid down that if there is any part of Malaya where the situation is such, then it justifies the declaration of that area a security area or a danger area; then we would agree that within that area there should be no political meetings. But what on earth has the landing at Pontian got to do with a political meeting at Ipoh? It is just fantastic nonsense for a Police officer to say that. I hope that that is not the intention of the Minister concerned. And if it is not the intention, then I hope he will take steps to enlighten these Police officers. As one example, I would say that the Police even go to the extent of banning non-political meetings. In connection with the recent registration of voters, we applied to the Ipoh Police for a permit to send round a vehicle with a loudspeaker urging people to register. They say: "No loudspeakers in public because Emergency has been declared." It is to this extent that the Police are going; but I would at this stage say that, perhaps, it is due to a misunderstanding and that should be cleared up without delay. It should be borne in mind that during the last Emergency, the British had at no time thought it necessary to impose an embargo on political meetings, and when the Alliance Government took over, neither did it think it necessary to impose an embargo on public meetings. I hope the policy of the Alliance remains the same, and that unless it is absolutely necessary there is not going to be any interference with legitimate political activity in this

country. An assurance to that effect will, I am sure, be welcome by everybody concerned.

Enche' Hussein bin Sulaiman (Ulu Kelantan): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya suka juga mengambil bahagian dalam hal Development Estimates dan juga suka berucap berkaitan dengan beberapa segi dalam pembangunan luar bandar dan dalam segi ini patut-lah Kementerian yang berkenaan memberi timbangan yang sa-sungguh-nya kepada kami pehak Kelantan. Sekarang negara kita di-ancham oleh pencherobohan Indonesia dengan sa-chara hangat, dan tiap² warga negara tentu sedar bahawa anchaman itu akan bertambah² dahshat lagi dari sa-masa kamasama. Walau pun demikian keadaan-nya sudah memang kena pada tempat-nya, sa-kira-nya, seluroh jentera Kerajaan kita menumpukan perhatian kepada pertahanan negara dan angkatan bersenjata, dan ranchangan pembangunan yang lain patut di-tanggohkan buat sementara. Walau ini merugikan, tetapi ia-nya tersangat perlu, dan sa-tiap ra'ayat yang insaf bersedia berkorban kesenangan sementara itu demi kepentingan negara.

Tetapi dalam kawasan Ulu Kelantan khas-nya dan negeri Kelantan 'am-nya segala ranchangan pembangunan luar bandar bukan sahaja tidak boleh di-tanggohkan, tetapi mustahak benar di-pergiatkan lagi, kalau Kelantan tidak mahu di-jalankan tapak untuk musoh² bergerak, walau pun pehak Kerajaan Negeri dan beberapa orang pemimpin² yang terkemuka dalam negeri Kelantan tidak kurang semangat-nya dan bertalu² memberi jaminan, bahawa mereka akan berjuang mempertahankan negara, namun dalam pengalaman saya, ra'ayat Kelantan semua-nya maseh jauh dalam bersedia menyokong pemimpin²-nya itu. Bukan-nya kerana tidak chinta kepada negeri-nya, tetapi kerana beberapa sebab yang saya akan terangkan kelak. Dan saya perchaya tuan² tentu sedar bahawa kesedaran dan kerjasama ra'ayat itu-lah benteng negara, itu-lah benteng negara kita yang paling kuat melawan konfrantasi. Roboh benteng itu maka roboh-lah negara. Maka di-antara semua anggota² Malaysia, benteng di-Kelan-

tan-lah yang paling boleh di-churigai sa-kali. Kenapa? Ini sebab²-nya.

Kelantan sudah lebeh kurang 5 tahun dudok di-bawah panji² PAS dan sa-lama masa itu—oleh kerana perselisihan faham antara PAS di-Kelantan dengan UMNO di-Pusat, maka negeri Kelantan telah di-ketepikan dalam semua bidang pembangunan. Perbuatan yang telah mengabaikan kemajuan pembangunan ini, walau pun tidak di-sengajakan, sudah nyata, mengasingkan ra'ayat Kelantan daripada aliran fikiran dan chita² ra'ayat di-negeri² lain, dan juga Kerajaan Pusat. Sementara itu ra'ayat menderita di-sebabkan pertarongan politik,—kapada ra'ayat Kelantan apa yang di-buat oleh Kerajaan Pusat atau mana² Kerajaan sa-kali pun,—dan kerana PAS pun tidak membuat apa² yang boleh di-banggakan, tidak kena-mengena dengan mereka itu, dalam bahasa Inggeris semangat indifferent sudah meresap luas dalam jiwa ra'ayat Kelantan. Ra'ayat yang indifferent memang sudah tidak berguna kapada negara yang berjuang. Kerajaan PAS Kelantan tidak mengi'tirafkan Malaysia dan dalam kempen pilehan raya baharu² ini soal betapa bodoh dan bahaya-nya di-tubuhkan Malaysia ini telah digunakan oleh tokoh² politik sa-bagai bahan sharahan². Sadikit sa-banyak bahan² itu maseh terlekat dalam jiwa ra'ayat dan ini bersama dengan tiada apa² pembangunan langsung dalam negeri Kelantan dan menyebabkan ra'ayat Kelantan terasa benar² bahawa Kelantan bukan lagi dalam Malaysia, bahkan sa-buah negeri yang di-sepak ka-tepi, tetapi merdeka.

Sekarang ra'ayat di-kehendaki oleh Kerajaan supaya bekerjasama melawan Indonesia, hal ini sudah menjadi ejek²an di-kalangan ra'ayat Kelantan, bila ada pembangunan, negeri² lain-lah yang di-utamakan, bila sampai hendak mati, kita yang di-undangkan, ra'ayat Kelantan ra'ayat terhina, ra'ayat Kelantan tidak perlu di-harap untuk menjaga watan, itu-lah bisekan jiwa ra'ayat. Bertambah² sedeh lagi kalau di-kenangkan bahawa kawasan saya yang sudah tiga kali memilih parti yang memerintah Kerajaan Pusat. Tetapi satu apa jua pun tidak di-na'emati ra'ayat. Kelantan ada-lah negeri sempadan, Ulu Kelantan,

Tanah Merah, perhubungan-nya sukar sa-kali. Persiapan pengawasan boleh di-katakan jauh dari yang di-ingini, kalau ra'ayat pula indifferent dan enggan bekerjasama maka keruntohan negara boleh-lah di-lihat dalam segi itu dengan terang. Oleh yang demikian demi kepentingan kemerdekaan kita saya desakkan Kerajaan supaya tumpukan-lah perhatian pembangunan di-kawasan saya dengan serta-merta (*Tepok*). Chadangan² rancangan itu sudah banyak di-hantarkan kepada Kementerian² yang berkenaan dan harap nasihat² saya tadi di-ambil berat dengan sungguh²-nya (*Ketawa*).

Dalam melawan konfrantasi, Kerajaan hendak-lah di-perluaskan dan di-pergiatkan jentera dan propaganda-nya. Kementerian Belia, hendak-lah digembelingkan segala tenaga belia dengan tujuan itu. Adakan rapat² raksaksa, adakan pasokan² nyanyian dan pasokan sandiwara, adakan postar² di-mana pemuda pemudi boleh membangkitkan semangat perwira dan semangat waspada melawan pencherobohan, dalam masa ini-lah Belia berpeluang bergerak dengan chergas-nya.

Enche' Lim Kean Siew: Mr Speaker, Sir, this is perhaps the first opportunity that the Government has to indicate whether or not there is to be a change of economic policy after the declaration of Emergency. We were told at the last Parliamentary sitting that an emergency had arisen because of confrontation and because of the dropping of paratroops in this country; we were told that this was because of a deliberate Indonesian policy of aggression and that it was necessary to introduce Emergency Regulations to suppress subversion from within. We were told also, Mr Speaker, Sir, that the whole nation should stand united to defeat this confrontation of Indonesia. Since then a number of people in Malaya have been arrested and detained on the grounds of Emergency. Now, Mr Speaker, Sir, we would expect that as the situation is changed as drastically as to have necessitated a declaration of Emergency that there should also be a change of policy to cope with the change of situation. Mr Speaker, Sir, of course I agree that

there are two ways of dealing with a change of situation: one is by means of suppression, the other one is by means of construction. Mr Speaker, Sir, suppression or repression is always a negative aspect of dealing with a situation. It deals with a "not"—"You shall not do this, you shall not do that and you shall not do anything else." Suppression, Mr Speaker, Sir, is not a positive act. What is positive is the doing of somethings—"we will do this, we will do that and we will do something or other." Naturally, even with a Supplementary Budget, we would like to see if anything constructive is being suggested.

According to the Honourable Minister of Finance this morning, there are three subjects which are of significance in this Supplementary Budget: the first is low-cost housing, the next is education and the need for the expansion of our educational service and third is the development of our Ports under Agreement (\$3 million). Sir, there are two things that we would like to discuss here. First of all, the question of more money being spent on Ports is nothing new. It is merely a further payment under our existing Agreement. The question of education, we must say, is good—yes, we must have more secondary schools, because if we educate more people, we would increase the general standard of the country. The last matter for comment, of course, is housing—that, I am sure, is the favourite topic for the Minister of Local Government and Housing. However, before I deal with what is not in this Budget but which will be put up for next year, I will deal with what has been dealt with by the Honourable Minister of Finance this morning.

Mr Speaker, Sir, first of all, I would like to touch on housing. If we look at the figures properly, we will find that the Government intends to spend \$5,876,061 extra for the cost of the construction of low-cost housing and that it intends to spend \$3,751,531 for the purchase or acquisition of land for such housing schemes. In other words, if we look at the comparative figures, the Government intends to spend about 40% for the purchase of land and

about 60% for the cost of construction of houses. Now, whilst it is clear that land costs money, and I do not know where it is to be spent, whether it is to be spent in Kuala Lumpur or throughout the whole of Malaya. Surely this has a great bearing. Unfortunately, the Honourable the Minister of Finance did not make it clear this morning. But one thing is of significance, and that is the price of land. We are sure that this land, which is going to cost about 40% of the total cost of the land and houses, will not be a very good land. In other words, the Government will be shifting squatters from a valuable land into a less valuable land. Now, when that is done, the Government will be releasing those valuable prices of land for development, for which the developers in our private enterprise system ought to contribute. Under our present system of complete, or practically, lack of control of land investments by land speculators, as soon as squatters are shifted, land prices will shoot up, as has been found in the cases of these new "mushroom" land investment land development companies, some of which exist in Singapore and many of which are now extending their activities to Malaya. Surely then, the building of low-cost housing and shifting of the squatters will benefit private speculation and bring up prices.

Now, Mr Speaker, Sir, I know of one specific case where a piece of land was purchased for \$65,000 and sold to a company for nearly \$250,000. And the company, being public limited company, released its shares to the public who bought shares in that company upon land value about four times as much as it had cost when it was first purchased, approximately a year before the company was formed.

There is also another instance of the Penang Hill Hotel, where the value for the purchase of possession for the company, because this is a pre-1948 house under the Control of Rent Ordinance, was \$90,000; and the purchase of the property, together with a lease of some sixty years, came up to another \$250,000. With this moving of squatters and shifting them to a less

valuable land, Mr Speaker, Sir, I maintain that unless there are proper controls, the land so released from the squatters will become subject to land speculation, and the land speculators will then bring pressure upon the Government to allow building in those areas to be extended upwards—the higher the building the more costs the land price because you can build more on the same square feet of land—on the argument that the town is becoming more crowded.

Of course, the other thing, Mr Speaker, Sir, would be, as has been done I believe by the Minister of Public Works when he froze land on both sides of certain development roads. But that is only a partial solution because, when such land is unfrozen, speculation is bound to come in. Sir, it is quite clear that a rampant land ownership and speculation without proper controls of ownership of land, would create more speculation as the rate of low-cost housing increases.

The other point, Mr Speaker, Sir, is whether or not the building of low-cost housing is in itself a solution, or a partial solution, to increasing unemployment caused by confrontation. Mr Speaker, Sir, we all accept that it is better to live in a new house than an older house. But we all must accept, as has been proved in the case of Singapore, that when you live in a new house, one must pay more rent, and, therefore, one must cut down on other things because income has not necessarily been increased. Let us say, Sir, take an example of a man earning \$3 a day, or roughly \$90 a month, if he moves to a new house and pays \$25 a month, he would then have only \$65 for the rest of his expenditure, which would include water rates and electricity.

Mr Speaker, Sir, when we shift the shape of slums from huts to that of tenement multi-storey buildings, like the Suleiman Court for example, one only changes the shape and the size and the outward appearance of the slums. If the very same people living in huts have to shift into tenement buildings, drawing the same income, with the same family structure, paying more for the

new flats, the condition of that family will not have changed except for the outward appearance. Mr Speaker, Sir, so I think that the Honourable Minister concerned should, in dealing with this low-cost housing problem, not only deal with the question of augmenting income of those concerned but he should also deal with the question of speculation and land ownership, because what we are doing in this instance is to shift the low-cost housing out to the land available in the town centres and therefore shifting slums out of town in order that the town centres may be fully exploited by private business. Further, the Government has to buy land in order to shift squatters. If the Government is intending to shift squatters from Government land to non-Government land, then perhaps the Government has an excuse to pay for the land, but where the Government is trying to accommodate squatters who are living on land belonging to private speculators, then it should see to it that such vacated land is not exploited, and the prices are not increased, and these landowners should contribute fairly to the development of the low-cost houses.

Turning to another subject, Sir, I do not know which port we are referring to when we say \$3 million is to be spent on ports. If it is going to be the port of Penang, then, of course, I have something to say there; if not, I should not waste the time of this House since I do not know the situation in the port of Selangor.

There are other things which I would like to consider now. First of all, as my Honourable colleague from Batu has said, we agree that there should be lights, buoys and navigational aids for fishing villages. The Honourable Member for Bungsar this morning has already said that the fishermen should come under the protection of the Employees Provident Fund as well. Mr Speaker, Sir, both these suggestions are correct, but we have to face some bigger problems today. The Honourable Minister of Agriculture and Co-operatives made certain statements two weeks ago to the effect that it was necessary for us to supplement our food by greater catches from the sea due to confrontation. Apparently, the Indonesian Government

does not see eye to eye with us on this. They say—No! Don't come into Indonesian waters. And there is a dispute as to how far into the sea territorial sovereignty extends. According to our Malayan Government, it is three miles; according to the Indonesian Government, it is based on the Dutch system, which I think varies from twelve to twenty miles.

Mr Speaker, Sir, there is also the question of drift net fishing. Last year fishermen, in order to augment their catches, started trawling as well. Fishermen using trawl nets are far more efficient than fishermen involved in other methods of fishing. But it was alleged that when they trawl too close to the shore the nets upset the plants growing on the sea-bed and thus destroy the food for the young fish and, furthermore, the meshes of the trawling nets are so small that even small fry are caught thus threatening our supply of fish. Mr Speaker, Sir, there is no doubt that the Straits of Malacca is one of the biggest breeding grounds of the world and that many fishes that exist in the Indian Ocean come towards the Malacca Straits to spawn because of the existence of large amounts of algae and other fish foods. That perhaps explains why the Straits of Malacca is green whereas the China Sea is blue! *(Laughter) (Interruption).*

Mr Speaker: Please proceed.

