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Thursday
26th November, 1964

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

DEWAN RA'AYAT
(HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES)

OFFICIAL REPORT

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OF MALAYSIA

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MALAYSIA

DEWAN RA'AYAT
(HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES)

Official Report

First Session of the Second Dewan Ra'ayat

Thursday, 26th November, 1964

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

PRESENT:

- The Honourable Mr Speaker, DATO' CHIK MOHAMED YUSUF BIN SHEIKH ABDUL RAHMAN, S.P.M.P., J.P., Dato' Bendahara Perak.
- „ the Prime Minister, Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Culture, Youth 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. (Sungai Siput).
- „ the Minister of Agriculture and Co-operatives, ENCHE' MOHAMED KHIR JOHARI (Kedah Tengah).
- „ the Minister of Health, ENCHE' BAHAMAN BIN SAMSUDIN (Kuala Pilah).
- „ the Minister of Education, ENCHE' ABDUL RAHMAN BIN HAJI TALIB, P.J.K. (Kuantan).
- „ the Minister for Welfare Services, TUAN HAJI ABDUL HAMID KHAN BIN HAJI SAKHAWAT ALI KHAN, J.M.N., J.P. (Batang Padang).
- „ 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 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 Culture, Youth and Sports, ENGU MUHSEIN BIN ABDUL KADIR, J.M.N., S.M.T., P.J.K. (Trengganu Tengah).
- „ the Assistant Minister of Education, ENCHE' LEE SIOK YEW, A.M.N., P.J.K. (Sepang).

- The Honourable 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, P.P.T. (Kuala Trengganu Utara).
- „ ENCHE' ABDUL RAHIM ISHAK (Singapore).
- „ WAN ABDUL RAHMAN BIN DATU TUANKU BUJANG (Sarawak).
- „ 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 B N HAJI MOHD. SALLEH, A.M.N., S.M.J., P.I.S. (Segamat Utara).
- „ ENCHE' ABU BAKAR BIN HAMZAH (Bachok).
- „ ENCHE' AHMAD BIN ARSHAD, A.M.N. (Muar Utara).
- „ ENCHE' ALI BIN HAJI AHMAD (Pontian Selatan).
- „ DR AWANG BIN HASSAN, S.M.J. (Muar Selatan).
- „ ENCHE' AZIZ BIN ISHAK (Muar Dalam).
- „ ENCHE' E. W. BARKER (Singapore).
- „ ENCHE' CHAN CHONG WEN, A.M.N. (Kluang Selatan).
- „ ENCHE' CHAN SEONG YOON (Setapak).
- „ ENCHE' CHAN SIANG SUN (Bentong).
- „ ENCHE' CHEN WING SUM (Damansara).
- „ ENCHE' CHIA CHIN SHIN, A.B.S. (Sarawak).
- „ ENCHE' CHIA THYE POH (Singapore).
- „ ENCHE' CHIN FOON (Ulu Kinta).
- „ ENCHE' C. V. DEVAN NAIR (Bungsar).
- „ ENCHE' EDWIN ANAK TANGKUN (Sarawak).
- „ TUAN SYED ESA BIN ALWEE, J.M.N., S.M.J., P.I.S. (Batu Pahat Dalam).
- „ DATIN FATIMAH BINTI HAJI ABDUL MAJID (Johore Bahru Timor).
- „ DATIN FATIMAH BINTI HAJI HASHIM, P.M.N. (Jitra-Padang Terap).
- „ ENCHE' HAMZAH BIN ALANG, A.M.N., P.J.K. (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' HUSSEIN BIN To' MUDA HASSAN, A.M.N. (Raub).
- „ ENCHE' HUSSEIN BIN SULAIMAN (Ulu Kelantan).
- „ TUAN HAJI HUSSAIN RAHIMI BIN HAJI SAMAN (Kota Bharu Hulu).
- „ ENCHE' IKHWAN ZAINI (Sarawak).

- The Honourable ENCHE' IBRAHIM BIN ABDUL RAHMAN (Seberang Tengah).
- „ ENCHE' ISMAIL BIN IDRIS (Penang Selatan).
- „ ENCHE' JEK YEUN THONG (Singapore).
- „ PENGHULU JINGGUT ANAK ATTAN, Q.M.C., A.B.S. (Sarawak).
- „ ENCHE' KADAM ANAK KIAI (Sarawak).
- „ 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).
- „ DR LIM CHONG EU (Tanjong).
- „ ENCHE' LIM HUAN BOON (Singapore).
- „ ENCHE' LIM PEE HUNG, P.J.K. (Alor Star).
- „ DR MAHATHIR BIN MOHAMAD (Kota Star Selatan).
- „ ENCHE' T. MAHIMA SINGH, J.P. (Port Dickson).
- „ DATO' DR HAJI MEGAT KHAS, D.P.M.P., J.P., P.J.K. (Kuala Kangsar).
- „ ENCHE' MOHAMED ASRI BIN HAJI MUDA, P.M.K. (Pasir Puteh).
- „ ENCHE' MOHD. DAUD BIN ABDUL SAMAD (Besut).
- „ ENCHE' MOHAMED IDRIS BIN MATSIL, J.M.N., P.J.K., J.P. (Jelebu-Jempol).
- „ 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, J.M.N. (Sungai 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, A.B.S. (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).
- „ ENCHE' NG FAH YAM (Batu Gajah).
- „ DR NG KAM POH, J.P. (Telok Anson).
- „ ENCHE' OTHMAN BIN ABDULLAH, A.M.N. (Perlis Utara).
- „ TUAN HAJI RAHMAT BIN HAJI DAUD, A.M.N. (Johore Bahru Barat).
- „ ENCHE' RAMLI BIN OMAR (Krian Darat).
- „ RAJA ROME BIN RAJA MA'AMOR, P.J.K., J.P. (Kuala Selangor).
- „ ENCHE' SEAH TENG NGIAB, P.I.S. (Muar Pantai).
- „ ENCHE' D. R. SEENIVASAGAM (Ipoh).
- „ ENCHE' SIM BOON LIANG (Sarawak).
- „ ENCHE' SIOW LOONG HIN, P.J.K. (Seremban Barat).

- The Honourable ENCHE' SNAWI BIN ISMAIL, P.J.K. (Seberang Selatan).
- „ ENCHE' SNG CHIN JOO (Sarawak).
- „ ENCHE' SOH AH TECK (Batu Pahat).
- „ ENCHE' SULEIMAN BIN ALI (Dungun).
- „ 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).
- „ ENCHE' YEH PAO TZE (Sabah).
- „ ENCHE' YEOH TAT BENG (Bruas).
- „ ENCHE' STEPHEN YONG KUET TZE (Sarawak).
- „ TUAN HAJI ZAKARIA BIN HAJI MOHD. TAIB, P.J.K. (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).
- „ the Minister of Transport, DATO' HAJI SARDON BIN HAJI JUBIR, P.M.N. (Pontian Utara).
- „ the Minister of Commerce and Industry, DR LIM SWEE AUN, J.P. (Larut Selatan).
- „ 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 Lands and Mines, ENCHE' MOHD. GHAZALI BIN HAJI JAWI (Ulu Perak).
- „ the Minister without Portfolio, ENCHE' PETER LO SU YIN (Sabah).
- „ TUAN HAJI ABDUL RASHID BIN HAJI JAIS (Sabah).
- „ DATO' ABDULLAH BIN ABDULRAHMAN, Dato' Bijaya di-Raja (Kuala Trengganu Selatan).
- „ TUAN HAJI AHMAD BIN ABDULLAH (Kelantan Hilir).
- „ TUAN HAJI AHMAD BIN SAAID, J.P. (Seberang Utara).
- „ CHE' AJIBAH BINTI ABOL (Sarawak).
- „ O.K.K. DATU ALIUDDIN BIN DATU HARUN, P.D.K. (Sabah).
- „ ENCHE' JONATHAN BANGAU ANAK RENANG, A.B.S. (Sarawak).
- „ PENGARAH BANYANG ANAK JANTING, P.B.S. (Sarawak).
- „ ENCHE' FRANCIS CHIA NYUK TONG (Sabah).
- „ 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).

The Honourable DR GOH KENG SWEE (Singapore).

- „ ENCHE' STANLEY HO NYUN KHIU, A.D.K. (Sabah).
- „ ENCHE' HUSSEIN BIN MOHD. NOORDIN, A.M.N., P.J.K. (Parit).
- „ DATO' SYED JA'AFAR BIN HASAN ALBAR, P.M.N. (Johore Tenggara).
- „ ENCHE' KAM WOON WAH, J.P. (Sitiawan).
- „ DATU KHOO SIAK CHIEW, P.D.K. (Sabah).
- „ ENCHE' AMADEUS MATHEW LEONG, A.D.K., J.P. (Sabah).
- „ DATO' LING BENG SIEW, P.N.B.S. (Sarawak).
- „ ENCHE' LIM KEAN SIEW (Dato Kramat).
- „ DATO' LIM KIM SAN, D.U.T., J.M.K., D.J.M.K. (Singapore).
- „ ENCHE' JOSEPH DAVID MANJAJI (Sabah).
- „ ENCHE' MOHD. ARIF SALLEH, A.D.K. (Sabah).
- „ ORANG TUA MOHAMMAD DARA BIN LANGPAD (Sabah).
- „ DATO' NIK AHMAD KAMIL, D.K., S.P.M.K., S.J.M.K., P.M.N., P.Y.G.P., Dato' Sri Setia Raja (Kota Bharu Hilir).
- „ ENCHE' ONG KEE HUI (Sarawak).
- „ ENCHE' ONG PANG BOON (Singapore).
- „ TUAN HAJI OTHMAN BIN ABDULLAH (Hilir Perak).
- „ ABANG OTHMAN BIN HAJI MOASIL, P.B.S. (Sarawak).
- „ ENCHE' OTHMAN BIN WOK (Singapore).
- „ ENCHE' QUEK KAI DONG, J.P. (Seremban Timor).
- „ ENCHE' S. RAJARATNAM (Singapore).
- „ TUAN HAJI REDZA BIN HAJI MOHD. SAID, P.J.K., J.P. (Rembau-Tampin).
- „ ENCHE' SANDOM ANAK NYUAK (Sarawak).
- „ ENCHE' S. P. SEENIVASAGAM (Menglembu).
- „ DATU DONALD ALOYSIUS STEPHENS, P.D.K. (Sabah).
- „ PENGIRAN TAHIR PETRA (Sabah).
- „ ENCHE' TAN KEE GAK (Bandar Melaka).
- „ DR TOH CHIN CHYE (Singapore).
- „ ENCHE' TOH THEAM HOCK (Kampar).
- „ PENGHULU FRANCIS UMPAU ANAK EMPAM (Sarawak).
- „ ENCHE' WEE TOON BOON (Singapore).
- „ ENCHE' YONG NYUK LIN (Singapore).

PRAYERS

(Mr Speaker *in the Chair*)

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

POLICE HEADQUARTERS, SABAK BERNAM

1. Dato' Haji Mustafa bin Haji Jabar (Sabak Bernam) asks the Minister of Home Affairs to state if he is aware

that the Police Headquarters at Pekan Sabak Bernam is going to collapse into the Bernam River due to soil erosion as a result of rising tide, and if so, whether Government has any proposal to build a new Headquarters at Sabak Bernam to replace the existing one.

The Minister of Home Affairs (Dato' Dr Ismail): Mr Speaker, Sir, the Government is aware that the Bernam River is slowly eroding its banks. There is, however, no immediate fear of the

Police Station at Sabak Bernam collapsing into the river.

The construction of a new police station on another site is projected to commence some time in 1967.

ESTATE MANAGERS AND ASSISTANT MANAGERS—POLICY OF APPOINTMENT

2. Datin Fatimah binti Haji Hashim (Jitra-Padang Terap) asks the Minister of Commerce and Industry to state the policy of Government with regard to the posts of Estate Managers and Assistant Managers which are still held by non-Federal Citizens.

The Assistant Minister of Commerce and Industry (**Tuan Haji Abdul Khalid bin Awang Osman**): Mr Speaker, Sir, all applications by foreign nationals to enter the country to work as Estate Managers and Assistant Managers or to replace existing expatriates occupying these posts have now to be examined by the Cabinet Committee on Malayanisation in Commerce and Industry. Such application is considered on its merits and approval is only given where the Committee is satisfied that there is no citizen of this country available to fill the applicant's post. A number of the existing Estate Managers and Assistant Managers are permanent residents, though non-Federal Citizens, and by virtue of being so, they are free to remain in this country and to obtain employment.

TRAINING OF UNEMPLOYED PERSONS FOR WORK IN SABAH AND SARAWAK

3. Datin Fatimah binti Haji Hashim asks the Minister for Labour to state, in view of high incidence of unemployment in Malaya, whether Government proposes to train the unemployed in skilled labour to afford them a chance to go to Sabah and Sarawak for vacant positions in those territories rather than recruiting skilled labour from Hong-kong and other countries.

The Minister of Labour (**Enche' V. Manickavasagam**): Mr Speaker, Sir, Government has plans to extend training facilities for the unemployed

persons here in skilled jobs, initially in the building industry, and would offer such persons the chance to go to Sabah and Sarawak if they so desire.

Government also proposes to extend such training facilities to the States of Sabah and Sarawak and, as a preliminary step, the Chairman of the Central Apprenticeship Board has visited these two territories and has had discussions with the officials concerned.

BAHAGIAN AKITEK, KEMENTERIAN PELAJARAN, MEMERAKSA SEKOLAH² YANG TERPENCHIL

4. Enche' Hussein bin Sulaiman (Ulu Kelantan) bertanya kepada Menteri Pelajaran apa sebab sunggoh pun sudah di-tubuhkan badan kejuruteraan di-Kementerian Pelajaran, badan ini tidak di-tugaskan untuk memeriksa keadaan sa-tengah sekolah² di-tempat² yang terpenchil yang makin hari semakin buruk dan membaiki sekolah² tersebut sa-belum sekolah² itu runtuh saperti Sekolah Kuala Krai dan lain².

The Minister of Education (**Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Haji Talib**): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, bahagian Akitek Kementerian Pelajaran telah di-bubarkan pada 1hb Januari, 1963. Dari semenjak itu pembinaan dan kerja membaiki semua sekolah² yang dibantu penoh ada-lah menjadi tanggong-jawab Jabatan Kerja Raya. Wang peruntukan untuk membaiki Sekolah² Yang di-Bantu Penoh pada tahun 1964 ada-lah terhad dan Jabatan Kerja Raya tidak dapat melayan keperluan² semua sekolah² itu.

PENSHARAH² DI-PUSAT LATEHAN PERGURUAN HARIAN DAN NADZIR² BEBAS (TANGGA GAJI DAN PANGKAT)

5. Enche' Hussein bin Sulaiman bertanya kepada Menteri Pelajaran mengapa Pensharah² di-Pusat Latehan Perguruan Harian (yang mana 90% daripada mereka ada-lah tiada berijazah) dan Nadzir² Bebas di-beri pangkat Bahagian I dan di-bayar gaji lebih daripada Pengelola² Sekolah dan Penolong² Setia-usaha Pepereksaan

Tempatan, pada hal tidak ada apa² beza pun dalam tempoh perkhidmatan dan kelulusan akademik mereka.

Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Haji Talib: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kemasokan ka-dalam mana² bahagian tangga gaji yang tertentu bukan-lah bergantung sa-mata² pada kelulusan akademik dan tempoh perkhidmatan sahaja. Dalam perkhidmatan pelajaran pengalaman yang sa-suai dan tanggung-jawab yang sa-wajar-nya di-dalam sa-suatu jawatan itu ada-lah sama penting-nya dalam menentukan perkara² di-atas tadi.

MENGADAKAN SEKOLAH MENENGAH KEBANGSAAN DI-KELANTAN

6. Enche' Hussein bin Sulaiman bertanya kepada Menteri Pelajaran mengapa-kah Kerajaan tidak mengadakan Sekolah Khas untuk kelas² menengah jurusan Melayu di-Kelantan, tetapi di-champor dengan Sekolah Menengah Inggeris sa-bagaimana pada masa sekarang ini.

Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Haji Talib: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sa-hingga ini jumlah bilangan murid² di-sekolah² Menengah Kebangsaan dan Menengah Jenis Kebangsaan tidak-lah begitu besar hingga memaksa kita mengadakan bangunan² sekolah yang berasingan. Tetapi dengan wujud-nya pelajaran Anika Jurusan, maka pada masa akan datang mungkin di-adakan dengan banyak-nya sekolah berasingan untuk pelajaran Menengah Melayu.

EXTENSION OF PIONEER INDUSTRIES ORDINANCE IN MALAYA TO SARAWAK

7. Enche' Tan Tsak Yu (Sarawak) asks the Minister of Commerce and Industry, in view of the fact that the Sarawak Pioneer Industries Ordinance is much inferior in comparison with that of Malaya or Singapore, whether the Central Government will consider extending the Pioneer Industries Ordinance in Malaya to Sarawak, and if so, when this will likely be, enforced.

Tuan Haji Abdul Khalid bin Awang Osman: Mr Speaker, Sir, I will refer

the Honourable Member to the Budget Speech delivered by my colleague, the Honourable Minister of Finance, which dealt with at length the subject of Pioneer Industries Ordinance.

COMMON MARKET GOODS— PUBLIC INQUIRIES IN SARAWAK

8. Enche' Tan Tsak Yu asks the Minister of Finance to state whether the Central Government will set up public inquiries in Sarawak to find out the suitability or otherwise of future lists of Common Market Goods that might affect Sarawak so as to give the people in Sarawak a chance to make representations on their difficulties.

The Minister of Finance (Enche' Tan Siew Sin): Mr Speaker, Sir, it is not the intention of the Central Government to institute public inquiries in Sarawak on matters concerning the establishment of the common market as this is a subject coming within the purview of the Tariff Advisory Board. However, I would like to point out that the first list of possible common market items was compiled by the Board only after consultation with the Sarawak State Government as well as with the businessmen and other interested persons in Sarawak. It should also be noted that one of the Deputy Chairman was appointed on the joint nomination of the State Governments of Sarawak and Sabah. In addition, two prominent persons from Sarawak are part-time members of the Board. As a result of this, the interests of the people of Sarawak, in so far as the establishment of the common market is concerned, should be adequately safeguarded. I would also like to add that the Chairman and Deputy Chairman visited Sarawak and Sabah in July last and had discussions with manufacturers and businessmen. While there, they took the opportunity to inspect factories in both States.

IMPORT LICENCE QUOTA— SARAWAK

9. Enche' Chia Chin Shin (Sarawak) asks the Minister of Commerce and Industry to state the necessity for

importers in Sarawak having to apply for import licence quota on goods imported from Singapore, in view of the fact that Singapore dealers have already applied for import licence quota into Malaysia, vide Government *Gazette* Notification on 24th October, 1964, under the Customs Ordinance.

Tuan Haji Abdul Khalid bin Awang Osman: Mr Speaker, Sir, in order to implement the specific licensing and quotas imposed by the Government to prevent speculative imports, Malaysia is divided into six customs areas, namely, Malaya, Sabah, Sarawak, Singapore, Penang and Labuan. Each custom area is required to maintain licensing of imports of foreign goods from all sources including transfers from other customs areas in Malaysia. Licences for imports into each of the six customs areas are valid for that area alone. It follows, therefore, that importers in Sarawak will have to apply for licences to import goods into Sarawak regardless of the source of the goods. It is not correct to say that Singapore dealers are required to apply for import licences into Malaysia. When there is uniform quantitative restrictions in all customs areas, no licences for movement of goods between areas will be necessary. This will be possible as soon as the machinery is built up to deal with import licensing.

Datin Fatimah binti Haji Hashim: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya mohon belas kasehan Yang Berhormat Menteri itu terangkan dalam bahasa kebangsaan.

Mr Speaker: Honourable Members, in view of the trouble we have been having with our loudspeaker system, the sitting is suspended for half an hour.

Sitting suspended at 10.20 a.m.

Sitting resumed at 10.50 a.m.

(Mr. Speaker in the Chair)

Mr Speaker: Yang Berhormat Datin Fatimah.

Datin Fatimah binti Haji Hashim (Jitra-Padang Terap): Yang mana satu?

Mr Speaker: Your supplementary question.

