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Thursday,
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PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

DEWAN RA'AYAT (HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES)

OFFICIAL REPORT

SECOND SESSION OF THE SECOND PARLIAMENT OF MALAYSIA

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MALAYSIA

DEWAN RA'AYAT
(HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES)

Official Report

Second Session of the Second Dewan Ra'ayat

Thursday, 24th March, 1966

The House met at 10 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 Transport, DATO' HAJI SARDON BIN HAJI JUBIR, P.M.N. (Pontian Utara).
- „ the Minister of Education, ENCHE' MOHAMED KHIR JOHARI (Kedah Tengah).
- „ the Minister of Health, ENCHE' BAHAMAN BIN SAMSUDIN (Kuala Pilah).
- „ the Minister for Welfare Services, TUAN HAJI ABDUL HAMID KHAN BIN HAJI SAKHAWAT ALI KHAN, J.M.N., J.P. (Batang Padang).
- „ the Minister for Local Government and Housing, ENCHE' KHAW KAI-BOH, P.J.K. (Ulu Selangor).
- „ the Minister for Sarawak Affairs, DATO' TEMENGGONG JUGAH ANAK BARIENG, P.M.N., P.D.K. (Sarawak).
- „ the Minister of Labour, ENCHE' V. MANICKAVASAGAM, J.M.N., P.J.K. (Klang).
- „ the Minister of Information and Broadcasting, ENCHE' SENU BIN ABDUL RAHMAN (Kubang Pasu Barat).
- „ the Minister of Agriculture and Co-operatives, TUAN HAJI MOHD. GHAZALI BIN HAJI JAWI (Ulu Perak).
- „ the Minister of Lands and Mines, ENCHE' ABDUL-RAHMAN BIN YA'KUB (Sarawak).
- „ the Assistant Minister of National and Rural Development, ENCHE' SULAIMAN BIN BULON (Bagan Datoh).
- „ the Assistant Minister of Culture, Youth and Sports, DATO' ENSKU MUHSEIN BIN ABDUL KADIR, P.M.N., S.M.T., P.J.K. (Trengganu Tengah).

- The Honourable the Assistant Minister of Education,
ENCHE' LEE SIOK YEW, A.M.N., P.J.K. (Sepang).
- „ the Assistant Minister of Finance, DR NG KAM POH, J.P.
(Teluk Anson).
- „ the Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Health,
ENCHE' IBRAHIM BIN ABDUL RAHMAN (Seberang Tengah).
- „ the Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Labour,
ENCHE' LEE SAN CHOON, K.M.N. (Segamat Selatan).
- „ the Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Finance,
ENCHE' ALI BIN HAJI AHMAD (Pontian Selatan).
- „ the Parliamentary Secretary to the Deputy Prime Minister,
ENCHE' CHEN WING SUM (Damansara).
- „ 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).
- „ WAN ABDUL RAHMAN BIN DATU TUANKU BUJANG (Sarawak).
- „ TUAN HAJI ABDUL RASHID BIN HAJI JAIS (Sabah).
- „ ENCHE' ABDUL SAMAD BIN GUL AHMAD MIANJI
(Pasir Mas Hulu).
- „ DATO' ABDULLAH BIN ABDULRAHMAN, Dato' Bijaya di-Raja
(Kuala Trengganu Selatan).
- „ TUAN HAJI ABDULLAH BIN HAJI MOHD. SALLEH, A.M.N., S.M.J.,
P.I.S. (Segamat Utara).
- „ TUAN HAJI AHMAD BIN ABDULLAH (Kelantan Hilir).
- „ ENCHE' AHMAD BIN ARSHAD, A.M.N. (Muar Utara).
- „ TUAN HAJI AHMAD BIN SAAID, J.P. (Seberang Utara).
- „ CHE' AJIBAH BINTI ABOL (Sarawak).
- „ DR AWANG BIN HASSAN, S.M.J. (Muar Selatan).
- „ ENCHE' AZIZ BIN ISHAK (Muar Dalam).
- „ ENCHE' JONATHAN BANGAU ANAK RENANG, A.B.S. (Sarawak).
- „ PENGARAH BANYANG ANAK JANTING, P.B.S. (Sarawak).
- „ ENCHE' CHAN CHONG WEN, A.M.N. (Kluang Selatan).
- „ ENCHE' CHAN SIANG SUN (Bentong).
- „ ENCHE' CHIA CHIN SHIN, A.B.S. (Sarawak).
- „ ENCHE' FRANCIS CHIA NYUK TONG (Sabah).
- „ ENCHE' CHIN FOON (Ulu Kinta).
- „ ENCHE' C. V. DEVAN NAIR (Bungsar).
- „ ENCHE' D. A. DAGO ANAK RANDAN *alias* DAGOK ANAK RANDEN
(Sarawak).
- „ ENCHE' EDWIN ANAK TANGKUN (Sarawak).
- „ TUAN SYED ESA BIN ALWEE, J.M.N., S.M.J., P.I.S.
(Batu Pahat Dalam).
- „ DATIN HAJJAH FATIMAH BINTI HAJI ABDUL MAJID
(Johor Bahru Timor).
- „ DATIN FATIMAH BINTI HAJI HASHIM, P.M.N.
(Jitra-Padang Terap).
- „ ENCHE' S. FAZUL RAHMAN, A.D.K. (Sabah).

The Honourable DATU GANIE GILONG, P.D.K., J.P. (Sabah).

- „ ENCHE' GANING BIN JANGKAT (Sabah).
- „ ENCHE' GEH CHONG KEAT, K.M.N. (Penang Utara).
- „ 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' STANLEY HO NGUN KHIU, A.D.K. (Sabah).
- „ ENCHE' HUSSEIN BIN TO' MUDA HASSAN, A.M.N. (Raub).
- „ DATO' HAJI HUSSEIN BIN MOHD. NOORDIN, D.P.M.P., A.M.N., P.J.K. (Parit).
- „ TUAN HAJI HUSSAIN RAHIMI BIN HAJI SAMAN (Kota Bharu Hulu).
- „ ENCHE' IKHWAN ZAINI (Sarawak).
- „ ENCHE' ISMAIL BIN IDRIS (Penang Selatan).
- „ DATO' SYED JA'AFAR BIN HASAN ALBAR, P.M.N. (Johor Tenggara).
- „ PENGHULU JINGGUT ANAK ATTAN, Q.M.C., A.B.S. (Sarawak).
- „ ENCHE' KAM WOON WAH, J.P. (Sitiawan).
- „ ENCHE' THOMAS KANA (Sarawak).
- „ ENCHE' KHOO PENG LOONG (Sarawak).
- „ ENCHE' EDMUND LANGGU ANAK SAGA (Sarawak).
- „ ENCHE' AMADEUS MATHEW LEONG, A.D.K., J.P. (Sabah).
- „ DR LIM CHONG EU (Tanjong).
- „ ENCHE' LIM KEAN SIEW (Dato Kramat).
- „ ENCHE' LIM PEE HUNG, P.J.K. (Alor Star).
- „ DR MAHATHIR BIN MOHAMAD (Kota Star Selatan).
- „ ENCHE' C. JOHN ONDU MAJAKIL (Sabah).
- „ ENCHE' JOSEPH DAVID MANJAJI (Sabah).
- „ DATO' DR HAJI MEGAT KHAS, D.P.M.P., J.P., P.J.K. (Kuala Kangsar).
- „ ENCHE' MOHD. ARIF SALLEH, A.D.K. (Sabah).
- „ ORANG TUA MOHAMMAD DARA BIN LANGPAD (Sabah).
- „ ENCHE' MOHD. DAUD BIN ABDUL SAMAD (Besut).
- „ ENCHE' MOHAMED IDRIS BIN MATSIL, J.M.N., P.J.K., J.P. (Jelebu-Jempol).
- „ ENCHE' MOHD. TAHIR BIN ABDUL MAJID, S.M.S., P.J.K. (Kuala Langat).
- „ WAN MOKHTAR BIN AHMAD (Kemaman).
- „ TUAN HAJI MOKHTAR BIN HAJI ISMAIL (Perlis Selatan).
- „ ENCHE' MUHAMMAD FAKHRUDDIN BIN HAJI ABDULLAH (Pasar 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).

The Honourable ENCHE' MUSTAPHA BIN AHMAD (Tanah Merah).

- „ 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' NG FAH YAM (Batu Gajah).
- „ ENCHE' ONG KEE HUI (Sarawak).
- „ TUAN HAJI OTHMAN BIN ABDULLAH (Hilir Perak).
- „ ENCHE' OTHMAN BIN ABDULLAH, A.M.N. (Perlis Utara).
- „ TUAN HAJI RAHMAT BIN HAJI DAUD, A.M.N. (Johor Bahru Barat).
- „ TUAN HAJI REDZA BIN HAJI MOHD. SAID, P.J.K., J.P. (Rembau-Tampin).
- „ RAJA ROME BIN RAJA MA'AMOR, P.J.K., J.P. (Kuala Selangor).
- „ ENCHE' SANDOM ANAK NYUAK (Sarawak).
- „ ENCHE' SEAH TENG NGIAB, P.I.S. (Muar Pantai).
- „ DATO' S. P. SEENIVASAGAM, D.P.M.P., P.M.P., J.P. (Menglembu).
- „ ENCHE' SIM BOON LIANG (Sarawak).
- „ ENCHE' SENAWI BIN ISMAIL, P.J.K. (Seberang Selatan).
- „ ENCHE' SNG CHIN JOO (Sarawak).
- „ ENCHE' SULEIMAN BIN ALI (Dungun).
- „ PENGIRAN TAHIR PETRA (Sabah).
- „ ENCHE' TAJUDDIN 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 Finance, ENCHE' TAN SIEW SIN, J.P. (Melaka Tengah).
- „ the Minister of Works, Posts and Telecommunications, DATO' V. T. SAMBANTHAN, P.M.N. (Sungei Siput).
- „ the Minister of Commerce and Industry, DR LIM SWEE AUN, J.P. (Larut Selatan).
- „ the Assistant Minister without Portfolio, TUAN HAJI ABDUL KHALID BIN AWANG OSMAN (Kota Star Utara).
- „ ENCHE' ABDUL RAHMAN BIN HAJI TALIB, P.J.K. (Kuantan).
- „ ENCHE' ABDUL RAZAK BIN HAJI HUSSIN (Lipis).

- The Honourable Y.A.M. TUNKU ABDULLAH IBNI AL-MARHUM TUANKU ABDUL RAHMAN, P.P.T. (Rawang).
- „ ENCHE' ABU BAKAR BIN HAMZAH (Bachok).
- „ O.K.K. DATU ALIUDDIN BIN DATU HARUN, P.D.K. (Sabah).
- „ ENCHE' CHAN SEONG YOON (Setapak).
- „ TUAN HAJI HAMZAH BIN ALANG, A.M.N., P.J.K. (Kapar).
- „ ENCHE' HUSSEIN BIN SULAIMAN (Ulu Kelantan).
- „ ENCHE' KADAM ANAK KIAI (Sarawak).
- „ DATO' KHOO SIAK CHIEW, P.D.K. (Sabah).
- „ ENCHE' LEE SECK FUN (Tanjong Malim).
- „ DATO' LING BENG SIEW, P.N.B.S. (Sarawak).
- „ ENCHE' PETER LO SU YIN (Sabah).
- „ ENCHE' T. MAHIMA SINGH, J.P. (Port Dickson).
- „ DATO' MOHAMED ASRI BIN HAJI MUDA, P.M.K. (Pasir Puteh).
- „ ENCHE' MOHAMED YUSOF BIN MAHMUD, A.M.N. (Temerloh).
- „ ENCHE' MOHD. ZAHIR BIN HAJI ISMAIL, J.M.N. (Sungai Patani).
- „ ENCHE' QUEK KAI DONG, J.P. (Seremban Timor).
- „ ENCHE' RAMLI BIN OMAR (Krian Darat).
- „ ENCHE' D. R. SEENIVASAGAM (Ipoh).
- „ ENCHE' SIOW LOONG HIN, P.J.K. (Seremban Barat).
- „ ENCHE' SOH AH TECK (Batu Pahat).
- „ ENCHE' TAN KEE GAK (Bandar Melaka).
- „ ENCHE' TOH THEAM HOCK (Kampar).

PRAYERS

(Mr Speaker in the Chair)

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

TRAVEL TO COMMUNIST COUNTRIES BY MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT

1. Dr Tan Chee Khoon (Batu) asks the Prime Minister if he is aware of the clamour by the Alliance backbenchers to liberalise permission to travel to communist countries including those of Russia and China, and if so, whether he will send a mission consisting of Alliance and Opposition Members of Parliament to visit these countries.

The Prime Minister: Mr Speaker, Sir, I do not think that it is quite correct to suggest that the Alliance backbenchers have been clamouring for permission or liberalisation of the Government's policy to travel to the

communist countries. As I understand, the word "clamour" is "to make plenty of noise", "to shout or to scream at the top of one's voice". Now, I myself, as President of UMNO, have not heard that clamour. However, let it be, because my opposite Member, the Honourable Member for Batu, has a very fertile imagination.