Enche' Lim Kean Siew: Mr Speaker, Sir, I must ignore facetious remarks. The threats of trawler fishermen upon the other fishermen became so acute that the Government last year suspended trawling. Mr Speaker, Sir, until today there is no solution so that our haul from the sea and the livelihood of our fishermen are affected. If they venture too far, they come across Indonesian gun boats; and if they were to stay too close inshore, they can only pick up the rest and residue of that left to them by the drifters. Mr Speaker, Sir, the Japanese have come to Malaya and have established two fishing bases in Penang and a refrigeration station. They have ventured into the Indian Ocean. It is unfortunate that the aids to fisheries today are only limited to

lights, buoys and navigational aids. Surely in view of the changed situation and the need for greater fish hauls, the co-operative establishment should encourage proper methods of trawling, which is more modern, and deep sea fishing. The trawlers should be limited to seas beyond a certain depth which will require operation in the Indian Ocean, instead of the Malacca Straits and therefore having to run the gauntlet of Indonesian gun boats.

Mr Speaker, Sir, we have said before Malaysia was formed that with Malaysia, confrontation would be intensified, and we would have to spend more money on our defence, which may not warrant the absorption, shall we say, into the Malayan Federation of the Bornean States of Sabah and Sarawak. Our national expenditure may grow increasingly more than we had envisaged. While this year's Supplementary Budget does not show anything about this, there is an inkling of the change of Government policy if you look to the next column which is Column 10 in the Supplementary Development Estimates under discussion.

Mr Speaker, Sir, there are two ways of looking at it: one is to be cynical and say, "Well, we are spending \$11,700,000 next year more or less on the Federation Armed Forces and the Royal Malaysia Police, and that this will mean offering more jobs to the growing ranks of the unemployed and we will thus deal with the growing unemployment problem; that with the proposed expenditure of \$11,700,000 approximately, we can give jobs to, perhaps, a thousand or two thousand more people and, therefore, the Opposition should be delighted at this proposal".

Mr Speaker, Sir, we know that the giving of more houses, or building more navigational lights, is not going to solve the unemployment problem. But will the expenditure on the Federation Armed Forces and the Royal Malaysia Police solve the growing unemployment problem?

Mr Speaker, Sir, if you look at the proposed expenditure, we notice a

very remarkable thing—the Federation Armed Forces will only be requiring about \$900,000 more than the Federation Malaysia Police. In other words, the Federation Armed Forces will be spending another \$6,305,000 approximately, whereas the Royal Malaysia Police will be spending \$5½ million approximately. Mr Speaker, Sir, we know that our Armed Forces stand at the military might of 15,000 men approximately—15,000 men in our Armed Forces as opposed to about 120,000 men in the Police Forces. Since the Emergency was declared in 1948, there is one sizeable wing of the Royal Malaysia Police involved in security; that wing has turned into a para-military force. In other words, they spot rifles and other designs of weaponry. We also know that they have scout cars and they have armoured vehicles. I do not think they are called armoured cars in this instance. Sir, it would therefore appear that the policy of the Government is to further expand the Police as well as the Army, and the rate of expansion of the Police, which is about 8 times in strength to that of the Army, at approximately the same rate.

Now, Mr Speaker, Sir, I have said that there are two ways of dealing with a problem—one which is constructive and the other which is negative—a non-positive way. Sir, I believe that the strengthening of the Police is not necessarily a constructive way of dealing with confrontation; it has been proved that when one decides to take up arms, the question of suppression through arms become necessary—and this kind of suppression has a danger of escalating into a dictatorial policy.

Sir, we know the history of Ngo Dinh Diem. In 1954 he was voted into power with great support from the people. By 1964 he was already dead, and had been dragged through the streets of Saigon in the desperate fight of the people against dictatorship. Is that to be the fate of Malaysia that we should, through our present policy of absorption of Sabah and Sarawak, one day see our Government following the foot-steps of the majority of the South-East Asian nations which have

newly emerged from colonial rule into dictatorship and chaos?

Mr Speaker, Sir, I know that many will tell me that what I am saying is only criticism to be expected of the Opposition. Well, I cannot deny that that is true. But nevertheless, the question is not so much whether because I am an Opposition Member that I oppose, but whether what I say needs investigation and needs inquiry. We know that already in some quarters there is talk of breaking up Malaysia into two, with the Borneo States and Singapore as one entity and Malaya as another entity.

We know, Mr Speaker, Sir, that arms and armed support from foreign countries have a tendency of dragging in its wake strings upon which our freedom may be curtailed. I know that there is a great danger today of the country breaking into factions; that this attempt at low-cost housing and rural development in education is an attempt to please both major sections of the population of this country—namely, the under-privileged and dissatisfied poor Chinese in the towns and the dissatisfied rural Malays, who think that those in the towns are getting it better after Merdeka; and that these are attempts through low-cost housing in the towns and the development of educational facilities in the rural areas to solve this problem. But is this problem being solved in this way and by this kind of budget? That is my question, Mr Speaker, Sir.

Enche' Lee Seck Fun (Tanjong Malim):

Mr Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the motion moved by the Honourable Minister of Finance. However, I wish to touch on a few of the Heads in the Supplementary Estimates.

I come to Head 122, Sub-head 3, Secondary Schools Programme. Mr Speaker, Sir, I should also like to take this opportunity to thank the Honourable Minister of Education for having given due consideration and given quite a number of grants to the secondary schools in my constituency. However, I still have to make an appeal. As you see, there is still no Sekolah Kebangsaan Menengah yet in

my constituency. At present, no doubt, we have Malay secondary classes, with Malay medium, but they are attached to fully assisted English schools—a few classes are attached to the Methodist English School, Tanjong Malim, and one is attached to the Government English School, Slim River. As you know, Mr Speaker, Sir, next year we will have automatic promotion for those primary schoolchildren who have completed their sixth year of education, and many children from the Sekolah² Kebangsaan Rendah will be going to the Sekolah² Kebangsaan Menengah. In Tanjong Malim and places around it, there are many Sekolah² Kebangsaan Rendah but there is not one Sekolah Kebangsaan Menengah yet. Likewise, in Sungkai, which is also a very thickly-populated Malay area, we have a lot of Sekolah Kebangsaan Rendah around the area. Therefore, as I see it, these children from Sungkai and around it will have to get their secondary education by going to Tapah, which is about 18 miles from Sungkai; and those from Tanjong Malim will have to go to Slim River, which is about 14 miles away. So, I hope the Minister concerned will see that Sekolah² Kebangsaan Menengah are built as early as possible, one in Tanjong Malim and one in Sungkai. This is a matter of importance, Mr Speaker, Sir, and that is why I rose up many times in order to catch your eye. I have now taken the opportunity to stress the importance of the matter here so that this will be given due consideration by the Minister concerned.

Then I come to Sub-head 10 on the same Head. Regarding.....

Mr Speaker: Order! order! you are to confine your speech to the general principles of Government policy and administration—not the details. When we come to the Committee stage, you can discuss in detail.

Enche' Lee Seck Fun: I am discussing the general principle, Mr Speaker, Sir, because I am speaking on the items which have been omitted.

Regarding Rural School Quarters, I hope the Minister will not forget a very remote area in Kampong Perlok,

Sungkai, which has been left out for many years. I hope this matter will be looked into and quarters for the headmaster and staff will be constructed in due course.

Sir, the next item I would like to touch on is low cost housing. Many Honourable Members have already spoken about low cost housing, Sir, but what I wish to say is that I see most of the low cost housing schemes are being implemented in big towns, such as Ipoh, Penang, Kuala Lumpur, and other big towns. I quite agree that there is a greater demand for these houses in the big towns but, however, I also hope that towns like Bidor, Tanjong Malim, Slim River and Sungkai will also be given due consideration. As we all know, Sir, people staying in the big towns are already enjoying the privilege of owning a house under the low cost housing scheme. However, the people in the smaller towns would be very happy if in due course the low cost housing policy is spread to smaller towns and villages. Now that we have a new Ministry—Ministry of Local Government and Housing—and a very able Minister, and we have all seen in the papers that he is going overseas and will be touring every State, I am sure he will not leave out the smaller towns. For instance, Mr Speaker, Sir, in places like Bidor and Tanjong Malim, the Town Councils there have already had the lay-out and the land ready for the implementation of the low cost housing scheme since 1958. It is now already six years, and I am sure with a new Minister and a new Ministry this matter can be speeded up.

Enche' Mohd. Tahir bin Abdul Majid (Kuala Langat): Yang Berhormat Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya juga ingin mengambil sedikit bahagian sahaja di-dalam perbahathan berkenaan dengan perbelanjaan tambahan ini. Di-sini saya suka menyentuh di-atas perkara Kementerian Kerajaan Tempatan berkenaan dengan rumah murah. Di-dalam keadaan yang kita tempoh pada hari ini, lebih² lagi dalam pekan² dan bandar² yang besar, rumah² yang sa-umpama ini sangat-lah di-perlukan dan mustahak dengan segera di-adakan. Kalau-lah pehak pembangkang mengatakan per-

belanjaan tambahan ini telah di-adakan tidak sempat tempoh tiga bulan, saya berpendapat bahawa keadaan Kerajaan yang menjalankan kerja pada hari ini yang sa-tahu saya dan wakil² ra'ayat yang betul² bertugas berkehendakkan segala kemudahan ini untuk menolong ra'ayat, apabila di-temui Menteri² yang berkenaan jawapan-nya kewangan kita sudah habis. Maka suka-lah saya menyatakan di-sini oleh kerana kegiatan mereka bekerja dengan cekap maka kewangan yang telah di-untukkan itu terlalu chepat di-habiskan, beres di-kerjakan. Ini saya katakan dengan keadaan yang demikian bagi pehak Kerajaan Perikatan boleh-lah ini sudah sa-memang betul menjalankan kerja-nya dan sa-bagaimana yang di-kehendaki oleh ra'ayat. Satu sahaja yang dapat kita terangkan hari ini kepada pehak pembangkang, pehak pembangkang itu tidak nampak, bandingkan sahaja-lah 100 tahun masa penjajahan, maka belum chukup dalam masa 8 tahun waktu kita merdeka, bagaimana perubahan yang kita telah buat? Itu belum lagi ada, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kuasa² atom kita simpan. Kalau sa-sudah ada kuasa² atom yang kita simpan, barangkali Kerajaan Perikatan akan menjalankan kerja dalam satu bulan macham² nika boleh di-jadikan di-masa itu, kita berkehendakkan tambahan dalam tempoh sa-bulan sahaja.

Saya suka-lah menguchapkan satinggi² tahniah kepada Jema'ah Menteri yang bersangkutan yang telah berusaha dan bergiat untuk menjalankan kerja-nya supaya segala ne'emat itu terpulang kepada ra'ayat semua-nya. Kembali saya kepada rumah murah, suka-lah saya memberikan pandangan di-dalam rumah² yang sa-umpama itu. Rumah² murah saya bawa lebih dekat sa-kali di-Kampung Pandan, di-Kampung Datok Keramat, Kuala Lumpur, rumah² yang di-dudoki oleh orang² Melayu itu bentok-nya, betul-lah. Tetapi rekaan di-dalam bilek rumah-nya, bilek makan-nya, tempat tidor-nya, dapur-nya—keadaan ini ta' sesuai dengan keadaan kehendak² adat resam orang² Melayu, kerana kepada orang² Melayu tidak-lah dia berkehendakkan bilek makan itu di-tepi dapur-nya, kerana orang² Melayu ta' suka menengok orang² datang terus

nampak ka-dapor. Ini satu pandangan yang saya hadapkan kepada Kerajaan Tempatan supaya dapat mengubah bentuk rekaan di-dalam rumah itu.

Yang kedua-nya, lorong² dan parit² bagi kesihatan kawasan tersebut. Lorong² yang terdapat di-lalui dan tempat² bagi kawasan² rumah itu, saya berpendapat jikalau lama di-letakkan yang sa-umpama itu, lorong² itu tidak-lah seperti yang kita kehendaki untuk perjalanan basikal sahaja; mereka juga ingin dan suka menaiki kereta kenderaan yang besar—jangan-lah di-buat lorong yang sa-bagitu kecil sa-hingga hendak berjalan kereta tolak pun susah. Dan demikian juga dengan longkang² yang di-belakang rumah itu yang hanya di-buat di-antara tiga hingga empat inchi sahaja; ini tidak-lah menchukupi bagi keadaan dan kaedah penduduk² di-tempat itu yang begitu ramai menyalurkanan ayer yang begitu chepat datang-nya.

Suka saya beredar kepada Kepala 114 ia-itu berkenaan dengan kawasan orang² asli. Orang² asli ini, sa-panjang yang saya tahu, kedudukan dan keadaan-nya pada hari ini ia-lah tidak menetap melainkan berpindah² dari satu tempat ka-satu tempat, bahkan kawasan-nya yang di-khaskan terlalu luas yang mana kerap kali apabila Kerajaan Negeri hendak membuat ranchangan², maka mereka ini ta' begitu tetap, maka ranchangan ini selalu ketinggalan sahaja, dan di-sini saya berharap, kalau dapat Kementerian yang berkenaan membuat satu ranchangan supaya di-tempatkan mereka² ini supaya mereka juga akan dapat segala kemudahan² yang kita berikan kepada sakalian-nya dan begitu juga kawasan² yang senang kita khaskan bagi mereka itu dapat kita gunakan bagi lain² kegunaan.

Suka juga saya menyentuh dalam soal Tentera Wataniah. Tadi pihak PAS mengatakan bahawa Tentera² Wataniah ia-itu anggota²-nya yang telah di-ambil, atau pun di-temuduga, maka ini berkehendakkan pengakuan ia-itu pengakuan daripada, konon-nya, daripada orang² yang berkaitan dengan Kerajaan, sama ada pada Parti UMNO, sama ada Parti M.C.A., atau pun M.I.C. Saya menyokong penoh langkah pihak pegawai² yang menjalankan tugas yang sa-

umpama itu, oleh kerana mereka tahu kepada orang² yang sa-umpama ini sahaja-lah mereka menumpukan segala keperchayaan-nya, sebab yang saya katakan demikian, pihak Pembangkang lebeh² lagi pihak PAS dan Socialist Front apabila mendapat satu kenyataan bahawa sa-bahagian daripada ahli² mereka telah di-tahan dan di-tangkap, oleh kerana perkara² yang merosakkan keadaan negara kita—belum pernah sa-kali—belum pernah sa-kali pihak Pembangkang ini mengumumkan dalam akhbar bahawa mereka² yang kena tangkap dan kena tuduh itu telah di-pechat daripada parti mereka, tetapi apa yang mereka selalu katakan ia-lah tiap² sa-orang anggota ahli parti itu ada-lah perbuatan-nya dengan sendiri—tidak ada bersangkut-paut dengan parti, konon. Jadi, di-sini-lah terletak-nya keperchayaan pegawai² itu, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, meletakkan kepada pihak parti yang memerintah, Kerajaan pada hari ini yang merupakan satu gulungan untuk mempertahankan mereka bagi menjalankan tugas di-dalam tugas-nya sa-bagai sa-orang pegawai Kerajaan.

Sekian-lah sahaja, Tuan Yang di-Pertua.

Enche' Ismail bin Idris (Penang Selatan): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, meski pun kita berada dalam keadaan dharurat, atau pun bersiap sedia, kita dapati Kerajaan ini dapat juga menguntukkan wang pembenaan beberapa ratus juta ringgit untuk faedah orang ramai. Saya suka-lah hendak menyampaikan ucapan terima kasih kepada Kerajaan Perikatan, dan saya rasa tentu-lah Ahli² Yang Berhormat seluruh Rumah ini suka juga hendak menyampaikan ucapan terima kasih kepada Kerajaan Perikatan di-atas usaha²-nya mengadakan peruntukan yang sa-bagini banyak untuk faedah orang ramai.