Datin Fatimah binti Haji Hashim: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sungguh pun Majlis ini di-benarkan mengguna dua bahasa, tetapi oleh sebab Menteri yang berkenaan boleh berchakap Melayu, maka saya memohon kepada Menteri yang berkenaan itu menjawab dengan bahasa kebangsaan.

Tuan Haji Abdul Khalid bin Awang Osman: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, oleh sebab Yang Berhormat yang menyoalkan soalan itu ia-lah sa-orang yang tidak dapat bertutor di-dalam bahasa kebangsaan dengan faseh-nya, maka sebab itu-lah pada masa saya menjawab itu saya fikir "*translation*" kita ini berjalan. Jadi, kalau Tuan Yang di-Pertua fikirkan tidak mustahak saya membuat terjemahan itu, tidak mengapa-lah.

IMPORT LICENCE QUOTA— EXEMPTION FOR SARAWAK IMPORTERS (SARAWAK)

10. Enche' Chia Chin Shin (Sarawak) asks the Minister of Commerce and Industry to state whether it is possible to exempt Sarawak importers from applying for import licence quota on goods imported from Singapore which was imposed recently.

Tuan Haji Abdul Khalid bin Awang Osman: Mr Speaker, Sir, the answer is "No". It would not be possible to exempt Sarawak importers from applying for import licences on goods imported from Singapore since the quota for Singapore is based on 1963 retained imports.

Enche' Tan Tsak Yu: Mr Speaker, Sir, in view of the fact that, after the list of common market goods has been finalised, there will be no restriction on the movement of goods among the territories in Malaysia—as a matter of fact, it does not matter whether the goods are stocked in Singapore or in Sarawak—will the Minister concerned enlighten us as to why it is necessary to impose the restriction of goods imported into Sarawak now?

Tuan Haji Abdul Khalid bin Awang Osman: Mr Speaker, Sir, the answer to

that question was embodied in my answer to question No. 9 and, with your permission, Sir, I wish to repeat that answer which reads, "In order to implement the specific licensing and quotas imposed by the Government to prevent speculative imports " As you are well aware, Sir, the Tariff Advisory Board is now studying a list of items under the common market. Public enquiries are now being made and, to prevent speculative imports, the Government finds it very necessary and important to have this restriction.

Enche' Tan Tsak Yu: Sir, the Honourable Assistant Minister has not answered my question.

Tuan Haji Abdul Khalid bin Awang Osman: I think I have answered his question, Sir.

SHORTAGE OF TEACHERS FOR SCIENCE AND MATHEMATICS IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS, SARAWAK

11. Enche' Chia Chin Shin asks the Minister of Education to state if he is aware there is a shortage of teachers for Science and Mathematics subjects in the Aided and Unaided Senior Secondary Schools under the State Education policy in Sarawak and whether Colombo Plan Aid could be sought for assistance to recruit more teachers to meet the demands of the schools in Sarawak.

Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Haji Talib: Mr Speaker, Sir, the shortage of suitable teachers for secondary schools, particularly graduates in Science and Mathematics subjects, is fully appreciated, and the Honourable Member will be pleased to know that the Sarawak Department of Education is already making full use of Colombo Plan, Overseas Service Aid Scheme, Commonwealth Co-operative Supply of Teachers Scheme, Voluntary Service Overseas, Peace Corps volunteers and other similar agencies to help relieve the acute shortage.

While the extreme shortage exists in Government and Aided Schools, no help from these schemes is possible for Unaided schools.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon (Batu): Mr Speaker, Sir, will the Honourable Minister tell us how many qualified Peace Corps volunteers have been seconded to the Borneo territories to teach in Science and Mathematics subjects?

Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Haji Talib: Sir, I need notice of that question.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Sir, the Honourable Minister has mentioned that these agencies have been made use of by the Government. So, would it not be possible, since he has mentioned them, for him to enlighten this House?

Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Haji Talib: I do not know the number, Sir.

LOW-COST HOUSING FLATS

Occupation by Original Applicants

12. Enche' C. V. Devan Nair (Bungsar) asks the Minister for Local Government and Housing whether he will state the number of low-cost housing flats which are occupied at the moment by the original applicants.

The Minister of Works, Posts and Telecommunications (Dato' V. T. Sambanthan): Mr Speaker, Sir, I take it that the Honourable Member means the Federal Capital. If so, the figure is 1,199 original occupants.

LOW-COST HOUSING FLATS

Occupation by persons in Higher Income Groups—Complaints

13. Enche' C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister for Local Government and Housing whether he is aware of complaints that several of these low-cost flats intended for persons in the lower income groups are occupied by persons in the higher income brackets and whether he will take immediate measures to prevent such abuse.

Dato' V. T. Sambanthan: Mr Speaker, Sir, I have not received any specific complaints of persons in the higher income brackets living in low-cost flats which have been built with Federal loan funds. If there is

any such case where such flats have been allocated to persons outside the category for whom low-cost flats are intended, and if the matter is reported to me with specific data, I shall certainly take appropriate steps with the State Government or Municipality concerned.

Enche' C. V. Devan Nair: Mr Speaker, Sir, would the Minister, instead of waiting for reports to be made, consider instituting an investigation as to whether or not low-cost flats are, in fact, occupied by people in the higher income brackets. I ask this because there are complaints that such, in fact, is the case.

Dato' V. T. Sambanthan: In actuality, Sir, the procedure adopted by the various Municipalities is that they have Housing Supervisors or Housing Visitors, and these Supervisors make routine checks of these flats and wherever they find anything untoward or out of ordinary, they take action. Under such supervisory facilities, a number of persons who had given wrong information, or who had contravened the tenancy agreements, have, in fact, been ejected.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Mr Speaker, Sir, is the Minister aware that some of the tenants of these low-cost housing flats own not small but quite big cars? In view of the fact that the Minister has said that some have been found to be not what they should be, will the Minister enlighten this House as to the actual number who have been asked to leave these flats because their incomes exceed what is required?

Dato' V. T. Sambanthan: For his information, Sir, I would state that 22 were evicted and about 205 of the original tenants have vacated the flats on their own accord.

Enche' C. V. Devan Nair: Sir, what I was trying to get from the Minister was a concrete assurance as to whether he would consider sending out investigating teams with specific terms of reference to establish as to how many persons in the higher income brackets are in actual occupation of lower income flats. Could an investigation be

made with those specific terms of reference?

Dato' V. T. Sambanthan: The position is that the Federal Government gives loans for the building of these flats. At the initial allocation of flats, the Federal Government is represented by a member. Thereafter, it is the responsibility of the various Municipalities to look after the supervision and the running of these flats. I feel if the Federal Government were to interfere unduly, the Municipalities would not take kindly to this interference. The only thing the Federal Government could do—and this has been done—is to request the various Municipalities to see that these are run in proper manner. Surely, under the running of the local authority, the Honourable Member does not expect that the Federal Government should take over the Municipality and run these flats themselves!

Enche' C. V. Devan Nair: Mr Speaker, Sir, the Minister misunderstands me. I do not ask that he should interfere with the powers of the local Municipalities and so forth. But in respect of those areas, where the Central Government is responsible for—and the figure which he has given is only in respect of flats which come under its jurisdiction—would he institute an investigation into those areas?

Dato' V. T. Sambanthan: I can pass the observations of the Honourable Member on to the various Municipalities and suggest to them that they may enquire into these facilities.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: I think the Acting Minister of Local Government and Housing has missed the point. I think what the Honourable Member for Bungsar has tried to indicate is that he is referring specifically to Kuala Lumpur and since the Federal Capital comes within the portfolio of the Ministry of Local Government and Housing, surely it would not be improper for the Minister concerned to make known to the Municipality this request. So far as Penang, Ipoh and the other Municipalities are concerned, I think it is justifiable to say that there should be no undue interference, but

the *Ibu Kota* comes within the portfolio of the Minister concerned.

Dato' V. T. Sambanthan: I think the Member for Batu has slightly misinterpreted the intention of the Honourable Member, because the Honourable Member from Singapore I think suggested

Enche' C. V. Devan Nair: Bungsar!

Dato' V. T. Sambanthan: The Member for Bungsar—sorry, because of the frequent change of places, I don't know (*Laughter*). Now, the Member for Bungsar suggested that his was a general question aimed at everybody and therefore I was replying in general principles. However, the Member for Batu is slightly wrong when he said that we are in full control over the Municipality. The Municipality has its own functions and it looks after even the Federal Capital. I cannot, of course, interfere unduly in the running of the Federal Capital. You might remember, Mr Speaker, that in the past various questions have been asked about the running of these flats and even the Member for Batu, if I remember correctly, had mentioned it some time ago and then the Minister of Local Government and Housing had asked him to give specific cases where he thought that there was something wrong; but, apart from speaking, he has not until now, to my knowledge, given one such specific case. If he finds somebody running in a Buick living in a flat, surely he could have got down the number and checked up the name of the person and then forwarded it to the Minister.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: On a point of clarification.

Mr Speaker: I think the question has been fully answered.

AIR-RAID SIRENS, KUALA LUMPUR—TESTING

14. Enche' C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister for Local Government and Housing to explain, having regard to the fact that no sounds were heard during the recent test, how the air-raid

sirens in Kuala Lumpur were supposed to have been tested, and would he consider an unmuffled test of the sirens in order to satisfy the public that they will be given sufficiently loud warning of an impending air raid.

Dato' V. T. Sambanthan: Sir, there was no intention that the recent test of the air-raid sirens was to be an open air test. The test that was conducted was purely in the Telecoms Workshop to see if these sirens were serviceable. These tests have now been conducted, and there will in fact soon be regular tests for Kuala Lumpur.

Enche' C. V. Devan Nair: Would these regular tests for Kuala Lumpur be muffled or unmuffled tests?

Dato' V. T. Sambanthan: They will be regular tests—unmuffled.

LAND SURVEY DEPARTMENT, SARAWAK—SHORTAGE OF STAFF

15. Enche' Edwin anak Tangkun (Sarawak) asks the Minister of Lands and Mines if he is aware of the shortage of staff in the Land Survey Department in the State of Sarawak, which has caused delays in the survey of lands in Development Scheme areas; and if so, whether he proposes to increase the number of existing staff.

The Acting Minister of Lands and Mines (Enche' Abdul-Rahman Ya'kub): Mr Speaker, Sir, the Department of Lands and Surveys in Sarawak is a State Department and therefore staffing requirement for that Department is a State responsibility. However, I have been informed by the Department concerned in Sarawak that there have hitherto been no delays in the survey of land in the development areas in Sarawak. Nevertheless, again we have been informed that with a view to coping with development work in future, action has already been taken by the State Department concerned in Sarawak to request the recruitment of six more senior Surveyors and two Survey Planning Officers and one Registrar.

TRAINING OF LOCAL MEN IN THE ARMED FORCES AND FINANCIAL AID BY THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT

16. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Defence to state whether any arrangement has been made or contemplated with the British Government to train local men to take over the defences of the country as soon as practicable and whether the British Government would give financial aid for such replacement equivalent or nearly equal to the amount spent by the British Government on its own forces in this country.

The Minister of Home Affairs (Dato' Dr Ismail): Mr Speaker, Sir, the British Government is assisting us in the training of our Armed Forces personnel by seconding their officers into our Forces and by giving us training facilities in their training establishments in the United Kingdom and in Singapore. The British Government has also agreed to give us financial aid in the procurment of new equipment and to subsidise the secondment of officers and the training of our personnel. Presently the British Government and ourselves are discussing the question of further financial aid. The amount of aid now payable and will likely to be payable in the future will in no way be related to the amount the British Government is spending on its own Forces now stationed in this country.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Sir, I seek clarification on the question of financial aid. Does financial aid mean outright gifts or loans to this country?

Dato' Dr Ismail: Both.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Does the Honourable Acting Minister of Finance consider that all that has been done so far is enough for the needs of this country in view of the fact that we obviously must expand our defence forces very rapidly in the very near future?

Dato' Dr Ismail: I am the Acting Minister of Defence; the Minister of Finance is here, so how can I act for him? (*Laughter*). However, Sir, as the

Honourable Member himself is aware, our need for defence is growing and the Government is accordingly trying to keep up with the growing needs of the defence of our country.

Mr Speaker: The Honourable Dr Tan Chee Khoon.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Mr Speaker, Sir, Question No. 17.

The Minister of Home Affairs (Dato' Dr Ismail): Sir, the Government has in fact decided not only to re-inforce the strength of Police Stations in lonely and isolated areas in Sarawak but also to establish additional police stations and police posts where necessary. To a considerable extent, this decision of the Government has already . . .

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Mr Speaker, Sir, I asked Question No 17, which relates to the Prime Minister. I think the Honourable Minister of Home Affairs is jumping the gun. (*Laughter*).

MALAYANISATION—ADVANCE TO OFFICERS

(17. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Prime Minister to state whether it is true that as much as 75% of the amount due to an officer on Malayani-sation is advanced to the officer before the post is actually Malayani-sed; if so, to state the reasons.)

The Prime Minister: Mr Speaker, Sir, I did not see today's Order Paper, but I saw in this printed Order Paper, which was laid on the Table yesterday that the Question referred to was listed as No. 20—so I am sorry that I did not stand up to answer just now. But I will try and answer as fully as I can this question.

The fact is that under the provisions of the Federation of Malaya Agreement, 1948, and then again amended in 1956 (No. 4 of 1956), it is provided that all these officers eligible for compensation are entitled to a loan not exceeding 75 per cent of their salaries at the rate of 3 per cent interest. This is done to provide an inducement for these officers to remain in service, as we find that their services are necessary in many departments. I think most of the officers have taken

this loan and the number of these officers remaining in the service in all the States of Malaya are 115.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: I find this answer from the Prime Minister rather paradoxical. We all know that Malayanisation has been introduced specifically to get rid of the unwanted expatriates. On the other hand, we have just heard the Honourable Prime Minister say that the services of these officers are required. To me those two statements do not add up. Will the Honourable Prime Minister tell us why was it necessary, apart from retaining the services of these people concerned, to give them such big loans, in view of the fact that some of these people may get up to about \$90,000-plus in view of Malayanisation. These are very big sums of money. Why was it necessary to give it away?

The Prime Minister: I should have mentioned that the loan is not taken in a lump sum, but in instalments. Therefore, we do not have to pay as much as the Honourable Member had thought. However, the services of these officers are necessary. They are now on the outgoing and so there is no problem that arises in this matter.

Mr Speaker: The Honourable Enche' Sim Boon Liang.

Enche' Sim Boon Liang: Mr Speaker, Sir, the question is set out as No. 18 in today's Order Paper but it was No. 17 in the original Order Paper. Shall I read No. 18 or No. 17?

Mr Speaker: No. 18.

POLICE OFFICERS IN ISOLATED PLACES IN SARAWAK— REINFORCEMENT

18. Enche' Sim Boon Liang (Sarawak) asks the Minister of Home Affairs whether the Central Government will consider stationing or strengthening the number of Police Officers in lonely and isolated areas or places in Sarawak, especially during this emergency period.

Dato' Dr Ismail: Sir, I think it is No. 18. In the original Order Paper it was given a different number but in

today's Order Paper it is No. 18. So, it is not correct to say that I jumped the gun, because I was reading from the original Order Paper as the Honourable Prime Minister had done previously; and if I erred I erred in good company. (*Laughter*).

Now, the answer to question No. 18, as put down in the Order Paper for today, is that the Government has, in fact, decided not only to reinforce the strength of police stations in lonely and isolated areas in Sarawak but also to establish additional police stations and police posts where necessary. To a considerable extent, this decision of the Government has already been carried out.

Mr Speaker: The Honourable Orang Tua Mohammad Dara bin Langpad is not here. He has two questions standing in his name.

Dato' Dr Ismail: Sir, on behalf of the Minister concerned, and according to Standing Orders, we will communicate the answer to the Member concerned.

MOTIONS

THE CUSTOMS DUTIES (SABAH) (AMENDMENT) (No. 6) ORDER, 1964

The Minister of Finance (Enche' Tan Siew Sin): Mr Speaker, Sir, I beg to move:

That this House resolves that in accordance with the powers vested in it by virtue of section 8 of the Customs Ordinance (Sabah Cap. 33), the Customs Duties (Sabah) (Amendment) (No. 6) Order, 1964, which has been laid before the House as Statute Paper No. 87 of 1964 be confirmed.

In Sabah, revenue from timber exported is derived either from royalty or from export duty. The revenue is State revenue. The rates of royalty are adjusted by the State Government every quarter and it is essential that corresponding adjustments should be made in the rates of export duty and this is the purpose of the Order now before this House for confirmation. The rates of export duty imposed are those recommended by the State Government.

The procedure heretofore has been for Orders to be published simultaneously at the beginning of each quarter prescribing the same rates for royalties (under Forest Rules) and for export duties under the Customs Ordinance of Sabah.

Paragraph 3 of the Modification of Laws (Customs) Order, 1964, has transferred the power of fixing Customs duties in Sabah under section 8 (1) of the Customs Ordinance of Sabah to the Federal Minister responsible for finance. The Customs Duties (Sabah) (Amendment) (No. 6) Order, 1964 was made by the Federal Minister of Finance and requires confirmation by resolution of this House.

Sir, I beg to move.

Tuan Haji Abdul Khalid bin Awang Osman: Sir, I beg to second the motion.

Question put, and agreed to.

Resolved,

That this House resolves that in accordance with the powers vested in it by virtue of section 8 of the Customs Ordinance (Sabah Cap. 33), the Customs Duties (Sabah) (Amendment) (No. 6) Order, 1964, which has been laid before the House as Statute Paper No. 87 of 1964 be confirmed.

THE CUSTOMS DUTIES (AMENDMENT No. 8) ORDER, 1964

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

That this House resolves that in accordance with the powers vested in it by virtue of sub-section (2) of section 10 of the Customs Ordinance, 1952, the Customs Duties (Amendment No. 8) Order, 1964, which has been laid before the House as Statute Paper No. 95 of 1964 be confirmed.

This Order is made solely for the purpose of protecting a domestic industry. The Government is satisfied that the home manufacturer will establish an efficient undertaking producing good quality products. Nevertheless, in order to produce at an economic cost the manufacturer must capture a substantial proportion of the market in the States of Malaya. The establishment of the industry may be prejudiced by a flood of very cheap imports, and in order to avoid the risk of such imports in anticipation of protection being given to the domestic manufacturer, the

duties have been imposed six months before such manufacture begins.

The Government has reached an understanding on prices with the domestic manufacturer, so that the duties will not result in consumers having to pay higher prices.

I am aware that there is a manufacturer of lamp bulbs in Singapore and in the near future lamp bulbs are likely to be included in the Malaysian common market thus ensuring adequate competition. In the meantime, however, we are not prepared to grant concessions to producers outside the States of Malaya as this would amount to a variation of the assurances given by this Government to a manufacturer who has undertaken substantial investment in the States of Malaya on the strength of such assurances.

Sir, I beg to move.

Tuan Haji Abdul Khalid bin Awang Osman: Sir, I beg to second the motion.

Question put, and agreed to.

Resolved,

That this House resolves that in accordance with the powers vested in it by virtue of sub-section (2) of section 10 of the Customs Ordinance, 1952, the Customs Duties (Amendment No. 8) Order, 1964, which has been laid before the House as Statute Paper No. 95 of 1964 be confirmed.

Dr Tan Chee Khoo: Mr Speaker, Sir, we have heard the Honourable Minister of Finance giving us the reason for moving this motion, and I think it must go on with the cockles of the hearts of the capitalists in this country that they have a Minister of Finance, who always consults the manufacturer, the capitalists, whenever he wants to impose protective tariffs for the benefit of the manufacturer. I think it was none other than the Member for Penang Utara, at some previous session, who reminded the Minister of Commerce and Industry that the interest of the consumer must be taken into account, because if we impose protective tariffs then, naturally, there being so little competition, the price goes up and stays up—and as the Minister well knows once the price goes up without outside competition,

it is to the detriment of the consumer. Moreover, the quality of the goods may not be up to the standard of the foreign goods. Here, Mr Speaker, Sir, I am not wanting to fight for the local capitalists, as to me they are both the same. I am only concerned with the consumer, and I think in all these Bills, where protective tariffs are being imposed, of paramount importance is the consumer and not the manufacturer; and as such I wish the Government—if in future it wishes to impose such tariffs—should always bear in mind that the consumer in this country does count.