The Government's policy in this regard is primarily dictated by the national interest, national dignity, the need for security, and the importance of countering communist propaganda. At the same time, the Government is liberal enough to allow people to travel to communist countries, and we have allowed the rubber business people to travel to China, in order to try and gain more markets for our rubber. There is also flexibility in our policy, though on principle we do not encourage contact with the communist countries, because we know of the dangers lurking there. The communists, as we know, take a lot of trouble to brainwash anybody who comes from a

country which is outside their sphere of influence—and anybody coming from that area is considered to be dirty-minded and worth their effort, and the first thing they do is to try to brainwash the people from this area.

The Government at this juncture has no intention of sending any mission there, be they Members of the Alliance, or Members of the Opposition, but if the need does arise the Government will certainly give its consideration.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: I will not quibble with the Honourable Prime Minister regarding the meaning of the word “clamour”. I bow down to his definition of it. Is he not aware that in this House itself, in the Budget session, there were several UMNO backbenchers, who asked for this liberalisation of travel to communist countries, including Russia and China? And, if I am not mistaken, it was a Member of the P.M.I.P., who has suggested that a mission consisting of people of strong moral character should be sent to the communist countries, including China and Russia. If so, what is the attitude of the Government regarding such—not clamour, but requests?

The Prime Minister: As I said just now, Mr Speaker, Sir, I am quite prepared to consider any reasonable request to go to any of these countries—there must be a reason, and for a worthwhile purpose—and as the Honourable Member suggested, it was the P.M.I.P. that made this clamour. Well, I must say that I am not responsible for the conduct and behaviour of P.M.I.P. Members. (*Laughter*).

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Is the Honourable Prime Minister aware that the arch enemy communism the world over, namely the United States, provides free travel for its citizens to any part of the communist world, except China? Can we not do less than what this arch enemy of communism is doing?

The Prime Minister: I must say, Mr Speaker, Sir, that if we are as strong as the arch enemy mentioned just now, we would have done quite

the same, but we are not strong enough to counter all these communist propagandas. (*Laughter*).

CLAIM OF SALARY INCREASE BY WORKERS IN I.M.G.

2. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Prime Minister if he is aware that the workers in the I.M.G. have rejected the offer of \$5 per month salary increases for its 56,000 workers, and if so, to state what progress has been made regarding the claim by the workers in the I.M.G. that the increase should be \$27 per month.

The Prime Minister: Well, I think the question now is a little out-dated, because these people have been offered \$12.50 by the Government and they have accepted it.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: When I framed this question the offer of \$12.50 was not made; hence my question. May I ask the Honourable Prime Minister whether this offer of \$12.50 has been accepted by the I.M.G. group of workers?

The Prime Minister: According to my information, the offer of the interim wage increase of the basic salary by \$12.50 per month was made to the Staff Side of the National Whitley Council and it was accepted by them.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Mr Speaker, Sir, is the Honourable Prime Minister aware that a statement attributed to Mr Justice Suffian yesterday stated that the top rung of the Civil Service (that is, the M.C.S. in Superscale “A”, and the like) and the bottom rung of the Civil Service (that is, presumably) and the I.M.G. category of workers, who received \$91.50, are very poorly paid? If so, does the Government consider that \$91.50 a living wage for a worker, let us say, with a small family of a wife and three children?

The Minister of Local Government and Housing (Enche' Khaw Kai-Boh): Sir, Justice Suffian also mentioned the inclusion of Ministers. (*Laughter*).

The Prime Minister: He had mentioned that because among the poorest paid

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: He must have influenced Justice Suffian! (*Laughter*).

The Prime Minister: Among the poorest paid are probably the Ministers; and I admit that the other top-running Government servants are also poorly paid, including workers. On the other hand, we have not got quite the money to meet all these demands, because we are the biggest employers in this country; and if we are to give them the salary which is due to them all, I think we would probably go bankrupt.

INTERNATIONAL AND INTERNAL AIR PASSENGER AND CARGO TRAFFIC

3. Enche' C. V. Devan Nair (Bungsar) asks the Minister of Transport to state (a) whether there has been any increase in international and internal air passenger and cargo traffic since the opening of the Subang International Airport; and (b) to give details of such increase if any.

The Minister of Transport (Dato' Haji Sardon): Mr Speaker, Sir, taking an average for the first 8 months of 1965, when operations were still at the old airport, the average monthly statistics were 2,945 passengers on the international flights and 14,245 passengers on the internal flights. In respect of freight and mail, the average monthly figures for the said period were 23,586 kilos on international flights and 156,214 kilos on internal flights. Since the opening of the new airport, the monthly average, up to the end of February, is as follows:

4,519 passengers on international flights.

13,718 passengers on the internal flights.

34,578 kilos freight and mail on international flights.

157,691 kilos freight and mail on internal flights.

These figures show an increase of 53.7% in the monthly average number of passengers carried on international flights to the new international airport although there is a drop of 4.1% on

the number of passengers on domestic flights through Kuala Lumpur. This drop in the number of internal passengers is partly explained by the fact that the statistics taken over a period of 8 months at the old airport covered the holiday periods, but the statistics for the new airport include only the December holiday period.

In respect of freight and mail, there has been a general increase as follows: 46.5% increase on international air freight and mail, 9.4% increase in domestic air freight and cargo. The monthly statistics for cargo and mail for the period quoted are with me, and I would be pleased to give the Honourable Member a copy of them, if he so desires.

Enche' C. V. Devan Nair: It is too difficult to digest those figures, Mr Speaker, Sir, and I would appreciate a copy.

ANTI-FLOOD SCHEME KAMPONG BHARU (KUALA LUMPUR)

4. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister for Local Government and Housing if he has received a petition from the Kampong Bharu Anti-Flood Action Committee, whether he is aware that this Anti-Flood scheme to canalise the Sungei Bunus has been hanging fire for more than three years, and if so, whether he will give top priority to this project.

The Minister for Local Government and Housing (Enche' Khaw Kai-Boh): Mr Speaker, Sir, I have not received any petition from the Kampong Bharu Anti-Flood Action Committee. Perhaps, the Honourable Member for Batu is referring to a petition dated 8th of February, 1966, signed by 63 persons residing at Kampong Periok, Kampong Bharu, requesting that action be taken to overcome the frequent flooding of the Sungei Bunus, which runs through the settlement, and I would point out that this letter was dated 8th February, 1966: this I have received.

Now, the drainage or canalisation of this river is clearly the responsibility of the State Government. But nevertheless, because of the fact that this

river runs through part of the Federal Capital territory, representatives from my Ministry and the Municipality, Kuala Lumpur, have had several meetings with the State Government and the Drainage and Irrigation Department, with a view, firstly, to determine the method of canalisation of this river, the finance required for the whole project and other associated development, including land acquisition, re-settlement works, and other development proposals; secondly, to consider the role and responsibilities of the Federal Government, the State Government, the Municipality and the Drainage and Irrigation Department towards the schemes; and, thirdly, to consider the finances required to be made available from the Federal Government, the State Government and the Municipality in implementing the canalisation programme. From the above, the Honourable Member can see that my Ministry has not been idling on this matter, despite the fact that this is in fact a State responsibility. My Ministry has approached the Central Government to provide assistance, as the State Government does not have sufficient financial resources for the whole project. This is under consideration by the National Development Planning Committee and a reply is awaited.

The Department of Drainage and Irrigation Department, Selangor, has devised a scheme for the canalisation of the river, as a result of our discussions, commencing from a point in Jalan Pekeliling up to the confluence, where it discharges into Sungei Klang. The scheme is estimated to cost \$4.6 million and, if approved, will be carried out in three phases: first phase—\$1,000,000: Land acquisition and resettlement and canalisation works from Jalan Raja Muda to Jalan Hale; second phase—\$1.35 million: Canalisation from Jalan Hale to Jalan Campbell; third phase—\$2.25 million: Land acquisition and resettlement and Canalisation from Jalan Campbell to Kuala Sungei Bunus and from Jalan Pekeliling to Jalan Raja Muda. The Honourable Member can be assured that this matter is receiving the personal attention of myself.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ada-kah Menteri Kerajaan Tempatan dan Perumahan sedar pada akhir tahun 1963, Menteri Muda Kementerian Dalam Negeri, ia-itu Enche' Cheah Theam Swee, telah berjanji Kerajaan Pusat akan mengambil tindakan untuk menchegeh banjir² di-Kampung Baharu. Kalau Menteri Kerajaan Tempatan dan Perumahan telah sedar, mengapa Kerajaan Pusat terlampau lambat mengambil tindakan untuk mengurangkan atau menchegeh banjir² tersebut?

Enche' Khaw Kai-Boh: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya tidak sedar, tetapi saya boleh pereksa perkara itu, tetapi juga saya ada kata tadi ini ada-lah kuasa Kerajaan Negeri bukan kuasa Kerajaan Pusat.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ada-kah Menteri Kerajaan Tempatan dan Perumahan sedar pada 13 haribulan Mach sa-orang pegawai telah berjumpa dengan Menteri Pertanian dan Sharikat Kerjasama di-Kelab Sultan Sulaiman dan Menteri yang berkenaan telah berjanji Kerajaan Pusat akan mengambil tindakan untuk menchegeh banjir² dengan segera.

Enche' Khaw Kai-Boh: Perkara itu saya minta-lah Menteri yang berkenaan itu jawab. (*Ketawa*).

Menteri Pertanian dan Sharikat Kerjasama (Tuan Haji Mohamed Ghazali bin Haji Jawi): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya tidak berjanji yang Kerajaan Pusat akan mengambil langkah, tetapi apa yang saya katakan, ia-itu tidak di-kirakan kuasa yang mana tetapi usaha akan di-jalankan bagi menchegeh banjir itu.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, boleh-kah saya membaca berita di-siarkan dalam surat khabar *Straits Times* pada 14 haribulan Mach, tahun 1966

Mr Speaker: Kalau Ahli Yang Berhormat membaca dalam bahasa Melayu boleh. (*Ketawa*).

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Boleh, Tuan Yang di-Pertua; tadi saya terjemah ini tetapi Menteri Pertanian dan Sharikat Kerjasama tidak kata saya boleh baca

di-dalam bahasa Inggeris di-sini. Kalau Tuan Yang di-Pertua hendak saya terjemah boleh. (*Ketawa*). Haji Ghazali menjawab beliau akan menemui Kerajaan Pusat mengambil tindakan dengan segera. (*Ketawa*).

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, nampak-nya perkara ini "bola sepak politik" atau di-dalam bahasa Inggeris "Political Football". (*Ketawa*). Kementerian Kerajaan Tempatan dan Perumahan kata bukan kuasa saya, Kementerian Pertanian dan Sharikat Kerjasama kata bukan kuasa saya, semua Kerajaan Pusat kata kuasa Kerajaan Negeri Selangor. Tetapi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, di-dalam sa-buah Meshuarat Majlis Undangan Negeri Selangor saya kerap kali telah membawa perkara ini dan Menteri Besar di-sana kata, ini kuasa Kerajaan Pusat. (*Ketawa*).

Tuan Haji Mohamed Ghazali bin Haji Jawi: Tuan Pengerusi, sa-bagaimana yang tersebut dalam surat khabar tadi langkah-an telah di-ambil dan akan di-ambil berkenaan dengan itu.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Soal tambahan, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, oleh sebab Menteri Muda Kementerian Dalam Negeri, Enche' Cheah Thiam Swee, telah berjanji dua tahun dahulu, bilakah Kerajaan Pusat sekarang hendak mengambil langkah² sempurna dengan segera?

Enche' Khaw Kai-Boh: Saya fikir, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sudah cukup menerangkan perkara itu. (*Ketawa*).

TAMIL TELEVISION PROGRAMMES BY T.V. MALAYSIA

5. Enche' C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Information and Broadcasting (a) whether he is aware of the widespread criticism of the poor quality, and even crudeness, of some of the Tamil television programmes put out by Television Malaysia; and (b) whether he would consider consulting Indian cultural leaders with the view to improving the quality of Tamil television programmes.

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Enche' Senu bin Abdul Rahman): Mr Speaker, Sir, I cannot

accept the Honourable Member's claim that there is widespread criticism about the allegedly poor quality, and even crudeness, in respect of some of the Tamil programmes put up by T.V. Malaysia, since records at the Ministry show that such criticism is more than balanced by letters of appreciation received from members of the public regarding Tamil programmes. However, I am fully aware of the position that there is always scope for improvement in respect of Tamil programmes as well as other programmes. It is the policy of my Ministry to ensure that such improvement is introduced in whatever manner possible. As the Honourable Member is aware, it is open to anyone, including any Indian cultural leader, to write to the Ministry conveying his views on Tamil programmes, and I would like to say that every consideration will be given to such views submitted by whatever quarters. Meanwhile, I would like the Honourable Member to remember that Television, being a new and most popular medium at the moment, naturally, attracts more attention than other media. During its short life, it has received many bouquets as well as bricks, but to suggest that there is widespread criticism of the poor quality, and even crudeness, of some programmes, and particularly to pinpoint it only to Tamil programmes, is, to put it mildly, very, very unfair indeed.