Saya bagi pihak penduduk² dan ra'ayat dalam kawasan saya sa-lain daripada menguchapkan terima kasih kepada Kerajaan Perikatan saya suka hendak menyampaikan ucapan terima kasih kepada Kementerian Pelajaran yang telah pun menguntukkan pembenaan dua buah sekolah menengah anika jurusan pada awal² tahun 1965 ini. Tiap² sa-buah Sekolah Menengah Anika

Jurusan ini ada-lah mempunyai 17 buah bilek, dan yang satu lagi 20 buah bilek, dengan ini dapat-lah murid² daripada Darjah VI pada tahun ini boleh menduduki di-dalam tingkatan yang pertama dalam Sekolah Menengah Anika Jurusan ini.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, di-dalam peruntukan ini saya suka-lah hendak membawa kapada satu perkara ia-itu berkenaan dengan Kerajaan Tempatan yang telah menguntokkan beberapa banyak wang untuk membaiki keadaan bandar² di-dalam negara kita ini. Saya bersetuju benar supaya bandar² ini dapat di-perhatikan dari segi kesihatan dan kebersehan, tetapi bagi mengadakan kebersehan dan menjalankan kebersehan dan segala²-nya ini ada-lah di-tugaskan kapada Wakil² Ra'ayat di-mana kawasan itu berada. Suka-lah saya menyatakan dan hendak menyampaikan kapada Kementerian yang tersebut bahawa khas-nya di-dalam Pulau Pinang, ia-itu Wakil² Ra'ayat yang mewakili tidak kurang daripada 3,000 pengundi² dalam kawasan itu tentu-lah banyak kerja² yang hendak di-jalankan atau pun hendak di-usahakan bagi mentadbirkan dan membaiki keadaan² di-kawasan itu. Saya suka hendak menyatakan kapada Kementerian yang tersebut bahawa sa-orang ahli atau Wakil Ra'ayat itu hanya mendapat \$100.00 sahaja sa-bulan sa-bagai elaun. Jadi sudah satu tahun Majlis² Daerah telah pun membuat permohonan kapada Negeri yang mana Negeri ada-lah berkuasa penuh, tetapi saya telah di-fahamkan oleh negeri Pulau Pinang bahawa untuk menaikkan elaun atau gaji kapada Wakil Ra'ayat ini ada-lah terletak-nya kapada sa-buah badan atau National Council for Local Government. Maka oleh yang demikian, saya berharap-lah oleh sebab perkara ini di-bawah kuasa Federal supaya dapat di-usahakan dan di-timbangkan bagi menaikkan gaji atau pun elaun Wakil² Ra'ayat di-Majlis² Daerah tersebut, kerana di-dapati kerja sangat-lah banyak. Saya suka hendak menyatakan di-sini bahawa kerja² Wakil Ra'ayat di-dalam Majlis Daerah itu berlainan benar daripada kerja² Wakil² Ra'ayat atau Local Council atau pun kawasan yang kecil yang mempunyai hanya 30 atau 100 pengundi sahaja. Jadi, saya

minta-lah supaya jangan di-samakan kedudukan Ahli² Wakil Ra'ayat di-dalam Majlis² Daerah dengan Wakil² Ra'ayat yang hanya mempunyai 80 atau 100 pengundi dalam kawasan itu sahaja.

Satu perkara yang saya suka membawa perhatian Dewan ini ia-lah berkenaan dengan Kementerian Pertanian. Baharu² ini sa-belum saya hendak datang ka-sini saya telah menerima aduan daripada nelayan², ia-itu pada 9 haribulan ini beberapa buah pukut harimau telah pun datang di-tepi² pantai lebeh kurang 4 depa dalam ayer-nya dengan muka ayer dan telah pun menangkap ikan di-situ dan hasil daripada itu telah merosakkan beberapa perkakas nelayan² yang lain. Saya perchaya bahawa soal pukut harimau ini sa-bagaimana yang telah tersiar dalam akhbar telah pun di-haramkan. Maka oleh yang demikian ada-lah menjadi kewajiban supaya pehak yang berkuasa dapat menolong nelayan² ini daripada menjadi mangsa orang² pukut harimau ini.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, berpaling saya pula kapada Rumah Murah. Saya bukan-lah hendak mengatakan apa², tetapi hanya untuk hendak menjawab satu ucapan yang telah di-buat oleh wakil Kelantan Hilir yang telah menudoh dan berkata orang Melayu ada-lah pengkhianat, dan telah di-bandingkan dengan keadaan yang berlaku di-Pulau Pinang yang hanya telah memberi 5 buah rumah murah sahaja kapada orang Melayu dan dia telah juga menyentoh orang UMNO, di-sana tidak hiraukan atas perkara ini.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kalau-lah Yang Berhormat itu benar² tahu kaedah dan keadaan-nya dengan tidak hanya semata² mengambil faham di-dalam surat-khabar tentu-lah Yang Berhormat itu tidak sanggup hendak mengatakan bahawa orang UMNO ini ia-lah pengkhianat kapada Melayu. Saya harap tentu-lah Yang Berhormat itu berada dalam Dewan ini atau pun di-luar mendengar baik² apa yang saya hendak terangkan kapada-nya.

Mengikut keputusan yang telah di-dapati bahawa ada 3 ranchangan yang tertentu di-kawasan rumah murah yang

akan di-adakan itu. Satu daripada 3 ranchangan itu ia-lah untuk mengadakan rumah murah yang hanya kepada orang Melayu sahaja. Ini patut-lah di-ambil ingatan oleh wakil tadi bahawa peruntukan 5½ ekar tanah Kerajaan telah pun di-untukkan membuat rumah² murah kepada orang² Melayu sahaja. Yang dua lagi itu, sa-bagaimana yang berlaku baharu² ini ia-lah untuk kepada semua orang asalkan dia itu ra'ayat dan penduduk² di-kawasan itu, maka dia ada-lah sama berhak memileki rumah² murah itu. Hasil daripada kejadian pada hari pembahagian itu patut-lah saya terangkan di-sini supaya jangan jadi keliru kepada Majlis ini. Pada hari chabut undi yang hendak di-beri 96 rumah itu, maka kesemua orang² yang berada yang patut menerima rumah² itu di-jemput ka-tempat itu untuk memerhatikan dengan mata kepala-nya sendiri chara perjalanan undi itu. Saya rasa Yang Berhormat Menteri Perumahan juga ada dalam Majlis itu. Jadi, pada pendapat saya sendiri tidak ada kecoh² yang berlaku pada waktu menjalankan undi itu. Oleh yang demikian, saya rasa tidak patut-lah Yang Berhormat itu menudoh dan mengatakan bahawa orang² UMNO ada-lah pengkhianat kepada Melayu. Saya suka hendak menyatakan kepada Yang Berhormat itu ia-itu telah ada satu ranchangan yang lain di-Pulau Pinang, ia-itu di-Kampung Herriot. Di-Kampung Herriot, Kerajaan Negeri, dengan pertolongan Kerajaan Pusat, telah pun membuat 32 buah rumah dan ka-32 rumah ini di-untukkan kepada orang² Melayu 100 peratus. Ini sudah pun di-jalankan hari ini di-Kampung Herriot.

Jadi, saya rasa lagi sa-kali saya suka hendak menyatakan Yang Berhormat itu salah menudoh bahawa kami orang² UMNO di-Pulau Pinang telah mengkhianat kepada bangsa Melayu. Sa-kain.

Enche' Abdul Karim bin Abu (Melaka Selatan): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, dalam perbahathan wang peruntukan yang di-kemukakan oleh Menteri Kewangan, saya suka-lah mengambil peluang berchakap, yang pertama berhubung dengan Kementerian Kesihatan. Dahulu telah juga saya beruchap, dalam kawasan saya di-Jasin tidak ada mem-

punyaï doktor. Doktor itu harus akan dapat tetapi Kerajaan negeri Melaka telah membangunkan banyak klinik²; yang susah-nya pula sekarang bidan tidak ada. Jadi saya berharap kepada Kementerian Kesihatan, bidan ini bukan-lah semua tidak ada tetapi ada satu tempat di-Chabau sa-hingga masa ini apabila di-minta kepada pehak yang berkenaan kata-nya bidan kurang. Jadi saya berharap dapat peruntukan supaya dapat melateh beberapa banyak perempuan² yang saya fikir memang banyak yang chenderong hendak menjadi bidan.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sa-lain daripada itu dalam ranchangan Kementerian Kerajaan Tempatan dan Perumahan. Di-Melaka saya berharap dapat pehak Kementerian yang tersebut membangunkan rumah² terutama sa-kali bila saya pergi kepada satu jabatan ia-itu Pejabat Kementerian Kebajikan Masyarakat, saya tengok muka pekerja² di-sana ada yang merah, mengapa merah? Kata-nya, panas. Jadi saya merayu-lah kepada Jabatan Kementerian ini untuk membangunkan rumah bagi pekerja² di-Jabatan Kebajikan Masyarakat itu. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, bukan sahaja Jabatan Kebajikan Masyarakat tetapi banyak jabatan² yang di-tanggung oleh Kerajaan Pusat maseh lagi belum ada jabatan yang tetap, banyak menumpang di-rumah² saperti Pejabat Penerangan umpama-nya hari ini menumpang di-rumah UMNO.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sa-lain daripada itu, saya suka hendak memberi pandangan kepada Kementerian Kebajikan Masyarakat, di-Melaka ada satu persatuan—Kesatuan Pekerja² Melayu Pelabohan Melaka. Pekerja² ini sudah tidak dapat bekerja kerana konfrantasi Indonesia-lah, saya berharap sangat supaya dapat di-beri peruntukan kepada pekerja² ini kerana mereka tidak dapat bekerja penoh, hendak mengangkut dagangan² yang di-bawa daripada kapal ka-bandar Melaka. Baharu² ini kesatuan ini ada memungut derma tetapi sa-tahu saya tidak-lah dapat bagitu sambutan.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sa-lain daripada itu saya berasa kesal kalau tidak berchakap berhubung dengan ucapan wakil dari Batu pagi tadi. Wakil Batu ini, dia menudoh Kerajaan dengan

membuta tuli sa-hingga tergamak pula dia mengatakan suroh tengok Kerajaan kita ini apa yang di-buat oleh Kerajaan Singapura berhubung dengan bangunan rumah murah. Wakil Batu ini hanya berjalan di-Batu sahaja dia tidak masuk ka-kampong², jadi dia tidak tahu bagaimana susah orang² kampong. Itu-lah mulut-nya lanchang sanggup menudoh Kerajaan. Apa yang di-suarakan-nya, kalau kami semak dalam Dewan ini itu-lah suara daripada Indonesia. Konon-nya dia hendak suroh Kerajaan kita membeli kapal, suroh tunda nelayan² supaya hendak selamat-kan nelayan², tidak-lah wakil Batu tahu Indonesia sudah menghantarkan askar²-nya ka-tanah ayer kita, kalau beli kapal untuk berperang itu lagi baik. Tetapi bukan itu sahaja, saya tidak pernah mendengar wakil² daripada parti Pembangkang mengeluarkan satu ayat sama ada dalam Majlis ini atau pun di-luar Dewan ini berkata yang mengutok Indonesia, kalau ada tolong chakapkan.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Mr Speaker, Sir, I

Mr Speaker: Awak hendak benarkan dia berchakap?

Enche' Abdul Kadir bin Abu: Saya tidak benarkan.

Enche' Abu Bakar bin Hamzah (Bachok): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, pada mula-nya Ahli Yang Berhormat (*Enche' A. Karim*) itu hendak jawab tetapi dia tidak benarkan pula.

Enche' Abdul Karim bin Abu: Sekarang jawab-lah.

Mr Speaker: Dia bukan hendak jawab tetapi dia minta kebenaran.

Enche' Abu Bakar bin Hamzah: Ma'af, Tuan Yang di-Pertua.

Enche' Abdul Karim bin Abu: Saya suka hendak mengingatkan, wakil Batu ini uban sudah banyak macham saya, mari-lah kita berusaha dalam Majlis yang bertuah ini bagi membena tanah ayer kita tetapi jangan-lah mengambil kesempatan untuk hendak mengelirukan ra'ayat, pada hal ra'ayat hari ini pun sudah di-kelirukan oleh ejen² Indonesia, maka ada sa-tengah² Ahli² Yang Ber-

hormat Dewan pun hendak mengelirukan ra'ayat.

Jadi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya berharap-lah dalam membahathkan peruntukan wang yang di-kemukakan oleh Kementerian Kewangan ini mendapat sokongan—dalam masa gelora Kerajaan kita mengadakan wang peruntukan bagi hendak memajukan negeri kita, jangan-lah peruntukan ini hanya bagi parti² Pembangkang mengambil kesempatan di-kedua² Dewan dan di-luar Dewan ini untuk hendak menang pilehan raya umpama di-Pulau Pinang akan datang ini, ra'ayat tidak bodoh apa yang telah berlaku di-Kelantan, PAS telah tewas terok, terima kaseh.

Mr Speaker: The time is up.

ADJOURNMENT

(MOTION)

Dato' Dr Ismail: Sir, I beg to move that the House do now adjourn.

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

ADJOURNMENT SPEECH

ISSUE OF DULANG WASHING LICENCES

Enche' Ng Fah Yam (Batu Gajah): Mr Speaker, Sir, Kinta Valley, which is in my constituency, is well known for its tin bearing areas, and in this place there is a small-earning group of dulang washers whose licences had been withdrawn or cancelled during the Emergency. This group of people had suffered a lot during the Emergency. They had been deprived of their meagre earnings. I shall be obliged to know from the Minister concerned what arrangement has been made for the issue of such dulang washing licences again. Thank you.

The Minister of Lands and Mines (Enche' Mohamed Ghazali bin Haji Jawi): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, pas mendulang ada-lah di-keluarkan di-dalam negeri ini menurut syarat² yang tersebut. Yang pertama timbangan ada-lah di-beri kapada pemohon² yang

pada satu masa dahulu ada memegang pas mendulang. Yang kedua pemohon ia-lah sa-orang pendulang yang sa-benar-nya bekerja mendulang, dan yang ketiga ada tanah Kerajaan Negeri yang chukup di-kawasan mana² pemohon itu tinggal, keempat pemohon² itu telah mendapat kebenaran mendulang daripada tuan tanah di-mana ia hendak bekerja. Yang kelima pekerjaan mendulang tidak akan merosakkan sa-sabuah sungai.

Jumlah pas mendulang yang telah di-tarek balek sa-masa dharurat yang sudah di-seluruh Malaysia ia-lah 2,208 pas, dan sa-bahagian besar daripada-nya ia-lah daripada kawasan Kinta. Dalam masa dua tahun yang lepas itu pehak Jabatan Lombong telah juga mengeluarkan 1,588 pas dan 50% daripada itu lebih kurang 800 pas ia-lah di-keluarkan kepada pemohon² yang pada satu masa dahulu mempunyai dulang pas yang di-tarek balek oleh Kerajaan. Pehak Kerajaan tidak mengadakan ranchangan² atau pñn scheme bagi mengeluarkan sa-mula dulang pas orang yang di-tarek balek dulang pas-nya pada masa dahulu, tetapi ada-lah terpulung kepada orang itu sendiri meminta pas baharu atau pun meminta sa-mula pas yang telah di-batalkan pada satu masa. Jadi, daripada angka anggaran yang saya beri itu lebih daripada sa-tengah pemohon² itu ada-lah terdiri daripada orang² yang pada satu masa dahulu mempunyai dulang pas. Jadi, kalau sa-kira-nya ada terjadi mana² perkara ia-itu pembaharuan tidak di-benarkan oleh Jabatan Galian maka saya mintalah perkara itu di-sampaikan kepada saya supaya dapat-lah saya mengambil langkah yang adil berkenaan dengan perkara itu.