Enche' Tan Siew Sin: Mr Speaker, Sir, I am rather ashamed of the Honourable Member for Batu, who has been twisting facts. Hitherto, I have always regarded him as a reasonably fair-minded Member of this House, and he seems to have deviated from the standard which he himself has set. I have made it very clear in my speech that the interests of the consumers in the States of Malaya will be adequately safeguarded, because the manufacturer has given an undertaking that prices will not increase. There is, therefore, no question of the interest of the consumers not being safeguarded, and I would like to remind the Honourable Member for Batu that concern for the interest of the consumers is not the monopoly of the Socialist Front. *(Laughter)*.

He also makes a glaringly incorrect statement of fact—I hope that this is due to the fact that he was not listening rather than sheer mischievous intent—by saying that the Government had to consult the manufacturer before imposing this protective duty. What really happened was that the manufacturer, before undertaking this rather substantial investment, discussed this project with the Government and it was mutually agreed that this duty, or duty of this order, would be imposed six months before production is due to begin, and hence the necessity for this Order.

Question put, and agreed to.

Resolved,

That this House resolves that in accordance with the powers vested in it by virtue

of sub-section (2) of section 10 of the Customs Ordinance, 1952, the Customs Duties (Amendment No. 8) Order, 1964, which has been laid before the House as Statute Paper No. 95 of 1964 be confirmed.

THE CURRENCY AGREEMENT, 1960

Enche' Tan Siew Sin: Mr Speaker, Sir, I beg to move the motion standing in my name, viz—

That this House resolves that in accordance with the laws of the Federation pertaining to currency, approval is hereby given to the Government to lodge a notice of replacement under Clause 17 of the Currency Agreement 1960 with the Government of Brunei.

Under the provisions of section 11 of the Currency Act, 1960, the Minister of Finance is authorised to lodge, on behalf of the Government, notice of replacement to the Currency Board under clause 17 of the Currency Agreement, 1960. Such notice can, however, only be lodged with the prior approval, signified by a resolution, of the Dewan Ra'ayat.

The Currency Agreement of 1960, which revised the Currency Agreement of 1950, was made between the then Federation of Malaya, Singapore, Sarawak, North Borneo and Brunei for the purpose of continuing the issue of a common currency in these territories. With the coming into being of Malaysia, this Agreement has become an Agreement between Malaysia and Brunei. Under the terms of the Agreement, the Currency Board is the sole currency issuing authority in Malaysia and Brunei. Clause 17 provides that if a Participating Government wishes to replace the Currency Board by another authority for the issue of currency, it should lodge a notice of replacement with the Currency Board 18 months prior to the date on which the new authority intends to commence the issue of its own currency.

In the Central Bank of Malaysia Ordinance, provision is made for Bank Negara Malaysia to have the sole right to issue currency in the country. This part of the Ordinance, however, is not to come into force whilst our country

continues to participate in the Currency Agreement. The Government, in consultation with Bank Negara, has been giving serious consideration to the question of our currency arrangements ever since the Bank was set up, and but for the establishment of Malaysia, the Bank would probably have become the sole currency issuing authority before now. When it was decided at the time of the establishment of Bank Negara to continue to participate in the present Currency Board set up, it was felt that it would be unwise for the Federation of Malaya to issue its own currency and possibly precipitate an irrevocable severance of monetary relationships with Singapore and the other territories. In retrospect, I can say definitely that the decision was a wise one as this has preserved the common currency link between all parts of Malaysia.

Soon after its establishment, Bank Negara began preparing for the assumption of currency issuing powers. It became the agent for the Currency Board in Kuala Lumpur and Penang in 1961 and in Singapore in 1963. It also took over the day-to-day administration of the Currency Board in July, 1962, when the Head Office of the Board was transferred to Kuala Lumpur and a senior officer of the Bank was appointed Secretary to the Board. Plans for the Bank to issue its own currency were in an advanced stage early in 1962 when the concept of Malaysia was under examination. With the prospect of a radical change in the political scene in the Malayan currency area, it was felt that Bank Negara should delay finalising its plans for the issue of its own currency until after the outcome of the Malaysia proposal was known.

In order to avoid the complicated and long drawn out process of liquidation of the Currency Board in accordance with the provisions of the Currency Agreement, the Government started negotiations with the Brunei Government regarding the taking over of the assets and liabilities of the Currency Board by Bank Negara Malaysia soon after the formation of Malaysia in 1963. In these negotiations, we indicated our willingness to extend

our full co-operation and assistance to Brunei if it wished to use, in place of the present currency issued by the Currency Board, the Malaysian currency to be issued by Bank Negara. A memorandum setting out our proposals was sent to the Brunei Government in March this year. The Brunei Government has not yet made known its views on our proposals. Nevertheless, it is essential that Bank Negara should become the currency issuing authority for Malaysia without any further delay. It is therefore necessary for us now to give notice of replacement to the Currency Board in accordance with the provisions of the Currency Agreement. Eighteen months' notice is normally required for this but I hope it will be possible for us to obtain the agreement of the Brunei Government to reduce this period of notice so that Bank Negara Malaysia will be able to issue its own currency throughout the country as soon as adequate supplies of new currency can be made available.

The lodging of notice of replacement to the Currency Board does not preclude negotiations with the Brunei Government on the currency arrangements should it so desire, even at this late stage. The door remains open and we would be prepared to start negotiations immediately if the Brunei Government now decides to negotiate with us for the circulation of the Malaysian currency to be issued by Bank Negara Malaysia as legal tender in Brunei, and if an early agreement on the lines of the proposals which we have submitted to the Brunei Government can be obtained, such an agreement could supersede the provisions for the liquidation of the Currency Board as set out in the Currency Agreement. I must, however, stress that any negotiations on this matter should be concluded with the minimum of delay, as time is getting short.

When Bank Negara becomes the currency issuing authority of the country, it will become a full-fledged Central Bank and be in a better position to carry out its objectives of promoting monetary stability and a sound

financial structure and also influence the credit situation to the advantage of the nation.

Sir, I beg to move.

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

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Mr Speaker, Sir, may I be permitted to congratulate the Government on this move for making the Bank Negara the currency-issuing authority in this country? This is a move that is long overdue, and I am glad that the Government has thought it fit now to take action on this. I am also glad that the Government has not closed the door on its negotiations with Brunei, remembering that Brunei has been very generous to this country by way of giving us, I think, \$40 million loan. Such a conciliatory move on our part and a gesture of that nature on our part would be appropriated, instead of closing the door on Brunei.

Mr Speaker, Sir, in saying this, I am a little perturbed because a few days ago I saw a copper coin and that copper coin had the stamp of Queen Elizabeth Regina. Sir, such coins, if they are in circulation for a longer period, might give the foreigner an impression that we are still under the British raj, and the sooner the Bank Negara gets going on with the job of issuing its own currency and withdrawing those, which have the stamp of Elizabeth Regina, from circulation, the most self-respecting will this country be.

Enche' Tan Toh Hong (Bukitintang): Mr Speaker, Sir, I rise to support this motion by the Honourable Minister of Finance to give notice of termination of the Currency Agreement, 1960, thereby eighteen months from the date of notice the Board of Commissioners of Currency will go into liquidation. I presume in the due process, with due regard to Brunei's share, the rest of assets and currency shall be transferred to Bank Negara, Malaysia.

As the Honourable Minister of Finance has just explained, under the existing arrangement, the Malaysian

States, together with the Government of Brunei, share the common currency issued by the Currency Board. In effect, this means that the Malaysian Central Bank is precluded from acting as a sole authority in the issue of currency.

Mr Speaker, Sir, this is an unsatisfactory situation, and I must congratulate the Honourable Minister of Finance for being aware of the anxiety felt by economists and responsible people at the inability of Bank Negara, Malaysia, to issue currency and coins on its own accord.

Now that Malaysia is a reality and entity, guiding its own destiny politically, economically and socially, there is all the more reason why we must be able independently to regulate and control the volume of our own currency. Money is the life-blood of a nation, and Malaysia would be meaningless if we have to consult and get the approval of a foreign State, the Brunei Government, each time we feel the need to regulate our own life-blood.

Mr Speaker, Sir, the volume of money circulating in our economy is like one of our shoes. If it is too small, it pinches us, it injures our foot and may produce excruciatingly painful corns. On the other hand, if it is too big, then it may cause us to walk wobbly, to stumble and to trip. Thus, at any given moment of time, whether the weather is fair or foul, we must be able to change the size of our shoes, so to speak, according to the dictates of the moment. The ability to regulate and to determine the volume of our own currency, independently and freely, assumes significant importance, given the need to develop our economy at full steam, which is the avowed intention of the Alliance Government.

Let us not forget then that to achieve maximum growth, free and unhindered application of monetary policy is as important as that of budgetary policy, to which we were exposed shocks of many new ideas yesterday.

Honourable Members will recall that the Central Bank was established

as a national monetary institution with two major objectives to perform:

- (i) to promote and maintain monetary stability and a sound financial structure in the country;
- (ii) to be a policy instrument to influence the size and flow of money supply, and the availability and cost of credit.

Unfortunately, because of our monetary relations with Brunei, which the Honourable Minister has explained so clearly, the Central Bank cannot play its full and effective role. This motion, therefore, serves to remove that limitation, thereby enabling the Malaysian Central Bank to perform without hindrance one of its most important functions, i.e. being the lender of last resort. At long last, Bank Negara, Malaysia, shall have the sole right and power of issuing our own currency and coins.

I am sure responsible people, who have the economic wellbeing of our nation at heart, will welcome this motion and will commend the Honourable Minister of Finance for having taken the right step and also for leaving the door open for Brunei to resume further arrangements, if necessary.

Before I conclude, Mr Speaker, Sir, and while speaking on Bank Negara, may I take this opportunity to request the Honourable Minister to instruct Bank Negara to publish periodical publications, apart from the Annual Report—may I repeat periodical publications—on analysis of overall financial and monetary developments, on analysis of the performance of existing financial institutions and on analysis of credit policies in both the private and public sectors of the economy. This would enable those who are interested to determine the overall emphasis on our national financial stability and financial structure as well as on the Bank Negara's monetary performance in relation to our national development efforts.

Enche' Tan Siew Sin: Mr Speaker, Sir, I am very grateful for the expressions of support which have been given to this motion from both sides of this

House; in particular, it is very satisfactory to me to find that once in a way the Honourable Member for Batu and I see eye to eye.

The Honourable Member for Batu referred to the rather anomalous design on the face of coins. In fact, that applies even to some of our currency notes. We in the Government are well aware of this anomaly, but unfortunately under the terms of the existing Currency Agreement any new design, or any design at all, has to receive the unanimous agreement of all the participating governments—in the present case, Brunei and ourselves. This is one of the disadvantages of having the present set up. I well recall one instance some years ago when we tried to revise the design of the ten dollar note and I think it took us, as far as I can remember, two years to reach agreement on a simple matter of this nature. But, as my Honourable friend the Member for Bukit Bintang has pointed out, the real purpose of this motion is not so much to enable us to act freely in the matter of designs of notes and coins—although this is important enough—the real purpose of this motion is to enable Bank Negara to be a lender of last resort. That is the real objective of this motion and as the Honourable Member for Bukit Bintang has explained what “lender of last resort” means, I do not think that I have to add to his very able exposition.

Question put, and agreed to.

Resolved,

That this House resolves that in accordance with the laws of the Federation pertaining to currency, an approval is hereby given to the Government to lodge a notice of replacement under Clause 17 of the Currency Agreement 1960 with the Government of Brunei.

UNIVERSITY OF MALAYA (AHLI² DEWAN RA'AYAT DI- COURT OF UNIVERSITY OF MALAYA)

The Minister of Education (Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Haji Talib): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya mohon mengemukakan usul di-atas nama saya ia-itu:

Bahawa, mengikut syarat² Undangan II yang telah di-buat menurut sekshen-kechil

(m) sekshen 13 dalam Jadual kepada Undang² University of Malaya, tahun 1961, Majlis ini melantek ahli² yang tersebut dibawah ini jadi wakil-nya dalam Court of the University of Malaya:

- (a) Yang Berhormat Enche' Mohamed Zahir bin Haji Ismail.
- (b) Yang Berhormat Dr Awang bin Hassan.
- (c) Yang Berhormat Dr Ng Kam Poh.
- (d) Yang Berhormat Enche' Ali bin Haji Ahmad.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Sekshen 13 (m) bahagian 3 di-dalam Jadual Undang² Universiti Malaya, tahun 1961, menetapkan wakil² Majlis Undangan Persekutuan dan Negeri dan Lembaga Tempatan seperti yang di-nyatakan dalam Jadual tersebut untuk menjadi ahli² Court University.

Statute II fasal (I) 13 yang menguasa Sekshen 13 (m) di-dalam Perlembagaan University of Malaya menetapkan bahawa 4 orang wakil hendak-lah dilantek oleh Dewan Ra'ayat. Sa-bagaimana Tuan Yang di-Pertua sedia ma'alum, Parlimen yang pertama dahulu telah pun di-mansokhkan dan oleh yang demikian 4 orang wakil yang di-lantek pada persidangan Parlimen pada 25 haribulan Jun, tahun 1962 itu ada-lah dengan sendiri-nya tamat menjadi ahli² Court tersebut, oleh kerana Statute tersebut juga menetapkan bahawa sa-saorang yang di-pileh, atau di-lantek sa-bagai ahli University Court sa-bagai wakil, ada-lah menjadi ahli hanya selama dia menjadi badan yang telah memilih, atau yang melantek-nya dan jika ia telah berhenti menjadi ahli badan tersebut, maka ia ada-lah berhenti juga menjadi ahli Court itu. Jika ada kejadian seperti ini, maka kekosongan timbul. Oleh yang demikian, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ada-lah mustahak Dewan ini membuat lantekan baharu.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya mohon menchadangkan.

The Minister of Welfare Services (Tuan Haji Abdul Hamid Khan): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya menyokong.

Dr Tan Chee Khoo: Mr Speaker, Sir, as one who has been a member of the Court of the University of Malaya from 1959 with a very short break in the early part of this year, I think I can speak with a little knowledge of

the composition of the Court of the University of Malaya. I have with me here the Calendar of the University 1963/1964 and if one looks at it carefully one finds that the Court of the University of Malaya is already heavily loaded with what one may call either Government representatives or Alliance Party representatives. Now, I say Government representatives or Alliance Party representatives, because under the various categories of people in the Court of the University of Malaya, under "G" there are 11 persons—one appointed by each Ruler or Governor of a State. Now that we have 14 States, it is reasonable to expect that there will be 14 under this category and knowing that only two States of the 14 States of Malaysia are not under the control of the Alliance Party, it is reasonable to assume—in fact, it is not unreasonable, it is a fact—that all these people are members of the Alliance Party, which means that out of this category of 14 we already have 12 who are members either of the Alliance Government or of the Alliance Party. Then under another category, that is, one representative of each State Legislative Assembly appointed by such Legislative Assembly, again we have 14 representatives of these State Assemblies to the Court of the University of Malaya and again, since only two States of Malaysia are not under the control of the Alliance Party, it is reasonable to expect—in fact, again it is not just reasonable, it is so—that all these people are members of the Alliance Party. I do not say that it is wrong for the Alliance Party in the various State Assemblies to nominate their own kind to the Court of the University of Malaya. Consequently, from this category you have another 12, which makes—12 plus 12 make—24 representatives in the Court of the University who are all members of the Alliance Party. Then you have another category under "F"—8 persons appointed by the Yang di-Pertuan Agong. Now, normally, as you know, the Yang di-Pertuan Agong acts on the advice of the Prime Minister and, as such, it is safe to assume that the Prime Minister naturally would want to appoint several people to the Court of the University

of Malaya, as indeed the list down here shows, they are all "safe" people from the Government's point of view. Consequently, there are 8 people there. 24 plus 8 means there are already 32. Now, if in addition to these 32, you add yet another 4, it means that the Alliance Party will have 36 members to the Court of the University of Malaya, which roughly forms about one-third of its composition. This does not take into consideration that under the University of Malaya Act the Chancellor of the University—who, incidentally, is also the Prime Minister, has the power to appoint 30 members to the Court of the University of Malaya. Here I must be gracious enough to say that the Chancellor, although he has appointed a few safe people from this list that I see—for example, Enche' Athi Nahappan, Dato' Nik Ahmad Kamil and the like—he has also appointed a large number of people who have nothing to do with the Alliance Party, or who are not supporters of the Alliance Party.

Now, the point I wish to make is this, Mr Speaker, Sir. It is really rather distressing to know that the Alliance Party makes use of its huge majority in this House to—I will not say "to give perks", because this is not a perk, except in the sense of the word—appoint people to the various bodies like this one.

The last Parliament, Mr Speaker, Sir, in its wisdom, appointed two Members of the Opposition to the Court of the University of Malaya, namely, Yang Berhormat Dr Burhanuddin and Enche' V. Veerappen, both of whom unfortunately are not in this House today. But, Mr Speaker, Sir, in saying that this House should try and appoint more people—not all people from the Alliance Party, but give consideration for some from the Opposition—I am not asking for a berth for myself in the list of four, because, Mr Speaker, Sir, as I have said before, I am already in the Court of the University of Malaya. So, I am not jockeying for a place for myself, nor for my colleague—he, presumably, has no time even if he were appointed.

Mr Speaker, Sir, the point I wish to mention is that the Alliance Party could make use of this opportunity to be magnanimous in appointing not only people from the States of Malaya, or from Singapore, but people from Sarawak. This is the point, I think, that has escaped the notice of the appointing Authority when they decided to nominate these four people as listed down here.

Mr Speaker, Sir, yesterday there was a question from a Member from Sarawak about the setting up of a University College in the Bornean States. Sir, if we are to make a start in that direction, surely the Alliance Party can be magnanimous enough to appoint one or two of these four people from Sarawak, be it from the Alliance Party or probably from the Opposition. I am sure the Mayor of Kuching, who is a Member of this House, would be a great asset to the University of Malaya, and no doubt other Members of the S.U.P.P.—for example, the Member sitting behind me, Enche' Stephen Yong—can very well contribute a great deal to the proceedings of the Court of the University of Malaya.

Mr Speaker, Sir, I am realistic enough to know the huge majority that is opposite and beside me not to propose any amendment to this motion. I am realistic enough that any suggestion that I may make in this direction Honourable Members may well want me to go to Tanjong Rambutan to have my skull examined there. (*Laughter*). I am realistic enough to know that. But, Mr Speaker, Sir, I do hope that there is still chance for the Government to remedy this state of affairs, because appointments by the Yang di-Pertuan Agong have not all been filled. Consequently, I do hope that the Alliance Government, when it decides to fill up all these eight appointments there, will pick on some from the Bornean States, whether they are from the Opposition or from the Government. I have no grouse on that, but it will give them a sense of participation, a sense of brotherhood, with us down here and then not have a grouse: "Yes, you call us to come to Malaysia. Every time

there is a job of this nature, you take it all yourselves and leave us all in the cold. What sort of Malaysia is this for us?" Already the increase in tax from 10 per cent to 50 per cent., I think might well cause a commotion when Members of the Alliance and the S.U.P.P. return to Sarawak at the end of this session.

Mr Speaker, Sir, as regards another way whereby the Alliance Government, or rather in this case the Chancellor of the University, that is, the Prime Minister, can be magnanimous enough, as I stated before, is that he has the power to nominate thirty people to the Court of the University of Malaya, and as I see from this list it does not extend up to thirty and many of those who have been appointed are no more in this country—for example, Enche' R. Ramani is no more in this country. As such, I hope that the Prime Minister, even when it comes to his notice of what I have said, will be magnanimous enough, again, to appoint one or two or even three people from the Bornean States to the Court of the University of Malaya.

Now, Mr Speaker, Sir, I want to make it very clear that when I made this suggestion, and when I protested against the election of these four persons, I have no personal grudge against these four people selected. They no doubt will be an asset to the Court of the University of Malaya. Of the last three of them, two are medical colleagues of mine and the third I know personally. I want to make it clear that I have nothing personal against them, but I merely wish to say that the Alliance Government should use its vast majority with magnanimity not only towards the Opposition but towards the Members from the Bornean States.