Enche' C. V. Devan Nair: Mr Speaker, Sir, (1) would the Honourable Minister consider the possibility that perhaps the bouquets that the Tamil programmes have been receiving have been sent by the clique, which runs the Tamil programmes now; and (2) Mr Speaker, Sir, what has he got to say to the suggestion of the second part of the question—that a kind of Advisory Committee be set up, made up of qualified cultural men, who could give advice to the Minister and to the Programmes Committee?

Enche' Senu bin Abdul Rahman: There is no need to set up a committee. I have said quite categorically just now that my Ministry is open—I am quite open—to not only criticisms but suggestions from whatever quarters.

If the Honourable Member has some ideas or opinion he can always come and see me. He can always suggest to anyone to come and see me to put up suggestions. I am ready to accept that.

Enche' C. V. Devan Nair: To make the Minister's job easier, Sir, I am suggesting that an Advisory Committee made up of cultural leaders would do the job better; otherwise, probably, 150 cultural leaders would advance to the Minister's office with memoranda in Tamil and he would have to deal with them. (*Laughter*).

Enche' Senu bin Abdul Rahman: Mr Speaker, Sir, we have some people dealing with them. Anyway, I will give thought to the suggestion made by the Honourable Member.

Dr Mahathir bin Mohamad: Bolehkah Yang Berhormat Menteri bagi pengakuan kepada Rumah ini kalau ada committee untuk Tamil Programme patut-lah juga di-adakan Committee Advisory ini dalam Malay Programme, Chinese Programme, dan English Programme. Terima kasih.

Enche' Senu bin Abdul Rahman: Dalam semua programme.

IMPOSITION OF HIGHER ASSESSMENTS ON LARGE BUILDINGS BY STATE GOVERNMENTS

6. Dato' Haji Mustapha bin Haji Abdul Jabar (Sabak Bernam) asks the Minister of Lands and Mines to state whether it is a fact that a number of State Governments have already imposed heavier assessment on large holdings, and if so, to state which State Governments have not done so.

The Minister of Lands and Mines (Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Ya'kub): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, semenjak Undang² Tanah Kebangsaan berjalan kuat kuasa-nya pada 1 haribulan Januari, 1966, 2 buah negeri telah menggunakan kuat kuasa-nya di-bawah Fasal 102 Undang² tersebut, ia-itu menaikkan chukai² tanah. Negeri² itu ia-lah negeri Perak, dan juga Negeri Sembilan. Bagi negeri Perak, chukai di-naikkan kepada \$6 bagi tiap² satu

ekar berkenaan dengan tanah getah atau estate yang luas-nya 25 ekar atau lebih, dan termasuk mana² tanah atau estate seperti itu.

Bagi Negeri Sembilan pula chukai di-naikkan sampai \$6—pada tiap² satu ekar sa-tahun bagi tanah getah atau pun estate yang luas-nya 10 ekar atau lebih dan termasuk mana² tanah² atau estate seperti itu. Negeri² yang lain, saya telah di-beritahu, sedang menimbangkan berapa-kah kenaikan yang patut di-buat.

CHEMICAL WORKERS UNION OF MALAYA—RECOGNITION BY MESSRS WARNER-LAMBERT (MFG) LTD

7. Enche' C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Labour whether: (a) he is aware that the Chemical Workers Union of Malaya representing more than 50 per cent of the employees of the American firm, Warner-Lambert (Mfg) Ltd, Petaling Jaya, has failed to receive recognition from the firm, even though such recognition was asked for as early as 1st December, 1965; (b) whether the Ministry of Labour has done anything towards getting the firm to accord due recognition to the Union; and (c) whether the Government proposes to take any other action against the firm concerned to bring it to its senses if it refuses to accord due recognition to the Union.

The Minister of Labour (Enche' V. Manickavasagam): Mr Speaker, Sir, I am aware that the Chemical Workers Union of Malaya has sought recognition from the management of this firm, and that there is delay in the management taking a decision on this matter. Officials of my Ministry have been in contact with the management since early January this year, and as a result of their efforts and assistance, the management took the necessary steps to assist the representative position of the Union. The management is now considering the outcome of this organisation. The management has informed the Union of this position and indicated that a decision on the matter would be conveyed to them soon. My Ministry is watching the situation and

will offer any further assistance that might be required.

Enche' C. V. Devan Nair: Mr Speaker, Sir, it does seem peculiar that the management should be making the assessment as to whether the Union ought to be recognised or not. What steps is the Ministry taking to assist as to whether the Union deserves recognition or not?

Enche' V. Manickavasagam: When the management asked the view of the Ministry, we have given our assessment to the management, and we will have to wait for the management to make a decision.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Mr Speaker, Sir, will the Honourable Minister give an assurance to this House that where new Unions are to be formed, particularly amongst employees of big combines like the I.C.I. and the like, there will not be any undue delay on the part of the employers to accord recognition of the workers concerned?

Enche' V. Manickavasagam: Sir, when a Union applies for recognition, the management does look into its representative position, and where necessary, and where they feel that they should get the advice of the Ministry, they do seek and, after the assessment we have had cases where things have gone smoothly, but certain employers, of course, do take a little bit of time. But with the assistance of my Ministry, everything possible would be done to speed the recognition procedures.

Enche' C. V. Devan Nair: Sir, the Minister has not really answered the second part of the question as to whether the Government proposes to take any action to get the firm concerned to offer recognition to the Union in case the management refuses to accord such recognition. I would like to know what the Government's attitude would be. In this context, this is the second firm—American firm. I believe some time last year we had to deal with the Colgate Palmolive who also proved very difficult about the recognition question. This is the second

time, and this disease about failure to recognise Unions, delay in recognition, and troubles about recognition, seems to be a peculiar feature of American firms.

Enche' V. Manickavasagam: Sir, I hope the situation will not arise where we need take any action, because we hope that the Company will ultimately recognise the Union.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Mr Speaker, Sir, is the Honourable Minister aware that instead of considering recognition, the management has in many cases dismissed the *pro-tem* leaders of the yet-to-be born Unions wholesale. If so, what action has the Ministry of Labour taken regarding such firms?

Enche' V. Manickavasagam: Sir, I am aware of cases where certain firms have been alleged to have dismissed officials who have taken part in forming unions. When such cases are brought to the notice of my Ministry, action has been taken to solve such difficulties.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Mr Speaker, Sir, is that an assurance by the Minister that the would-be trade union leaders will not be victimised by the managements?

Enche' V. Manickavasagam: I can assure this House that genuine, responsible, trade union leaders would not be victimised, and this Government will see to it, Sir.

BILLS

THE SUPPLEMENTARY SUPPLY (1965) BILL

Second Reading

Debate resumed on Question that "the Bill be now read a second time" (23rd March, 1966).

The Prime Minister: Mr Speaker, Sir, my purpose in standing up here is to make a certain statement in reply to points raised yesterday in the course of the debate on the Supplementary Budget. From what was said here, the point which requires my reply is the statement made by the Honourable

Member for Ipoh, who spoke on the appointment of the Chief Justice, or on the appointment of somebody to take the place of the expatriate officer, who is now the Lord President.

According to him, the promotion of Judges should be based on merit, seniority, and capability, and not on racial or other considerations. This was the statement made by the Honourable Member for Ipoh. The statement appears to be quite harmless when we read it in its literal sense, and take it at its literal meaning, but to me, it has a very far-reaching effect and a very serious one, too. There is a suggestion here that the Honourable Member may have heard as to who the nominee is and, therefore, has made the statement with the intention of warning the Government on the appointment of the right person to be the Chief Justice; not based on race. It suggests, too, that there has been a leakage from the Department of the Lord President, which leakage has given the Honourable Member that particular information. This is a very serious matter indeed, because it is obvious that the leakage has been caused by the perfidy and the treachery of somebody working in the Department, and so there has been in the last few months, quite a lot of secret information, or information which was intended to be secret, that has gone out of this particular Department.

On this matter, correspondence had passed between the Lord President and myself and a certain name had been proposed for the Chief Justice's successor. From the information that I received, this particular matter had been discussed very widely in Ipoh, and as a result of that, it was also discussed by members of the Bar in Penang and here; but Ipoh was the first to receive the information.

It is obvious that unless the Government takes some action, the prestige and dignity of the Government Department will be seriously jeopardised. Therefore, it is the intention of the Government to carry out immediately investigations to find out who the culprits are.

I may say, too, in this respect, that some time before the judgement was delivered in the case of Seenivasagam vs. Rahman Talib, the Honourable Member had already known of the decision, whereas the rest of us knew nothing of it until the judgement was actually delivered. This shows the seriousness of the situation. If Government secrets cannot be kept secret, if those entrusted with the responsibility of keeping these secrets fail in their duty by letting them out, then I think the Government is facing a very, very serious problem with an enemy within its own Department; and so something, as I said, must be done to purge the Government Departments of all these parasites and enemies (*Applause*), and I can assure this House that I will do that as quickly as I can.

Lagi satu perkara ia-lah yang disebutkan oleh Ahli² Perikatan daripada Perlis Selatan dan daripada Muar Utara. Berkenaan dengan perjumpaan saya dengan Enche' Lee Kuan Yew, mereka itu telah menyebutkan bagaimana churiga mereka terhadap perjumpaan saya itu. Kapada mereka itu, tuan² tersebut, saya suka memberi tahu di-sini, perjumpaan itu bukan-lah untuk hendak merundingkan di-atas apa² perkara, chuma pada masa itu saya pergi ka-Singapura dengan sebab ada sadikit pekerjaan, dan Perdana Menteri Singapura minta berjumpa dengan saya. Jadi itu-lah saya berjumpa dengan-nya, dan di-atas perundingan yang telah berlaku itu bukan-lah kena mengena atau berkaitan dengan pekerjaan kita.

Jadi, nampak-nya untuk hendak memperelokkan pendirian kedua buah negeri ini tidak-lah menjadi kesalahan, kita ini berchakap dan berunding.

Jadi, tidak-lah dengan perundingan itu berma'ana kita kehilangan taraf atau jatuh ayer muka kita, chuma-nya untuk kebaikan sahaja. Jadi perjumpaan itu bukan-lah dengan chara rasmi, chuma menghubungkan sadikit silatul muhibbah antara kita, dan tidak berbangkit kerugian kapada mana² pihak pun. Ini-lah sahaja jawapan saya berkenaan dengan *debate* ini.

The Minister of Home Affairs (Dato' Dr Ismail): Mr Speaker, Sir, as usual, the Honourable Member for Batu has a lot to say against the Police. Yesterday, touching on S. 36 of the Supply Bill, the Honourable Member stated that the conditions of the remand cells in the prisons have not improved and he hopes that the Government would at least see to it that the prisoners are given the basic essentials of life. In this connection, he cited an example of an occasion when he once visited a detainee at the High Street Police Station, Kuala Lumpur, and he said that he was informed by the detainee that his tooth brush, comb, and towel were taken away by the police. He then brought up the question of police interrogations, when persons, according to him, that he knows were interrogated continuously by the police for 24 hours.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Mr Speaker, Sir, I did not say that, I said what was said by the Honourable Member for Ipoh. But I did cite the question of another person whom I interviewed who was interrogated for 16 long hours continuously.

Dato' Dr Ismail: Sir, although he may sit next to the Honourable Member for Ipoh, and although he may share some of his political views, as an Honourable Member of this House, he should be sure of the fact before quoting any Honourable Member. Otherwise, he may be led by the nose, even by his own colleagues.

He quoted then—and I presume he must have believed it, because he quoted it—that he was interrogated continuously by the police for 24 hours. He cited an example of a certain detainee, Ng Choon Soo, who was interrogated by the Special Branch officers for a continuous period of 16 hours under blinking lights of various colours.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Sir, I did not say that. Unfortunately, the Honourable Minister was not present. I stated that if blinking lights or multi-coloured lights were fitted, then the person would go . . . , I am so sorry that

the Minister was not present. I did not say that, I said it needed only multi-coloured lights to be fitted to the rooms switched on and off to turn the prisoner insane. I did not say that these were fitted.

Dato' Dr Ismail: I am thankful to Honourable Member for the correction of details. Shall we say "under coloured lights of various colours"?

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: No; I did not say that even.

Dato' Dr Ismail: What did you say then?

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: I said that this person was interrogated from 11 p.m. in the night to 3 p.m. the next day. Then I stated that it only needed the Special Branch to fit multi-coloured lights, to switch them off and on to turn the prisoner insane. But that is different from these being fitted on.

Dato' Dr Ismail: All right, thanks to the Honourable Member, but he did not deny that he made the statement that the Police interrogated his prisoner from 11 p.m. continuously.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: That is a matter of fact, that is the statement I made.

Dato' Dr Ismail: All right, thank you very much for the fact—"Continuously for a period of 16 hours." Then he expressed the hope that the Honourable Minister would consider the matter and liaise with the Police to remedy the situation. Sir, I have taken his advice. I have not only liaised with the police but I have made it a special point to get exact details, and the Police does not mislead me in this case.

Sir, I have a very high regard for the Honourable Member because, I would say, when he speaks in this House on matters other than that pertaining to his Party, he is very objective and very liberal and I must say among the opposition members, very constructive. However, when it came to the question where his Party is concerned, he seemed to have lost the sense of proportion. For example, he cannot see

anything wrong in his Party, and he can see a lot of wrongs in the Police when the Police tried to take action against communists, pro-communists and those lawbreakers in his Party.