DEATH OF CORPORAL FELIX MANUEL

Dr Tan Chee Khoon (Batu): Mr Speaker, Sir, many Honourable Members of this House would have read of the slaying of a Police officer on August 13th, 1964, at Bukit Jalil Estate. This is being investigated by the Police and several people have been charged in court. But I am concerned mainly with the question of financial assistance to his parents and generally, protection

to officers who have to lay down their lives in the course of their duties.

Mr Speaker, Sir, under section 71, paragraph 2, of the Police Ordinance, 1952, provision is made for the granting of pensions and gratuities, but the circumstances leading to the death of Corporal Felix Manuel are such that he deserves special consideration other than the granting of the usual gratuities.

Mr Speaker, Sir, Corporal Felix Manuel was brutally murdered while attempting to prevent two gangs from clashing. He did not flinch from his duty in spite of great odds against him and extreme danger to his life. He heroically fought off his attackers until he ran short of ammunition and was overpowered by numbers. A lesser man would not have ventured to intervene in the clash. Therefore, such bravery and devotion to duty must be publicly recognised and I urge the Government to recognise such valour and exemplary conduct by making a posthumous award. It is not often that we hear of such devotion to duty from members of the Police. We have often seen how some Police officers close one eye when there are fights and clashes and only go in to arrest when all is over, and the damage is done. Mr Speaker, Sir, therefore the granting of a posthumous award would go a long way to instil in the minds of the Police that their services will be taken cognizance of. A far greater value than that is the plight of the families of such officers. In the case of Corporal Felix Manuel the parents suffer an irreplaceable loss of earnings. He was a young man of 24 years. As such his family would have been dependent upon him for very many years. His death at such a tender age is a tragic blow to the family. I therefore call upon the Government to look at his case in a special light and grant a special ex-gratia payment to help his family.

Mr Speaker, Sir, this brings me to the question of compensation for officers in the Police Force generally. I understand that the families of officers, who died in the course of duty, get a small ex-gratia payment. But I urge the Minister of Home Affairs to introduce

a scheme whereby special payments can be made in cases like the death of Corporal Manuel. I commend to the Minister for his consideration an insurance scheme to cover Police officers on duty. I understand that in Singapore Police officers are insured for as much as \$200,000 the moment they leave the State of Singapore on official duty. I am sure that our country could easily afford such a scheme, which would compensate the families for the death of their bread-winners. Furthermore, the feeling that the families of officers would be well taken care of, would embolden officers to discharge their duties faithfully and unflinchingly. Thank you.

Dato' Dr Ismail: Mr Speaker, Sir, as the Minister responsible for the Police, I am grateful to the Honourable Member for Batu for his obituary on the valour and bravery of the late Acting Corporal Felix Manuel—a sentiment with which I fully associated.

Now, the Acting Corporal Felix Manuel died on the 13th August, 1964. A Court preliminary enquiry on his death has been fixed to be held on 20th October, 1964 and his case is, therefore, *sub judice*.

As regards the granting of a special gratuity and a posthumous award to the deceased's dependents, a gratuity

amounting to \$1,728 has already been made under the Police Pensions Regulations; and the granting of a special gratuity and posthumous award would be dependant on the result of the Court preliminary enquiry and also on the recommendation of the Police.

Now, in regard to his observation that there should be a more generous form of acknowledgment of the Police personnel who die on duty, I would, of course, like to look into the matter. However, I hope that the Honourable Member in making the suggestion will not qualify it, as he has done earlier in the day when he said that it must not be taken that he is encouraging the Government to levy taxes.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Sir, I did not say that. I only said that the Government should not take that as a *carte blanche* approval from the Socialist Front, at least, to levy taxes in any way it likes.

Dato' Dr Ismail: Sir, I am grateful to the Honourable Member, but the fact remains that if there is an introduction by the Minister of Finance for an increase in the taxes in the country, I am sure we can rely on the Honourable Member to support it wholeheartedly. (*Laughter*) (*Applause*).

Question put, and agreed to.

Adjourned at 6.45 p.m.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND CO-OPERATIVES

Assistance to fishermen in Bachok District

1. Enche' Abu Bakar bin Hamzah bertanya kepada Menteri Pertanian dan Sharikat Kerjasama ada-kah Kerajaan Pusat telah mengambil langkah² yang berguna bagi membantu nelayan² dalam Daerah Perikanan yang besar di-Bachok dalam kawasan Pantai Timor dan jika ya, apa dia langkah² yang telah di-ambil; dan jika tidak, bila-kah langkah² seperti itu akan di-ambil.

Menteri Pertanian dan Sharikat Kerjasama (Enche' Mohamed Khir bin Johari): Kerajaan Pusat telah pun menjalankan langkah² bagi menolong nelayan² di-Bachok sa-bagaimana juga Kerajaan telah memberi pertolongan² kepada nelayan² kita di-lain² tempat. Di-Bachok Kerajaan telah pun membena sa-buah daripada delapan buah Bilek Sejuk, ia-itu hadiah daripada Kerajaan Canada di-bawah Rancangan Colombo, di-dalam tahun 1962 untuk kesenangan nelayan² disana menyimpan ikan² yang mereka tangkap. Bilek Sejuk yang di-bena di-daerah Bachok ini ia-itu bertempat di-Perupok boleh menyimpan ikan sa-banyak 6.3 ton ikan dan 10.5 ton ayer batu.

2. Dengan pembenaan jalan raya baharu di-bawah Rancangan Luar Bandar nelayan² dari Bachok juga mempunyai kesenangan untuk membawa ikan mereka ka-Kota Baharu melalui jalan yang di-bena ini.

3. Bagi nelayan² dari Bachok yang menangkap ikan di-Perayeran Pulau² Perhentian dan Redang pada masa tengkujuh, mereka selalu mendarat tangkapan mereka di-Kuala Besut dimana Kerajaan telah juga dapat mengadakan kemudahan² seperti Bilek Sejuk dan bekalan ayer batu melalui

Sharikat Kerjasama. Di-Pulau Redang sendiri telah di-bena rumah² tumpangan bagi nelayan².

4. Nelayan² di-Bachok juga telah diberi peluang mengikuti kursus berkenaan dengan perusahaan ikan di-Sekolah Perikanan Laut di-Kuala Trengganu. Semenjak Sekolah tersebut di-buka dalam bulan Mei tahun 1961 beberapa orang nelayan dari Bachok telah mengambil kursus di-Sekolah itu.

5. Kerajaan telah memberi bantuan kepada nelayan² di-Bachok melalui Sharikat Kerjasama seperti pinjaman wang untuk kemajuan perusahaan mereka. Bantuan sechara tidak langsung juga telah di-beri dengan Kerajaan menempatkan sa-orang Pembantu Perikanan di-pejabat Perikanan Bachok sejak tahun 1962.

Control of Rent and Security of Tenure Ordinance

2. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Agriculture and Co-operatives to state whether any action is being taken to implement the Control of Rent and Security of Tenure Ordinance to protect tenant farmers from rapacious landlords, and if not, would the Minister state whether any other legislation is contemplated to replace this Ordinance which has never been properly implemented since its enactment several years ago.

Enche' Mohamed Khir bin Johari:

The Government is now taking steps to review the Control of Rent and Security of Tenure Ordinance of 1955. An Expert on land tenure from the Ford Foundation has now been engaged to examine the present working of the said Ordinance as practised in the various States in Malaya and its effectiveness and to make recommendations on its improvement in order to protect tenant farmers. He is also required to make recommendation for any possible amendment to the present Ordinance and also for the equitable and effective implementation of the Ordinance.

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

Assistance to businessmen affected by ban on barter trade

3. Enche' Lim Huan Boon asks the Minister of Commerce and Industry what steps are to be taken by the Government to help the businessmen who are affected by the ban on barter trade between Indonesia and Singapore.

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Dr Lim Swee Aun): The question of helping businessmen in Singapore who are affected by the ban on barter trade with Indonesia is a matter for the Singapore Government to decide.

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4. Enche' Abu Bakar bin Hamzah bertanya kepada Menteri Perdagangan dan Perusahaan apa dia tindakan yang telah di-ambil menurut Undang² Hak Cipta bagi memelihara hak cipta pengarang² di-Malaysia.

Dr Lim Swee Aun: Undang² hak pengarang memang ada dalam negeri Sabah, Sarawak, Singapura dan Negeri² Melayu yang dahulu-nya disebut Negeri² Melayu Yang Bersekutu. Undang² demikian ini tidak ada dalam Negeri² lain di-Malaysia. Dalam tahun 1958 suatu Rang Undang² Hak Pengarang telah di-gubal dengan tujuan hendak mengadakan suatu undang² yang sa-rupa dalam Persekutuan Tanah Melayu. Rang Undang² ini tidak habis di-timbangkan dengan kerana tertuboh-nya Malaysia.

Oleh itu mustahak-lah di-timbangkan sa-mula Rang Undang² ini supaya boleh di-pakai-kan kepada seluruh Malaysia. Langkah sedang di-jalankan bagi menimbangkan sa-mula Rang Undang² ini.

Production and consumption of Sugar

5. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Commerce and Industry to state the amount of sugar produced in Malaysia and the amount consumed per annum or per mensem.

Dr Lim Swee Aun: The consumption of sugar in the various States of Malaysia per month is as follows:

States of Malaya ...	14,000 tons
Singapore	5,000 „
Sabah	1,000 „
Sarawak	1,500 „

At present there is only one refinery in production at Prai. Its monthly production is expected to reach 10,000 tons a month by the end of October, 1964. The Federal Government has granted pioneer status to one other refinery in Malaya and the Singapore Government has also granted a pioneer status for a refinery to be set up in that State.

Owners of fragmented Estates and assistance from Replanting Scheme

6. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Commerce and Industry to state whether his Ministry has found a way of assisting those small holders who have bought fragmented estates, and as such possess no titles, to benefit from the Government Replanting scheme. If so, would he kindly state the method by which such small holders can apply; if not, would he give an assurance that some method would be worked out before the end of the year.

Dr Lim Swee Aun: It is mandatory that all owners of fragmented holdings possess clear titles before they can be accepted into the Replanting Scheme. This is to prevent abuses by estate owners to obtain assistance provided by Fund "B" for smallholders. In view of this, it would not be possible to waive the requirement. The public has been advised through the media of the press, radio and publicity campaign of the necessity to have clear titles to their lands before they can apply for assistance.

Land from State Governments for Industrial Sites

7. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Commerce and Industry to state whether it is a fact that the benefits accruing to a State by the establishment of Industrial Estates is

negligible while that accruing to the Central Government are infinitely greater. If so, and because of the difficulties experienced so far would the Minister state whether he would take steps under Clause 83 of the Constitution to acquire land from State Governments for Industrial Sites.

Dr Lim Swee Aun: The direct benefit to the State from the establishment of industrial estates is not negligible. The setting up of factories in these estates and the consequential development of services and ancillary industries will give new employment and income to the people in the State and thereby contribute to its prosperity.

No difficulty has been experienced in getting the States to develop industrial sites.

Distribution of Industrial Sites

8. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Commerce and Industry to state whether Government would consider setting up industries in areas that have been neglected by private enterprise so that there could be a better distribution of industries to the benefit of those in the neglected areas and thus prevent large concentrations of population as is happening in and around Kuala Lumpur and the Klang Valley.

Dr Lim Swee Aun: It is the policy of the Government to distribute as far as possible the development of industries throughout the Federation by encouraging the establishment of industrial sites in the various States. The distribution of pioneer factories in the States of Malaya as given below indicates the extent to which industries have spread out of Kuala Lumpur and the Klang Valley:

- (i) 57 in Petaling Jaya
- (ii) 17 in Johore Bahru
- (iii) 9 in Kuala Lumpur
- (iv) 3 in Province Wellesley
- (v) 3 in Tasek
- (vi) 2 in Batu Pahat
- (vii) 2 in Port Dickson
- (viii) 2 in Ipoh
- (ix) 2 in Port Swettenham

- (x) 2 in Klang
- (xi) 1 in Dindings
- (xii) 1 in Kelantan
- (xiii) 1 in Kluang
- (xiv) 1 in Malacca
- (xv) 1 in Penang
- (xvi) 1 in Pontian Besar
- (xvii) 1 in Telok Anson
- (xviii) 1 in Sepang

The location of industries is dependent on economic factors. Therefore, the fact that industries do not go to a particular place or area does not necessarily mean that such area has deliberately been neglected. It is the firm policy of Government that the industrialisation of the country should be undertaken by private enterprise but the Government is prepared in certain cases where private enterprise is unwilling or unable to do so, to take the initiative.

Paddy Subsidy

9. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Commerce and Industry to state whether he is aware that rice millers are making a racket of paddy subsidy by mixing imported rice with local rice and selling it to Government as local rice and in view of the abuse made of the paddy subsidy, whether Government would introduce some other scheme to assist paddy farmers so that the benefit would go to them directly instead of being exploited by the rice millers and the middlemen.

Dr Lim Swee Aun: This Ministry is fully aware that rice millers may attempt to mix imported rice with local rice and to offer this for sale to Government and close and regular checks are being carried out on mill premises and also on every lorry load delivered to Government to ensure that no mixing takes place. As far as Government is aware there has been no abuse of the guaranteed minimum price of padi. The attempt by the rice millers to mix imported rice with locally produced rice is in no way related to the guaranteed minimum price offered to the farmers.

Guaranteed minimum price of paddy

10. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Commerce and Industry to state how guaranteed price of paddy is paid to farmers and whether there is a proper check on the amount of paddy harvested or local rice milled in the country.

Dr Lim Swee Aun: The guaranteed minimum price of padi is paid to padi farmers directly at Government rice mills, co-operative mills, private mills and at collecting centres when padi is sold to these mills and centres. A census of padi harvested is taken each year by the Ministry of Agriculture to determine the amount of padi produced in that year. Millers are not required to give returns of rice milled by them.

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE**Resettlement of ex-members of Malaysian contingent in Congo**

11. Enche' C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Defence whether he is aware of the number of men who served in the Congo as members of the Malaysian contingent who are now unemployed and whether the Minister would look into their plight and assist towards their re-settlement.