Dr Mahathir bin Mohamad (Kota Star Selatan): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya berasa dukachita kerana tidak dapat faham chara² fikiran yang dikeluarkan oleh Ahli dari Batu. Saperti mana kita tahu Calendar dan Undang² Universiti itu di-buat sa-belum Alliance Party ini mendapat "majority" yang begitu besar di-dalam Dewan ini, juga undang² itu di-buat oleh kerana kita

tahu bahawa Universiti itu akan mene-lan belanja yang besar yang datang daripada Kerajaan, maka mustahak-lah Kerajaan ada pegangan yang kuat berkenaan dengan chara² "administration" dalam Universiti itu supaya wang yang di-beri kepada Universiti itu tidak pergi kepada jalan² yang lain, tetapi oleh kerana pada masa ini Parti Perikatan telah dapat kemenangan yang besar, maka kita dapati di-dalam Court of University itu ada-lah banyak orang² yang terdiri daripada parti yang mendapat kemenangan. Ini ia-lah satu benda yang menunjukkan bahawa orang² ramai dapat meletakkan wakil² mereka di-dalam Universiti itu supaya Universiti itu dapat menyesuaikan dirinya dengan kehendak² orang ramai saperti mana yang kita tahu wakil dewan di-pilih oleh orang ramai. Kalau-lah wakil dari Batu tidak puas hati berkenaan dengan "representatives" yang begitu besar datang daripada Parti Perikatan, maka perkara itu senang dapat di-atasi kalau-lah Socialist Front Party menyesuaikan dasarnya dengan chara fikiran orang di-Malaysia dan kalau-lah parti ini dapat menyesuaikan diri-nya dengan kehendak orang² ramai saperti mengambil bahagian di-dalam "Minggu Perpaduan" dan sa-bagai-nya, maka tentu-lah orang ramai pada tahun 1969 esok akan memilih semua ahli Dewan ini yang terdiri daripada Socialist Front, maka masa itu dapat-lah Socialist Front menjalankan Universiti itu ikut kemahuan diri mereka sendiri. Terima kasih.

Enche' Abu Bakar bin Hamzah (Bachok): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya bangun hendak berchakap sedikit berkenaan dengan perlantekan oleh Dewan ini beberapa orang ka-dalam Court of University of Malaya. Saya tidak ada menaruh sa-barang shak terhadap kebolehan nama² yang tersebut di-dalam usul ini, kerana sa-tengah²-nya saya tahu tentang calibre dan kebolehan-nya di-dalam lapangan pengetahuan, tetapi yang menarek perhatian saya ia-lah chara berfikir yang terbahagi dua di-antara pihak Parti Perikatan di-dalam Dewan ini dan pihak Socialist Front, ia-itu bagi pihak Socialist Front nampak-nya ke'adilan di-dalam menamakan

ahli² yang patut dudok dalam Court of University itu ia-lah menurut pembahagian partai di-dalam Dewan ini dan juga mengikut berapa banyak negeri² yang menjadi ahli dalam Malaysia, maka dengan yang demikian akan berpeluang-lah bagi parti² Pembangkang ini menjadi ahli dalam Court itu, terutama sa-kali P.M.I.P. kerana dia sa-kurang²-nya empat kali ganda daripada Socialist Front.

Tetapi pendapat daripada Perikatan pula mengatakan bahawa oleh kerana pada masa ini Perikatan telah mendapat ahli yang banyak dalam Dewan ini maka sebab itu-lah di-dalam Court of University itu terdapat banyak ahli² yang mewakili Dewan ini dan pada satu masa kalau mana² partai pembangkang dapat menyesuaikan diri-nya dan menang dalam pilihan raya akan banyak-lah wakil² mereka dalam University itu dan ini saya perchaya pada tahun 1969 masa akan membuktikan kenyataan. Tetapi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya pula sa-kurang²-nya bagi pehak diri saya kalau tidak pun bagi pehak P.M.I.P. semua-nya saya memandang perlantekan wakil Dewan ini bukan perlantekan ahli² Perikatan atau ahli² parti, ia-itu Dewan ini yang di-dalam-nya termasuk Pembangkang, tidak Pembangkang, orang yang di-pilih dan orang yang dapat masuk dengan jalan yang mudah. Jadi saya rasa pembahagian atau pun chara melantek itu hendak-lah di-tumpukan kepada orang² yang layak dudok di-tempat itu ia-itu proper man in the proper place. Saya dapati nama² yang tersebut di-dalam ini ada-lah sa-kurang²-nya memuaskan hati saya. Chuma yang saya hendak kemukakan ia-lah University of Malaya ini sudah-lah tentu berlainan daripada University of Malaysia, sebab bila kita sebut Malaya dan Undang² University itu pun di-buat sa-belum daripada Malaysia ini dan sa-belum daripada Kerajaan Perikatan dapat majority yang sabagitu banyak itu, maka polisi atau chara berfikir konsep University itu merupakan satu konsep Malayan sa-kurang²-nya dapat kita gambarkan. Jadi apabila kita menjadi Malaysia polisi pelajaran di-Sarawak, di-Sabah dan juga di-Singapura ada berlainan

sa-kurang²-nya tidak 100 peratus sama dengan polisi pelajaran di-Tanah Melayu yang menghendaki satu generation atau angkatan baharu yang akan menjadi satu bangsa baharu mengikut polisi Kerajaan yang memerintah sekarang. Jadi, kalau kita bahagikan kepada perlantekan ini kepada wilayah² dan kita bahagikan pula dengan menurut partai yang memerintah, maka University itu tidak akan dapat menjalankan peranan-nya sa-bagai satu badan independent atau bebas sa-mata² membahathkan education kerana mereka terpengaruh dengan fikiran² wilayah² dan fikiran² politik.

Jadi saya bersetuju dengan chara² memilih orang² ini dengan harapan bahawa orang² yang di-pilih ini kena pada tempat-nya dan saya mengshorkan lagi kalau boleh—tetapi oleh kerana 4 orang yang di-kehendaki saya rasa susah-lah sedikit—kalau boleh nama² yang akan di-lantek itu ia-lah mengikut jurusan² yang di-pelajari di-dalam University itu, mithal-nya, jurusan Undang², jurusan Kedokteran, jurusan Sastra dan pada masa yang akhir² ini ada pula Islamic Studies. Jadi, sa-patut-nya di-lantek-lah sa-orang di-dalam-nya itu sa-bagai *proper man in the proper place* dan saya nampak di-dalam barisan saya ini daripada Trengganu banyak orang yang ada mempunyai degree², bila di-lantek disitu nampak-lah yang orang² yang ada mempunyai degree Islamic dapat dudok sama di-dalam University itu tidak sabagaimana sekarang beberapa banyak ahli² dalam Dewan yang mempunyai degree University Islam tidak langsung di-pilih di-dalam ini sedangkan Islamic Studies di-majukan di-dalam University of Malaya itu dan saya perchaya perkara ini Tuan Yang di-Pertua bersetuju dengan saya. Saya perchaya permintaan saya ini kalau boleh di-pinda atau pun pada masa² yang lain akan dapat perhatian daripada Dewan ini, ia-itu yang di-pilih 4 orang ini mewakili Dewan ini, bukan mewakili satu parti walau pun parti itu memerintah. Terima kaseh, Tuan Yang di-Pertua.

Enche' D. R. Seenivasagam (Ipoh):
Mr Speaker, Sir, this very simple motion came before this House, and the Honourable Member for Batu

made certain observations which are very relevant and which I thought were very sensible and would have appeared to be sensible to anybody with any commonsense. However, we have heard one Member, from the other side of the floor, criticised those comments; but I stand here to support the comments made by the Honourable Member for Batu.

Now, it was shocking to hear a backbencher say to this House, in effect, that the selection of these four names was made on a political basis, because the sum total of his comment was, "We are the Party in majority; we therefore choose Alliance men, because the Alliance men represent the people; and if the Socialist Front wants to get their men into the University Court, you win the elections in 1969 and then"

Dr Mahathir bin Mohamed: *Rises.*

Enche' D. R. Seenivasagam: I refuse to give way, Sir. "If you win the elections in 1969, then you can put your men into the Court of the University." That is the sum total of the speech given by the Honourable Member opposite me as given in the English translation, which came through the earphone, and I accept that as an official translation, Mr Speaker, Sir. Now, I would hesitate to say—in fact, I think, I would be quite confidently right in saying it—that the Honourable Member had nothing whatever to do with the election of these four names, because if he did have, then I would be apprehensive that that was the position, because only a person of his calibre would make this selection on political lines, but I have no doubt that the persons responsible for making these selections made them, because they thought these persons were fit and proper persons to sit in the Court of the University, not bearing in mind any political affiliations whatsoever. It is regrettable that no Members from the Opposition were included. It may have been an oversight, it may have been anything, but the time is not too late—it can be remedied. Let nobody say that the P.P.P. wants to get into the Court of

the University through this House, because the P.P.P. is already on the Court of the University through the Municipality of Ipoh. Therefore, let it not be said that I stand up here to make representations for this Party to get into the University Court.

Mr Speaker, Sir, on this matter, the Honourable Member sitting opposite me said that those who want to be on the University Court, in effect he said that if the Socialist Front ever hopes to get to the University Court they should take part in events like the Solidarity Week. I fail to see what connection that has with the motion before this House, but I assure the Honourable Member that when the debate on the Budget starts he—not only he but the Honourable Assistant Minister who asked that political parties should be banned because they boycotted Solidarity Week—will hear a lot of it from this side of the House and there will be plenty for them to digest, and I hope they will be able to swallow what they hear.

Dato' Dr Haji Megat Khas (Kuala Kangsar): Mr Speaker, Sir, I would like to take this opportunity to say a few words on the set-up of the University because I have been for many years myself not only been a member of the Court of the University but also a member of the Council of the University. I think there is some misconception of the set-up of the University that has made the debate so long this morning.

First and foremost, Mr Speaker, Sir, I would like to say that the University has been assured of being an autonomous institution in which political ideologies or leanings are taken no account of. I think I am correct in saying that the University authorities themselves, from the Chancellor downwards, are very jealous of this autonomous standing of the University.

AN HONOURABLE MEMBER: Hear! hear!

Dato' Dr Haji Megat Khas: We are indeed very perturbed that political factors should be admitted at this stage into the running of the University. It is purely an institution of

higher learning and politics, I think, as a member of the University myself, should have no part in the running of the day-to-day business of the University. For clarification, Sir, I would like to say that the administration of the University is not in the hands of the Court. It is in the hands of the University Council, which runs the day-to-day business of the University and which also runs the construction of new buildings and the recruitment of academic staff. In its set-up, there are four separate bodies that are involved. The teaching staff is known as the Senate. They have got no say in the running of the University from the financial side or, the policies of the University; the policies of the University are laid down by the Council.

The Senate itself is the lowest body and is concerned merely with the teaching of academic subjects. As we all know, the members of the Senate being a teaching body, are recruited from all over the world and can belong to any political party. The members of the Council, which is actually the administrative body of the University, are recruited from various sections of the public including members of the Senate, members of the Guild of Graduates, members of the Government, members from the Ministries and also nominees of the Chancellor. To the Council the responsibility of the running the University is vested. Above the Council is the Court. Now, the Court is constituted of members from all sections of the community in the country. All the commercial firms are included, the industries are included, the Guild of Graduates are included and many others including the nominees of the Yang di-Pertuan Agong and the Chancellor. The duties of the Court are set above the duties of the Council, because it is the authority of the University, which has got the power of making laws and passing them on to the Chancellor. I think it is a good thing to have within the Court of the University all the communities in the country represented irrespective of political inclinations and political needs. I hope I am not

treading on the toes of my Party, because I have had no directive in this, but I think purely from the standpoint of having been involved in higher education for many years, I feel that the question of politics should certainly be left out and that the members who have been selected and whose names have been put forward this morning as representing the Dewan Ra'ayat here should stand, not as members of any political party but as members of the Parliament. I do think that the Member for Batu has got some ground for his complaint that most of the members selected by the Minister of Education happen to coincide at the same time to be members of the Alliance Party. I take it that this question should be considered in the light of what I have said. The members of the Court are called to a meeting only once a year and at this meeting the progress of the University is reported by the Vice-Chancellor, and they can suggest not how to run the University but what further improvements which are non-political, can be brought in in its deliberations during this yearly meeting.

Mr Speaker, Sir, I think I have said sufficient, but I feel so strongly about the subject and I was so afraid that the University might become a political battlefield and that I thought I, in my own personal capacity and as a member of the University Council and for many years as a member of the University Court, should stand here to tell you all about it. (*Applause*).

Dato' Dr Ismail: Mr Speaker, Sir, one would have thought that this is a very straightforward motion and would have been passed without any debate at all. However, as usual, the Member for Batu always tries to make a mountain out of a molehill, and I would suggest that he did not even succeed in doing that, because he got everything confused.

Now, Sir, the motion asks this House to choose four Members of this House to be its representatives on the Court of the University of Malaya, so that it will be in accordance with the

constitution of the University of Malaya. The motion reads:

" pursuant to sub-section (m) of section 13 of the Schedule to the University of Malaya Act. "

At the expense of trying to lecture to the Honourable Member for Batu, the University recognises that this House should be represented there and the University would like politicians to be there to give the views of the politicians. After all, political parties are part of the life of our society. So, let us not be confused about politicians being represented on the University of Malaya. Of course, politicians are represented there. Be they Alliance Members, or Socialist Front Members, or P.P.P. Members, or other Members of the Opposition, they are politicians. If they are honest, they must say that they are politicians; otherwise, they have no right to be here. So, the very fact that this House is asked to send its representatives there acknowledges that politicians are sent there. However, they have been selected by this House to represent this House in the University of Malaya, where they give their views as politicians, and without attaching to it the party they belong to. After all, the University should have on its Court or Council the various representatives of the society we are living in. I would suggest that political parties are part of the life of a democratic country. We choose the artists, we choose the prominent lawyers, the prominent doctors, as the Member for Batu in his capacity as a member of that honourable profession. But the very fact that this House is asked to appoint its representatives acknowledges that politicians have a part to play in the University of Malaya. However, once they get in there, I would suggest, they give their views as politicians, because politicians have a different outlook on the life of this country. The Honourable Member for Batu himself must realise that when he comes here, he does not think as a doctor but as a politician. So, let us not delude ourselves that we in this House are not politicians.

The second part of his observation is this. He has said that all these

people who are nominated are Members of the Alliance Party. Then, he goes on to say that he has no objection to these Honourable Members because they are men of ability. So, what do we conclude from that? We conclude that the Members, who are selected here and who are Members of the Alliance Party, are supported by the Members of the Opposition because they are able men. If we go on with that logic, you must admit that all good men are in the Alliance. (*Laughter*). Of course, when we in the Government tried to suggest all these names—the Prime Minister has a lot of say in this—we tried to pick the best men in the House to represent us and I think that was endorsed by the members of the Opposition who have spoken. I think they made a very bad example to quote this motion as evidence that the Alliance always chooses its own members when it comes to nominate members from this House.

The next point the Honourable Member for Batu said is that the Prime Minister as Chancellor of the University of Malaya will have at his disposal, so to speak, the power to nominate quite a number of members to the Court of the University of Malaya and he would hope that the Prime Minister would not nominate members of his own party.

Dr Tan Chee Khoo: On a point of explanation, I said that the Chancellor, if there are vacancies for him to nominate, should nominate them from members of the Alliance from the Bornean States or from the S.U.P.P. I did not ask for any representation from the Socialist Front. It is not my intention to turn this into a political issue.

Dato' Dr Ismail: I think I have had enough of the explanation Sir, and I think I can go on now. But he did remind the Chancellor—the Prime Minister himself is the Chancellor of the University of Malaya—that he would like him to take the Honourable Member's observation into consideration. Now, Sir, we all know the Prime Minister. In fact, I keep on

reminding him that his great fault is his generosity both to his friends and to his foes, both in the political sense and in the personal sense. I keep on reminding him that sometimes he has to curb this generosity of his, because he has got us into trouble because of it. So, there is no need for the Honourable Member for Batu to advise the Prime Minister that he should be careful in the choice of his nominees to the Court of the University of Malaya.

My last point is this: after all, this is the House of Parliament and, as you know, this is just a motion from the Government and, of course, if Honourable Members feel that the Government side is not being very proper in nominating these members then they could suggest other names. There is nothing to prevent them from doing that, but the fact remains that they agree that these four members are the best men in the House to represent this Parliament.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Mr Speaker, Sir, on a point of clarification, I did not say that they are the best men in the House.

Dato' Dr Ismail: Well, I do not know what to deduce from what the Honourable Member said. He said that they are able men and also he did not put up any alternatives from which the House could choose. So, I must deduce that these are the four best men in the House, because there are no other candidates, and that the Honourable Member subscribes to the view that they are good men to represent this House. I am not a crystal gazer. I can only deduce from what the Honourable Member has spoken. Mr Speaker, Sir, I am not trying to prolong this debate, but I think the Honourable Member for Batu would be well advised in future, although we know that he has political secretaries, to have his political secretaries occupied in other business on the agenda of this House rather than to waste their time on this motion, to which I am sure we all agree.

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

tidak-lah hendak berchakap banyak, hanya satu perkara sahaja, ia-itu pada masa Kerajaan menetapkan nama² wakil daripada Dewan Ra'ayat ini yang duduk di-dalam Majlis Court University bagi mewakili Dewan ini, kita menjalankan pilihan dengan berpandukan kebolehan, kelayakan Ahli² Dewan ini dan pada himat dan timbangan Kerajaan bahawa Ahli² Yang Berhormat yang di-chadangkan ini-lah yang layak dan yang mempunyai kebolehan bagi mewakili Dewan ini di-dalam Majlis Court University.

Question put, and agreed to.

Resolved,

Bahawa, mengikut syarat² Undangan II yang telah di-buat menurut seksyen-kecil (m) seksyen 13 dalam Jadual kepada Undang² University of Malaya, tahun 1961, Majlis ini melantik ahli² yang tersebut dibawah ini jadi wakil-nya dalam Court of University of Malaya:

- (a) Yang Berhormat Enche' Mohamed Zahir bin Haji Ismail.
- (b) Yang Berhormat Dr Awang bin Hassan.
- (c) Yang Berhormat Dr Ng Kam Poh.
- (d) Yang Berhormat Enche' Ali bin Haji Ahmad.

BILLS

THE DISTRIBUTION OF GERMAN ENEMY PROPERTY (REPEAL) BILL

Second Reading

The Assistant Minister of Justice (Enche' Abdul-Rahman bin Ya'kub): Mr Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that the Distribution of German Enemy Property (Repeal) Bill be read a second time.

Mr Speaker, Sir, at the end of the Second World War the Custodian of Enemy Property held German enemy assets valued at just over \$600,000. These monies received by the Custodian, being German enemy property, became in law United Kingdom Government property. By virtue of the Distribution of German Enemy Property Act, 1949 (United Kingdom Act) and by further administrative directions in 1954, the United Kingdom Government released these proceeds to the Federation Government

with the expressed condition that these were to be used to finance schemes of development and welfare for the benefit of the peoples of the Federation of Malaya. In consequence, Mr Speaker, Sir, the Distribution of German Enemy Property Ordinance, 1959 (i.e. Ordinance No. 29 of 1959), which was similar to the United Kingdom legislation, and also the Distribution of German Property (No. 1) Order, 1959, and the distribution of German Enemy Property (No. 2) Order, made thereunder, were passed covering all these assets. Accordingly, Mr Speaker, Sir, an Administrator of German Enemy Property was appointed, who, after meeting the claims against German assets in accordance with the law, transferred the balance of approximately \$592,000 to the Public Trustee as required by the No. 2 Order. The Public Trustee applied to the Court and obtained approval for the establishment of the United Kingdom Charitable Trust Fund.

The objects of the scheme are clearly set out in the explanatory note to the Bill. The Government has now decided that in recognition of the excellent relations which have been established with the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany and the generous financial aid which has been given by that Government to Malaysia, the amount received by the sale of former German enemy assets should be repaid to the said Government. Since adequate explanations which have not been covered by my speech are contained in the explanatory statement to the Bill, I do not propose to say further.

Sir, I beg to move.