Now, Sir, let us first of all, take this allegation of the Honourable Member. Let us take the question of interrogation continuously for 16 hours. Sir, common sense will tell us that the idea of interrogation is to get information. If you keep on interrogating continuously for 16 hours, not only the person interrogated will get insane, but even the interrogator himself will get insane too. I can't imagine anybody . . .

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Mr Speaker, Sir, on a point of clarification—unfortunately, again, the Minister was not present when I spoke. I said, and this is a statement of fact, and I challenge the Minister to refute what I say and report me to the Committee of Privileges, if he wants to; I state that this detainee in question, Enche' Ng Choon Soo, was interrogated from 11 p.m. in the night to 3 p.m. the next day. But he was interrogated not by one person but by relays four persons, and the interrogators would not get crazy after spending four hours with the prisoner, but the prisoner having to bear it up for 16 hours will go crazy.

Dato' Dr Ismail: Sir, I am always trying to be truthful in the matter. I will check up whether it was by more than one interrogator.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Four.

Dato' Dr Ismail: All right, by four interrogators. Still, it is a valid argument to say that the object of interrogation is to get information. If, for example, a person is interrogated for 16 hours and he gets insane, nobody would benefit by it, and in fact a great injustice will be done to the person who has been interrogated. Now, Sir, the Honourable Member must know that if a person commits an offence, the Police wants information. The Honourable Member was once a school boy—and probably in some respects, especially in the matter of his Party, I think he is still a school boy. Now, if

he were to commit a mistake and the teacher, if he is a very good teacher, sometimes sentences him to write his name 5,000 times and stay alone in the classroom, or if he is a parent, I assume he has children, and if a child of his makes a mistake, and he wants to get the truth of the matter, he interrogates his child and if the child refuses to be interrogated probably he sends him to his room to be alone for a while, and asks him to come out again and asks "Now, are you willing to tell me the truth or not?" The principle which the Police adopts is just the same. This man, Ng Choon Soo, under interrogation, stated that he was one of those people, who arranged, or one of the people responsible for the arrangement of the illegal demonstration. Having got that admission, the Police wanted more information with regard to his illegal demonstration. Now, Sir, it is not true to say that this man was interrogated continuously from 11 p.m. to 3 p.m. I would like to inform the Honourable Member the truth. I have nothing to hide in this matter. He was arrested

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: On the 9th.

Dato' Dr Ismail: Wait a minute, I am going to reply. The Honourable Member has asked me to get the facts, and now he is trying to tell me the facts. *(Laughter)*. Now, let him be patient. He was arrested at 1430 hours on the 9th of March. He was interrogated from 2300 hours to 300 hours from 1 p.m. to 3 p.m. and then

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: I am so sorry I have to interrupt. This is a matter of correction. 300 hours means 3 a.m., but 1500 hours is 3 p.m.

Dato' Dr Ismail: All right. 2300 hours is 11 p.m., and 300 hours is 3 a.m.—there was a break; then he was interrogated again from 330 hours to 700 hours, there was a break then of half an hour; and then he was interrogated from 730 hours to 1100 hours, that is, 7.30 a.m. to 11 a.m.; and then he was interrogated from 11.30 a.m. to 1500 hours. There was always a break. So, it was not true that this man was interrogated

continuously and then on the 11th March

Enche' Lim Kean Siew (Dato Kramat): Mr Speaker, Sir, what the Honourable Minister is trying to say is that the man was practically interrogated continuously, but not continuously.

Dato' Dr Ismail: Sir, according to the late Socialist Front, or the Labour Party's interpretation of the word "continuity"; but we as sober men (*Laughter*) say that there was a break, and half an hour's break is a very important matter—even in this House, Sir, when you adjourn you give us 20 minutes break (*Laughter*), but according to the Member there is no break at all. On the 11th March, he was interrogated from 800 hours to 1200 hours and for the benefit of the Honourable Member for which I am thankful for his interpretation of this complicated hours, that is 8 a.m. to 12 noon; and then there was a break and he was interrogated again from 1430 hours to 1600 hours, that is 2.30 to 6 o'clock. So, here, I have got to prove to the Honourable Member these are the facts, that there is always a break; there was no continuity in the matter, because to suggest that there was continuous interrogation for 16 hours is to give the impression that the Police is torturing these people, that the idea of the Police is not to get the information but just for the sheer pleasure of torturing a person who is detained. Now, Sir, this is, I deduce the logic the Honourable Member has acquired from the Communist, or the pro-Communist with whom he has been in contact all this time. I remember that when the Honourable Member first came to this House he was very sober, he was a real lay preacher, very objective (*Laughter*), but lately I have seen a transformation in this logic (*Laughter*), especially in regard to his own Party. Well, I understand that the Honourable Member is in a very difficult position. Here, he is a lay preacher, trying to do good to the country, he believes in socialism; he is a leader now of the Labour Party, the deceased Socialist Front (*Laughter*); he has all the Communists and pro-communists

behind him, and if he tries to eject them, he is leader without followers (*Laughter*); if he follows them he has got to defend them. I understand the Honourable Member well enough. I am prepared to help him. I say to him; "You set up a genuine Labour Party believing in socialism, with people in the country who believe in law and order." I will help him with the power behind me to lock up these Communists and pro-communists. We want genuine Opposition members in this House. That is my offer, Sir, asking him to accept it for nothing. (*Laughter*).

Then, this question of tooth brush—he said that he was informed by the detainee that his tooth brush and towel were taken away by the Police. Now, Sir, on 17th March Mr Ng complained that his tooth brush and tooth paste were missing. It later transpired that Ng had inadvertently placed his tooth brush and tooth paste in somebody else's lock up (*Laughter*). These were found later, the same day, by another detainee who returned Ng's tooth brush and tooth paste. Now, please check with Mr Ng. I am not going to tell a lie.

Now, Sir, the Honourable Member for Ipoh, in supporting the Honourable Member for Batu about the so-called confession extracted by torture, said that this sort of interrogations has been rejected by the court—7 out of 10 confessions had been rejected in the court. I do not know where he got this statistic. As Minister for Justice, I would make it a point to get a certificate from the court as to how often are confessions made and rejected by the court. He said that he considered this a sign of decay, and then he said that he hoped the Police would not continue with this practice; and he mentioned about the recent examples of the raids made to massage parlours, when the girls were dragged to the Police station for interrogation. Now, Sir, the Honourable Member for Ipoh is a learned person and he always sails very close to the wind in regard to the law. Now, when he mentioned about this one, is he referring to a case whereby the Police have arrested certain persons from a massage parlour

and this case is now being brought into court, and if he has not sailed very close to the wind in the matter, probably you would have ruled him out of order, because the case is *sub judice*. Now, Sir, I have always informed this House that I am, and I am sure the people of this country are, very proud of the Police and our Special Branch. We have adopted the latest methods in policing and the Special Branch work, and I have informed this House very often that this torture is not only not done now but it has even been denounced, and it has been out of date—even in Russia they do not use torture any more. So, what is the point now in bringing this question of torture in trying to get confession? It is not done any more, because nowadays with the development of psychology—the Honourable Member is a doctor and he knows—by using association of ideas by making people talk although he is not a Catholic, we borrow from the Catholic—by making people confess to the Confessor, by making people talk all the time they let out information. The Honourable Member knows this, but because he wants to fight for these Communists and pro-Communists he put up a very bold front and thrust out his chest “I am defender, right or wrong”.

Now, Sir, having replied to the Honourable Members for Ipoh and Batu, I would like now to reply to the Member for Johore Bahru Barat.

Di-sini saya suka juga mengingatkan Ahli daripada Johor Baharu Barat ia-itu sungguh pun dia daripada ahli parti saya sendiri, tetapi jikalau hendak membuat satu² rayuan dalam Rumah ini, hendaklah betul² rayuan itu di-selideki dahulu. Dia mengatakan ia-itu berkenaan dengan police rank and file. Dia kata, dia tahu ada orang yang berkebolehan yang telah berkhidmat dengan ta'at-nya, beberapa lama daripada masa Emergency, telah di-ketepikan bila menaikkan pangkat. Kata dia, dia sendiri tahu orang ini ada kebolehan dan dia harap Kementerian akan mengatasi akan soal ini.

Ini satu soal umum di-bawa ka-sini. Jikalau betul ada kedzaliman di-buat ini, tolong beri tahu nama orang itu,

pangkat dia. Saya akan selidek, saya akan guarantee yang orang itu tidak akan di-dzalim oleh Commander² dia atau pun inspector².

Tuan Haji Rahmat bin Haji Daud (Johor Bahru Barat): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya hendak memberi penerangan sedikit berkenaan ucapan saya sa-malam. Yang sa-benar-nya saya katakan di-Rumah ini ia-itu orang² yang bekerja di-bawah pegawai² British yang di-ambil daripada askar masa dharurat dahulu, mereka itu yang bekerja sa-bagai sarjan bangsa Melayu yang di-perintah oleh leftenan² British yang di-ambil dari pada askar² British oleh kerana kasar-nya kepada sarjan² masa itu ma'alum-lah masa dharurat, itu dan sarjan² itu pun menentang pegawai² itu, dari itu mereka itu di-ketepikan atau di-adukan dan di-turunkan pangkat-nya masa penjajah dahulu dan ada juga yang maseh bekerja sampai sekarang mereka itu merayu supaya dapat di-pertimbangkan, di-kaji sa-mula kedudukan mereka itu. Itu chakapan saya. Bukan-lah di-aniayakan oleh polis sekarang—tidak. Kita sudah merdeka, patut-lah orang yang sa-macham ini dapat pertimbangan, dan di-kaji sa-mula kerana mereka itu ta'at setia kepada kita. Saya minta kedudukan mereka itu di-kaji sa-mula masa kita sudah merdeka ini.

Dato' Dr Ismail: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Ahli Yang Berhormat tahu ia-itu emergency ini telah habis telah lama ia-itu pada tahun 1960.

Dan atas soal kenaikan kaki-tangan rank and file dalam Pasokan Polis ini, memang telah di-timbangkan bagi tiap² tahun kenaikan pangkat, dan jikalau mithal-nya ada orang² yang betul ada kelayakan yang telah berkhidmat dengan ta'at setia-nya dalam masa emergency yang telah di-ketepikan atas naik pangkat ini, ini satu kerja yang dzalim. Saya berkehendakkan Ahli Yang Berhormat itu mesti beri nama orang itu, pangkat dia, berapa lama dia sudah berkhidmat, boleh-lah kita ambil tindakan. Jikalau di-buat tuduhan yang sa-macham ini, yang umum, ini menjokkan ia-itu sungguh pun ini berlaku dalam masa emergency seperti kata Yang Berhormat itu, jadi ma'ana-nya

mereka ini telah di-kekalkan, tetapi telah lama; jadi ma'ana-nya atas promotion yang lepas, yang telah lalu, orang² ini telah di-ketepikan. Ini tidak patut di-perbuat. Kalau betul² ada nama, beritahu kepada saya, atau pun terangkan dalam Rumah ini, sebab apa kita dalam menegor polis, atau pun mana² Kementerian ia-itu satu pasokan yang berdisiplin, mereka itu jikalau kita hendak mengatakan ada satu kedzaliman buat perkara itu—boleh, tetapi mesti tepat. Kalau kita buat tuduhan yang umum macham ini, nauti orang² yang menjadi Commander, atau Inspector semua-nya itu dia pun sudah tidak ada perchaya lagi, ma'ana-nya dia ini berkhidmat untuk ta'at setia bagitu bagini, ma'ana-nya Kerajaan tidak perchaya atas kuasa yang dia buat macham Commissioner of Police, Inspector of Police, atau O.C.P.D. jadi, ma'ana-nya orang² yang rank and file ini sudah hilang discipline-nya. Ia boleh menudoh, kalau dia punya Commander tidak menjalankan kerja-nya, tetapi jikalau mithal-nya ada berlaku dzalim, saya tidak menapikan tidak ada, tetapi biar-lah satu rayuan yang khas, menunjokkan siapa yang telah kena dzalim, siapa nama orang itu. Ini satu kewajipan bagi Ahli Yang Berhormat itu dalam Rumah ini.

Saya tidak hendak menyekat Ahli Yang Berhormat itu. Saya minta Ahli Yang Berhormat itu mengemukakan baik dalam office saya, atau pun dalam Parliamen ini, tetapi hendak-lah perkara itu perkara yang bertanggung-jawab. Jangan kita hendak buat tuduhan umum. Ini tidak akan memberi faedah kepada parti kita dan juga kepada polis sendiri.

In regard to answering questions in my capacity as Minister of Justice, I am very obliged to the Honourable the Prime Minister for having replied to this question on the appointment of the judges. Now, finally, I would like to reply to the question of the criticism of the furniture of the court houses. Now, I am not saying that the furniture in the court houses are resplendent, or that they are luxurious. I would admit that much is to be desired. Furniture in the court houses should be improved, and this is a matter that we

are always bearing in mind, and whenever we have the money, it is, of course, our intention to improve the furniture in the court houses. Thank you.