The Minister of Defence (Tun Haji Abdul Razak): The number of personnel who served in the Congo as members of the Malaysian contingent and who have since left the Armed Forces is as follows:

(a) Officers

Retired	...	...	...	1
Resigned	...	...	...	3

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4

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(b) Other Ranks

Termination of Engagement	169
Medical Grounds ...	12
Completing 3 years full time service	10
By purchase ...	95
Undesirable in the interest of the Service	7

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293

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I am not however aware as to how many of them are at present unemployed. The Central Government, however, provides assistance in arranging resettlement training for personnel of the Armed Forces who are about to leave and who fall within the following categories:

(a) All officers (including officers serving on short service commissions), other ranks, ratings and airmen of the Armed Forces who will have completed at least 7 years full-time service on retirement, discharge or transfer to the Reserve provided that:

(i) they are not being discharged for disciplinary reason;

(ii) they are:

(a) if regular or permanent officers, within 7 months of the normal age of retirement appropriate to their rank and arm;

(b) if officers serving on short service commissions, they are within 7 months of the termination of the active list period of their contract;

(c) if other ranks, ratings or airmen, they are within seven months of discharge or transfer to the Reserve;

(iii) the course applied for ends 7 days before the applicant begins his pre-discharge leave or, if no such leave is granted, the course applied for ends 7 days before the applicant is due to retire or to be discharged or transferred to the Reserve;

(iv) an officer of the Armed Forces Resettlement Staff certifies that the applicant is likely to profit from the course applied for.

(b) Personnel completing less than 7 years full-time service, other than those being discharged on medical grounds, are not eligible for a

resettlement course but may attend Resettlement Interview Panels and receive advice. They may also register their names at Employment Exchanges or Labour offices.

(c) Personnel being discharged on medical grounds are eligible for all resettlement training benefits subject to:

- (i) the provision of subparagraph 2 (a) (iii);
- (ii) the applicant's commanding officer recommends the applicant;
- (iii) a medical officer certifies that the nature of the intended training is unlikely to exacerbate the disability.

All the officers and other ranks mentioned above who fall within any one of the appropriate categories have been given, on request, the necessary resettlement training or advice. In addition a proportion of the places on the various Land Development Schemes have been reserved for servicemen on completion of the service. All those interested and had applied for such places have no doubt been duly considered.

Military Training for Civil Defence personnel

12. Enche' C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Defence whether the Government would consider providing military training in addition to civil defence training to civil defence personnel, so that full use may be made of every available manpower, if the need arose.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: The Government does not consider it necessary to provide military training in addition to civil defence training to civil defence personnel at this stage, because the civil defence personnel have their own vital role to play in any emergency and it is considered that they should not be burdened with a twofold responsibility.

Should, however, such a need arise at a future date, the Government is prepared to give it due consideration.

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

Izzudin Shah Secondary School

13. Enche' Abu Bakar bin Hamzah bertanya kepada Menteri Pelajaran ada-kah Kementerian Pelajaran telah mengambil tindakan bagi membantu Sekolah Menengah Izzudin Shah, Ipoh, mendapatkan guru² yang berkelayakan seperti yang telah di-janjikan oleh Menteri Pelajaran dalam bulan Julai, 1964, jika ya, sa-jauh mana-kah tindakan telah di-ambil; dan jika tindakan telah tidak di-ambil, apa sebab²-nya.

Menteri Pelajaran (Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Haji Talib): Saya berjanji kalau permintaan di-buat dan kehendak² Kementerian saya sendiri telah dapat di-penohkan, maka permintaan itu akan di-timbangkan. Disebabkan perkembangan pesat pelajaran menengah Melayu dari semenjak dimulakan tahun 1958, maka tiada peluang bagi Kementerian saya berbuat demikian.

Further Training for D.T.C. Teachers

14. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Education to state if provision can be made for the further training of D.T.C. teachers to qualify themselves to be on a par with college and normal trained teachers in order that the dissatisfaction among this ever growing group of teachers can be removed.

Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Haji Talib: The matter referred to by the Hon'ble Member is being dealt with at present by the National Joint Council for Teachers. I regret I am unable to supply any information on this issue at the moment.

Women Teachers

15. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Education to state the number of unmarried women teachers in the teaching service and the number of married women teachers.

Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Haji Talib: The answer to the above is as stated below:

No. of unmarried women teachers 7,728

No. of married women teachers 8,882

Total ...	16,610
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Married Women Teachers

16. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Education to state the reasons for requiring women teachers to resign and, continue in service as temporary teachers on marriage and whether such requirement can be dispensed with in view of the valuable services rendered by these teachers even after marriage.

Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Haji Talib: A woman officer in Government service serving on probation will be required to retire on marriage but may be re-employed on a temporary month-to-month basis on the salary appropriate to a temporary woman officer in the particular appointment, after a break in service has been imposed after resignation or retirement.

A woman officer, who has been confirmed and employed on the pensionable establishment, will not normally be required to retire on marriage unless appropriate commission or appropriate State Authority, as the case may be, considers that her position and responsibilities as a married woman will interfere with the efficient performance of her duties. The above are established service principles in accordance with Government General Orders, appearing in Chapter "A" and agreed to by the National Whitley Council.

The reason for requiring women teachers to resign and continue in service as temporary teachers on marriage is that this Ministry is adopting the service principles stated above and such requirements cannot be dispensed with unless and until the appropriate provision of the General Orders have been altered or amended with the agreement of the National Whitley Council.

In the case of women teachers in the Unified Teaching Service, the same principles, *mutatis mutandis* apply.

University College in Penang

17. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Education to state whether the Central Government has agreed to the proposal to set up a University College in Penang and if so, would the Minister state the progress made in this direction.

Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Haji Talib: The Central Government has agreed in principle to establish a University College in Penang, the details of which will be considered by the Higher Education Planning Committee, which has been established by the Government, before submitting its report. It is, therefore, not possible to give any justified details at this juncture on the subject.

Career Guidance

18. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Education to state the efforts that have been made to give career guidance to students leaving schools in this country.

Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Haji Talib: My Ministry at all times has as its policy and programme the provision of career guidance to school leavers. Schools have always been encouraged to have career masters for the purpose. Intensification of this scheme has, however, been undertaken recently by my Ministry on its own and also in co-operation with other Ministries and voluntary organisations. This intensification programme started with the loan of Guidance Specialists from abroad in 1962 who conducted an intensive training course in Vocational and Educational Guidance for experienced school administrators. Under the leadership of these trained administrators, a school guidance service has now been established at the Ministry and State levels.

Action is at present being taken to organise guidance service at schools level on a proper footing and in

connection with this the training of School Counsellors the first batch of such Counsellors will start their training in the next few weeks.

Plans are now being finalised to have guidance and other materials published with a view to circulate to schools the necessary information for the improvement of career guidance service.

Lastly, the Ministry's representative sits on the Vocational Guidance Co-ordinating Committee together with the representatives of the Ministry of Labour and Employers Association. Through this representation the Ministry hopes to provide a better career guidance service for school leavers.

Paint Smeared over Traffic Signboards

19. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Education to state if it was part of the Language Month Campaign to smear red paint over English Words on traffic signs in the Federal Capital and elsewhere in the country. If so, would the Minister take steps to have this paint removed as the Language Month is over and as tourists and visitors find great difficulty in understanding the signs which are only in the National Language.

Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Haji Talib: It is most regrettable that the Hon'ble Member has linked the sacred campaign by my Ministry for the widespread use of the National Language with the act of unknown individuals. Such individuals as have been arrested, have been properly tried in the Court of law for their own acts and the Hon'ble Member, therefore, cannot expect my Ministry to do a clean up.

Incidentally in regard to the use of the National Language only for public signboards, this is not uncommon as Hon'ble Members who have visited foreign lands both here in Asia as well as in Europe would testify.

News bulletins from Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka for detainees at Batu Gajah

20. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Education to state why news bulletins, etc., from the Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka have not been sent

to detainees at Batu Gajah even in spite of the repeated requests made by the detainees.

Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Haji Talib: The Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka has not produced any news bulletins and has not received any requests from detainees at Batu Gajah for journals produced by it.

Report of the Lokman Musa Committee

21. Wan Abdul Kadir bin Ismail bertanya kepada Menteri Pelajaran mengapa penyata Jawatan-kuasa Lokman yang di-tubuhkan sedikit masa dahulu bagi menimbangkan soal sekolah² ugama ra'ayat belum lagi di-ishtiharkan kepada orang ramai, dan bila penyata itu akan di-ishtiharkan dan di-laksanakan.

Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Haji Talib: Sungguh pun Jawatan-kuasa Sukatan Pelajaran Sekolah² Ugama Ra'ayat yang di-maksudkan Ahli Yang Berhormat itu telah mengemukakan laporan-nya, tetapi laporan tersebut belum dapat di-siarkan dan di-laksanakan. Ini ia-lah kerana chadangan² yang di-kemukakan Jawatan-kuasa itu bertabit dengan susunan pelajaran ugama yang terpaksa di-sesuaikan dengan dasar dan syarat² bantuan yang telah di-tetapkan Kerajaan pada tahun 1956 mengikut shor Jawatan-kuasa Menimbang Bantuan Kerajaan kepada Sekolah² Ugama yang bukan Kerajaan.

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

Funds for Defence

22. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Finance to state whether it is not possible to find means of raising money for defence other than by freezing posts in the public service.

The Minister of Finance (Enche' Tan Siew Sin): All possible ways and means are being explored to raise funds not only for defence but also to meet the increasing costs of administration apart from expenditure on development. It is also necessary that this effort to raise additional revenue should be augmented by measures aimed at curtailing public expenditures which are not so

urgent or which are relatively unimportant. The freezing of vacant posts which are not of high priority is one of the measures taken to meet the existing situation. It should be noted that there is no total or automatic freeze placed on the Public Service. It was clearly announced that the restraint on the expansion of Government employment was to be selective.

MINISTRY OF HEALTH

State Health Board

23. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Health to state if he is aware that the Selangor State Government is proposing to set up a State Health Board. If so, would he state the views of the Central Government to this proposal.

The Minister of Health (Enche' Bahaman bin Samsudin): I am not aware of the proposal of the Selangor State Government to set up a State Health Board. As the Selangor State Government has not yet officially approached the Ministry of Health the Central Government has no views to express.

Patent Rights Convention

24. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Health to state whether Malaysia is a signatory to the Patent Rights Convention, if so, would the Government consider withdrawing from this.

Enche' Bahaman bin Samsudin: The Convention referred to in the question is not specific and in view of the many international Patent Conventions in existence it is therefore not possible to give a reply.

Mental Hospitals and Psychiatrists

25. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Health to state the number of mental patients at each of the Mental Hospitals and psychiatrist units in Malaya and the number of fully qualified psychiatrists to attend to these patients at each of these centres.

Enche' Bahaman bin Samsudin: The number of mental patients at each

Mental Hospitals and Psychiatric Unit are as under:

Central Mental Hospital, 4,271	
Tanjong Rambutan	
Mental Hospital, Tampoi ...	1,957
Psychiatric Unit, Penang ...	40

There is one qualified Psychiatrist in the Central Mental Hospital, Tanjong Rambutan and one in Tampoi Mental Hospital.

There is one qualified Psychiatrist in the General Hospital, Penang.

Rehabilitation of Mental patients

26. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Health to state what action, if any, Government is taking for the rehabilitation of Mental patients.

Enche' Bahaman bin Samsudin: Rehabilitation of mental patients is being pursued in both Tampoi and Tanjong Rambutan. Occupational therapy of various kinds, e.g., basket making, carpentry, carpet making, weaving, hair perming, etc., is at present carried out in those hospitals.

At present there are three Occupational Therapists in Tanjong Rambutan and one in Tampoi.

In addition a number of voluntary workers are assisting in occupational therapy and rehabilitation work.

"Work-to-rule" in dispensaries and X-ray Units

27. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Health to state the efforts made by his Ministry to ward off the work to rule by hospital staff in dispensaries and X-ray units which resulted in a great deal of added inconvenience to the public.

Enche' Bahaman bin Samsudin: The work to rule measures resorted to by hospital staff in dispensaries and X-ray units are related to the question of payment of overtime allowance. This Ministry has submitted its recommendations to the appropriate Ministries/Departments concerned who are actively considering them. This is a matter for Whitley Council.

Hospital Staff and patients

28. Enche' C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Health whether the Minister would consider an educational campaign among all hospital staff with a view to inculcating in all hospital workers the qualities of kindness, patience and compassion in all their dealings with patients.

Enche' Bahaman bin Samsudin: In all training courses whether they be basic, refresher, orientation or post-graduate as part of the subjects under training the importance of public relations and the need for courtesy, sympathy and understanding towards patients and the public in general, have always been stressed to all categories of staff in the Medical and Health Services.

Registration of Deaths

29. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Health to state whether Government has any plans for the proper diagnosis and registration of the causes of death in the country.

Enche' Bahaman bin Samsudin: The present practice of registration of deaths and issue of death certificates with causes of death stated therein has so far been satisfactory. The Government has no plan to change this practice.

MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING

Malayan Film Unit, Television Malaysia and Radio Malaysia

30. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Information and Broadcasting to state the cost of:

- (a) the Buildings for the Malayan Film Unit at Petaling Jaya;
- (b) the equipment for the unit; and
- (c) the proposed new studios for Television Malaysia and Radio Malaysia.

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Enche' Senu bin Abdul

Rahman): The particulars are as follows:

(a) Cost of Building (Contract)	\$1,535,968.00
Air Conditioning (Contract)	626,600.00
Electrical Instalment (Contract)	145,500.00
Professional Fees	260,000.00
C.E.B. Charges	20,000.00
Clerk of Works	18,020.00
Telephone	15,000.00
Music Fees (plans, etc.) approved	6,500.00
Land cost	94,396.00
	\$2,721,984.00
(b) Equipment, removal and Installation Charges	{ \$ 540,700.00 122,475.00
Customs Duty	150,000.00
	\$ 813,175.00

- (c) The proposed new studios for Television Malaysia and Radio Malaysia as in the Pantai Valley scheme would cost the Government a total of \$33,398,125, but this would spread out over a number of years.

Shooting Stage at Film Unit

31. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Information and Broadcasting to state whether

- (a) the Film Unit is to have a shooting stage; if so at what cost.
- (b) Television Malaysia is also to have a new shooting stage; if so at what cost.

Enche' Senu bin Abdul Rahman:

- (a) Yes, the cost is \$541,100.00.
- (b) No, Television Malaysia will have no shooting stage.

32. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Information and Broadcasting to state why Television Malaysia and the Film Unit cannot use the same shooting stage.

Enche' Senu bin Abdul Rahman: Television Malaysia will on occasions where indoor filming is required, make use of Malayan Film Unit's shooting stage.

Housing of three divisions of the Ministry

33. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Information and Broadcasting to state why the three divisions of his Ministry, viz., Broadcasting, Film Unit, and Television are not housed under one roof; and whether such move would ensure savings and help in the economic deployment and interchange of staff.

Enche' Senu bin Abdul Rahman: According to the new plans submitted to Government for the creation of a consolidated Broadcasting Centre at Pantai Valley, the needs for Radio, Television, Ministry and the Department of Engineering would be centred in one area to bring about overall savings and to ensure a more efficient operation. The Malayan Film Unit Centre at Petaling Jaya was planned several years before the need arose for the New Broadcasting Centre to be put up at Pantai Valley. Hence the Film Unit will be housed in separate premises. In fact its diversification could well be an advantage especially in times of emergency for the sake of security, safety and other obvious reasons.

Coverage by Film Negara and Television Malaysia of the Royal Visit to Japan

34. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Information and Broadcasting to state whether it is true that both Television Malaysia and the Film Unit covered the visit of the Yang di-Pertuan Agong to Japan, and that both units covered the same scenes. If so, would he give an assurance that both would not be sent to cover an event which one could do.