The Assistant Minister of Commerce and Industry (Tuan Haji Abdul Khalid): Sir, I beg to second the motion.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Mr Speaker, Sir, the Honourable Acting Minister of Justice in his very brief introduction to this Bill has told us why it is necessary to return this money to the Federal Republic of Germany. Mr Speaker, Sir, since these funds have been transferred to the then Federation

of Malaya Government, or rather the then Malayan Government—I think this Bill was published after Independence but before the election of the fully elected Federal Legislative Council (that was in 1959)—both the legislations then of the Distribution of German Enemy Property (No. 1) and (No. 2) Orders have legalised the appropriations of these German property funds. Mr Speaker, Sir, it is not secret that the German Government has been pressing for the return of these assets before and after Merdeka, and now in the Explanatory Note we are told that it is not considered that the issue should be settled on a purely legal basis. I presume that on a legal basis the German Government has got no legs to stand on in demanding for the return of these funds. But politically it is expedient that it should be returned to the German Government the sums transferred to the funds, that is, the balance after distribution and payments of dividends mentioned above. The sums involved amount to \$592,000. Mr Speaker, Sir, in the name of political expediency, I think we are doing something that is politically corrupt and which is the beginning of moral decay. Of course we are getting aid from Germany, and consequently it is politically expedient to give this money back; although, as I read it here, legally the German Government has got no basis to reclaim this money.

Now, Mr Speaker, Sir, I wish to bring to the notice of the House the implications of this Bill, if it is passed by this House. In the first place, the Assistant Minister of Justice did not mention that prior to this fund being administered by the Custodian of Enemy Property and Public Trustee and later on by an administrator named under this German Enemy Property (No. 2) Order, the Government published a gazette asking people who have claims on these assets to stake in their claims, and I believe quite a number did so and did get their claims meted out of the German assets. Well, Mr Speaker, Sir, what if the appetite of the Federal Republic of Germany is not satiated by this sum? Supposing the German Government now says, "How

about returning to us what you have given to those people who have successfully made claims on our assets at the end of the Second World War?" That is the first question I wish to pose to the Government.

Mr Speaker, Sir, it is wellknown also that any assets of the Second World War do not consist only of those German assets. What about the assets of Italy? What about the assets of Austria? What about the assets of Bulgaria and other countries whose properties were confiscated by the then British Raj and then handed over to the then Malayan Government, and now to the Malaysian Government? Now, supposing we hope to get increased trade with Italy, will it then be considered politically expedient that we should return all these assets to the Governments that I have mentioned, namely, Germany, Italy, Austria and Bulgaria? I would like to know, if the Honourable Assistant Minister of Justice will enlighten this House, what are the assets of these countries that I have named, and what are the intentions of the Government on these assets. But, Mr Speaker, Sir, perhaps these assets are not very important in themselves. They may total half-a million dollars here or one-quarter million dollars there, and are of no consequence. What I am perturbed is that if the Government in its generosity now seeks to give back to the German Government this \$592,000, the Japanese Government will now say, "How about giving us back our assets?"

Now, Mr Speaker, Sir, at the end of the last World War II, the Japanese assets in this country amounted to \$120 million-plus and all these assets were handed over to the War Damage Claims Commission and these assets were distributed to the people who staked their claims with that Commission. Now, what if in the interest of political expediency, and in view of the fact that the Japanese are rendering us so much aid, so many joint ventures—particularly in Jurong, in Prai and elsewhere—so many iron mines, the Japanese Government now says, "How about returning to us the \$120 million you have confiscated?" Mr Speaker,

Sir, as we all know there is this question of "blood money" that we are claiming from the Japanese Government and that has not yet been settled, and there have been voices raised here and there asking why there should be such undue delay in settling these claims.

Dato' Dr Ismail: On a point of order—S.O. 36 (1)—I think the Honourable Member is irrelevant. This Bill concerns the enemy property and has nothing to do with "blood money". I think the Honourable Member is irrelevant on this point.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: I shall be very brief on that, Sir.

Dato' Dr Ismail: Although he may be brief, I think he is still irrelevant and I would rule that he should not be allowed to go on speaking on that point.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: I do not think the Honourable Minister can rule me out of order. (*Laughter*). I think he is taking the prerogative of the Chair.

Dato' Dr Ismail: No, Sir, I only ask the Chair to rule him out of order.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: That is a different thing altogether, Mr Speaker, Sir.

Mr Speaker: (*To Dr Tan Chee Khoon*): Will you please speak to the point.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Mr Speaker, Sir, I shall not dwell on the subject of "blood money"—that has offended the Honourable Minister of Home Affairs. I only wish to say that, if the Japanese Government put in their claim and say, "Now, you have been so generous with the German Government, how about giving us our assets that you had confiscated and now distributed?", this country will be in real quandary. I am posing this question, because I think very few people realise the implications of what would be a very simple Bill, and I shall be very grateful for any clarification from the Honourable Assistant Minister of Justice.

Enche' Abdul-Rahman bin Ya'kub: Mr Speaker, Sir, I anticipated all the

arguments put forward by my Honourable friend the Member for Batu. I know that he was going to say that because the German Government concerned has no legal claim to this fund, it necessarily follows that the generosity on the part of the Federal Government to return this sum is—at least he has said so—something politically corrupt and is a sign of moral decay.

Mr Speaker, Sir, there are many things in this world which are not settled purely on a legal basis but on a friend to friend basis. It even happens in this House—this morning when debating the motion concerning representatives of this House to the University the Honourable Member said that it must not be decided on the basis of party politics; it must be decided on other considerations. Innumerable instances can be given where in our relationship with foreign countries in matters such as this, we must consider many factors, not just legal factors but also political factors, before deciding on what course we should take. Therefore, Mr Speaker, Sir, I have already mentioned that it is the view of this Government that in recognition of the excellent relation which has been established between this Government, the sovereign Government of the Federation of Malaysia, and the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany, we feel that we should rightly return this sum to the German Government. How can we be accused of being politically corrupt? How can the German Government bribe us to do something? How can we be accused, just because we give this money to the German Government, that this is an indication of moral decay? It has got nothing to do with this question at all.

With regard to the various assets mentioned by the Honourable Member—he mentioned Italian assets, Bulgarian assets, Japanese assets, etc.—I would like to state here that as far as the Italian assets are concerned, this is governed by the Treaty of Peace (Italy) Order, 1948. The funds with respect to Italy and Bulgaria, if this will please my Honourable friend over there, were paid to the United Kingdom Government at their request. As regards

Japanese assets, this is governed by the Peace Treaty Order and the Japanese Government surrendered these assets voluntarily. It has made no request to the Government of the Federation of Malaysia that all the assets should be returned to them.

Sir, the fear which the Honourable Member entertained with regard to possible further requests by the German Government, namely, what will happen if the German Government should come round and say, “Why not return to us all those sums of money which had been given to creditors?” Well, I can assure the Honourable Member for Batu that that will not arise. We have agreed to return \$592,000 and the German Government concerned is aware of that. There will be no further claim or further request from the German Government in this connection.

Regarding the “blood money”, I need not have to reply as the question has already been replied to by the Minister of Justice himself. That is all I need say, Mr Speaker, Sir, Thank you.

Question put, and agreed to.

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

House immediately resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill.

Bill considered in Committee.

(Mr Speaker in the Chair)

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

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

Sitting suspended at 12.55 p.m.

Sitting resumed at 4.30 p.m.

(Mr Speaker in the Chair)

THE TRANSFER OF FUNCTIONS (REGISTRAR-GENERAL OF SARAWAK) BILL

Second Reading

Enche' Abdul-Rahman bin Ya'kub:
Mr Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that a

Bill intituled "an Act to provide for the transfer of certain functions from the Registrar of the High Court in Borneo to the Registrar-General of Sarawak" be now read a second time.

The object of the Bill is to transfer from the Registrar of the High Court in Borneo, formerly known as the Chief Registrar of the Supreme Court of Sarawak, North Borneo and Brunei, certain statutory functions under certain Sarawak laws which became Federal on Malaysia Day. In fact, these functions have administratively been transferred to the Registrar-General with effect from the 1st day of March, 1964, and the financial provision for the transfer was made in the 1964 Federal Estimates. Mr Speaker, Sir, it was originally envisaged that these functions could have been transferred by Modification Order under Section 74 of the Malaysia Act, but on further consideration it was considered that the transfer would be outside the scope of that section. It is most desirable that the laws referred to in the Schedule should be amended to bring the Sarawak laws into line with what is in practice.

Clause 3 of the Bill contains a validation provision, because certain actions have already been performed by the Registrar-General for which he had no legislative authority. For example, he had granted a few Probates and Letters of Administration.

Sir, I beg to move.

Tuan Haji Abdul Khalid: Sir, I beg to second the motion.

Enche' Stephen Yong Kuet Tze (Sarawak): Mr Speaker, Sir, the functions of the Registrar-General, as I understand it, were intended to cope with the registration of matters which do not involve complicated points of law. Now, in the Schedule as contained in this Bill, we find that the functions of the Registrar of the Supreme Court under the Administration of Estates Ordinance and the Bankruptcy Ordinance are being transferred to the Registrar-General. I understand that in the other States of Malaysia, that is to say the

Peninsula States and the State of Singapore, these particular functions are exercised by an official of the Court. That, of course, is as it ought to be. I may say that it should be much more so in Sarawak, because, as I have stated in the previous sitting of this House, the Department of Registrar-General in Sarawak is over-worked and in fact it has so much work to be cleared up. In addition, there is more work now pouring in in view of the registration of citizenship. In fact, I do know that the officials in the department are unable to cope up with the work that they have now and I am told that one official was already suffering from nervous exhaustion. That, in turn, would mean chaos and confusion; that would also mean, of course, inefficiency, which I have already brought to the attention of this House. Now, Sir, the blame for this state of affairs would not be so much on the officials concerned but would probably be on this House unless something is done. I think we must bear in mind that sometimes it would not be good for a department if we were to burden it with something which the officials in the department would find it physically impossible to discharge their duties. Therefore, I would appeal to the Minister concerned to have another look at the Schedule with a view to vesting the functions of the Registrar under these two Ordinances—namely, the Administration of Estates Ordinance and the Bankruptcy Ordinance—to, say, another department, or to the Court, instead of the Registrar-General.

In passing, Sir, I note that there is no mention of the Trade Marks Ordinance and the person who is to exercise the functions of the Registrar of Trade Marks. The Minister, I am sure, is aware that in this field there are always objections being raised by interested parties to the registration of trade marks. When that happen, complicated points of laws would be involved; therefore, in view of this, I trust the Minister would consider carefully about the vesting of power, and the persons on whom the functions are to be conferred, in this case. I am

sure that this House would see to it that the Department, which is a new one, would function efficiently and I believe it would not come about if we attempt to take the function of one department and heap it upon another, which we know that even now they are not able to discharge their present duties.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Mr Speaker, Sir, I rise to say a few words, mainly to echo the sentiments expressed by the Honourable Member from Sarawak. As I see it in this Bill, the officer concerned here is loaded with so many duties that I do not know how one person can possibly discharge all those duties. As such, I heartily agree with the previous speaker that perhaps this Government may well consider whether some of his duties should be apportioned to some other officers. If it is the intention to make this officer concerned to be in charge of registration of citizenship as well, then I think he has a well nigh impossible job to do, because I do know that in Malaya, for example, the Registrar-General is so overwhelmed with work that he has got his subordinates in each and every State of Malaya. Consequently, he is a very overworked man with queries pouring into his office from all over the Federation. As such, Mr Speaker, Sir, I do agree that there is a case for a reconsideration of the functions of the officer concerned.

Enche' Abdul-Rahman bin Ya'kub: Mr Speaker, Sir, I quite appreciate the concern expressed by both the Honourable Enche' Stephen Yong from Sarawak and the Honourable Member for Batu regarding the volume of work now being handled by the existing Registrar-General. I would like to reiterate what I have said in the last sitting of Parliament, namely, that this Department was created before Malaysia and that it was intended by the colonial Government that all these functions should be transferred to the Registrar-General's Department.

The present Bill, Mr Speaker, Sir, is intended to validate certain of the functions which have, in fact, already

been transferred to the Registrar as from the 1st day of March, 1964. I myself, I must admit here, am not really happy with this set-up. I have already communicated to the Honourable Member from Sarawak, and because of that I have instructed the officers concerned in my Ministry to look into this problem to see how best one can tackle the problem of complications arising out of the transfer of so many functions to one person. In fact, I have sent the Public Trustee from Kuala Lumpur to Kuching together with the Secretary to the Ministry of Justice to Sarawak, in addition to writing a letter to the Authorities concerned in Sarawak. As things stand at the moment, the staff in the High Court Registry in Kuching will not be able to cope up with any more work. What happens, in fact, is that the officers concerned—those dealing with administration affairs i.e. the Administration of Estates Ordinance and the Bankruptcy Ordinance—have been seconded to the Registrar-General's Department. They are, in fact, officers dealing with the functions and duties under those two Ordinances. I quite appreciate that the existing Registrar is not a legally qualified man, as I have mentioned in the last sitting of Parliament, and I do know that various complicated points of law do from time to time crop up when it comes to matters under not only the Trade Marks Ordinance, but also the Bankruptcy Ordinance and the Administration of Estates Ordinance. I would, therefore, like to say it here that I will look into the matter. But I do not promise that the matter can be done in one or two weeks or even in one or two months, because it involves so many things—e.g. getting, perhaps, new officers, etc. But in any event the Government is looking into this matter. Meanwhile, in order to validate the various acts which had already been illegally performed by the Registrar-General in Sarawak, particularly in connection with the administration of estates, it is essential that this Bill must be passed. Sir, that is all I need say at this stage.

Question put, and agreed to.

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

House immediately resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill.

Bill considered in Committee.

(Mr Speaker *in the Chair*)

Clauses 1 to 3 inclusive—

Enche' Stephen Yong Kuet Tze: Mr Chairman, Sir, perhaps it is rather irrelevant, but I would like to ask whether the Minister concerned would consider the appointment of a Deputy Registrar-General who might be able to cope with the extra work. I refer particularly to the Bankruptcy Ordinance, because I do know as a fact that many cases—including one in which I myself was concerned has been pending for nearly five to six months—have not been dealt with. This is a matter of course which involves some question of law, which might be dealt with by somebody who is especially appointed to clear off that part of the work.

Enche' Abdul-Rahman bin Ya'kub: Mr Chairman, Sir, the only thing I can say at this stage is that I will look into the problem. I will not promise that a Deputy Registrar-General will be appointed, but I will do whatever I can to see that the work of the Registrar-General in Sarawak will be carried out most efficiently.

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

Schedule ordered to stand part of the Bill.

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

THE WARRANTS AND SUMMONSES (SPECIAL PROVISIONS) BILL

Second Reading

Enche Abdul-Rahman bin Ya'kub: Mr Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that a Bill intituled "An Act to provide for the execution of magistrates' warrants, and the service of magistrates'

summonses, throughout Malaysia" be read a second time.

The object of the Bill is to enable warrants and summonses issued by a subordinate Court in any part of Malaysia to be executed in any other part of Malaysia subject to certain safeguards.

Before Malaysia was established, reciprocal provisions existed between the Federation of Malaya and Singapore, but as between Federation of Malaya and Singapore on the one hand and the Borneo States on the other, it was necessary to rely on the provisions of the Fugitive Offenders Act, 1881. It is obviously inappropriate that the Fugitive Offenders Act should continue to apply as between component parts of one Federation.

Provision has already been made both in the Constitution and by the Courts of Judicature Act, 1964, for summonses and warrants of the superior Courts to be served or executed anywhere within Malaysia.

The safeguards to which I have referred to are, firstly, that a magistrate in the receiving territory must be satisfied that a warrant or summons was duly issued in the issuing territory before he endorses it for execution or service in the receiving territory; secondly, when a person has been arrested on a warrant, he must be produced as soon as possible before a magistrate in the receiving territory, who must be satisfied that the person arrested is the person specified in the warrant before he directs that he be taken back to the issuing territory; and thirdly, the magistrate in the receiving territory will have discretion to release on bail the person arrested subject to the law as to cases in which bail may lawfully be granted.

Mr Speaker, Sir, in addition, it has been provided that "magistrate" in the receiving territory means a President of the Sessions Court or a First Class Magistrate in the States of Malaya, a Magistrate of the First Class in the Borneo States, and a District Judge in Singapore.

Sir, I beg to move.

Tuan Haji Abdul Khalid bin Awang Osman: Sir, I beg to second.

Enche Stephen Yong Kuet Tze: Mr Speaker, Sir, as I understand it, this Bill concerns only criminal matters, but we have in the Interpretation Clause a reference to summons, which says, "summons" includes any subpoena or other process for requiring the attendance of a witness." Of course, a summons can mean matters concerning civil matters too, and we have, of course, in the civil procedure a different way by which a summons or writ can be served and it might cause some confusion as to whether this Bill, when it becomes an Act, would in some way be making inroads into the civil procedure that we know.

I think that on the whole the Bill itself, as far as the getting of suspects or of people, who are liable to be arrested in one territory, to be brought to Court, the local Court having jurisdiction over that person, is a welcoming one. However, I do want to draw attention that in so doing one should not complicate matters by suggesting that this may apply to civil matters as well.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Mr Speaker, Sir, not being legally qualified, if I were to make a *faux pas* I hope the Assistant Minister of Justice will excuse me.

Sir, the previous speaker has already drawn the attention of the House to the question of summons in a civil suit and has asked what would happen. But, broadly speaking, I think this House must welcome such a Bill. In an independent country with 14 States, it is absurd to have the Fugitive Offenders Act of 1881, and to regard a person from Malaya, who has run over to Singapore, as a fugitive to a foreign country is patently absurd. Consequently, as such, this Bill must have the support of all the Members of the House.

Mr Speaker, Sir, the previous speaker has also drawn the attention of the House to the matter of summons in criminal cases and in civil cases. It

has just occurred to me as to what would happen if the fugitive in this case were a political one. Does one has to serve a summons on him? As I have said, I am not legally qualified, Mr Speaker, Sir, and perhaps in my ignorance I may be asking the wrong question. I do hope the Honourable the Assistant Minister of Justice will enlighten me on this matter about political fugitives.

Enche' Abdul-Rahman bin Ya'kub: Mr Speaker, Sir, the answer to the observations made by the Member for Batu is very clear. If he, for example, has not committed any breach of the law but prefers to run away to Sarawak or Sabah because of political matters that happen in Malaya, finding that Malaya is relatively hot, there is nothing that the Government can do. But, however, if in the case of his political activities he has committed any breach of the law, then the law can be applied. If the law advises that he be arrested on a warrant, then the Bill which is now before this House can be invoked for the purpose of compelling his attendance before a Court in Malaya or before the authorities. That is the position there. This is really a very simple Bill. As I said earlier on, as it stands at the moment there are no provisions and, therefore, the magistrates and the Courts are in a very difficult position as to how they can tackle the problem where, for example, a person who has committed a criminal breach of trust in Sarawak has run across to Malaya here. There are no provisions at the moment as to how he can be brought before a Court here and sent back to Sarawak. The purpose of this Bill is to enable the Court here to carry out such duties and *vice versa*.

The answer to the observations made by my learned friend the Member for Sarawak is clearly contained in the clauses, especially Clause 3, of the Bill and I need not answer more on that question. I do not think there will be any confusion in this matter.

Enche' Stephen Yong Kuet Tze: Mr Speaker, Sir, may I be permitted

to say something by way of clarification?

Mr Speaker: Yes, but on a point of clarification only!

Enche' Stephen Yong Kuet Tze: I think the Assistant Minister did not quite understand my comments. My point is that in a civil matter the decision of a Magistrate's Court is limited to its own District. Now the Magistrate is allowed to issue summons for the attendance of a witness. What I am afraid is this—it is two fold: one is that if you give power to Magistrates to issue summons, in other words, to call a witness, which is outside his jurisdiction, and to give everything

Mr Speaker: Is the Honourable Member making another speech?

Enche' Stephen Yong Kuet Tze: No, Sir, I am trying to clarify on what my comment meant just now. Would it be construed that this Bill would confer extra-territorial jurisdiction too on the District Court, which has hitherto no jurisdiction over the issues of subpoenas on witnesses?