Dato' Haji Sardon: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya chuma hendak menerangkan sedikit sahaja. Pehak Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Melaka Selatan ada membawa pandangan berkenaan dengan kapal terbang yang membawa sabahagian daripada bakal² haji. Nampak-nya kapal terbang itu sudah tua dan asap-nya berkepul²; ta' ada-kah dapat kapal terbang baharu? Saya suka menerangkan, kapal terbang itu daripada jenis D.C. 6 itu bukan-lah jet, kapal terbang itu menggunakan empat engine berkipas. Maka apabila lepas hujan kuat pada hari itu, hawa-nya sejok dan apabila hendak di-hidupkan injin-nya itu, minyak yang penoh dalam carbureator-nya mesti-lah di-keringkan. Maka itu-lah yang menda-tangkan asap yang berkepul², tetapi itu tidak-lah merbahaya dan bukan-lah fasal jentera-nya ta' elok. Tetapi saya berharap Yang Berhormat itu, kalau tengok kapal terbang yang asap-nya berkepul² ini, ta' usah-lah terperanjat (*Ketawa*).

Kedua-nya, kapal terbang ini bukan-lah kapal terbang yang di-punyai oleh Malaysian Airways, atau di-tempah oleh Malaysian Airways. Perkaranya kapal terbang itu ta' ada kena-mengena dengan Malaysian Airways, dan tidak ada kena-mengena juga dengan Kementerian Penerbangan, atau Kementerian Pengangkutan. Yang sa-benar-nya, sabuah sharikat pelanchong yang telah memberi peluang kepada bakal² haji ini boleh menaiki kapal terbang itu dengan segera pergi balek, menentukan berapa tambang-nya dan mereka telah menyewa kapal terbang D.C. 6 itu yang di-punyai oleh Sharikat Switzerland dan kapal terbang D.C. 6 itu bukan sahaja di-sewa kepada sharikat pelanchong di-sini, bahkan sharikat² pelanchong di-semua negara dalam dunia pun, sunggoh pun kapal terbang ini nampak-nya sudah tua, tetapi saya perchaya di-Switzerland, pejabat yang memeriksa layak atau tidak-nya kapal terbang itu terbang ka-udara chukup jaya, dan kalau-lah kapal terbang itu

tidak mengikut undang² international—ta' dapat di-benarkan meninggalkan Switzerland. Oleh itu bagi pehak Kementerian Pengangkutan di-Malaysia ini, kapal terbang yang di-daftarkan di-Switzerland, maka kami tidak dapat-lah hendak beri certificate bahrui sama ada boleh terbang, atau tidak. Kami perchaya daripada segi perjanjian international, sa-buah kapal terbang daripada negeri-nya yang telah menjadi ahli Penerbangan 'Awam' sadunia mengaku'i maka kami sahkan, tetapi bagi memuaskan hati Yang Berhormat, saya sendiri pun sudah naik kapal terbang itu sa-belum dia bertolak.

Saya periksa di-dalam; keadaan-nya bagus. Pegawai²-nya, tempat makanan-nya pun bagus, dan saya juga mengucapkan selamat mereka² itu pergi dan balek, dan saya harap bagai-mana beliau itu telah berkata bahawa kapal terbang itu, barangkali sudah sampai ka-Juddah.

Berkenaan dengan pandangan Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Kota Star Selatan, saya suka menerangkan berkenaan dengan teksi² yang ta' boleh berhenti di-station keretapi, kalau ta' pakai plate M.R. Ini banyak membawa salah faham.

Kereta² sewa, atau teksi yang di-beri plate M.R., atau tanda Malayan Railway, di-beri istimewa tentang tempat menaruh kereta di-bawah Station Hotel itu, kerana tempat itu hanya boleh memuaskan beberapa buah teksi sahaja di-situ. Tetapi Yang Berhormat dan lain² Ahli² Yang Berhormat yang menggunakan keretapi tentu faham dan tahu, tiap² pagi apabila kita turun daripada keretapi itu bukan sahaja teksi M.R. tetapi segala teksi pun boleh mengambil penumpang² dan menghantar penumpang² ka-station keretapi. Maka di-sini, saya suka menerangkan di-dalam kawasan station keretapi.

Dr Mahathir bin Mohamad (Kota Star Selatan): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya selalu menggunakan keretapi itu dan saya tahu ia-itu chuma ada enam tujuh buah sahaja teksi yang ada plate M.R. di-situ yang di-benarkan datang dekat dengan pintu di-mana passenger² keluar, dan teksi² ini bukan sahaja ada di-situ, tetapi driver²-nya dapat chuma

tunggu di-pintu dan mengambil passenger², tetapi teksi² lain ta' dapat langsung masuk di-sekatan di-situ, chuma di-benarkan di-luar sahaja, dan selalu-lah bilangan teksi yang ada plate M.R. ini tidak cukup.

Dato' Haji Sardon: Sa-belum itu Yang Berhormat itu bertanya berapa buah teksi-kah—itu akan di-terangkan kelak bersama di-sini. Mengikut keterangan daripada Ibu Pejabat Kenderaan di-sini telah di-keluarkan sa-banyak 281 lesen teksi di-dalam Bandaraya Kuala Lumpur ini yang mana termasuk juga teksi bagi kegunaan mereka² yang menggunakan teksi Keretapi. Kalau hanya enam buah sahaja yang di-peruntukkan di-situ, itu bukan bermakna yang dua ratus lebih buah lagi tidak boleh di-gunakan. Saya perchaya kalau enam buah itu sudah di-gunakan, teksi yang lain tentu boleh berhenti di-situ kerana saya tahu ada pehak² Polis juga menjaga berkenaan dengan hendak berhenti tidak menutup jalan.

Maka saya akan siasat lagi sa-berapa boleh-nya kira-nya kurang kita akan tambah, tetapi hendak tarohkan teksi M.R. tidak ada tempat private parking di-tempat steshen keretapi itu.

Berkenaan dengan line² yang di-kata oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat itu, saya minta Ahli Yang Berhormat dapat rojokan, barangkali, kepada Setiausaha Kerajaan Negeri Kedah kerana tiap² buah negeri ada sa-buah Jawatankuasa Traffic bersama² dengan Town Council. Maka Registrar atau pendaftar kereta² motor barangkali duduk di-dalam Jawatankuasa itu, tetapi harap-lah di-rojokkan kepada negeri kerana perkara itu tidak di-dalam jagaan Kementerian saya di-Kuala Lumpur ini.

The Minister for Local Government and Housing (Enche' Khaw Kai-Boh): Mr Speaker, Sir, before I begin, I like this House to bear with me if I jump from Ministry to Ministry because I am wearing three "hats" under the Supplementary Estimates: for the Ministry of Local Government and Housing, the Ministry of Commerce and Industry and the Ministry of Civil Defence.

First, I would deal with the Honourable Member for Ipoh who raised the question, again, regarding the filling of vacant seats, arising through various causes, of local councils. I regret that the Honourable Member was not here when I replied to the Adjournment Speech by the Honourable Member for Tanjong when I dealt with this aspect in great detail. But, nevertheless, I shall repeat the more important parts again in this House so that there is no doubt whatsoever left in the minds of the Honourable Members of this House as to the reasons why the regulations pertaining to the filling up of seats were drawn up in the manner we have since promulgated.

Now, while the party to which such councillor belongs should not be put into any positions of disadvantage where the casual vacancy had not been brought about through any fault of such councillor, we feel that there is no justification at all for maintaining the relative party strength in any local council where any councillor should, of his own volition, or by his own misdeeds, create a casual vacancy. Now, it is therefore up to each political party if it is their desire to maintain the relative party strength in any local authority, to see that their party members are at all times doing their best and are not out to do anything which might not be in the public interest; and, furthermore, "not to be rampant opportunists" borrowing the term used by the Honourable Member for Tanjong.

Now, extreme care was taken in promulgating the regulations to ensure that no political party would take advantage of the present suspension of local authority elections to pack in local authorities with persons of their party who would, under the elective system, never stand the ghost of a chance of getting elected. Our judgement in this was proved correct when the U.D.P. very recently tried to get their party members in local authorities to resign *en bloc*, probably to nominate in their stead persons who would create mischief once they get into the local authorities.

Next, I come to the second point raised by the Honourable Member for

Ipoh, touching on the removal of squatters in Jalan Pekeliling. I am grateful to the Honourable Member for his bouquet, which is rare and far in between in this House. But, nevertheless, I would also like to mention that this matter has also been dealt with by a number of other State Assemblymen and Members of Parliament, and because of representations made by Members of Parliament as well as State Assemblymen, including the Member for Ipoh, this matter was gone into thoroughly by my Ministry and assistance given to squatters to extend their stay on the land as well as arrangement made for their resettlement elsewhere. But, at any rate, I am grateful to the Honourable Member for Ipoh for his compliments.

Next I come to what the Honourable Member for Ipoh called a "scandle". Now there is absolutely no scandal in this case. Whatever scandal there is is of the Honourable Member's own making. I would rather say that it is a mountain out of a molehill, and I am glad that the Honourable Member disclosed his professional interest in this matter. Furthermore, in fact, the matter raised in this connection has nothing to do with the Supplementary Estimates for my Ministry, and in fact I am entitled to say nothing about it. Furthermore the Honourable Member has even threatened court action. In fact, quite properly, I should refuse to answer in this House pertaining to this matter, because the Honourable Member has chosen to threaten my Ministry with court action in this open House. But, nevertheless, after serious consideration, I felt that for the enlightenment of the Honourable Member for Ipoh, for the information of this House and, most important of all, for the members of public, I should make certain comments on the points raised by the Honourable Member.

Now, as the Honourable Member for Ipoh pointed out, representations have been made by Alliance State Assemblymen, including the Speaker of the Selangor State Assembly, another Member of Parliament for Bukit Bintang, as well as the Honourable Dato' T. H. Tan, a Member of

the Senate. Despite representations made by them, as the Honourable Member stated, the decision was not in favour of his clients which shows the impartiality of this Government, that we always put the interest of the public far above political considerations. This is a clear illustration of this point, that despite the fact that representations had been made by Alliance representatives on behalf of the clients of the Honourable Member for Ipoh a decision was made against this clients, because, in fairness to the general members of the public, the stand adopted by the Federal Commissioner was made. Now, I like to trace the history of this case briefly, in view of the fact that the Press has also resorted to report this matter as a scandle. As I said earlier, there is no scandle at all, because it involves only a very small number of people and obviously in allocation of market stalls for hawkers there is always trouble; and for that matter, even the one-time Socialist Front controlled council in Penang had trouble in the allocation of stalls in the Chowrasta Market. I am quite sure the ex-Socialist Front leader across the bench will bear with me, and will agree with me, that the allocation of stalls in the Chowrasta Market even up till today has not been settled.

Enche' Lim Kean Siew: For information, Mr Speaker, Sir,—that is correct; there is a problem in the Chowrasta Market in Penang. But I think the Member for Ipoh stated that the reason why there has been this change-about of decision was because amongst the 26 stall-holders some were supposed to be ex-Socialist Front Members, not because the Member for Bukit Bintang has appeared for them, but because the stall-holders themselves happened to contain among them Socialist Front Members.

Enche' Khaw Kai-Boh: For the enlightenment of the Honourable Member for Dato Kramat, in fact, I had representations from both groups; the first group, let's we call it Group "A" represented by the Honourable Member for Ipoh, and the second Group "B" which was not represented by the Honourable Member for Ipoh. Now,

in fact, representations have been made to me by both groups that they are Alliance Members (*Laughter*) so that they could be favourably considered. So the question of whether these people belong to the Alliance or the Socialist Front, or for that matter the D.A.P. has no bearing whatsoever with any decision made by the Federal Commissioner, who is under my Ministry, and I can give the assurance to this House that decisions made by Ministers of this Government have never been based on political consideration, unlike the Opposition. They have managed various local authorities, and I quote the glaring instance of the Seremban Town Council where they had made a lot of decisions on political considerations that is, the ex-Socialist Front managed Town Council in Seremban, and the Honourable Member across was, of course, a member of that party—and I need not mention further than the Report of the Commissioner of Inquiry on the extent of corruption in that Seremban Town Council under the control of the Socialist Front. Now, of course they dropped the name and conveniently call themselves the Labour Party. Now I like to trace back the history of this case.