Enche' Senu bin Abdul Rahman: It is correct that both Film Negara and Television Malaysia covered the visit of H.M. the Yang di-Pertuan Agong to Japan. It will always be necessary in future to have both organizations cover certain important events together. They are two different media and their requirements are not similar. Television cameraman provides a daily news service and reports to the people daily whereas Film Negara's coverage is for the mobile units and the cinemas. The

treatment must therefore be different. In this particular case, Film Negara covered the occasion by filming it in cinemascope and colour.

MINISTRY OF LABOUR

Veerasamy Estate, Sungei Siput

35. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Labour to state the circumstances by which the Veerasamy Estate of Sungei Siput was permitted to use abandoned P.W.D. Labour Lines which are unfit for human occupation and which are being shared by two families to a cubicle.

The Minister of Labour (Enche' V. Manickavasagam): Those workers of Veerasamy Estate, Sungei Siput, who are housed on the estate are all living in quarters that have been erected in accordance with designs approved by the Department of Labour and Industrial Relations.

Neither the abandoned P.W.D. labour lines referred to nor the question of their occupancy are matters falling within the jurisdiction of the Department.

36. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Labour to state what action he proposes to take against the Management of Veerasamy Estate, Sungei Siput, for constantly paying wages long past the statutory minimum period.

Enche' V. Manickavasagam: The Department of Labour and Industrial Relations has already instituted Court proceedings against the management of the estate for failure to pay wages within the prescribed period.

Social Security Scheme

37. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Labour to state what aspects of Social Security will be covered by the proposed Social Security Scheme and when will the scheme be finalised.

Enche' V. Manickavasagam: It is intended to introduce two Schemes, namely, a Sickness Insurance Scheme

and a Scheme for the Permanently Incapacitated Persons.

An I.L.O. Expert is now examining actuarially the cost of the Sickness Insurance Scheme and the I.L.O. has also been approached for assistance in the drafting of the necessary legislation. As the implications of the Schemes are likely to be profound, it will take some time to finally draft and implement the Schemes.

Insurance Scheme for Disabled and Aged Workers

38. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Labour to state whether a scheme similar to the insurance scheme announced by him on August 25th, 1964, for disabled workers would be considered for aged workers.

Enche' V. Manickavasagam: Yes, the Scheme would be considered for aged workers as well.

ILO Technical Assistance to Trade Unions

39. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Labour to state whether it is true that he told the 48th Session of the International Labour Conference at Geneva that ILO assistance to trade unions should be channelled through the Government. If so, would the Minister state his reasons for doing so and whether the Government shares his views.

Enche' V. Manickavasagam: Yes. In his speech at the 48th Session of the International Labour Conference the Minister of Labour supported ILO's proposal to intensify its operational programmes to assist the development of trade unions and management-labour relations in member countries. He considered however, that such ILO programmes on Technical Assistance should be channelled through the Governments concerned. This was in accord with the desire of the ILO itself not to become embroiled with domestic issues, and in any case the ILO recognised that it had to get the agreement of the Governments concerned in its activities. The ILO's task is to carry out programmes which take full account of the diversity of

national conditions while adhering to the Organisation's fundamental principles. It is for the parties directly concerned i.e., the Government, employers, and trade unions, in each country to decide on the line of approach and pattern of development. This is possible only if Government is closely associated with such programmes. The Minister of Labour assures the Hon'ble Member for Batu that working procedures with the ILO will in no way affect the legitimate rights and independence of trade unions in the country. In keeping with the Government's policy to encourage the development of strong, free, and independent trade unions he will continue to obtain or sponsor all forms of technical assistance for trade unions that may be required from the ILO as well as all other available sources.

The Minister of Labour's statement to the Conference was made on behalf of Government and therefore represented the views of Government.

Procedures for the termination of Employment

40. Enche' C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Labour whether the Government will consider legislation to provide for fair and just procedures to govern the termination of employment of all persons employed in industries and commercial establishments of all kinds, in accordance with the provisions contained in Recommendation No. 119 of the ILO adopted this year.

Enche' V. Manickavasagam: The Government, being aware of the problems connected with the termination of employment, has supported the adoption of the general standards and procedures set out in the ILO Recommendation No. 119. My Ministry has taken the initiative to prepare a Paper embodying this ILO Recommendation and has brought it to the National Joint Labour Advisory Council meeting on 25th August, 1964. The Council accepted the Recommendation in principle and a Sub-Committee of the Council had been asked to examine ways and means of putting it into effect.

Procedures for Collective Bargaining and Joint Consultation

41. Enche' C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Labour whether the Government will consider enacting suitable legislation laying down ground rules for industrial relations in Malaya and to give effect to the ILO Convention on Collective Bargaining which was ratified by Parliament in 1961.

Enche' V. Manickavasagam: The Government is not at the moment considering enacting any legislation in respect of industrial relations. I am fully aware of the need to strengthen the industrial relations system and therefore positive steps have been taken to formulate a set of procedures for Collective Bargaining and Joint Consultation. These procedures have, in fact, been adopted by the National Joint Labour Advisory Council at its meeting held on 25th August, 1964. A Sub-Committee appointed by the Council is meeting to work out the details and to effect their implementation.

MINISTRY OF LANDS AND MINES

Title deeds

42. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Lands and Mines to state whether he would consider requiring Collectors of Land Revenue to issue provisional title deeds to people in Penang and Malacca in view of the long delay in implementing the revised Land Code and the hardship caused to those people who have bought fragmented estates.

The Minister of Lands and Mines (Tuan Haji Mohd. Ghazali bin Haji Jawi): As Minister of Lands and Mines I have no powers nor responsibilities with respect to the present land administration within any State, and am not in a position to issue instructions of the kind proposed.

2. Once the Penang and Malacca Titles Act is implemented within those States the Minister will have certain duties with regard to the replacement of titles

under that Act. Although the implementation of that Act has indeed been delayed, it does not appear that the difficulties complained of by the Hon'ble Member in any way arise from this delay in implementation.

3. It is understood that under the Law at present in force in Penang where a large estate held in fee simple is to be sub-divided into small parcels, it is possible for the sale of any individual parcel to be completed by the execution of a deed of conveyance even though the boundaries of the parcel have not been finally established by survey. It is not clear from the question whether the owner of the estate has or has not executed any such deeds of conveyance.

4. If the Hon'ble Member will write to me explaining in full detail the problems with which small landholders are now faced, I will be in a better position to know whether these difficulties arise from the nature of the existing law or not. If there is justification I undertake to consult with the State Governments concerned as to whether there are any measures which may be taken to ameliorate the situation of which the Hon'ble Member complains.

MINISTRY FOR LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND HOUSING

Diplomatic Enclave

43. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister for Local Government and Housing to state whether the Government proposes to proceed with plans for the development of the "Diplomatic Enclave" as a diplomatic enclave in spite of the fact that most of the foreign embassies have their own buildings. If not what does the Government propose to do with the land on which over four million dollars have been spent.

The Minister for Local Government and Housing (Enche' Khaw Kai-Boh): Government has not finalised its Plans for the development of the "Diplomatic Enclave". Government is still in the process of preparing plans for the future development of the area.

44. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister for Local Government and Housing to state whether it is true that portions of the land reserved for the diplomatic enclave have been sold to individuals.

Enche' Khaw Kai-Boh: It is not true that any portion of the land in the Diplomatic Enclave has been sold.

Revised policy on low-cost housing

45. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister for Local Government and Housing to state whether his travels within the country and overseas have helped him to revise the existing policy of his Ministry on Housing. If so, would he make a statement of the revised policy of his Ministry of Housing.

Enche' Khaw Kai-Boh: My travels within the country and overseas have certainly assisted me in formulating new ideas on low-cost housing. These ideas have yet to be crystalized in order to revise existing policy or formulate new policy. I have still to visit four States in Malaya, the Borneo States and Singapore. My European tour was interrupted by the Emergency and I hope to complete it as soon as possible. It would be premature at this stage to make any statement.

Squatters in Klang River Basin and Bungsar Road

46. Enche' C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister for Local Government and Housing to state whether he is aware of the deplorable conditions of housing of dwellers on either side of the Klang River Basin and Bungsar Road and whether any consideration is being given to the provision of low-cost housing for these unfortunate persons.

Enche' Khaw Kai-Boh: Yes. I am aware of the fact that unsatisfactory housing conditions exist in the area referred to in the question and elsewhere in Kuala Lumpur. The majority of the occupants are squatters and it is the government's long-term policy that *bona fide* squatters shall be provided with alternative low cost accommodation. As far as Kuala Lumpur is concerned, satisfactory progress has already been made in the provision of

low-cost housing and plans for acceleration of this are in hand.

Improvement to Housing Shortage

47. Enche' C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister for Local Government and Housing to state the steps that are being taken by the Government to improve the housing situation generally in the country.

Enche' Khaw Kai-Boh: In the few months since the creation of the Ministry of Local Government and Housing, I have been meeting State Governments discussing and collecting data to find a more practical and expeditious means to remedy the present housing shortage. I have not completed my tour of the States which include Singapore and the Borneo territories. I also undertook a tour of Europe to see first hand how the problem is being tackled in these countries and also if methods adopted there have application in our country particularly in the fields of industrial housing techniques and social housing legislation. This tour was unfortunately interrupted by the Emergency which required my immediate presence in Kuala Lumpur. Committees have been appointed to lay down minimum standards for low cost housing and to draft legislation for the creation of a Federal Housing Authority to replace the Housing Trust. The services of an expert on housing to be designated Commissioner of Housing, and an expert on planning to be designated Architect Planner are being sought. These are some of the steps that have been taken to improve the housing situation.

Air raids and air raid shelters

48. Enche' C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister for Local Government and Housing whether the Government will consider (a) educating the people as to what to do in the event of Indonesian air raids, and (b) constructing air raid shelters in the major cities and towns of Malaysia.

Enche' Khaw Kai-Boh: (a) This matter has been under active consideration by Government for some time and the necessary reference materials for

this purpose are now actually in hand and are being gone into to draw up pamphlets in the vernacular for dissemination. As a prelude to this the Government has already taken steps to instal air raid warning system throughout the country and to expand the Civil Defence Organisation to cover all the cities and towns where Civil Defence Co-ordinating Committees are being formed to implement schemes including education of the public as to what to do in the event of an air raid. Instructions have already been sent to schools by the Ministry of Education as to what measures should be taken in the event of air raid.

(b) It is not in the best of security interests for Government to disclose the precise plans pertaining to such matters other than stating that adequate measures are being considered to deal with such exigency.

Fire at Setapak shortage of water in the mains

49. Enche' C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister for Local Government and Housing whether he is aware that during the recent fire in Setapak, Kuala Lumpur, it was discovered that there was hardly any water in the mains to fight the fire and that only the fortunate proximity of a mining pool saved the situation, and whether an enquiry would be held to look into this serious state of affairs and to rectify it.

Enche' Khaw Kai-Boh: The fire broke out in a rubber factory and oil mill and was located near a 4" ring main. On this ring main, there are three hydrants, and one of which could supply sufficient water to deal with a normal fire. These hydrants have been tested and were found in working condition. The three hydrants, however, cannot be used simultaneously as the main is not sufficiently large. The ring main is fed from a 24" main and hydrants on this larger main could have coped with the fire under reference. For economic reasons it has not been possible to design a water reticulation capable of meeting domestic, industrial, as well as fire fighting requirements of the size that took place at Setapak

recently and in cases like this, it is not unusual to resort to other sources of water such as the mining pool as in this case and all fire engines are well equipped for this purpose.

Water supply for firefighting

50. Enche' C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister for Local Government and Housing whether he is satisfied that the water supply and distribution in Kuala Lumpur would be adequate to fight conflagrations that may be caused in the event of enemy air raids and incendiary bombs being dropped.

Enche' Khaw Kai-Boh: The Government considers it is not in the best interests of security to provide the precise answer to this question.

Traffic in Federal Capital

51. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister for Local Government and Housing to state whether the Central Government has received and considered any request from the Pesurohjaya Ibu Kota for the proposed plans for the easing of traffic in the Federal Capital and what assistance the Central Government is proposing to give in accordance with its declared policy of assisting in the development of the Federal Capital.

Enche' Khaw Kai-Boh: No request has yet been received from the Pesurohjaya Ibu Kota in connection with the Transportation Study which has just been completed. The plans and report are still being considered by the Pesurohjaya Ibu Kota and his Advisory Board.

Paint smeared over road signboards

52. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister for Local Government and Housing if he is aware of red paint over English words on traffic signs in the Ibu Kota and whether he would state the reasons for permitting such vandalism and whether action would be taken to remove the red paint.

Enche' Khaw Kai-Boh: Yes. This vandalism has never been permitted by the Commissioner of the Federal Capital or by anyone. It is not possible merely to remove the red paint. The

repainting of these signs or the provision of new signs is required which is being gone into by the Commissioner of the Federal Capital.

Development of Federal Capital and Klang Valley

53. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister for Local Government and Housing to state whether he is aware that the secrecy surrounding the plans for the development of the Federal Capital and the Klang Valley is putting a brake on the development of the area as land owners are sitting tight on their lands, and if so, would the Minister make all possible efforts to release the plan.

Enche' Khaw Kai-Boh: I am aware of the need to publish planning proposals for the Federal Capital and the Klang Valley as soon as possible. This however involves consultation with the Selangor State Government on an agreed regional plan. These deliberations are now nearing completion and it is my intention that a public statement on the matter will be issued in the next few months. I am surprised to hear that the lack of a published plan is putting a brake on development. Our records show that large areas of land in the Capital and the Klang Valley have, over the last year or so, received approvals for sub-division and development.

MINISTRY OF NATIONAL AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

National Language classes for detainees

54. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of National and Rural Development to state whether he is aware that National Language classes have not been started for the detainees at Batu Gajah although there is a great demand for such classes by the detainees.

The Ministry of National and Rural Development (Tun Haji Abdul Razak): My Ministry is not aware of the great demand for National Language classes by the detainees at Batu Gajah. I will make the necessary investigation and if

there is justification for the establishment of such classes, every effort will be made to provide them.

MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT

Muthu Taxi Co., Kuala Lumpur

55. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Transport to state whether he has received a letter from one O. Nagalingam of Kinrara Estate alleging certain malpractices by the Muthu Taxi Company of Pasar Road, Kuala Lumpur, regarding falsification of Income Tax and E.P.F. Returns and victimisation of workers. If so, would he kindly state whether he has investigated and the results of his investigation.

The Minister of Transport (Dato' Haji Sardon bin Haji Jubir): Yes. Allegations regarding falsification of Income Tax and E.P.F. returns and the victimisation of workers are not under the purview of this Ministry. However two attempts have been made to contact Mr O. Nagalingam with the view to referring him to the appropriate authorities but he could not be contacted at the address given in his letter.

Renting of Taxis

56. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Transport to state whether he is aware of taxi operators charging exorbitant rates and making exacting conditions on drivers who rent taxis to ply for hire and thus earn a living. If so, would he state the action he proposes to take against such unscrupulous taxi owners.

Dato' Haji Sardon bin Haji Jubir: My Ministry is not aware of such practices. Similar allegations in the past had been investigated but there was no evidence to support such practices.

Taxi Licences

57. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Transport to give an assurance that future taxi licences would be given only to persons who undertake to drive the vehicle themselves unless incapacitated and to a taxi

driver whose only source of income for his living is from the taxi and to state whether he would agree to waive the condition of financial ability, as most such vehicles are bought on hire purchase and the condition is likely to exclude those who have not amassed any wealth.