Enche' Abdul-Rahman bin Ya'kub: Sir, there is no question of extra-territorial jurisdiction at all. The same thing happens in Sarawak. If a District Court in Kuching issues summons or subpoena to a witness, it can be sent to Miri provided the Magistrate in Miri is satisfied that the person referred to in the summons or in the subpoena is the person wanted by the Court in Kuching. So what the District Court in Miri will do is just to serve the process on the person concerned. This is really for the purpose of simplifying matters within Malaysia itself. It is really an anomaly that a subpoena issued in one territory in Malaysia cannot be served in another territory. The subpoena issued in Trengganu, for example, cannot be served in Kelantan. So, it has nothing to do with the extra-territorial jurisdiction at all.

Question put, and agreed to.

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

House immediately resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill.

Bill considered in Committee.

(Mr Speaker in the Chair)

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

Schedule ordered to stand part of the Bill.

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

THE EDUCATION (AMENDMENT) BILL

Second Reading

The Minister of Education (Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Haji Talib): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya mohon men-chadangkan bahawa Rang Undang² yang bertajok "satu Undang² bagi meminda Undang² Pelajaran Tahun 1961" di-bachakan pada kali yang kedua-nya.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, tujuan Rang Undang² ini ada-lah terang dan jelas, dengan sa-chara ringkas dalam kenyataan yang telah terchatit pada hujung Rang Undang² itu. Tujuan utama-nya ia-lah untuk membolehkan Kerajaan melaksanakan susunan baharu Pelajaran Anika Jurusan pada peringkat Sekolah Menengah Rendah. Bahkan saya telah pun pernah menerangkan tujuan² yang tersebut kepada Ahli² Yang Berhormat ketika mengemukakan Anggaran Belanjawan Kemajuan Tambahan (No. 2) Tahun 1964 pada bulan Oktober yang lalu. Akhbar² tempatan, Talivishen Malaysia dan juga Radio Malaysia telah juga menyiarkan berita² berhubung dengan susunan baharu ini daripada satu masa ka-satu masa bila melaporkan sharahan² dan kenyataan² akhbar yang telah di-buat oleh saya dan Pegawai² Kementerian Pelajaran sa-lama ini. Oleh sebab yang demikian tidak-lah rasa-nya mustahak bagi saya menerangkan sa-chara panjang lebar tujuan² susunan baharu ini sa-kali lagi. Maka rasa-nya memadaï-lah jika saya tumpukan ucapan saya bagi menyatak-an sa-kali lagi dasar Kerajaan dan membuat penjelasan ringkas sahaja

berhubung dengan tujuan Rang Undang² itu.

Di-sebabkan ada-nya kekeliruan di-pehak sa-bahagian daripada orang ramai, saya rasa mustahak menegaskan dengan jelas-nya sa-kali lagi bagaimana penjelasan² yang telah di-beri oleh Kementerian saya beberapa kali sa-lama ini ia-itu pelaksanaan Pelajaran Anika Jurusan peringkat Sekolah Rendah itu ada-lah merupakan perubahan kepada rancangan Program Pelajaran sahaja, dan BUKAN sama sa-kali BUKAN, perubahan dasar Pelajaran. Berkenaan dengan ini khas-nya dua dasar yang telah di-terima oleh Dewan ini pada tahun 1960 ia-itu dasar berhubung dengan dua (2) Bahasa Rasmi sahaja yang di-i'tiraf menjadi Bahasa Penghantar di-Sekolah² Menengah yang di-bantu Kerajaan dengan menyediakan Darjah² Peralehan untuk maksud kemudahan murid², dan juga dasar menaikkan umur berhenti sekolah kepada 15 tahun akan terus menjadi dasar Pelajaran Pegangan Kerajaan ini. Dasar umum yang di-iktirafkan pelajaran sa-bagai alat untuk pembangunan bangsa dan negara dan lambang kebudayaan kemasyarakatan iktisad dan siasah yang bertujuan menjadikan Bahasa Melayu sa-bagai Bahasa Kebangsaan dan yang menjamin pemeliharaan dan pemupukan bahasa dan kebudayaan kaum² yang utama di-negeri ini menerusi ajaran Bahasa China dan Tamil sa-bagai mata pelajaran akan terus di-laksanakan menerusi Pelajaran Anika Jurusan Menengah Rendah dan pelajaran sa-lepas Anika Jurusan pada peringkat Menengah Tinggi sa-bagaimana yang di-matlamatkan untuk pembaharuan susunan yang di-jalankan sekarang ini.

Berkenaan dengan rang undang² itu pula maka sa-bagaimana yang telah di-jelaskan dalam kenyataan di-hujong-nya fasal 2, 3, 4 dan 5, bertujuan membolehkan Kerajaan melaksanakan rancangan yang baharu berhubung dengan Pelajaran Anika Jurusan dan menaikkan umur berhenti sekolah kepada 15 tahun.

Berkenaan dengan susunan baharu itu akan di-lakukan mula² daripada

1hb Januari 1965. Sa-bagai hasil daripada perlaksanaan rancangan ini, maka Peperiksaan Masok Sekolah Menengah di-Tanah Melayu akan di-mansokhkan dan murid² yang mahu melanjutkan pelajaran mereka me-lebehi Peringkat Pelajaran Rendah 6 tahun akan berpeluang berbuat demikian sa-chara automatik ka-Sekolah Menengah Rendah. Di-akhir pelajaran 9 tahun ini murid² akan di-kehendaki masok Sijil Rendah Pelajaran yang mereka akan terima pada tingkatan satu, dua dan tiga di-sekolah menengah rendah itu sa-bagai maksud persediaan bagi pe-periksaan Sijil Rendah Pelajaran ada-lah berupa pelajaran yang lengkap sa-chara pelajaran 'am dan pelajaran pre-vocational. Dengan pelajaran berbentuk demikian akan dapat-lah murid² di-didedik mengikut kebolehan dan bakat-nya masing².

Saya harus juga menegaskan di-sini bahawa susunan kenaikan darjah sa-chara automatic yang ada sekarang dan juga peratoran² berhubung dengan chara menaksirkan kelulusan Sijil Pelajaran Rendah akan juga di-pinda bagi mensesuaikan-nya dengan pelajaran anika jurusan itu.

Pada akhir tahun yang ka-sem-bilan pula terpulang-lah kepada murid² sama ada mereka hendak mencari pekerjaan, atau masok ka-sekolah² menengah atas yang akan menyediakan pelajaran² yang berchorak academic dan bukan academic sa-lama dua tahun, atau lebeh dalam mata² pelajaran arts, science, pertanian, perdagangan, urusan rumah tangga dan mata² pelajaran teknik, pertukangan dan sa-bagai-nya.

Sekolah menengah atas ini akan me-lateh murid² dengan satu kepandaian bagi membolehkan mereka mencari pekerjaan sa-lepas-nya sa-bagaimana tujuan utama sekolah menengah atas pertukangan, atau pun mendidik murid² memasoki pelajaran Sijil Pelajaran Malaysia sa-bagaimana tujuan sekolah menengah atas academic dan teknik. Murid² sekolah menengah atas academic dan teknik yang baik ke-lulusan-nya di-dalam peperiksaan tersebut berpeluang pula sama ada memasoki maktab² khas sa-umpama

Maktab Latehan Guru, Maktab Teknik, Pertanian, Perdagangan dan Urusan Rumah Tangga bagi melateh mereka menjadi guru, juru teknik, dan pegawai muda perusahaan dan lain², atau pula mereka berpeluang belajar sa-lama dua tahun lagi di-dalam Tingkatan VI untuk melayakkan diri-nya masok ka-universiti bagi berlateh dalam segala lapangan ikhtisas. Menerusi pembaharuan rancangan pelajaran ini, maka di-harap akan dapat:

- (a) Meningkatkan darjah pelajaran 'am seluroh ra'ayat.
- (b) Menyamakan peluang mendapat pelajaran bagi semua kanak².
- (c) Mengadakan didekan, latehan dan mengeluarkan orang² yang berkebolehan pada ketiga² peringkat kebolehan teknik ia-itu peringkat tukang, juruteknik dan ka-ahlian dalam satu lapangan ikhtisas yang mustahak bagi maksud pembangunan negara.

Fasal 6 Undang² Pelajaran itu pula tidak-lah ada hubungan-nya sa-chara terus dengan pembaharuan susunan pelajaran yang baharu saya jelaskan itu. Tujuan pindaan ini ia-lah untuk membolehkan Lembaga Simpanan Wang Guru² di-jadikan sa-bagai satu perbadanan dan dengan pemberian taraf demikian, maka akan dapat-lah lembaga itu mentadbirkan wang simpanan tersebut dengan lebeh terator dan lancar.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya mohon menchadangkan.

Tuan Haji Abdul Hamid Khan:
Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya menyokong.

Enche' Abu Bakar bin Hamzah:
Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya minta izin hendak memberikan pandangan sedikit berkenaan dengan undang² pindaan atas pelajaran bagi negara Malaysia ini. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kalau kita perhatikan maksud² dan sebab² mengapa undang² ini di-kemukakan, pada zahir-nya kita dapat memahami untuk membolehkan Kerajaan bagi membuat sa-suatu yang di-kehendaki-nya dan sa-suatu itu ia-lah mengadakan sekolah anika jurusan.

Saya bimbang, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, bukan tentang niat Kerajaan mengadakan perubahan ini, tetapi saya bimbang tentang chara dan alat yang Kerajaan menjalankan proses education itu.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, tidak lama dahulu, saya lupa siapa yang menjadi Menteri Pelajaran, tetapi pernah di-negara kita ini di-kemukakan satu pelajaran yang di-namakan Sekolah Lanjutan ia-itu sama juga dengan sekolah menengah. Nampak-nya sekolah menengah kita dalam system baharu yang di-namakan anika jurusan ini ada dua, ia-itu yang rendah dan yang atas. Sekolah menengah yang dua ini yang satu-nya dahulu di-namakan Sekolah Lanjutan. Saya bimbang perkara yang di-sifatkan sa-bagai "Lanjutan" itu dia tidak berapa baik sangat, kerana ini sudah membuktikan satu failure, satu kekechiwaan kita dalam masa ta' berapa tahun sahaja kita sudah benamkan Sekolah Lanjutan itu, dan kita gantikan pula dengan sekolah yang berchorak pula jurusan, dan saya bimbang di-atas failure—kekechiwaan kita yang dahulu ini akan membangkitkan satu kekechiwaan pula yang sekolah anika jurusan ini akan merupakan "Sekolah Anika Ragam" pula.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya perchaya niat Kerajaan tidak-lah hendak menjadikan peringkat anika jurusan ini sa-bagai sekolah yang merupakan factory untuk menerbitkan murid² yang mempunyai kelayakan untuk bekerja terus. Dia sa-mata² merupakan satu pengetahuan 'am, tetapi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, umor budak² yang berumor 15 tahun, atau pun 12 tahun sa-rendah²-nya di-dalam sekolah rendah hendak masok ka-dalam sekolah anika jurusan ini belum patut lagi mereka itu di-arahkan kapada satu jurusan yang tertentu, kerana perbendaharaan murid² itu tidak patut lagi di-halakan kapada satu² yang tertentu. Saya perchaya Yang Berhormat Menteri Pelajaran kita akan mengatakan bahawa perkara ini ia-lah sa-mata² pelajaran, dan kita tunggu pada sekolah menengah atas, baharu-lah hendak di-palingkan kapada haluan yang tertentu, tetapi dengan kita menamakan darjah menengah yang bawah, yang rendah, yang tiga tahun

itu sa-bagai sekolah anika jurusan, maka akan berlawan-lah dengan perkataan "Anika Jurusan", tetapi jurusan-nya maseh satu juga.

Ini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, akan menyebabkan banyak anak² kita itu akan masuk ka-sekolah itu dengan niat hendak bekerja sa-lepas anika jurusan itu, mereka itu pun akan berebut²-lah menchari kerja sa-bagaimana juga kita dahulu mengadakan Sekolah Melayu sampai Darjah V dan mereka itu akan menjadi peon, akan menjadi orderly, akan menjadi tukang sapu, dan akhirnya mereka tidak akan menyambungkan pelajaran-nya dengan lebeh jauh lagi.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ini boleh jadi sahabat saya Menteri akan ketawakan saya sa-bagai mengatakan saya ber-falsafah kosong di-sini, tetapi kalau Yang Berhormat itu ingat di-mana sebab-nya kechiwa susunan pelajaran sekolah lanjutan itu akan terkenang-lah benda ini sa-bagai satu amaran akan berubah sekolah anika jurusan kepada sekolah anika warna. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kalau-lah maksud kita sa-bagaimana yang di-katakan oleh Menteri kita tadi ia-itu maksud kita akan menempatkan budak² ini mengambil pelajaran yang berupa akademik samata² sa-sudah itu. Jadi, biasa-nya manusia ini sa-sudah mengalami "general knowledge" atau pelajaran umum baharu-lah dia menumpukan sesuatu, sedang pada masa dia hendak naik sekolah menengah yang atas itu dia sudah menerima aliran² yang di-namakan anika jurusan. Jadi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, akan berlawanan-lah dengan maksud yang di-sebutkan oleh Menteri kita tadi bahawa dengan jalan ini kita akan dapat membena satu masyarakat negara kita ini dengan tersusun, pada hal dengan jalan mengadakan anika jurusan pada masa bukan umur-nya akan melemahkan lagi bangsa kita dari segi education, dari segi akademik dan dari segi pengetahuan.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, berbalek kita kepada maksud yang kita hendak pinda ini saya tidak fikir-lah pada tiap² sa-tahun atau dua tahun sa-kali mustahak di-adakan perubahan di-dalam education policy, sedang ranchangan kema-

juan tanah pun kita mengadakan lima tahun sa-kali, dan sa-lepas sekolah lanjutan kita mengadakan anika . . .

Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Haji Talib: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, untuk penjelasan, supaya Yang Berhormat itu tidak meraba² sangat; saya telah jelaskan bahawa tidak ada perubahan policy hanya-lah programming—per-laksanaan sahaja.

Enche' Abu Bakar bin Hamzah: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya bersetuju dengan Menteri yang mengatakan saya teraba², sebab masalaah teraba² yang di-bangkitkan oleh maksud Bill ini dengan penerangan-nya itu. Kalau sa-kira-nya tidak ada perubahan di-dalam policy itu bagaimana pula kita hendak menjalankan sekolah yang di-namakan anika jurusan dengan syllabus yang sama dengan sekolah lanjutan itu, lebeh baik kita memajukan sekolah lanjutan itu walau sa-kali pun kita di-ketawakan oleh orang. Sebab itu-lah, Tuan di-Pertua, saya rasa mengadakan anika jurusan ini saya tentu-lah bersetuju sangat dengan Menteri itu sa-kira-nya syllabus itu tidak ubah, tetapi akan kechiwa-lah kita bila kita memandang nama-nya itu sudah berubah, sedang isi-nya tidak berubah, dan ini akan menjunjukkan kepada dunia luar bahawa Parlimen kita ini hanya membuat wording di-atas paper, sedang isi-nya tidak berjalan dan tidak memberi perubahan.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya rasa ada lagi perkara² yang pahit berkenaan dengan education ini dan saya akan membuktikan diri kepada Menteri kita itu bahawa saya tidak-lah meraba dalam hal ini, tetapi saya ada-lah memberi tegoran yang membena kepada beliau itu. Terima kaseh, Tuan Yang di-Pertua.

Enche' Mohamed Yusof bin Mahmud (Temerloh): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya bangun untuk mengambil bahagian sedikit dalam Rang Undang² yang di-bentangkan oleh Yang Berhormat Menteri Pelajaran berkenaan dengan menjalankan dasar pelajaran yang baharu pada tahun hadapan ia-itu satu chara yang di-namakan sekolah anika jurusan. Saya berpendapat ini-lah satu sistem atau chara yang

akan memberi jaminan kepada anak² kita pada masa hadapan, oleh sebab 6 tahun yang pertama murid² ini telah di-beri pengetahuan dan masok tahun ketujuh, maka mereka itu pun di-salurkan-lah ka-bahagian² di-mana mereka itu chenderong. Saya anggap ini satu sistem "specialise training" yang telah di-jalankan di-negeri² yang maju seperti negeri Jepun. Jadi, dengan ini saya perchaya terjamin-lah anak² kita mendapat pelajaran yang mereka chenderong untuk men-chari mata pencharian mereka pada masa hadapan. Jadi, saya rasa ini-lah yang di-kehendaki bagi negara kita yang baharu merdeka dan juga menjamin segala pelajaran itu betul² memberi faedah kepada anak² kita di-sini.

Pada masa yang lampau pelajaran di-beri sa-chara umum ia-itu sa-chara pelajaran tidak tetap dan di-utamakan, jadi mereka yang telah lulus, kata-lah sudah lulus sekolah tinggi, tidak boleh menjalankan bahtera hidup mereka, kerana mereka mengetahui sedikit sana dan sedikit sini. Tetapi dengan chara ini jika-lah anak² kita itu chenderong kepada pertanian, mereka berpeluang belajar dan mendapat pelajaran terus-menerus dan boleh menjalankan kehidupan mereka yang senang pada masa hadapan.

Dalam pada chara ini satu perkara yang saya berharap mendapat perhatian daripada Kementerian ia-itu chara kita melaksanakan ini dan chara bagaimana yang kita boleh harap pelajaran² yang di-beri kepada anak² ini satu perkara sangat² besar. Melaksanakan-nya yang pertama sa-kali ia-lah guru² yang akan memberi pelajaran dalam segala jurusan pelajaran pada anak² kita itu. Pada masa yang lampau saya memerhatikan di-sekolah ini-lah satu gelanggang pertelengkahan yang berlaku di-antara guru dengan guru dan dengan sebab itu saya perchaya dan saya memandang tidak dapat guru² ini menumpukan 100 peratus menjalankan kerja²-nya, oleh sebab perbezaan di-antara satu guru dengan satu guru, ada guru yang lepasan Raffles College, ada guru yang lepasan Brinsford dan ada guru lepasan Day Training Centre, mereka ini saya rasa memandang di-

antara satu sama lain churiga men-churigai. Umpama-nya, guru² lepasan Raffles College mengatakan kami telah lama dan ada pengalaman tinggi, mengapa guru² yang muda yang baharu di-beri gaji yang lebih daripada biasa dan layanan yang lebih, sabalek-nya pula guru yang baharu ini memikirkan, kami lebih layak, maka guru² lama itu patut-lah memberi peluang kepada mereka mengambil urusan yang penting. Bagitu-lah seterusnya kepada guru² yang lepasan Brinsford dan Day Training Centre. Jadi, dengan pertelengkahan ini saya memandang sekolah ini tidak dapat melaksanakan dasar apa yang kita tetapkan. Ini satu perkara penting yang patut di-timbangkan dan patut di-sedari oleh guru yang mengajar dalam sekolah itu. Sunggoh pun perkara ini tidak di-ketahui oleh umum, tetapi, ibu-bapa dapat tahu hal ini. Jadi saya rasa untuk melaksanakan dasar pelajaran ini perkara ini-lah yang sangat penting dan saya fikir patut di-timbangkan oleh Kementerian. Yang kedua untuk melaksanakan dasar ini tentu-lah guru² ini berpuas hati. Yang pertama churiga-men-churigai atau pun tidak suka di-antara satu sama lain akan hilang.

Layanan terhadap guru² ini pada masa ini patut-lah mendapat perhatian, yang pertama guru² yang duduk jauh daripada bandar tentang kedudukan mereka, kerana itu juga menyebabkan mereka itu tidak dapat menumpukan perhatian-nya terhadap tugas mereka pada dasar pelajaran atau pun apa yang di-tugaskan tentang pelajaran.

Jadi ini-lah berkenaan dengan layanan terhadap mereka itu ia-itu seperti rumah. Dan juga saya rasa patut juga di-beri peluang pada masa rehat mereka ia-itu pada masa chuti sekolah, mereka ini berpeluang seperti melapangkan fikiran, mereka sa-lama itu di-tempatkan untuk melapangkan dada dan fikiran mereka dan boleh memberi peluang dengan chara kemudahan² yang boleh di-buat terhadap mereka.