Way back before the 1960s the Federal Commissioner built a market inside the perimeter of the fence of the Chow Kit Road Market, in order to move away all the illegal hawkers squatting around the market which made the place untidy and unhygienic in all respects, and as a result of which 80 of these stalls were given to 80 different people and, as I said, both including Group "A" and Group "B". Now, 34 of them, called Group "A", are represented by the Honourable Member for Ipoh. They chose to take the law into their own hands. Although they continued to occupy the stalls inside the market consisting of 80 stalls, they took the law into their own hands and they moved out of the market stalls; although they kept paying the dues in the market stalls and occupied the stalls, they went out and squatted in front of other stalls along the perimeter of the fence of the market. Now, this created a lot of problems, for both

the Police, because of the obstructions, and for the Municipality Health Officers from the health control point of view; and repeated attempts were made to move them back into the market and, of course, being a very liberal-minded Government we postponed time after time their eviction and it was not until about two years ago when the Federal Commissioner had to maintain a very firm stand and say, "Right, this must be removed—the unhygienic features; back into the market", as a result of which this Group "A", who took the law into their hands and who are represented by the Honourable Member for Ipoh, moved back into the market and joined the Group "B" people. And, of course as events later transpired, illegal hawkers continued to get into the vacant lot occupied by this Group "A" and again created a lot of problems, as a result of which the Federal Commissioner, after consultation with his health officers and other officers, decided that in view of the great demand of the hawkers—and I am quite sure the Opposition Members will agree with me that the hawkers are quite a problem in Kuala Lumpur—it is the duty of the Federal Commissioner to try to find space and erect as many stalls as possible to accommodate them. Now, as a result of the empty space vacated by this Group "A", 26 stalls were made up. Then, of course, Group "A" made representations and said, "We must have priority in occupying these stalls, in balloting these stalls". They claimed to have priority and of course Group "B" said, "What about us? We also belong to the same group of 80 hawkers, and we have as much right as the group "A". In fact, Group A has committed an offence of taking the law into their own hands and squatted outside until they were chased back again, and we must have the right to occupy the 26 stalls." This went on and I had representations from politicians, from leaders of the community, from all sorts of people. One representative even came and threatened me, "If you don't give the stall to me, I am going to take this to the Prime Minister." Now, this is the sort of thing that has been going on for the

last one year or so. I want to stress in this House that it is purely an administrative discretion of the Federal Commissioner as to who should draw the lots.

Now, to cut the story short, after considerable deliberations over the circumstances of the case, the Federal Commissioner in his ultimate decision decided that the whole of the 80 of them, Group "A" and Group "B" should ballot for the 26 stalls concerned and this took place on the 9th February. Of course, when this happened, Group "A" said "Well, we do not want to ballot for this.—If group "B" is given a chance, we abstain from balloting"—and, in fact, one of the representative instead of phoning the Federal Commissioner phoned me early in the morning and said, "Well, if you don't let us ballot, I am going to consult a lawyer." Well, I said "I cannot help it, you ask the Federal Commissioner." Well, the final decision, of course, was that the whole lot should be given a chance to ballot and, of course, these 26 abstained. When they abstained, the rest continued to ballot and these 26 forfeited their right to ballot and that is the sum total of the whole case. In fact, had the Federal Commissioner decided that only 26 should have balloted, we would have faced the same situation and the 53 would have taken action and said, "Why were we not given a chance to ballot?"—and in fact, if I am not mistaken, these 53 at one stage when they thought they were not given the opportunity to ballot, they were going to the Honourable Member for Ipoh to represent them. So when these people were given a chance to ballot, Group "A" went to the Honourable Member for Ipoh instead (*Laughter*).

Now, the sum total of it all is that in view of the past history of the case, the Federal Commissioner has made the right decision that everyone in this market, the whole 80 of them, should be given equal opportunity to ballot for the 26 stalls erected and no one should be left out. Of course, if anyone refused to draw his ballot, then he has forfeited his right and I

cannot see any way to intervene in this matter as much as I like to please the Honourable Member for Ipoh. I have always tried to find an amicable solution to any problem confronting my Ministry.

Next, Sir, I come to the point raised by the Honourable Member for Sebrang Utara, that the minimum guaranteed price for padi be raised from the present price of \$16 per pikul to \$20 per pikul. Now, I am afraid that this increase asked for by the Honourable Member is not possible, because Thai padi which is being sold across the border, costs only \$8.50 per pikul; and if we increase further our padi price above \$16, this will mean increasing the problem of rice smuggling which already exists to-day, as Honourable Members of this House are aware. Another effect of any increase in the guaranteed minimum price of padi is that the cost of production of the miller's rice will increase further.

It is at present \$27.25 cents per pikul and they sell at \$25 to \$23.50 per pikul to the consumers. They make up the deficit only by selling imported rice when they are released to the local market at the ratio of one-to-one against locally produced rice. Now, very briefly every increase of \$1 to the guaranteed price of padi will mean a subsidy of \$5 million from this Government. In other words, if we increase the price of padi from \$16 to \$17 per pikul, this would mean an increase of \$5 million; and if it is increased to \$20, it would mean \$20 million to the Government. Furthermore, we consider that the guaranteed price of padi is very high in this country at \$16, because in Burma it is only \$8.50, in Thailand it is also \$8.50 and in fact the Government guaranteed padi price at present in this country in Malaysia is the highest in the Far East.

Next, I come to a point raised by the Honourable Member for Bungsar, who criticised the Supplementary Estimates for my Ministry, and he stated that I have asked for a four-fold increase of my transport vote. Now, this is not quite correct, and I would like to

point out to the Honourable Member for Bungsar that in fact the amount asked for is only \$13,180 compared with the previous allocation of \$7,000, not even a two-fold increase—and I am afraid his arithmetic is not very good. He also said that despite the increase in the travelling vote there is no substantial increase in the efficiency of Local Government and Housing. Now, this is a matter of opinion and as far as the opinion of the D.A.P. representative is concerned, it is not of much interest to me. But I would like to point out that surely it is a good thing for the Minister and his officials to travel extensively in this country to be on the ground and find out the needs of the people pertaining to housing as well as the needs of the Local Authorities, and that is the best way to increase the efficiency of my Ministry—a small increase of about six thousand over dollars is surely not an amount to quib for and I can understand why he raised this, because quite obviously in a small island State of 220 square miles you need not travel very much to know the people and what is going on in the country.

Sitting suspended at 11.35 a.m.

Sitting resumed at 12 noon.

(Mr Speaker in the Chair)

Debate resumed.

Enche' Khaw Kai-Boh: Mr Speaker, Sir, next I come to the Honourable Member for Sebarang Utara who raised two points, first, with regard to the Mak Mandin Flour Mill which, he stated has 100% local shareholders, and asked why it was not given pioneer status. The answer is that there were altogether 5 applications for flour mills, and the Cabinet decided that there is room only for two in Malaya, as these two can meet fully the demand of the country. After considering all aspects of the applications, the two approved are the Malayan Flour Mill in Lumut and the Federation Flour Mill in Port Swettenham. Now, the mill referred to by the Honourable Member is the United Malaya Flour Mill, which is a subsidiary of the

Singapore Kong Guan Company. They were told that, if they like, they can go on milling flour but without being made a pioneer status company, but the matter of whether they can be given pioneer status or not will be considered again by the Cabinet. The second point raised by the Honourable Member is about foreign goods wrapped in local wrappers to make them look like local products. Now, the answer to that is that my Ministry would require specific cases to be cited and then investigations will be made.

Next, I come to the Honourable Member for Bagan, who raised the question pertaining to the Blood protection Company in Butterworth. The Honourable Member referred to this company which produces, or rather produced mosquito coils, as it is reported to have ceased operation. Now, it is Government policy to encourage local industries and to give them adequate protection. For tariff protection, the industries must put up their case to the Tariff Advisory Board. Now, once a local industry comes into production, the Government, as an interim measure, imposes import quota. After consultations with the Tariff Action Committee, which comprises members of the Tariff Advisory Board and Government Departments concerned, the quota for mosquito coils fixed three months ago for the present quarter is 100% of 1964 imports. The Tariff Advisory Committee is scheduled to meet again on the 28th of March, that is the coming Monday, and one of the subjects on its agenda is the review of import quota for mosquito coils. The quota will be determined after taking into account the amount of local production and the present stock. If local production has increased, the quota will be reduced accordingly. It is, therefore, most important that the production firm concerned must make representations to my Ministry. But it must be remembered that imposition of quota is only an interim measure and an interim experience and never intended as a permanent instrument of protection. The company, as I said earlier, should apply to the Tariff Advisory Board for

tariff protection so that adequate duty can be imposed.

Now, the next point raised by the same Honourable Member is that the Malayan Flour Mill Limited, that is the one in Lumut, has not consulted the Flour Importers' Association, Penang, when appointing distributors, that is the agents for the distribution of flour in the north of Malaya. Now, the Ministry of Commerce and Industry is not aware that the mill has not consulted the Flour Importers Association, Penang, when appointing their distributors. My Ministry is, however, fully aware that a number of individual importers were consulted and the majority of these importers are members of the Flour Importers' Association of Penang. The appointment of these distributors was a private arrangement between the mills and the parties concerned in order to effect a satisfactory distribution of flour. When this system was submitted to my Ministry, it was discovered that it has several unsatisfactory features. In view of this, my Ministry has rejected this scheme and instead has instructed the mills' representatives to work out a satisfactory scheme in conjunction with officials of my Ministry. The new scheme will permit all importers of flour to purchase direct from the mills provided a minimum quantity of 5 tons by lorry or 10 tons by railway wagon must be purchased at one time. In addition to this, the payment shall be made in cash.

Now, another point raised by the Honourable Member was that a discount of 10% is allowed to the distributors and agents and only 2½% allowed to traders. Under the scheme referred to above for distribution, the discount offered is approximately 7%; the company will allow the distributors a commission of 3½% based on the ex-mill price and the distributors are further allowed to add on to the selling price to dealers an uplift of 3½% to the company's invoices. So, it is not correct to say that 10% was allowed. Nevertheless, as I pointed out earlier, this scheme is no longer to operate, in view of the fact that my Ministry has directed that a new scheme should be

introduced. The details pertaining to this scheme are being worked out between the mills' representatives and my Ministry.

A further point raised by the Honourable Member is that no deduction is allowed for transport of flour by lorry owned by the traders themselves. As the details of the new distribution scheme are being worked out, I can only assure the Honourable Member that this point will be taken into consideration by my Ministry in working out a final scheme for the distribution of flour.

Next, I come to another Honourable Member, who suggested that the campaign to buy "Made in Malaysia" goods should be intensified. Now, it is the intention of my Ministry to intensify the campaign to encourage Malaysians to buy "Made in Malaysia" goods. As the Honourable Member is fully aware, we are now holding annual "Made in Malaysia" Trade Fairs. It is intended that these fairs would be held in several towns in Malaysia. A floating "Made in Malaysia Trade Fair" is at present being planned, and this will visit ports in both Western and Eastern Malaysia. In addition to this, other means are being considered, among which are broadcasts through radio and television.

Finally, Sir, I come to a point raised by the Honourable Member for Perlis Selatan, who made an observation that low-cost houses although built of tanalised timber yet they are of inferior quality—kapok tree. He says that generally these houses would not be able to last more than 10 to 15 years. He requested that I should look into this matter. In reply to that, I am not sure whether the Honourable Member is making a specific reference to the Low Cost Housing Schemes in Seberang Tok Pi in Perlis. Now, as far as I know, this scheme has not been built yet and no tender has been awarded. Generally, low-cost houses are built of two grades of wood: grade "B" medium hard wood—*Kempas*, *keruing*, *kulim*, *tualang* and *merawan*, etc.—for roofs, walls, frame-work and floors; grade "C" light hard wood—

ketangga, *kedondong*, *medang*, *mengkulang* and *meranti* for shelves, doors and internals. Now all these timbers are further chemically treated that is commonly known as tanalised—to prevent rotting and from insects, and generally they are expected to last more than 20 years. Thank you.

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Enche' Senu bin Abdul Rahman): Mr Speaker, Sir, I would like to make a few observations, as yesterday the Honourable Member for Bungsar commented on the transport and travelling allowances for my Ministry. I am surprised that the Member for Bungsar should be intrigued—I use the word "intrigue" because that seems to be a very favourite word of the Honourable Member; he was intrigued by the fact that myself and the officers of my Ministry have been travelling rather extensively and unexpectedly during the last year especially, as a result of the separation of Singapore from Malaysia. The Honourable Member for Bungsar should know that my Ministry is charged with the responsibility of explaining Government's action, as the separation was something quite unexpected, and no provision was made for such travels which were necessary under the circumstances. Apart from the explanation given in the Command Paper, the year 1965 happened to be a busy year for my Ministry. New stations in Penang and Malacca were completed and opened during the year. The Chief Planning Engineer had to make several trips to the Borneo State in connection with the development plan of the Ministry for inclusion in the First Malaysia Plan, and several other travels have been made by myself and officers of my Ministry.

But what surprised me most—or what intrigued me most—is that the Honourable Member for Bungsar should feel so sensitive and should feel so intrigued, when the word "Singapore" was mentioned in this House. I am sure he made that observation, because there was mention in the Command Paper to the separation

of Singapore from Malaysia. Well, I like to remind the Member for Bungsar that he is a Malaysian. If he is a Malaysian, he should consider himself as a Malaysian; and as he claims to be a loyal Malaysian, he should be concerned about Malaysian affairs and should not be so super-sensitive or disturbed by whatever happens in Singapore. It was our duty to explain to the people of Malaysia, especially as a result of separation and so many things happened and so many intrigues and conspiracies took place throughout the country. Therefore, it is the duty of my Ministry especially to explain to the people, to make the people of Malaysia solid and united, and therefore we had to spend more money. It was rather unexpected and that is why it was not included in our last Budget.

Another observation made by the Honourable Member for Bungsar was in regard to Head S. 43. During the year 1965, T.V. relaying stations were under construction along the west coast of Malaya from Gunong Pulai in Johore to Gunong Jerai in Kedah. The stations were only completed towards the end of the year. The running and maintenance of these stations are undertaken by the Telecommunications Department which submits its bill either towards the end of the year, or early the following year. When the 1965 Estimates were prepared in late 1964, it was not possible for the Department of Television to give with any degree of accuracy what the Telecoms bills would amount to. It was agreed that the figure of \$100,000 be made first and adjustments made later when the year was up. Hence, the request for a supplementary of \$775,741 by virement and the present sum of \$100,000—now requested to settle outstanding bills. As the stations were now fully operational, it is possible in future to make more accurate estimates of provision required for Telecommunications charges. Thank you.