Dato' Haji Sardon bin Haji Jubir:

Such assurance cannot be given as every application must be treated on its merits. Section 118 (2) (c) of the Road Traffic Ordinance, 1958, requires the Licensing Board to take into consideration the financial ability of the applicant and this statutory requirement cannot be waived. However, an applicant who undertakes to drive the vehicle himself has, other things being equal, an advantage over other applicants.

Stopping of Buses

58. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Transport to state if he is aware that most buses in Kuala Lumpur and elsewhere do not stop at the Bus Stops provided bus stop wherever they see passengers, thereby holding up, and becoming a hazard to, traffic. If so, would he take action to prevent such hazards; if not would he undertake an investigation into such malpractices.

Dato' Haji Sardon bin Haji Jubir:

My Ministry is not aware of such practice. However, if the Hon'ble Member will kindly supply details of specific instances, I will look into the matter.

Smoke from Buses

59. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Transport to state if he is aware that most if not all buses using diesel fuel emit excessive smoke and that these vehicles have not taken the same precaution as lorries to send the smoke sky-wards, and if so, would he state the action he proposes to take to see that buses also comply with Section 107 of the Motor Vehicles (Construction and Use) Rules, 1959.

Dato' Haji Sardon bin Haji Jubir:

The majority of buses do not emit excessive smoke. As a matter of fact many buses do not emit any smoke at

all. However, where buses emitting excessive smoke are found by the Road Transport Department, they are called in for inspection and prohibited from further use until the defect is rectified.

For technical reasons connected with pressures relative to the length of the exhaust pipes it is not practicable to extend the exhaust pipes of buses upwards at the rear of the vehicle. It is also not possible to extend the exhaust pipe of a bus upwards at the front because this would contravene Rule 51 of the Motor Vehicles (Construction and Use) Rules, which requires bus exhaust pipes to be fitted in such a manner as to prevent fumes from entering the vehicle.

Taxi and Hire Car Licences to individuals

60. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Transport to state why more taxi and hire car licence than one have been issued to individuals, and why companies too have been granted numerous licences, when plying for hire can be an important source of income and employment for the unemployed in the country.

Dato' Haji Sardon bin Haji Jubir:

The Road Traffic Ordinance does not preclude the grant of more than one licence to an individual. However, it has not been the practice to grant, as far as possible, more than one licence to an individual.

If the Hon'ble Member had in mind the individuals and companies owning a number of vehicles, the licences were granted to them shortly after the war to meet the traffic needs at that time. No further licences have since been granted to them.

MINISTRY FOR WELFARE SERVICES

Grants to District Welfare Committees

61. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister for Welfare Services to state if he is aware that many District Welfare Committees have not received their quarterly grants for the last two quarters and that thousands of people relying on the meagre assistance have

not been paid in some cases for as long as six months. If so, would he state the cause of delay and what action he proposes to take to ensure that there will be no delay in the future.

The Minister for Welfare Services (Tuan Haji Abdul Hamid Khan):

It is not true that many District Welfare Committees have not been paid their quarterly grants for the last two quarters. All applications for quarterly grants, when approved, are paid promptly. If any District Welfare Committee has not received its quarterly grants in time, the fault lies entirely with the Committee itself for not submitting proper accounts of its expenditure for the previous quarter. Action has already been taken, from time to time, to ensure that the State Welfare Committees submit correct accounts in future so that the recipients may be paid their relief promptly.

Creches

62. Dr Tan Chee Khoo asks the Minister for Welfare Services to state whether Government would consider introducing a scheme to provide creches in fragmented estates and other built-up areas to free mothers to earn a living and to see that children are properly cared for.

Tuan Haji Abdul Hamid Khan: The Hon'ble Member is no doubt aware that under the Labour Code estates of a minimum of 25 acres and employing at least fifty female workers are required to provide nurseries or creches for children below the age of three years. Government does not consider feasible at present to have creches in fragmented estates. Consideration, however, is being given to the establishment of creches in certain selected industrial areas under the First Malaysia Plan, subject to availability of funds.

MINISTRY OF WORKS, POSTS AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS

Firm of Architects for the Teaching Hospital, Petaling Jaya

63. Enche' C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Works, Posts and Telecommunications to state the reasons for

choosing a British firm of architects for the proposed \$50 million Teaching Hospital in Petaling Jaya.

The Minister of Works, Posts and Telecommunications (Dato' V. T. Sambanthan): The then Economic Committee which met on 22nd March, 1957, in deciding on the need for the construction of a large modern Hospital at Petaling Jaya, recommended that as the building of such a Hospital required specialised knowledge, careful selection should be made of the Firm to be allocated the responsibility of planning such a hospital. Consequently a list of names of Architectural Firms with such specialised knowledge was obtained from the Presidents of the Royal Institute of British Architects and the Australian Institute of Architects.

Amongst the names recommended, the firm of Messrs James Cubitt and Partners had been established in Malaya for a number of years and had an office in Kuala Lumpur. Therefore this firm was commissioned in 1957.

Commissioning of Architects or Consultants for major building projects

64. Enche' C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Works, Posts and Telecommunications to state the steps taken to prevent expatriate officers in the P.W.D. from farming out major multi-million dollar projects to British firms of architects and engineers in the expectation of joining these firms later on in partnership.

Dato' V. T. Sambanthan: Expatriate Officers do not decide on the commissioning of architects or consultants.

Steen Sehested and Partners

65. Enche' C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Works, Posts and Telecommunications to state the amount of work which has been given by the Director of Public Works to the firm of Steen and Sehested over the years.

Dato' V. T. Sambanthan: The amount of work given to the firm of Steen Sehested and Partners from 1959 to date is \$13.7 million.

Adviser to Public Works Department

66. Enche' C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Works, Posts and Telecommunications to state why the Director of the P.W.D. who is supposed to have been Malayanized is still retained as "Adviser".

Dato' V. T. Sambanthan: The date of Malayanisation of the post of the Director of Public Works is 1st July, 1965. However, by creating the post of Adviser it was possible to Malayanise the post of Director earlier than the target date. The former Director is now Adviser as it is considered that with his experience he would be useful in an advisory capacity.

Expatriate architects, engineers and quantity surveyors in Malaya

67. Enche' C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Works, Posts and Telecommunications to state the number and names of expatriate architects, engineers and quantity surveyors who, after relinquishing Government appointments, have joined British firms and are now practising in this country.

Dato' V. T. Sambanthan: According to information available, the following have joined British firms and are now practising in this country:

Quantity Surveyors (on Contract)—

P. A. Dominic—joined the Quantity Surveyors firm of Bridgewater & Coulten.

T. H. Merrifield—joined the contracting firm of Taylor Woodrow.

Engineers (pensionable establishment)—

M. G. Goad—joined the commercial firm of Cement Aids.

Engineers (on Contract)—

L. M. Williams—joined contracting firm of Cementation Ltd.

A. L. Lapping—joined commercial firm of Jardine Waugh.

PRIME MINISTER'S DEPARTMENT

Plans to resolve the differences between Indonesia and Malaysia

68. Dato' Haji Mustafa bin Haji Abd. Jabar bertanya kepada Perdana Men-

teri apa-kah langkah² lain yang sedang di-ranchang bagi menyelesaikan masaalah serangan Indonesia di-meja persidangan oleh sebab pada masa ini usul Majlis Keselamatan Bangsa² Bersatu telah di-batalkan oleh Russia. Jika langkah² saperti ini tidak di-ranchangkan apa dia usaha² yang akan di-ambil oleh Kerajaan sa-lain dari menguatkan pertahanan negeri ini.

Perdana Menteri: Langkah lain hanya-lah menjemput negeri² Afro-Asia mengadakan Surohanjaya Damai dengan tujuan menyelesaikan perselisihan yang terjadi antara Indonesia dengan Malaysia, dan jika Surohanjaya itu dapat menyelesaikan soal ini dan sambil itu dapat menghormati kemerdekaan dan kedaulatan Malaysia, pehak kita sukachita-lah menerima apa² chadangan daripada Surohanjaya itu yang akan mendatangkan keamanan di-antara dua buah negeri itu.

69. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Prime Minister to state whether he agreed to the appointment of an Afro-Asian Conciliation Commission to resolve the dispute between Indonesia and Malaysia at the Tokyo Summit and if so the reasons for him to lay down pre-conditions.

The Prime Minister: As the Philippine proposal at the last Tokyo Summit was one of the possible peaceful means of bringing about a solution to the dispute with Indonesia I have agreed in principle to the appointment of an Afro-Asian Conciliation Commission. But in our efforts at facilitating such a solution we should never lose sight of the fact that talks could not be carried out with the gun pointing at our heads. Hence, the provision that we are agreeable to the appointment of the Afro-Asian Conciliation Commission only if the Indonesians will withdraw their troops, regulars as well as irregulars, from Malaysian territory. This is consonant with out status as a free independent sovereign state and President Soekarno has no right by any pretext to violate this right.

Widows and Orphans Pension Scheme

70. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Prime Minister to state whether the

Widows and Orphans Pension Scheme has been revised as promised by him several years ago. If so, what are the revisions made; if not could the Minister consider converting it into an insurance scheme.

The Prime Minister: Government has accepted the recommendation of a Committee appointed to review the operation of the existing Widows and Orphans Pension Scheme with a view to replacing it with a new one. The Scheme has been referred to the Staff Side, Whitley Council, and their views on the proposal are still awaited.

Salaries Commission

71. Enche' C. V. Devan Nair asks the Prime Minister to explain the delay in the setting up of the proposed Salaries Commission which was announced nearly a year ago and to state how soon it will be possible to appoint the proposed Commission.

The Prime Minister: Since Government's intention to set up a Salaries Commission was announced, a Secretariat has been established and work connected with (a) the appointment of members of the Commission and (b) the collection of data to assist the Commission in its work, is being undertaken.

It was intended originally that the Chairman of the Commission should be from the World Bank. The Bank has since advised that it is unable to release any of its senior officials for the task and alternative arrangement for the appointment of the Chairman of the Commission is being made. There is also another difficulty in that the terms of reference for the Commission has not yet been agreed to by the parties.

Co-existence

72. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Prime Minister to state the attitude of the Government towards co-existence and whether the Alliance would make a firm declaration of their tolerance of other countries with other ideologies and ways of life, so that the prestige of this country in the eyes of the growing number of non-aligned countries will

be raised and our impartiality towards all countries would give us a better chance for trade as well as aid.

The Prime Minister: The Alliance Government believes in co-existence with other countries provided, of course, co-existence is interpreted as not to mean a licence for the practice of political and economic subversion and the subjugation of especially a smaller country by a bigger one by these means. The Government has all along respected the rights of all other countries to pursue their way of life without interference from outside. As far as trade is concerned our country has barred no commercial transaction with any country unless of course such transaction would be against major principles which this country dearly upholds.

Pay Increase to expatriate Officers

73. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Prime Minister to state the reasons for the Government to offer an increase of 10% in the pay of expatriate officers and the reasons for withdrawing it.

The Prime Minister: The question does not arise as the offer has been withdrawn. However for the information of the Honourable Member the offer was made in order to level up the pensionable allowance for expatriate officers serving in Sabah, Sarawak and Singapore with those serving in the Federation of Malaya, so that certain expatriate officers might be transferable from the States of Malaya to the other territories and vice versa.

General Clerical Service

74. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Prime Minister to state the total number of GCS clerks in the public service, the number who have passed the GCS clerical examination and the number who have still not passed this examination.

The Prime Minister: There are 1,248 Federal GCS clerks in the public service.

2. There are 2 types of GCS examinations namely:

- (i) Probationer GCS Examination.
- (ii) General Clerical Examination.

3. The number of Federal GCS clerks who have passed both examinations is 783.

4. The number of Federal GCS clerks who have still to pass the GCS Clerical Examination is 465.

75. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Prime Minister to state whether he would appoint a Committee of Inquiry to study and report on the alarming disproportion of failures in the GCS clerical examination with a view to allaying the fears of the mass of clerks and removing their dissatisfaction and disgust which is causing despondency and a lack of interest in their jobs.

The Prime Minister: The Government does not consider it necessary to appoint such a Committee. The Government is not aware that fears and total lack of interest in their work, as alleged by the Hon'ble Member, exist in the Clerical Service. The Government has already revised the Examination Scheme for clerical officers. The examination can now be taken in parts, a Board of Moderators has been appointed to scrutinise the questions, and appeals from failures can be made to a Board of Examiners.

76. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Prime Minister to state the subjects set for the GCS clerical examinations and the standard expected of the candidates entering for these examinations.

The Prime Minister: The subjects set and the standard for the GCS Clerical Examinations are as follows:

(i) *Probationers:*

Syllabus

Part I—Typewriting

A minimum speed of 18 words a minute ... 10 minutes

Part II—Office Procedure

(Paper 1)—Question based on Manual of Office Procedure ... 100 marks (2 hours)

(Paper 2)—Elementary Financial Procedure. Questions based on Financial General Orders Chapters II, III and V ...

100 marks
(2 hours)

Pass Mark—Pass in Part I, 40% in case of papers (1) and (2) of Part II and 50% in the whole Part.

A pass in either Part will exempt a candidate from further examination in that Part.

(ii) *General Clerical Examination:*

Syllabus

Part I—Language

English or Malay Composition including precis and letter writing ...

Pass Mark—
50%
(2½ hours)

Part II—National Language (Translation)

Malay/English and English/Malay Translations in Romanised Malay ...

Pass Mark—
50%
(2 hours)

Part III—Financial General Orders, etc.

Financial General Orders and Prescribed Treasury Circulars ...

Pass Mark—
50%
(2½ hours)

Part IV—General Orders, etc.—

- (i) General Orders Chapters A, C, D, E, F (Regulations 1-13, 29, 31-33 and 44) G, H and M.

- (ii) Prescribed Government Circulars (except Treasury Circulars).

- (iii) Pensions Ordinance, 1951
Pensions Regulations, 1957.

- (iv) Employees Provident Fund Ordinance, 1951—Regulations and Rules ...

Pass Mark—
50%
(2½ hours)

English Conversation

Part V (a) Standard equivalent to Form V English for candidates with English medium qualification, and Form III English for candidates with Malay medium qualification:

Malay Conversation

- (b) Standard equivalent to Form V Malay for candidates with Malay medium qualification and Form III National Language for candidates with English medium qualification.

A PASS must be obtained in both Malay and English conversations.

Pension

77. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Prime Minister to state whether Government would make an increase in the amount of pensions paid to pensioners in line with the increases that have been made to serving officers.

The Prime Minister: No. The basic principle in pension is that it is determined by the amount of pensionable emolument which the officer receives at the date of his retirement.

Audit Department

78. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Prime Minister to state whether active steps would be taken to increase the staff in the audit department to enable the department to carry out its work more efficiently and prevent misuse of public funds.

The Prime Minister: The Government is conscious of its responsibility in assuring that there should not be any misuse of public funds. It is considered that the needs and requirements of the Audit Department have been adequately met by its existing staff.

Deputy Federal Secretary

79. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Prime Minister to state whether he is aware of the growing resentment of the people of the Borneo Territories against the Deputy Federal Secretary resident there and what action he proposes to take to prevent a worsening of the already antagonistic attitude of the people of the Borneo Territories to the officials from Malaya.