Sebab ada sa-buah negeri telah membuat chara layanan perkhidmatan pada guru² ini ia-itu di-buat oleh sa-buah negeri ia-itu Formosa di-mana pada

masa vacation—pada masa chuti-nya, mereka² ini di-beri layanan oleh Kerajaan, boleh merehatkan mereka di-tempat perangan dengan harga yang murah dan di-sediakan pula bangunan² pada mereka itu berehat. Jadi, saya rasa kalau dapat kita beri layanan terhadap guru² ini dan tidak-lah mereka itu memikirkan hak mereka atau pun kesenangan mereka terganggu. Saya perchaya-lah guru² ini juga dapat menjalankan segala dasar² yang kita beri seperti peratoran², chara² untuk memberi pelajaran kepada anak² kita itu. Jadi saya rasa, ini dua perkara yang sangat besar saya pandang daripada pengalaman saya sendiri. Saya berharap mendapat perhatian daripada Kementerian Pelajaran ini, terima kaseh.

Enche' Tan Cheng Bee (Bagan):

Mr Speaker, Sir, the Bill purely seeks to amend section 19 of the Education Act so that we can do away with the continuation school and replaces it with a system of education leading on to a comprehensive system of education. The continuation school was intended to keep boys who have failed to qualify for academic studies in the secondary school for another two years. This Bill provides for some improvement in that instead of six years of education for a child, which has been the subject of much discontent, this system will ensure a child nine years minimum education in school; this means doing away with the continuation school and replacing it with comprehensive school. While at the comprehensive school, these boys' susceptibilities and aptitudes will be taken into account and to enable them to be directed towards a proper career when they reach the upper secondary school. I think, in short, this is an improvement on the system of education from the continuation school to the lower secondary school, which will give the boy a comprehensive system of education. For this, Sir, I support the Bill very strongly.

Tuan Haji Rahmat bin Haji Daud (Johor Bahru Barat): Yang Berhormat Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya sokong dengan sa-kuat²-nya dan memberi tahniah kepada Menteri yang ber-

kenaan di-atas Undang² yang di-bawa-nya ini. Kerana di-masa sa-belum merdeka dahulu sekolah kebangsaan ini hanya-lah sa-takat sekolah rendah sahaja dan juga apabila pergi sekolah menengah hanya di-sekolah bahasa Inggeris—hanya satu jurusan sahaja. Jadi, kanak² di-kampung tidak dapat peluang belajar lebih tinggi. Dengan ada-nya Sekolah Anika Jurusan ini maka banyak-lah kanak², terutama sa-kali anak² kita di-kampung², dapat belajar lebih tinggi dan lebih sesuai lagi.

Hanya satu sahaja, saya merayu kepada Kementerian Pelajaran ini supaya buku² pelajaran itu hendak-lah di-samakan di-seluruh Malaysia. Pada masa ini bukan sahaja di-seluruh Malaysia bahkan di-bandar Johor Bahru, kalau ada umpama 5 buah sekolah maka 5 macham buku yang di-pelajari walau pun sama darjah-nya. Maka ini sangat menyusahkan; bukan itu sahaja, buku²-nya pun boleh di-katakan tiap² tahun bertukar². Maka ini sa-kira-nya sa-orang ibu bapa itu ada mempunyai 5 orang anak, kalau-lah buku² itu tiap² tahun di-tukarkan maka terpaksa-lah buku² yang telah di-bacha itu tidak boleh di-pinjamkan kepada adek²-nya pada tahun² yang akan datang. Kalau sa-kira-nya buku² itu di-gunakan dan tidak di-tukar, maka dapat-lah meringankan perbelanjaan untuk membeli buku² pada tiap² tahun.

Jadi, saya minta-lah kepada pehak yang berkenaan supaya buku² itu di-pileh betul² dan di-berikan kepada sekolah² itu untuk di-pelajari dan hendak-nya jangan-lah di-tukar²kan pada tiap² tahun. Dan juga hendak-lah di-samakan di-seluruh Malaysia jadi dapat-lah dengan harga yang murah dan dapat-lah anak² Melayu yang sangat kechecheran dengan keadaan-nya membeli buku² dengan harga yang murah. Demikian-lah saya sokong Undang² ini.

Enche' Othman bin Abdullah (Perlis Utara):

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya juga mengambil kesempatan mengalu²kan Bill ini sambil menguchapkan sa-tinggi² tahniah kepada Menteri Pelajaran yang telah menukarkan satu chorak pelajaran daripada Sekolah Lanjutan

kapada Sekolah Anika Jurusan yang mana saya penoh yakin dan perchaya bahawa dengan pertukaran ini akan memberi lebeh kepuasan hati kapada orang ramai seluroh-nya, yang sa-belum-nya berasa ragu² terhadap nasib anak² mereka itu, terutama sa-kali di-dalam peringkat menengah rendah di-dalam sekolah lanjutan atau pelajaran lanjutan untuk menentukan nasib anak² mereka itu pada masa depan. Tetapi dengan ada-nya Sekolah Anika Jurusan ini kita penoh yakin dan perchaya bahawa telah ada jaminan sa-penoh²-nya seluroh anak² kita pada masa depan akan dapat pelajaran dengan sa-penoh²-nya dan akan dapat memenohi kechenderongan masing² di-dalam berbagai² jenis lapangan pelajaran yang mana ini adalah satu nasib—satu ketentuan nasib anak² kita pada masa hadapan dan Kerajaan pada hari ini telah menjamin pelajaran itu kapada satu chorak atas kechenderong masing².

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, di-samping saya mengalu²kan Bill ini, saya suka hendak mengshorkan kapada Menteri yang berkenaan supaya di-adakan penerangan² yang lebar, penerangan² yang meluas atau lebeh tegas lagi di-adakan kempen pelajaran mula² dari sekarang ini kapada seluroh penduduk² terutama di-kawasan² luar bandar yang merasa ragu² lagi tentang penukaran dasar pelajaran ini, kerana saya dapat tahu ada juga, sa-lepas meshuarat ini, ada satu pehak yang churiga tentang kemajuan atau kejayaan Kerajaan Perikatan dan akan mengadakan kempen memburokkan pelajaran kita yang ada pada hari ini. Jadi, kempen pelajaran perlu sa-kali di-adakan terutama sa-kali kapada orang² di-kampong supaya mereka itu lebeh gemar lagi memasokkan anak² mereka itu ka-sekolah sama ada sekolah rendah atau sekolah menengah dan sa-terus-nya. Kerana ini-lah satu chara yang agak sesuai saya fikir pada masa ini ia-itu dengan memberi sa-penoh² galakan.

Sa-lain daripada kempen pelajaran yang saya shorkan ini, juga tanggungjawab dasar pelajaran ini bukan-lah terletak kapada Menteri Pelajaran sahaja tetapi kapada semua Kementrian² dalam Kerajaan kita pada hari

ini ia-itu memberikan sa-penoh² galakan dan pertolongan, terutama sa-kali kapada Menteri Kebajikan Masyarakat. Kerana sa-lain daripada darjah pelajaran, orang² kita, di-kampong² terutama sa-kali, telah meningkat tetapi ada juga di-antara kalangan ibu bapa dan penjaga kanak² yang tidak mampu untuk menghantar ka-sekolah rendah jangkakan sampai ka-sekolah menengah dan sa-terus-nya. Maka perhatian yang berat terhadap gulungan² ini—gulungan ibu bapa yang tidak mampu, gulungan² yang sa-rupa ini harus-lah di-adakan satu banchian yang mengejut, banchian yang mana dapat di-berikan pertolongan untuk tahun 1965, ia-itu tahun pembangunan kapada pelajaran yang lebeh active atau yang tegas, yang lebeh mendapat kejayaan pada masa hadapan. Jadi itu-lah shor saya supaya pehak Kementrian Kebajikan Masyarakat akan menjalankan gerakan ini bagi memberikan sa-penoh² pertolongan kapada ibu bapa yang tidak mampu supaya sama² anak² ra'ayat pada masa hadapan dapat mengechap nikmat pelajaran yang baik dan tegas sa-bagaimana yang di-bentangkan pada hari ini. Terima kaseh.

Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Haji

Talib: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, lebeh dahulu saya ingin menguchapkan ribuan terima kaseh kapada Ahli² Yang Berhormat kedua²-nya. Saya ingin hendak menjawab pandangan yang telah di-datangkan oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Bachok. Kesimpulan-nya yang saya dapat daripada ucapan Yang Berhormat daripada Bachok itu ada-lah Ahli Yang Berhormat itu terkeliru faham atau pun tidak faham akan susunan sistem pelajaran yang hendak di-jalankan ini dan sistem pelajaran yang sedang berjalan sekarang ini. Sistem pelajaran yang kita hendak jalankan, kalau Rang Undang² ini di-luluskan, ia-lah tiap² sa-orang kanak² akan berpeluang belajar sa-lama 6 tahun di-Sekolah² Rendah, dan mengikut sistem yang berjalan sekarang, sa-lepas 6 tahun di-Sekolah Rendah itu di-adakan Peperiksaan Pilehan ka-Sekolah Menengah. Dan lebeh kurang 30% atau 40% sahaja daripada kanak² yang masok

Pepereksaan pergi ka-Sekolah Menengah itu di-sediakan tempat ka-Sekolah² Menengah. Mengikut sistem yang kita hendak jalankan ini Pepereksaan itu akan di-hapuskan. Jadi semua kanak² dalam darjah VI yang berada di-bangku sekolah pada masa sekarang akan di-naikkan ka-tingkatan I atau pun darjah peralehan. Jadi mengikut sistem yang lama oleh kerana tempat-nya di-sediakan bagi kanak² yang lulus itu hanya lulus 30% atau pun 40% jadi mana² yang tidak lulus itu-lah di-hantarkan ka-Sekolah Pelajaran Lanjutan atau pun ka-sekolah Pelajaran Lanjutan atau pun ka-Sekolah Lanjutan Kampong, yang di-sebut oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat itu. Kedua² jenis sekolah itu akan di-hapuskan mulai daripada tahun hadapan. Jadi kita tidak-lah hendak mengkelas kanak² itu pada masa umur 12 tahun atau pun 11 tahun lebeh, semua kanak² akan pergi Sekolah Menengah atau Sekolah Rendah, ini yang di-namakan Sekolah Menengah Rendah Anika Jurusan dan semua-nya masok dalam satu kelas sahaja. Dan kanak² itu pergi masok Sekolah Menengah Rendah Anika Jurusan itu di-ajarkan di-dalam dua kumpulan pelajaran yang besar, satu pelajaran² akademik, satu pelajaran Free Vocational dan mereka itu belajar-lah selama 3 tahun di-dalam Sekolah Menengah Rendah itu. Dalam masa 3 tahun itu ada-lah satu sistem yang boleh menentukan bakat sa-sorang kanak² itu sama ada dia boleh pergi meningkat ka-sekolah yang berjenis akademik atau pun ka-Sekolah Teknikal. Jadi di-akhir 3 tahun itu-lah di-adakan pepereksaan dan tiap² sa-orang kanak² akan di-beri Sijil kelulusan L.C.E. itu. Tetapi mata² pelajaran yang dia lulus akan di-sebutkan dalam Sijil-nya itu. Daripada sini-lah akan mereka itu di-alirkan kepada berbagai² jenis Sekolah Menengah Atas seperti yang di-sebutkan di-dalam section (4) Clause (4) daripada Rang Undang² ini ia-itu Upper Secondary Academic School, Upper Secondary Trade School, Upper Secondary Technical School, Upper Secondary Vocational School. Jadi mereka akan berada di-situ 2 atau 3 tahun kemudian sa-lepas daripada itu umur dia sudah ada di-

antara 17 atau 18 tahun. Jadi apabila dia meninggalkan bangku sekolah pada masa itu tentu-lah dia punya tulang sudah keras, boleh membuat kerja, ilmu sudah bertambah dan juga kepandaian-nya telah ada dan menjadi warga negara yang berguna kepada negara kita Malaysia ini. Itu-lah sistem yang kita akan jalankan. Jadi kalau sa-kira-nya dia takut bahawa Sekolah Anika Jurusan akan menjadi Anika Ragam atau Anika Warna barangkali warna itu hanya ada pada kaca mata sahaja, bukan-lah pada sistem-nya.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Ahli Yang Berhormat daripada Temerloh ada membangkitkan berkenaan dengan kemudahan kepada guru² yang akan mengajar kalau ranchangan² ini sedang mendapat perhatian daripada Kementerian. Berkenaan dengan Yang Berhormat daripada Johor Baharu Barat hendak mengadakan sa-jenis buku, itu tidak dapat di-jalankan kerana sistem dan dasar pelajaran kita tidak sama, tetapi bagi seluroh Tanah Melayu ini langkah telah di-ambil supaya tidak menyusahkan murid² masa menukarkan buku² itu. Satu peratoran yang baharu sudah pun di-hantar ka-sekolah² dan di-harapkan akan dapat berjalan pada tahun hadapan dan kita akan baiki-lah daripada satu masa ka-satu masa.

Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Perlis Utara mengeshorkan supaya di-adakan satu kempen pelajaran memberi fahaman kepada ibu bapa atau pun satu chadangan yang baik. Saya suka-lah hendak menjelaskan bahawa Kementerian Pelajaran semenjak 2 tahun dahulu telah menjalankan kempen ini melalui Gerakan² Obor, tetapi saya mengambil peluang ini hendak meminta pertolongan daripada semua Ahli Yang Berhormat dalam Dewan ini supaya menguatkan kempen ini, sakan-lah sahaja.

Tuan Haji Abdul Hamid Khan bin Haji Sakhawat Ali Khan: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Yang Berhormat daripada Perlis Utara tadi ada sedikit menyen- toh Kementerian saya ia-itu supaya perhatian di-berikan kepada murid² yang tidak mampu membeli buku².

Saya suka menyatakan di-sini ia-itu Kementerian Kebajikan sendiri ada memberi bantuan sa-umpama itu dan sa-bagai-nya kepada murid² yang otaknya baik yang boleh menguntongkan diri-nya dengan pelajaran yang didapati oleh-nya. Saya juga suka menyatakan ia-itu bantuan ada-lah difikirkan bagi ibu bapa yang betul² tidak mampu dan murid² yang boleh menguntong diri-nya dengan pelajaran-nya di-sekolah.

Permohonan sa-umpama ini untuk mendapat bantuan buku² yang hendak di-beli oleh sa-orang bapa itu hendaklah di-sampaikan kepada Pegawai Kebajikan Masharakat di-tempat-nya. Perkara itu akan dapat di-pertimbangkan oleh pegawai itu. Sakian-lah.

Question put, and agreed to.

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

House immediately resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill.

Bill considered in Committee.

Clauses 1 to 3—

Dr Lim Chong Eu (Tanjong): Mr Chairman, Sir, it is inevitable that when we discuss any amendments to the Education Act we have to look very carefully not only to the provisions as they exist now but also how these provisions will affect us in the future. In view of the fact that when the Honourable Minister of Education introduced this Bill he clearly stated that there was no change in the policy involved, I did not participate in the second reading of the Bill to talk in terms of general policy. However, I would like to draw the attention of this House to two aspects in the clauses, namely, Clause 1 (2) which says that "This Act shall apply only to the States of Malaya." Sir, right at the very first meeting of this session of the House, when we were debating His Majesty's Gracious Speech, I had indicated that it is very necessary and shall be very necessary for us very rapidly to try to create an educational system and an educational policy which shall not only apply to the

States of Malaya but throughout the whole of Malaysia, which has now been created as a new nation. As a matter of fact, when the Honourable Minister of Education made his speech, he made two references, namely, the entire people of our country should be given the opportunity to education and that everyone shall have equal opportunity for employment: That, I presume, under the clause, refers only to the States of Malaya and not to Malaysia. And we hope that in future all references to the entire people of this country will mean not only to the people of the States of Malaya but the whole of the States of Malaysia.

Sir, the more important point, however, comes under Clause 2 (b) namely, "lower secondary education" means a three-year course designed to ascertain the abilities and aptitudes of a child who has completed a six-year course of primary education". Sir, this is a very important point, because all of us understand that the comprehensive school system is to provide our children with the opportunity of nine years education. However, Sir, it is inevitable that when you introduce the comprehensive school system—a system which we all support by virtue of the fact that it will be providing our children with three more extra years of education—without changing the present policy of education, namely the 1960 Education Act policy, it is inevitable that there will be much dislocation and much unhappiness. I refer in particular to the system as we understand it to apply today. Under the present system, the primary schools run the medium of instruction in four different streams, that is to say, there is provision, in particular, for the instruction in primary schools in the medium of the Chinese language. I do not say this to stir up any emotion, although this is a matter where strong feelings can be stirred up, but I want to point out this issue from a purely administrative and educational point of view. The children who are at the present moment going into the national primary schools but in the Chinese medium will come into the lower secondary school level in the next

three years in the medium of the national language and in the medium of English. These are the provisions of the present policy. Sir, even prior to the 1960 amendment to the Education Policy it was envisaged that there would be difficulty for children who went to primary schools in one medium going into secondary schools in a different medium to acclimatize or to get themselves into the proper stream, and under the circumstances it was previously provided for a remove form whereby the children who come from one medium can take one year to study further the medium of instruction in the secondary schools. Sir, that would mean that such children would have to go through not three years but four years of education.

Mr Chairman, Sir, there is another point, although at the present moment the dislocation is felt mainly by the Chinese medium primary schools—hence the great deal of outcry outside among the Chinese school teachers associations and the Chinese educational groups, and even among the M.C.A. group—the point that we have to consider is that if we institute the comprehensive school system today, beginning 1965, 1966, 1967, under the present policy of education where there are two media of instruction, and unfortunately the two media of instruction administratively also are co-related to the extent that children are obligated to sit for the L.C.E. in the official languages, we know that it has been stated many times in this House and outside this House that it is the intention of the Government to implement the policy of making the national language the only national and official language by 1967 and, under the circumstances, what will happen will be that the children who are now going yearly from the primary school system into the English stream of the comprehensive school system will by 1967, should the Government still at that time maintain it necessary to make or insist that Malay, the national language, shall be the only national language and official language, and if the Government's policy is still that the students who have gone through the

lower secondary school must sit the examinations in the L.C.E. or G.S.E.E. in the official language, then what will happen will be that when there is only Malay as the national language and official language, the only official language, the present provision of two streams of instruction

Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Haji Talib: Sir, on a point of order under Standing Order 55 (1)—I think the Honourable Member is speaking on the policy now. The Committee Stage is only confined to the details of the Bill.

Dr Lim Chong Eu: Sir, I am not deviating at all. I am referring to these three years

Mr Speaker: Will the Honourable Member confine himself only to the details of the Bill.

Dr Lim Chong Eu: Sir, I am referring in detail to the provision of a three-year course. I am only indicating how the provision will pattern itself out, Sir. So, what will happen is that the parents really have to decide, and they must make a decision whether their children going from an English stream primary school should not convert themselves straight into a national medium secondary school; and in making such a conversion the provision of a remove form would still be necessary and for them a four-year course and not a three-year course would be necessary. Sir, if we are to retain the present policy, it seems to me that it would be very necessary for us under Clause 2 (b) to define that lower secondary education means not only a three-year course but a three-year course with a provision for an extra year of a remove form, so that children can adjust themselves from one medium to another medium of instruction.

Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Haji Talib: Mr Chairman, Sir, let me briefly reply to the Honourable Member. The first point raised by him is on Clause 1 (2) of the Bill. This Bill, if passed, shall only apply to the States of Malaya. The reason, Sir, is that this Bill is an amendment to the Education Act, 1961 and that the Education Act,

1961, applies only to the States of Malaya. So, this Act does not apply to the State of Singapore, which has autonomy in education; neither does it apply to the States of Sabah and Sarawak, because Sabah and Sarawak have their own Education Ordinances. For that reason Clause 1 (2) has been inserted to make it clear that this Bill, when passed, will only apply to the States of Malaya.

The second point which the Honourable Member tries to get some reply out of me is about the extra year for those pupils who have changed their medium of instruction from either the Chinese or Tamil to the English or Malay medium. Though this is not provided here, in my speech I have explained that that facilities are being provided for. That means a child from a Chinese primary school who wants to go into the English lower secondary school will be given another year in the remove class—that I can assure the Honourable Member.

Dr Lim Chong Eu: Mr Chairman, Sir, since that statement is very, very important, we would have wished it to have been put down in black and white in this Bill.