The Minister of Agriculture and Cooperatives (Enche' Mohamed Ghazali bin Haji Jawi): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, bagi menjawab perkara yang di-bang-

kitkan oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Kuala Trengganu Selatan ia-itu meminta supaya Kerajaan membeli tractor dan perkakas² pertanian dan juga boat, atau pun perahu² dan perkakas² menangkap ikan dan perkakas ini di-beri sewa kepada petani² dan nelayan² dengan murah supaya nelayan² dan petani² itu tidak terpaksa membayar sewa-nya yang mahal kepada pesewa² luar.

Berkenaan dengan tractor dan perkakas pertanian ini, saya suka-lah menerangkan ia-itu pehak Kerajaan telah pun mempunyai ranchangan mengadakan tractor di-seluruh negeri dan tractor² ini di-beri sewa dengan murah-nya kepada peladang² yang hendak menggunakan-nya. Peladang² yang ada di-dalam negeri ini telah pun di-galakkan supaya bersatu di-dalam persatuan² peladang yang di-tubuhkan di-seluruh negeri ini, dan perkhidmatan², bantuan² dan sa-bagai-nya telah pun di-beri oleh Kerajaan menerusi Persatuan² Peladang ini.

Berkenaan dengan perkakas menangkap ikan dan boat, saya suka-lah menerangkan di-sini, ia-itu pehak Kerajaan, atau khas-nya Kementerian ini, telah pun mengadakan satu ranchangan bagi memberi bantuan kepada penangkap² ikan yang ingin mengadakan perahu² masing² dan perkakas² menangkap ikan itu. Mereka ini telah pun di-galakkan juga supaya bersatu di-dalam sharikat² kerjasama atau pun persatuan² nelayan².

Kementerian ini telah pun mengadakan satu ranchangan bagi memberi bantuan kepada nelayan² ini, bukan sahaja bantuan berupa nasihat dan ajaran, tetapi juga bantuan wang, ia-itu sa-banyak 30 peratus daripada harga boat, atau pun perkakas² menangkap ikan itu. Perkara ini adalah mendapat perhatian yang berat dan sedang di-ranchangkan oleh Jabatan Perikanan dan akan dapat di-laksanakan dalam sedikit masa lagi.

Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Sabrang Utara telah mengemukakan supaya harga padi yang hanya sa-banyak \$16 sa-pikul itu di-timbangkan supaya di-naikkan kepada \$20 sa-pikul. Perkara itu telah pun di-jawab oleh rakan

saya ia-itu Menteri Perdagangan dan Perusahaan.

Ahli Yang Berhormat itu juga telah meminta supaya Rang Undang² Persatuan yang sedang di-gubal sekarang ini hendak-lah memberi galakan kepada semua peladang² bagi menjadi ahli, dan ranchangan² bantuan hendak-lah di-salurkan melalui Persatuan² Peladang ini sahaja.

Berkenaan dengan memberi galakan supaya peladang² menjadi ahli Persatuan² Peladang, maka ini ada-lah menjadi dasar Kerajaan hari ini supaya dengan ada-nya peladang² bersatu dalam Persatuan² Peladang itu dapat-lah pihak Kerajaan menyalurkan bantuan², sama ada berupa nasihat mahu pun pelajaran, mahu pun bantuan mata benda. Tetapi berkenaan dengan menghadkan bantuan kepada ahli² Persatuan Peladang itu sahaja, maka perkara itu maseh di-dalam timbangan Kementerian saya. Terima kasih.

Enche' Abdul-Rahman bin Ya'kub): Mr Speaker, Sir, may I first reply to the observations raised by the Honourable Member for Kuala Kangsar. I think he has asked why it has been necessary for the Government to provide the Jabatan Orang Asli with separate provision for medical supplies under the recurrent vote. Mr Speaker, Sir, the Jabatan Orang Asli is responsible, amongst other things, for the medical welfare of the *orang asli* in this country. This Department has established more than one hundred medical posts in the jungle, each providing direct and round-the-clock medical care and attention for the local *orang asli* population. These very remote areas, Mr Speaker, Sir, cannot be reached by normal services now provided by the Ministry of Health. That is the main reason why it is necessary to have medical supplies run by the Jabatan Orang Asli itself and not under the Ministry of Health.

Furthermore, Mr Speaker, Sir, this Department has established two hospitals, one at Ulu Gombak and the other at Kuala Lipis, specially catering for *orang asli* patients brought in from

deep jungle by the Flying Doctor Service. As we all know, this Service, which we all can be proud of, is really excellent, is really unique in this part of the world. An average of about 350 patients are treated at these two hospitals and a great deal more are treated in the jungle itself. All these services require a large supply of medicines, drugs, etc. For this reason, the Treasury has provided the Department with a separate provision for medical supplies. This allocation is based on a detailed estimate and not as a block vote. In other words, there is definite control over the expenditure of this item strictly in accordance with what the Minister of Finance has described as "austerity drive" which the Government is fostering at the moment.

Now, I come to the observations made by the Honourable Member for Batu. As usual, he is not here, when we give our replies. He has asked, "What improved significant benefit"—these are the exact words used by him—"have the aborigines obtained under the Alliance Government, which has ruled this country for 11 years?" I think, Mr Speaker, Sir, when I came to this House last year—not only under the Development Estimates but also under the ordinary recurrent expenditure and the supplementary supply expenditure. At that time I explained in great detail what the Alliance Government had done under the Second Malaya Plan and also what we proposed to do under the First Malaysia Plan for the *orang asli* in this country. I need only read here the relevant passages in the First Malaysia Plan; paragraph 576 says:

"During the next five years the government will continue with its efforts to integrate the aborigines into the mainstream of social and economic life."

During the Second Five-Year Plan we spent \$2.5 million for the aborigines. Under the First Malaysia Plan there is a provision of \$3.8 million for the aborigines, and I would like to state here that about 30% to 40% of the aborigines today live settled life, a settle form of agricultural livelihood. This is all due to the efforts of the

Alliance Government, not to the effort of the Opposition. We are very proud of that, and we will continue to provide all those services for the aborigines. We all know that at the end of last year the *Jabatan Orang Asli* launched crash programme to eliminate three black spots. We have carried out the work very satisfactorily. We have built homes, schools, and also helped the aborigines to plant their lands and other agricultural implementation, and we will continue to do that this year. In fact, as this House can very well remember, under the 1966 Budget there is a sum of \$951,000 earmarked for these purposes.

The Honourable Member also asked how many of these aborigines do go to school, how many of them have passed the School Certificate. We have built seventy-two schools for the aborigines. There are more than 3,000 aborigines now attending schools regularly. So far there is only one aborigine who has passed the School Certificate and she is now employed in the *Jabatan Orang Asli* as a stenographer. This is no mean achievement, when we consider that it is not easy to change habits. We cannot change habits overnight. In order to help these people, to integrate these people into the mainstream of our nation, we must first convince them that we are trying to help them in the economic fields, in the educational fields, and so on, to their advantage. But faith and confidence, Mr Speaker, Sir, cannot be switched on like electrical lights—it takes a lot of time. And during the past 11 years we have really achieved remarkable results: 60% of the staff of the Department of Aborigines are aborigines themselves; 100% of the construction corps—the corps which is carrying out the Crash Programme for the aborigines to eliminate the black spots—are all aborigines themselves carpenters, and so forth, are all aborigines.

The Honourable Member also said, amongst other things:

“Whenever I go to Cameron Highlands I see them walking up and down in their loin cloth.”

What is wrong with walking up and down in the jungle in loin cloth? The *Dayaks* and other natives in Sarawak still use loin cloth. We are not ashamed of that. We must bear in mind that clothings we wear in this Dewan are not suitable to be worn in the jungle. We must wear the type of clothings that will make movement very much easy in the jungle. As usual, the Honourable Member resorts to false logic—observing one or two cases he comes to the conclusion that the Alliance Government has done practically nothing for the aborigines.

Sir, he has said also, “We must get them to abandon their primitive mode of life and to accept the benefit of civilization”. I have already mentioned clearly Government’s policy in this respect. I must say it depends very much on what is meant by “primitive mode of life”. I must say that there are modes of life amongst the backward people—the so-called backward people, the primitive people—which we must preserve because they are good. For example, the spirit of *gotong royong* may be considered primitive but we must preserve them; in fact, today we are encouraging our town people, our urban people and our rural people to develop these habits, which more or less we people in the town have already lost or abandoned. There are habits among the civilised people which are abominable, clearly seen especially amongst the members of the deceased Socialist Front. Although they are educated—they go to the universities, they go to colleges—they have warped minds to contaminate others to subvert the security of this country.

He says also, “I regret to say that everytime in this House, whenever the question of *bumiputras* or aborigines comes up, this question of religion . . . (and so on so forth)”. It looks, according to the Honourable Member, that the Government wants to feed religion to the aborigines and to keep them quiet—far from it. I am surprised that the Honourable Member appears not to like religious teachings amongst the aborigines. Bearing in mind that he is himself a staunch Methodist, surely

he knows that religious people are the least susceptible to Communist influence. However, we have not fed the aborigines with religious instructions just to keep them quiet. We have not done that. We have not provided special religious teachers for these people. We know that our first duty to them is to uplift their economic well being and to help them in their educational field. As I have said, the Alliance Government is very proud of its achievements in helping the aborigines in the past, and I would like to repeat that we will continue to do so. Thank you very much, Mr Speaker, Sir.

Menteri Muda Pembangunan Negara dan Luar Bandar (Enche' Sulaiman bin Bulon): Dato' Yang di-Pertua, Yang Berhormat wakil dari Kota Star, di-dalam ucapan-nya sa-malam telah membayangkan perasaan kechiwa dan tidak puas hati terhadap sikap MARA dalam bidang memberi bantuan modal kepada ahli² perniagaan bumiputra. Dan beliau menyatakan dukachita-nya kerana MARA tidak memberi pertolongan pinjaman kepada sa-buah perusahaan kilang beras bumiputra di-Kedah. Sangkaan dan tuduhan menyatakan MARA tidak menjalankan tugas-nya sa-kehendak dengan hasrat ra'ayat benar. Kerajaan dalam bidang pembangunan ekonomi bumiputra itu tidak-lah benar. Sa-bagaimana yang kita boleh saksikan dari usaha yang telah di-jalankan oleh MARA dalam negeri ini, sa-bagai bukti-nya semenjak tertuboh-nya MARA, dahulu-nya RIDA.

Dr Mahathir bin Mohamad: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya ingin menerangkan saya tidak menuduh MARA, tetapi saya tuduh sa-orang pegawai MARA sahaja.

Enche' Sulaiman Bulon: Dato' Yang di-Pertua, walau bagaimana pun sa-bagai sa-orang pegawai juga tersentuh MARA, jadi dengan sebab itu-lah hendak di-jelaskan di-sini. Sa-bagai bukti-nya, semenjak tertuboh-nya MARA, dahulu RIDA, lebih daripada 9,500 pinjaman yang berjumlah 31 juta ringgit telah di-keluarkan oleh badan tersebut untuk membantu ahli² per-

niagaan bumiputra. Dan patut diingat di-sini ia-itu pinjaman yang seperti itu ta' pernah di-berikan oleh mana² bank biasa dan mereka ta' sanggup mengeluarkan.

Pihak MARA telah membuat penyiasaan dengan sa-halus²-nya berkenaan dengan ini dan telah mengam-bil keputusan berasaskan penyiasaan itu bahawa pinjaman yang besar ini sa-elok²-nya hendak-lah di-kemukakan pada Bank Bumiputra. Patut juga saya ma'alumkan di-sini bahawa dasar pinjaman wang daripada MARA ada-lah berlainan daripada dasar RIDA dahulu. Ia-itu sa-suatu pinjaman itu chuma di-luluskan sa-telah penyiasaan yang dalam mengenai sama ada satu perniagaan itu boleh maju atau tidak yang telah di-buat. Terima kasih.

Menteri Muda Kebudayaan, Belia dan Sukan (Engku Muhsein bin Abdul Kadir): Dato' Yang di-Pertua, Ahli Yang Berhormat daripada Bungsar kelmarin telah menarek perhatian Dewan ini kepada tambahan sa-banyak lebih daripada 30% daripada perbelanjaan asal dalam Kementerian Kebudayaan, Belia dan Sukan. Ini, mengikut beliau, ada-lah satu chara tambahan yang sangat tidak bertang-gong-jawab dan kenapa tidak dapat di-anggarkan terlebih dahulu supaya chara² perbuatan membuat tambahan bagini tidak mustahak di-laksanakan.