The Prime Minister: The Government is aware that certain people resent the presence of a Malayan officer as Deputy Federal Secretary in the territories of Borneo. These people have

aired their feelings in the press and through certain Councillors. On the other hand when they are tackled about it they admitted that they found nothing wrong with the Deputy Federal Secretary and that he is doing a good job of work in the State. There is no so-called worsening of attitude towards the present incumbent and I see no reason why I should take any further action.

Qualifications for appointment to Malayan Civil Service

80. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Prime Minister to state the qualifications required of candidates for Division I posts in the Malayan Civil Service and whether these qualifications have ever been relaxed, if so to what extent.

The Prime Minister: The M.C.S. is in Division I and its Scheme of Service provides as follows:

- (a) that the minimum qualification for appointment is one of the following:

- (i) An Honours Degree of the University of Malaya or other recognised university;
- (ii) A first or second class in the Bar Final Examination; or
- (iii) A third class in the Bar Final and a Pass Degree of the University of Malaya or other recognised university.

- (b) that Malay Administrative Service and State Civil Service Scheme "A" officers (Pass Degree holders) who have completed six years service and have been confirmed in their appointments and Malay Administrative Service and State Civil Service Scheme "B" officers (without Pass Degree) who have completed 9 years service or one year's service on a salary of \$429 a month and have been confirmed in their appointments will be eligible for consideration for promotion to the M.C.S.

2. There have been certain relaxations in respect of paragraph 1 (b) above for the following categories of officers:

- (i) Officers serving under Scheme "A" (Pass Degree holders) who have completed 3 years service in the M.A.S. Scheme and have been confirmed; or
- (ii) Officers serving under Scheme "B" (without Pass Degree) who have completed either 5 years' service in the Scheme or one year's service on a salary of \$345 a month provided that in the latter case they have a total of at least three years' service in the Scheme and have also been confirmed.

Promotions in the Public Services

81. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Prime Minister to state whether he is aware of the growing dissatisfaction in the public services over discrimination in the promotions which are based on race and which is contrary to the provisions in the Constitution. If so, would he take steps to dispel these feelings.

The Prime Minister: Government is not aware of any discrimination in promotions based on race. Promotion in the public services is the function of the Public Services Commission and is based on official qualifications, merit and experience.

Commission of Inquiry into riots in Singapore and Bukit Mertajam

82. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Prime Minister to state the names of the members of the Commission of Inquiry into the riots at Singapore and Bukit Mertajam and the terms of reference of the Commission.

The Prime Minister: A Commission of Enquiry has been appointed to investigate into the causes of the Singapore disturbances. It is not considered necessary to appoint a Commission to enquire into the causes of the disturbances in Bukit Mertajam. The composition and terms of reference

of the Commission of Enquiry are as follows:

Composition

1. Mr Justice F. A. Chua —*Chairman*
2. Mr Justice Dato' Abdul Aziz bin Haji Mohd. Zain
3. Mr A. P. Rajah
4. Dr Wang Gung Wu
5. Tuan Haji Sanusi bin Haji Mahmud

Terms of Reference

"To enquire into and report on the circumstances leading up to and surrounding the disturbances in Singapore which began on the 21st of July, 1964 and again on the 2nd of September, 1964."

National Language

83. Wan Abdul Kadir bin Ismail bertanya kepada Perdana Menteri apakah persiapan² yang di-jalankan pada masa ini bagi melaksanakan Bahasa Kebangsaan sa-bagai bahasa rasmi yang tunggal di-Persekutuan Tanah Melayu dalam tahun 1967 sa-bagaimana ikrar yang di-tegaskan berkali² oleh Kerajaan.

Perdana Menteri: Persiapan² Kerajaan untuk melaksanakan penggunaan Bahasa Kebangsaan tunggal yang rasmi di-dalam negeri² Tanah Melayu ini terbahagi kepada dua chara. Yang pertama merupakan kempen atau penerangan atau gerakan menimbulkan kesedaran dan penerimaan ra'ayat terhadap satu bahasa kebangsaan untuk negara ini saperti Bulan Bahasa Kebangsaan, dengan berbagai² rancangan yang di-adakan sa-tiap tahun. Yang kedua bertujukan usaha² dan langkah² yang tegas dalam berbagai² lapangan saperti mengubah sistem pelajaran kita untuk di-sesuaikan dengan kehendak dan tujuan meng-utamakan Bahasa Kebangsaan.

Terbit dari perubahan² mengenai dasar pelajaran ini banyak buku² dalam Bahasa Kebangsaan terutama buku² pelajaran sedang giat di-usahakan oleh Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka saperti buku² dalam 'ilmu bahasa, 'ilmu sains, 'ilmu teknik dan lain².

Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka dengan kerjasama Kementerian Pelajaran telah melancarkan satu kursus mengajar Bahasa Kebangsaan bagi pegawai² dan kakitangan Kerajaan yang bukan Melayu. Kursus yang tersebut itu dijalankan terus dan pada tahun 1967 di-harapkan sudah ada sa-bilangan besar pegawai² Kerajaan telah melengkapkan diri mereka masing² dalam Bahasa Kebangsaan.

Untuk meluaskan lagi pemakaian Bahasa Kebangsaan di-seluruh negeri ini maka peperiksaan yang di-adakan pada tiap² akhir tahun ini di-bukakan juga kepada pegawai² dan kakitangan Sharikat² Perniagaan di-negeri ini.

84. Wan Abdul Kadir bin Ismail bertanya kepada Perdana Menteri apakah persiapan² yang di-jalankan sekarang atau akan di-jalankan bagi melaksanakan Bahasa Kebangsaan sebagai bahasa rasmi yang tunggal dalam Jabatan Kehakiman dalam tahun 1967.

Perdana Menteri: Sa-buah Jawatan-kuasa yang di-namakan Jawatan-kuasa Istilah Undang² telah ditubuhkan oleh Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka bagi mengkaji semua kalimah² undang² yang di-pakai dalam Mahkamah² dengan tujuan hendak memakai kalimah² itu dalam Mahkamah² dan Jabatan Kehakiman lain² bila sampai masa-nya bahasa Melayu di-gunakan dalam Mahkamah².

2. Sa-bagai suatu langkah permulaan, Bahasa Kebangsaan di-pakai dengan sa-penoh-nya dalam apa² perbicharaan di-hadapan sa-sabuah Mahkamah dalam Negeri² di-Tanah Melayu jika Hakim-nya, orang yang kena tudoh, saksi² dan peguam² terdiri daripada orang Melayu.

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

Equipment of ex-Special Constables with arms

85. Enche' Abu Bakar bin Hamzah bertanya kepada Menteri Hal Ehwal Dalam Negeri ada-kah Kementerian Hal Ehwal Dalam Negeri telah mengambil tindakan bagi melengkapkan alat² senjata kepada bekas ahli² polis khas, jika tidak, apa sebab-nya.

Menteri Hal Ehwal Dalam Negeri (Dato' Dr Ismail): Tidak ada di-ambil langkah bagi memperengkapkan bekas mata² khas dengan senjata dengan tidak berkira. Kerajaan ada ranchangan tetap bagi mempertahankan negara dan ranchangan² ini tidak mengechualikan bekas mata² khas daripada menunaikan seruan negara bagi berkhidmat kepada negeri.

Salary Scheme for Prison Warders

86. Enche' Abu Bakar bin Hamzah bertanya kepada Menteri Hal Ehwal Dalam Negeri ada-kah sekim gaji yang di-perbaiki telah di-buat bagi Penjaga² Penjara seperti sekim gaji Tentera dan Polis, jika ya, bila-kah sekim itu akan di-laksanakan, dan jika tidak, apa dia sebab²-nya.

Dato' Dr Ismail: Masaalah menimbangkan tingkatan gaji bagi Warder² Penjara sedang di-halusi.

Traffic Accidents in Federal Capital

87. Enche' C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Home Affairs to state whether he is aware that traffic accidents in the capital city and in the major towns are on the increase and whether any plans are being considered to alleviate the situation.

Dato' Dr Ismail: There has been an increase in the number of accidents in Kuala Lumpur and Johore Bahru but not so in the other major towns.

Other than rigidly enforcing the provisions of the Road Traffic Ordinance everything possible is being done to curb the number of accidents in the major towns throughout the country.

The Police:

- (i) have formed "Police Lecturing Units" to give lectures in Road Safety to all Schools in the Major towns;
- (ii) have helped to train boys to do Traffic Warden duties in all major towns;
- (iii) have been organising Traffic Games in conjunction with the Shell Co.;
- (iv) have prepared and issued pamphlets on "Dos" and "Donts" for road users;

- (v) organise "Accident Free Week" campaigns in major towns;
- (vi) have launched a special Road Safety Campaign in Kuala Lumpur on the proper behaviours of lorry drivers, taxis, motor-cyclists and scooter riders;
- (vii) in Singapore takes a very active part in the Junior Safety First Council for purpose of educating the student population.

As members of the Road Traffic Advisory Committees in the major towns the Police have been making observations and recommendations on :

- (i) Parking facilities
- (ii) Establishment of pedestrian crossings
- (iii) No parking signs
- (iv) Bus laybys
- (v) Special cycle carriageways
- (vi) Widening of road
- (vii) Imposition of Speed Limits where accidents occur frequently.

There is also established by Government the Road Safety Council whose principal tasks are :

- (i) to advise the Minister of Transport on matters affecting road safety;
- (ii) to formulate a scheme with a view to promoting road safety throughout Malaysia; and
- (iii) to stimulate action in respect of—
 - (a) the education of both the adult and child population in road safety matters;
 - (b) information and publicity on road safety measures;
 - (c) the observance of road traffic laws and the Highway Code by drivers of all types of vehicles including motor-cyclists and cyclists, pedestrians and the public generally; and

- (d) highway engineering as it affects safety in the use of vehicles and roads.

Immigration Controls on Expatriates

88. Enche' C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Home Affairs to state what are the Immigration controls which govern the stay and practice in this country of former expatriate architects, engineers and quantity surveyors.

Dato' Dr Ismail: There is no laid down immigration policy governing the stay and practice in this country of former expatriate architects, engineers and quantity surveyors. In practice all such applications are forwarded to the Malayanisation Committee for decision. It is normal policy of the Malayanisation Committee to refuse such applications. To date, only one expatriate officer who was formerly employed by this Government as a P.W.D. Water Engineer has been granted an Employment Pass for two years to work in this country, on the recommendation of the Malayanisation Committee.

Recreation time for Detainees

89. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Home Affairs to state whether he would consider giving more time for the recreation of detainees instead of the one hour a day for three days a week.

Dato' Dr Ismail: Detainees other than those in Stage 1 are allowed an hour each day or more depending upon the stages they are in. Those in Stages 2 enjoy this privilege from 4 p.m. to 5 p.m. while those in Stage 3, from 4 p.m. till 6.30 p.m. It is considered that these outdoor recreational hours are already adequate.

90. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Home Affairs whether he would permit detainees extra time out of their dormitories instead of confining them to their cells for 13 hours daily from 6 p.m. to 7 a.m. each day.

Dato' Dr Ismail: In camps, where physical barriers permit the segregation of detainees by their Stages, they are not locked up in their cells at all. It

is only where such segregation is impracticable that detainees are confined to their cells from 6.30 p.m. till 7.00 a.m.

Golf Course at Muar Detention Camp

91. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Home Affairs to state whether he is aware that the Officer-in-charge of the Muar Detention Camp uses the yard inside the Camp as a golf course and the sub-warders as caddies much to the inconvenience of the detainees and damage to the roofs of the building, and if so, would he take steps to prevent such abuse of power.

Dato' Dr Ismail: It is admitted that the officer-in-charge of Muar Detention Camp, at one time, made use of a portion of the yard in the camp for putting as circumstances did not permit him to leave the camp for his usual recreation. This practice has however now been stopped. It is not true to say that he made use of sub-warders as caddies because, in case the Hon'ble Member is not a golfer, he would be interested to know that the services of caddies can be dispensed with and is considered a luxury, in putting.

Absorption of the Detention Camp Staff into the Prison Scheme

92. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Home Affairs to state whether he is aware that most sub-warders are paid a salary of only \$124 per month even though they have worked for over 15 years and that they are also treated as temporaries after such long service and if so, would the Minister take steps to place them on a permanent basis and on a scale comparable with similar occupations.

Dato' Dr Ismail: The question of absorbing Detention Camp staff into the permanent Prison Service is under active consideration.

Insincere Politicians

93. Dato' Haji Mustafa bin Haji Abd. Jabar bertanya kepada Menteri Hal Ehwal Dalam Negeri ada-kah Kerajaan sedar tentang ada-nya ketua² politik yang tidak jujur dalam negeri ini yang

mengaku di-hadapan orang ramai bahawa mereka sedia berkorban nyawa bagi mempertahankan Malaysia sambil menguruskan gerakan bawah tanah yang menyokong serangan Indonesia, dan jika sedar, ada-kah langkah² yang patut telah di-ambil terhadap ketua² saperti itu oleh kerana mereka itu boleh jadi lebih merbahaya daripada sa-barang musuh dari luar.

Dato' Dr Ismail: Kerajaan memang sedar atas ada-nya beberapa orang ahli politik yang tidak jujur. Sunggoh pun mereka ini telah nyatakan kepada ra'ayat bahawa mereka bersedia mati untuk mempertahankan negeri ini tetapi sebakel-nya dengan sechara sulit telah menubuhkan pergerakan bawah tanah, menyokong Kerajaan Indonesia. Ti-dakan selalu di-ambil untuk menahan orang² yang semacham itu apabila di-ketahui bahawa pergerakan mereka telah di-anggap mengancam kesela-matan dan ketenteraman negeri ini.

Conduct of Troops during the Riot in Singapore

94. Enche' Kow Kee Seng asks the Minister of Home Affairs what steps are to be taken to investigate the misconduct and misbehaviour of some troops who had misused their power to victimise the innocent people during the communal riot in Singapore recently.

Dato' Dr Ismail: All allegations of misconduct and misbehaviour made against members of the Armed Forces were thoroughly investigated by the Commander, 4 Federal Infantry Brigade and disciplinary actions were taken against those positively identified.

There was no complaint received against police personnel.

Treatment to persons detained

95. Enche' Chia Thye Poh: To ask the Minister of Home Affairs whether he is aware that the detainees detained in Singapore on 12th September, 1964 are being tortured in the Singapore Central Police Station and what steps are to be taken by the Government to investigate and to check such treatment towards these political detainees.

Dato' Dr Ismail: There has been no torture of detainees arrested by the Police. Of the 27 persons arrested on 12th September, 1964, only 2 are being held at the Central Police Station, Singapore. The 2 now detained at the Central Police Station are visited daily, except on Sunday, by a Government medical practitioner. He sees them privately and they have registered no complaints of ill-treatment or torture to him. He reports his visits in a "Medical Checks" book.

Number detained under P.P.S.O.

96. Enche' Chia Thye Poh asks the Minister of Home Affairs how many people have been detained under the Preservation of Public Security Ordinance since 2nd February, 1964 and of this number how many:

(a) have been released;

(b) are still detained in the Outram Prison, Changi Prison, Singapore Central Police Station and Prisons throughout the Federation of Malaya respectively; and

(c) are still being kept in solitary confinement.

Dato' Dr Ismail: 186 persons have been arrested under the Preservation of Public Security Ordinance since the 2nd February, 1964. Of these 186 persons, 72 persons have since been released. The remaining 114 detainees are being held in the following places:

Outram Prison	32
Changi Prison	48
Central Police Station, Singapore	16
Muar Detention Camp	18
Solitary confinement	Nil