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

Clauses 4 to 6—

Wan Abdul Kadir bin Ismail (Kuala Trengganu Utara): Tuan Pengerusi, memandang kepada Clause 4 dalam Bill ini maka ternyata-lah pelajaran yang akan berjalan dengan panduan Rang Undang² ini akan merupakan suatu perubahan besar pada pelajaran yang ada di-negeri kita ini, kerana saya faham dengan ada-nya upper secondary academic schools, upper secondary trade schools, upper secondary technical schools dan upper secondary vocational schools, maka pelajaran menengah kita telah memberi saloran kepada menyediakan anak² kepada bukan hanya untuk mengeluarkan orang² yang boleh jadi “white collar” sahaja, kerana sa-panjang masa yang lepas, terutama semenjak masa penjajah, sistem pelajaran yang ada

hanya untuk mengeluarkan pekerja² “white collar” dan tidak kepada bahagian² yang lain. Saya rasa dengan pembangunan yang ada, perubahan ini sangat-lah sa-suai sa-kali dan ini merupakan suatu revolusi pelajaran yang tidak dapat hendak di-engkarkan. Tetapi ada satu perkara yang saya ingin mendapat penjelasan daripada Menteri yang berkenaan. Dengan adanya susunan baharu seperti ini, maka apa-kah yang akan jadi kepada sekolah lanjutan kampung atau “rural extension school”, ada-kah sekolah itu akan di-tukar kelak menjadi upper secondary trade schools atau upper school vocational schools atau bagaimana? Kerana sa-panjang masa ini sekolah² ini memang ada berjalan pada banyak bahagian dalam negeri kita ini.

Dengan memandang kepada Clause 4 ini, maka saya merasa tadi sahabat saya Yang Berhormat dari Bachok memang-lah meraba² sangat dalam ucapan-nya pada masa dia berchakap dalam perkara dasar tadi, kerana memang kalau dia baca Rang Undang² ini dan faham satu persatu dia tidak berchakap begitu, dan saya menhadangkan supaya di-tukar gelas mata dia itu kalau tidak chukup pakai dua gelas mata. Terima kaseh.

Dr Lim Chong Eu: Mr Chairman, Sir, I would like to refer to Clause 4 where there is a substitution headed “Secondary Education” in sub-clause 23 viz “. . . . provision of education in national secondary schools and national-type secondary schools of the following description—” from (a) to (f).

Sir, with regard to (a), lower secondary schools, I think this provision is important, because the Boards of Governors who serve in the various secondary schools are at the present moment in a quandary as to what position they should adopt with regard to the implementation of the comprehensive school system. I speak directly from experience in the Penang Free School where an instance is that a directive has come down to the Board to consider eliminating the lower secondary school forms in the secondary schools and there is, I believe, the same difficulty prevailing

amongst other Boards in other schools; and the provision really has been to add a lower secondary school to a primary school in the implementation of the comprehensive school system and not the question of adding a lower secondary school to an existing national-type secondary school.

As a matter of fact, I feel the provision should have been made whereby the Minister should be empowered to add these various items of schools, (a) to (f), to the existing national type primary schools so that the national-type primary schools can extend their teaching from six years to nine years and that the provision should not be taken away from the secondary schools. Sir, I feel there may be some technical differences here. I am bringing it up merely for the information of the Honourable Minister. I am sure he will look into this, because it is certainly creating a great deal of problem.

Another point I would like to refer to is Clause 6 regarding Section 117 of the principal Act where in paragraph (a) of sub-section (2) the words "whether by a body corporate or otherwise" are to be inserted. There have been representations from various secondary schools, particularly from the Penang Free School, as to what the actual status of the management will be and whether this provision really means that a School Board would become a body corporate in order to be able to hold autonomy of its own

Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Haji Talib: Sir, on a point of clarification. Clause 6 refers to Section 117 of the principal Act which deals with the Teachers' Provident Fund and has nothing to do with any school management board.

Dr Lim Chong Eu: It does, Sir, to the extent that if the body corporate deals with the Teachers Provident Fund it deals with a lot more; and if the powers are given to the management to deal with the Teachers Provident Fund, we hope that the powers of the management would be given to the Boards to a larger extent, so that they could really function as auto-

nomous bodies in the secondary schools. This is a matter which I am sure has created a pile of correspondence from among the various boards of management with the Ministry.

Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Haji Talib: Tuan Pengerusi, Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Kuala Trengganu Utara bertanya, apa-kah akan jadi kapada sekolah lanjutan kampung yang ada sekarang ini. Tuan Pengerusi, buat masa ini sekolah² pelajaran lanjutan dan sekolah lanjutan akan digunakan sa-bagai sekolah menengah rendah. Tetapi ada rancangan supaya mana² yang layak akan di-tukarkan menjadi sekolah menengah *vocational* atau sekolah menengah *Trade* pada satu masa yang akan datang.

(*Continues in English*): With regard to the point raised by the Honourable Member for Tanjong about the position of the Penang Free School, I am not familiar with the technicalities, but I will certainly look into the matter and, if I can be of any help to this School. I will gladly do so.

He also spoke about section 6. I think I have made it clear to you, Sir, that this section applies to the Teachers' Provident Fund Board; we want to turn this Board into a corporate body so that it will be in a position to administer the Fund more efficiently.

Clauses 4 to 6 ordered to stand part of the Bill.

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

THE ELECTIONS (AMENDMENT) BILL

Second Reading

The Prime Minister: Mr Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that the Elections (Amendment) Bill be read a second time.

Members of this House will perhaps recall that Article 54 was amended some time last year and the amendment deletes the word "occurs" which appeared then in Article 54. To remind Members of the House

what Article 54 is, I would like to read it. Article 54 says:

“Whenever there is a casual vacancy amongst the members of either Houses of Parliament, it shall be filled within sixty days from the date on which it occurs and election shall be held or appointment made accordingly.”

The word “occurs” has been deleted and in substitution for it, the words now used are “is established that there is a vacancy”. Therefore, in view of the above amendment, it has now been found necessary to amend sub-section (3) of section 12 of the Election Ordinance, No. 33 of 1958, by substituting for the existing sub-section a new sub-section, and this new sub-section will read as follows:

“In relation to a vacancy which is to be filled at a by-election, a writ shall be issued not earlier than ten days and not later than thirty days from the date on which it is established that there is such a vacancy.”

That the reason for fixing this minimum of 10 days is to give time to the parties contesting the election to make preparation, to name their candidate, and it does also give the Election Commission time to make preparation for the election. So, we have extended the period of issuing a writ from 20 days to 30 days so as to give the Election Commission certain laxity in making preparation and preparing and organising machinery for election. There is nothing more for me to add except that I beg to move that the Bill be read a second time.

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

Question put, and agreed to.

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

House immediately resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill.

Bill considered in Committee.

(Mr Speaker *in the Chair*)

Clauses 1 and 2 ordered to stand part of the Bill.

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

THE PARLIAMENT (MEMBERS' REMUNERATION) (AMENDMENT) BILL

Second Reading

The Prime Minister: Mr Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that a Bill intituled “an Act to amend the Parliament (Members' Remuneration) Act, 1960” be read a second time.

Sir, the object of this Bill is to seek the approval of this House on a proposal that the Deputy Speaker of the Dewan Ra'ayat be paid a fixed monthly allowance and given Government quarters in Kuala Lumpur.

This House is aware that at its meeting in December last year, it passed an Act to provide the Deputy President of the Senate and the Deputy Speaker of the Dewan Ra'ayat with an allowance of fifty dollars for every day when they preside for more than one hour in the Senate and in the Dewan Ra'ayat respectively. It is considered that in respect of Deputy Speaker, of the Dewan Ra'ayat, whose work is a little bit more heavy, this arrangement is not satisfactory and that a more permanent arrangement should be made with the increase in Government business in Dewan Ra'ayat, the length of time for each sitting of the Dewan and the office duties of the Speaker. It is only fair that the Deputy Speaker should relieve the Speaker from time to time and assist in his office duties. It is suggested, therefore, that the Deputy Speaker should be given a fixed allowance of \$500 a month, in addition to the allowance he receives as a Member of Parliament, with Government quarters in the Federal Capital.

Sir, I beg to move.

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

Enche' Ahmad bin Arshad (Muar Utara): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya bangun ada-lah menyokong penoh atas Bill ini, chuma saya hendak menarek perhatian sadikit sahaja berhubung dengan kemudahan² yang ada hubungan dengan Timbalan Yang di-Pertua, ia-itu saya fikir walau pun

tidak di-sebut di-dalam Bill ini, tetapi ada hubungan-nya dengan mutu dan darjah jawatan Timbalan Yang di-Pertua itu. Apa yang saya pohonkan, saya ingin menarek perhatian supaya memberi tempat yang khas dalam satu² upacara dan Majlis kera'ian sa-kurang²-nya bagaimana yang dapat oleh Menteri² Muda kita. Hal ini kita perhatikan, Timbalan Yang di-Pertua, pada masa yang lalu tidak dapat kemudahan² tempat ini maka mereka dudok-lah di-tempat² dzaif kehormat yang biasa.

Sa-lain daripada itu, saya menarek perhatian supaya dapat kira-nya diberikan dia mileage allowance waktu menjalankan tugas sa-bagai Timbalan Yang di-Pertua.

Sakian-lah, terima kaseh.

Enche' Hussein bin Toh Muda Hasan (Raub): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya suka menyertai Yang Teramat Mulia Tunku dan menyokong Rang Undang² yang ada di-hadapan kita hari ini. Timbalan Yang di-Pertua Dewan ini sa-patut-nya akan di-beri kehormatan bagaimana sa-patut-nya di-beri kehormatan kepada Dato' Yang di-Pertua sendiri. Kerana saya lihat dalam Dewan ini Timbalan Yang di-Pertua itu dudok di-tempat Ahli² Parlimen biasa sahaja. Jadi kehormatan sa-macham itu patut bagi kelebihan sedikit kepada dia dudok dalam Rumah ini, sa-kurang²-nya dia dudok di-sabelah kanan Menteri² dan di-belakang Menteri Kesihatan, tidak pun sa-baris dengan Penolong Menteri. Saya sendiri bersama² dengan Yang Berhormat Timbalan Yang di-Pertua itu dalam Dewan ini sa-lama 5 tahun dan telah membincangkan belanjawan ini sa-lama 5 kali tetapi apabila Tuan Yang di-Pertua itu merasa leteh, terutama sa-kali bila Meshuarat waktu malam, Timbalan Yang di-Pertua, telah dudok hingga sampai pukul sa-belas malam maka elaun sa-patut-nya bagi Timbalan Yang di-Pertua itu patut di-lebihkan lagi apabila dia mengerjakan Per-sidangan pada waktu malam.

Sa-balek-nya pula, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya hendak menyentoh sedikit berkenaan dengan Bill² yang di-

bawa dalam Dewan ini sungguh pun ada di-sebutkan, ia-itu Kerajaan Pusat ada berkuasa menasihatkan atau pun menegorkan Kerajaan Negeri berkenaan Bill² kerana menentukan sara hidup Ahli² Parlimen dan Ahli² Dewan Negeri. Dewan Negeri nam-pak-nya membuat Bill sa-macham mengikut suka² hati mereka itu, ada pinjaman membeli motokar, ada dengan elaun lebeh itu dan ini, maka sa-patut-nya mengikut parliametary practice

Mr Speaker: Saya minta Yang Berhormat tolong-lah tepatkan kepada perkara yang ada di-hadapan kita ini.

Enche' Hussein bin Toh Muda: Tidak, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya hendak membuat bandingan sahaja.

Mr Speaker: Bandingan sambil lalu boleh-lah. (*Ketawa*).

Enche' Hussein bin Toh Muda: Sambil lalu sahaja. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, maka oleh sebab taraf Parlimen dengan Dewan Negeri itu lebeh tinggi taraf Parlimen, sa-patut-nya keutamaan sa-bagai meninggikan sara hidup Parlimen itu di-timbangkan Parlimen dahulu dan menasihatkan kepada Kerajaan Negeri itu jangan-lah membuat sa-kehendak hati-nya, hendak-lah menerima nasihat daripada Yang Teramat Mulia Tunku Perdana Menteri.

Enche' Abdul Razak bin Haji Hussin (Lipis): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya mengalu²kan Rang Undang² yang di-kemukakan oleh Yang Teramat Mulia Perdana Menteri sendiri. Sa-panjang yang saya ingat sudah dua kali pindaan ini di-lakukan pada Deputy Speaker kita, bagaimana penerangan yang di-terangkan di-bawah Bill ini. Daripada hemat saya. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, \$500 itu pun tidak cukup, apabila kita bandingkan taraf Timbalan Speaker Dewan ini sa-buah Dewan yang paling tinggi dalam Malaysia ini. Kita boleh bandingkan dan saya minta ma'af, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, pendapatan Setia-usaha Politik kepada Menteri sendiri lebeh tinggi daripada apa yang di-dapat oleh Timbalan Speaker kita.

Di-mana duduk tinggi-nya yang kita katakan Dewan ini. Sedangkan dia ada-lah memimpin dan menyempurnakan kesempurnaan Dewan ini sendiri.

Kita tahu dan kita dengar di-England sendiri baharu² ini Perdana Menteri-nya di-naikkan daripada £2,000 kepada £6,000 sa-tahun dan Ahli², Member of Parliament, di-naikkan daripada £1,700 lebeh kepada £2,300 lebeh sa-tahun. Ahli² Dewan ini tidak minta lebeh lagi. (*Ketawa*).

The Prime Minister: Ini, *out of order*; dia berchakap fasal gaji Yang Berhormat turun naik, apa yang kita bahathkan di-sini ia-lah perkara elaun Deputy Speaker (*Ketawa*).

Enche' Abdul Razak bin Haji Hussin: Saya bersetuju, Tuan Yang di-Pertua,

Mr Speaker: Ada pun perkara yang di-bahathkan ini ada-lah remuneration, bukan-nya gaji.

Enche' Abdul Razak bin Haji Hussin: Tadi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sudah boleh membenarkan sambil² lalu, paut-lah sadikit² (*Ketawa*). Saya chuma mengikuti jalan yang tuan tebas (*Ketawa*). Jadi dalam masa sokongan saya yang penoh kepada Bill ini, saya sendiri mendapat faham, peruntokan \$500 itu sendiri pun memandangkan kepada penilaian khidmat perjawatan kepada Dewan ini pun tidak menchukupi. Saya memohon kepada Perdana Menteri pada masa yang akan datang supaya menimbangkan peruntokan yang lebeh baik, bukan sahaja kepada Timbalan Yang di-Pertua, bahkan kepada Menteri² Yang Berhormat sendiri pun patut di-timbangkan juga (*Ketawa*). Tetapi dalam masa menimbangkan faedah atau pendapatan kepada Timbalan Yang di-Pertua, itu sendiri dan Menteri² Yang Berhormat, jangan-lah lupa pada kami yang ada di-hujung ini. (*Ketawa*).

Sa-lain daripada itu, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya chuma hendak menyentoh sadikit sahaja lagi, bila mana, Tuan Yang di-Pertua tidak ada dalam Dewan persidangan ini di-jalankan oleh Yang Berhormat Timbalan Yang di-Pertua. Saya telah berchakap dan

memohon kepada Dewan ini supaya memberi satu pakaian yang sa-patut-nya bagi kehormatan kapada-nya dan pada hari ini dan petang yang mulia ini saya mengulang lagi supaya Timbalan Yang di-Pertua itu juga mempunyai pakaian yang istimewa yang agak² sesuai dengan zaman dan masa ini. Jadi ini-lah harapan saya pada waktu yang akhir ini saya harap apa yang saya sebutkan itu ada dalam pandangan dan ingatan Menteri yang berkenaan dan lebeh² lagi kepada Yang Teramat Mulia Tunku Perdana Menteri. Terima kasih banyak dan saya harap tidak akan ketinggalan.

Mr Speaker: I shall now put the Question to the House, that the Bill be now read

The Prime Minister: Mr Speaker, Sir, there is another Honourable Member who wants to speak on increment of allowances to Members of the House (*Laughter*).

EXEMPTED BUSINESS

(Motion)

Dato' Dr Ismail: Mr Speaker, Sir, before you allow the Honourable Member to speak, I would like to move, "That notwithstanding the provisions of Standing Order 12, the House shall not adjourn until after the Parliament (Members' Remuneration) Bill shall have received its third reading.

Dato' V. T. Sambanthan: Sir, I beg to second the motion.

Question put, and agreed to.

Resolved,

That notwithstanding the provisions of Standing Order 12, the House shall not adjourn until after the Parliament (Members' Remuneration) Bill shall have received its third reading.

Enche' Ibrahim bin Abdul Rahman (Seberang Tengah): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, beberapa hari yang lalu apabila saya dapat Order Paper, saya pun buka-lah hendak membacha di-dalam "on the commencement of Public Business Bill No. 2". Saya lihat ada Parliament Members Remuneration Amendment Bill, saya pun berkobar², barangkali harus Bill ini di-tujukan

kapada Ahli² Dewan ini. Jadi, apabila saya datang di-sini baharu petang kelmarin saya dapat Bill D.R. 35 ia-itu berkenaan dengan gaji Timbalan Yang di-Pertua Dewan Ra'ayat. Saya suka mendapat tahu daripada Yang Teramat Mulia Tunku Perdana Menteri berkenaan dengan Section (3) (b) "Quarters which shall be provided free of charge". Oleh sebab memandangkan taraf dan kedudukan Tuan Speaker dan Timbalan Tuan Yang di-Pertua dalam Dewan ini saya berharap sangat²-lah supaya rumah per-chuma ini di-beri dengan chukup lengkap—furnished quarters dan di-bahagi pula dengan servants dan lain² lagi bagaimana Tuan Yang di-Pertua sendiri mendapat.

Saya merayu-lah kapada Yang Amat Berhormat Perdana Menteri, supaya quarters ini di-lengkapkan, quarters yang perkakas²-nya lengkap dengan orang²-nya sa-kali. Terima kasih.

The Prime Minister: Tuan Speaker, soal yang di-bangkitkan di-atas perkara ini ia-itu soal berkenaan dengan tempat kehormatan bagi Deputy Speaker. Jadi, menurut atoran ini Deputy Speaker ia-lah Ahli Dewan Ra'ayat, dan terpaksa-lah atoran ini di-jalankan saperti dahulu juga ia-itu dudok di-tempat yang Ahli Yang Berhormat ini mewakili kawasan-nya, dengan kerana itu belum lagi dapat di-atorkan tempat yang lain.

Sa-lain daripada itu ada Ahli² Yang Berhormat meminta di-tambahkan elaun bagi Deputy Speaker, ini lebeh daripada mana yang di-untukkan dalam Bill yang ada di-hadapan Majlis ini. Jadi, saya nampak tentang hal ini sa-lepas di-beri pandangan dan timbang-menimbang, nampak-nya \$500 yang telah di-tetapkan itu berpatutan, kerana dia juga dapat menerima elaun

sa-bagai Member of Parliament, dan juga dapat rumah dan motokar, dan berkenaan dengan elaun motokar itu, juga saya ingat dahulu dia terima sa-bagai ahli, Member of Parliament, apabila menjalankan kerja luar daripada tempat ini, jadi saya tidak-lah nampak sebab yang hendak di-adakan pindaan. Jadi, apa yang di-kehendaki oleh banyak Ahli² Yang Berhormat ini apabila mendengar sahaja Members of Parliament Remuneration Bill hendak di-pinda, masing² ada-lah chadangan-nya hendak pinda juga elaun yang di-bayar kapada Ahli² Yang Berhormat.

Jadi baharu sahaja saya nampak mereka itu dapat naik elaun, kalau di-tambah pula, harus juga sambutan di-dalam negeri ini tidak elok, tambahan pula pada masa ini kita menghadapi confrontasi, dan kena-lah kita tumpukan untok perbelanjaan kapada perusahaan kita hendak meng-amankan negeri ini, Dengan kerana itu, saya minta Ahli² Yang Berhormat sabar-lah dahulu, pada masa hadapan apabila selesai confrontasi, saya harap dapat-lah menimbangkan permintaan Ahli² Yang Berhormat sekalian.

Question put, and agreed to.

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

House immediately resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill.

Bill considered in Committee.

(Mr Speaker in the Chair)

Clauses 1 and 2 inclusive ordered to stand part of the Bill.

Bill reported without amendment: read the third time and passed.
Adjourned at 6.40 p.m.