Dato' Yang di-Pertua, sa-benar-nya kedudukan Kementerian Kebudayaan, Belia dan Sukan ini ada-lah satu kedudukan yang berlainan sedikit, oleh kerana perbelanjaan yang telah di-untukkan di-dalam estimate biasa tahun 1965 ada-lah satu peruntukan yang bukan-nya meliputi ranchangan² ka-seluruhan ranchangan² Kementerian itu bagi tahun 1965. Apabila di-tubuhkan Kementerian ini di-dalam pertengahan tahun 1964 dahulu, maka sa-waktu itu atoran² mengadakan estimate bagi tahun 1965 telah berjalan dengan lancar-nya dan tidak-lah sempat hendak di-masukkan beberapa daripada permintaan dan lain² di-dalam estimate tahun 1965 apabila di-bentangkan akhir tahun 1964 yang lalu. Dengan sebab itu apabila sampai tahun 1965 ada-lah banyak perkara²

yang hendak di-jalankan itu terpaksa meminta tambahan sesuai dengan adanya Kementerian yang baharu ini. Apa-tah lagi peruntokan² atau pun bantuan² kepada badan² belia, badan kebudayaan, sokan dan lain² di-dalam tahun 1965 itu tidak berubah daripada peruntokan yang telah di-untokkan di-dalam Kementerian Perdana Menteri dan Kementerian Kebajikan yang bertanggung-jawab pada sukan dan kepada belia dalam tahun 1964. Satu sen pun tidak berubah. Dalam tahun 1965 estimate itu sa-mata² di-ikut bagaimana yang telah ada peruntokan dalam Kementerian yang lebeh dahulu itu. Sebab itu-lah terjadi-nya kelebihannya sa-banyak 30% ini.

Yang kedua-nya, beliau juga hendak mengetahui ada-kah ini meliputi seluruh Malaysia. Sudah tentu-lah sa-bagai satu Kementerian bertanggung-jawab sebab Kementerian Kerajaan Malaysia segala faedah-nya itu kepada seluruh Malaysia, sama ada lapangan sukan, lapangan kebudayaan dan dalam lapangan belia. Suka-lah saya hendak menegaskan sa-bagai contoh-nya di-dalam lapangan sukan ini dan tahun yang lampau negeri Sabah, mithal-nya, telah jauh maju ka-hadapan dalam lapangan sukan ini. Hasil-nya ia-lah oleh kerana kerjasama dan pimpinan daripada kedua² pihak, daripada ahli² sukan negeri Sabah sendiri dan juga melalui kerusi² yang di-buat melalui Kementerian ini.

Yang Berhormat daripada Sabah, dalam ucapan daripada atau ucapan pertama kali-nya, di-dalam Dewan ini pada petang kelmarin telah memberi pandangan kekurangan alat² untuk menchantum dan memperkembangkan kebudayaan di-negeri Sabah.

Jadi saya sangat menghargai ucapan yang di-buat oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat itu dan mengalu²kan pandangan beliau yang pertama kali di-buat di-dalam Dewan ini. Suka-lah saya hendak menyatakan memang tujuan kita, sa-berapa dapat, hendak memberi kerjasama, hendak mengembangkan dan hendak memajukan kebudayaan² terutama sa-kali kebudayaan² yang banyak, saya tahu, maseh lagi terpendam di-daerah² pendalaman dalam negeri² Tanah Melayu ini juga

dalam negeri Sarawak dan dalam negeri Sabah. Apa-tah lagi dengan ada-nya berbagai² keturunan asli dalam negeri² itu memang saya tahu banyak-lah puncha² yang dapat di-perkembangkan dan di-perpadukan lagi. Jadi sa-bagai langkah awal-nya suka-lah saya hendak menyatakan, dalam tahun ini Kementerian ini saya sendiri telah pergi ka-Sabah dalam masa bulan puasa yang lalu dan telah berunding dengan Kerajaan Sabah dan telah dapat persetujuan dengan pihak Kerajaan negeri Sabah memberi pihak Kementerian ini lebeh kurang 12 ekar tanah untuk di-jadikan sa-bagai tempat pusat dewan pelbagai guna dengan belanja binaan itu sa-banyak \$360,000 yang kita chadang dapat di-laksanakan pada tahun ini dan mudah²an siap akhir tahun ini atau pada awal tahun hadapan. Tujuan-nya ia-lah untuk memberi alat² kesenangan pada badan² kebudayaan, badan sport dan badan² belia di-negeri Sabah untuk maju ka-hadapan.

Berkenaan dengan Jabatan Perdana Menteri, Yang Berhormat wakil daripada Batu ada memberi beberapa pandangan dan sa-bagai biasa-nya pandangan² itu ia-lah pandangan² yang saya rasa memang berulang² kali di-perkatakan oleh beliau dalam tiap² kali meshuarat dan dalam tiap² kali persidangan Dewan ini dan di-mana² sahaja, terutama sa-kali beliau bertanya kenapa di-adakan penyediaan dan perbelanjaan yang membazir kerana menyambut lawatan Perdana Menteri Korea dan Perdana Menteri Vietnam. Saya tidak faham-lah chara berfikir Yang Berhormat daripada Batu ini, beliau ia-lah satu orang yang sentiasa mahukan Malaysia kita ini menjadi sa-buah negara yang terbaik², bersahabat, bermuhibbah antara satu dengan lain. Dan di-dalam lapangan politik dan perhubungan antara bangsa, saya perchaya satu daripada chara-nya hendak kita terbaik² menjadikan negara kita ini kuat dan dapat bekerjasama antara satu dengan lain ia-lah ada-nya persahabatan antara kedua² negara antara Perdana² Menteri negara² yang merdeka.

Maka satu daripada chara-nya ia-lah lawatan² Ketua² Negara, Perdana²

Menteri dan lain² lagi. Apa-tah lagi Perdana Menteri kita, telah melawat Negeri Korea, Negeri Vietnam pada suatu masa dahulu dan Perdana Menteri kita telah mendapat sambutan yang chukup hebat, sambutan yang chukup besar sa-kali. Jadi sa-bagai satu bangsa, bangsa Asia yang berbudi pekerti, bangsa Asia yang tahu balas membalas, sudah tentu-lah menjadi kewajipan kita memberi penghormatan pula memberi sambutan yang sa-layak-nya kapada Negeri², kapada Ketua² Negara yang telah menghormati Perdana Menteri kita. Sebab itu-lah saya berasa perbelanjaan yang dikeluarkan itu kechil, erti-nya jika di-bandingkan dengan faedah² yang datang daripada lawatan² yang demikian. Bagitu-lah juga kapada pengurniaan², darjah², bintang² kapada Perdana Menteri Korea, Darjah² Degree kapada Perdana Menteri Korea oleh kerana sa-waktu Perdana Menteri kita berangkat ka-Korea itu-lah juga yang telah di-buat oleh pihak Kerajaan Korea, dan saya katakan tadi tentu-lah kita sa-bagai bangsa yang merdeka, berdaulat, mesti-lah membuat sambutan² balas dan memberi balasan² yang sa-wajar-nya akan chara² yang bagitu.

Beliau juga memberi pandangan kenapa di-belanjakan \$28,000 lebeh kerana istiadat menghantar kembali Duli Yang Maha Mulia Seri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agong yang ketiga, dan menyambut kedatangan Duli Yang Maha Mulia Seri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agong yang keempat. Ini saya rasa beliau tentu-lah sa-bagai sa-orang Ahli Yang Berhormat yang bertanggung-jawab menyedari, pertama sa-kali perkara ini berlaku, bukan-lah pada tiap² bulan, tiap² tahun. Perkara ini berlaku lima tahun sa-kali mengikut Perlembagaan kita ia-itu tiap² kali datang-nya, berganti-nya, Yang di-Pertuan Agong mengikut sharat² masa-nya. Jadi, sudah tentu-lah sa-bagai Yang di-Pertuan Agong yang menjadi Raja kapada kita, yang menjadi kepala tunggal mahkota Negara Malaysia Merdeka ini, tentu-lah berhak dan mesti kita sa-bagai sa-buah Kerajaan

yang bertanggung-jawab memberi penghormatan² yang sa-wajar-nya, kapada kepala negara kita, yang hendak pergi dan yang hendak datang. Dan sudah tentu-lah mana Kerajaan juga yang ada dalam dunia ini, termasuk-lah Kerajaan² Socialist, Kerajaan Kominis memberi, saya perchaya lebeh banyak lagi penghormatan dan membelanja lebeh banyak lagi wang daripada apa yang kita berbuat di-sini.

Saya perchaya, Ahli Yang Berhormat itu, jikalau ka-luar negeri chara beliau melawat negara² lain, di-Barat, di-Timor, di-Utara dan di-Selatan, beliau akan dapati perbelanjaan yang di-buat oleh negara² lain lebeh banyak, lebeh besar, walau pun pendapatan boleh menjadi berkurangan daripada negara kita.

The Assistant Minister of Education (Enche' Lee Siok Yew): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya menjawab sedikit sahaja, soalan² yang di-kemukakan oleh Ahli² Yang Berhormat di-dalam Dewan ini berkenaan faedah pelajaran bagi negara kita, ia-itu saya mengucapkan ribuan² terima kaseh. Soalan² yang di-bangkitkan itu ia-lah kekurangan guru², atau perkakas² atau equipments di-dalam Sekolah Menengah. Ahli² Yang Berhormat ma'alum ia-lah bila kita menubuhkan satu sistem pelajaran comprehensive tahun yang lalu, bilangan murid² telah bertambah daripada 180,820 orang daripada tahun 1964, tetapi, di-tahun 1965 bilangan² murid² itu telah naik jadi 276,255 orang. Jadi, itu-lah sebab Kementerian saya akan melateh guru² yang baharu atau menambahkan perkakas² yang baharu. Itu-lah sebab perkara ini, Kementerian saya kesusahan, kerumitan ini, Kementerian saya akan mengatasi sa-daya upaya. Perkara² yang berbangkit daripada Ahli² Yang Berhormat itu akan di-ambil perhatian oleh Kementerian saya.

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Health (Enche' Ibrahim bin Abdul Rahman): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Ahli Yang Berhormat daripada Seberang Utara telah meminta sa-orang doktor di-tambahkan di-rumah sakit Butterworth. Sa-bagaimana Ahli

Yang Berhormat dalam Dewan ini ma'alum, Kementerian saya sedang menghadapi kesulitan atau kekurangan doktor², kita ada ta' sampai 500 orang doktor yang berkhidmat dengan Kerajaan, dan hampir² 1,000 yang bekerja bersendirian. Jadi, 500 orang yang ada itu-lah terpaksa kita bahagi²kan kepada tempat² yang mustahak. Doktor² Korea yang datang 39 orang telah ditempatkan di-tempat² yang mustahak terutama sa-kali di-kawasan² luar bandar ia-itu di-tempatkan di-Pusat² Kesihatan Besar (Main Health Centres) yang ada 39 dalam negeri ini.

Ahli Yang Berhormat daripada Batu, berkenaan the cost of running teaching hospital, the Ministry is aware of the need to make provisions for the running of the Teaching Hospital and action is being taken to provide such sums as necessary.

Doktor Yang Berhormat daripada Kota Star Selatan, mengatakan banyak penduduk² di-dalam Ranchangan F.L.D.A. mati oleh sebab penyakit malaria. Saya ta' tahu-lah barangkali bukan sahaja di-F.L.D.A. tetapi di-kawasan² luar bandar. Kementerian sedar ia-itu banyak daripada penduduk² yang tinggal di-luar bandar dapat penyakit malaria. Tetapi Kerajaan sedang melancarkan satu gerakan ia-itu Pre-eradication Programme sa-belum kita mengadakan satu Ranchangan Kebangsaan untuk menghapuskan penyakit malaria ia-itu National Malaria Eradication Project. Projek ini sedang di-bantu oleh pakar² daripada Pertubuhan Kesihatan sadunia daripada Doktor² Effy daripada 'Arab, Doktor Huene daripada Jerman, dan Dr Ocampo daripada Filipina.

Ahli Yang Berhormat daripada Muar Utara mengatakan yang doktor² patut-lah menyiasat terlebih dahulu orang² sakit yang datang ka-hospital sa-belum bagi injection atau ubat chuchok. Ini memang-lah doktor² selalu memeriksa orang sakit dengan chukup teliti dan sa-belum dia bagi ubat² chuchok biasa-nya doktor² menyiasat terlebih dahulu sama ada orang sakit itu patut di-beri ubat chuchok atau tidak kerana di-hospital sa-bagaimana Yang Berhormat itu ma'alum bukan sahaja ada ubat

chuchok tetapi ubat biji pun ada, ubat ayer pun ada, ubat sapu pun ada.

Berkenaan dengan mayat orang Islam di-rumah² sakit, ini saya per-chaya di-seluruh Persekutuan Tanah Melayu—Malaya ini semua-nya rumah² sakit ada tempat—di-adakan khas tempat mayat orang² Islam. Jadi saya tidak tahu Ahli Yang Berhormat itu berchakap berkenaan dengan rumah sakit mana tetapi saya harap Yang Berhormat itu tolong-lah beri tahu kepada saya.

Lagi satu Yang Berhormat berchakap berkenaan dengan patut di-adakan orang² 'alim atas hal-ehwal ugama Islam melawat rumah² sakit—orang² sakit yang tenat. Ini bukan-lah satu kewajipan Kerajaan, Kerajaan Perikatan memang bebas atau menggalakkan semua ugama dalam negeri ini. Badan² pengembang ugama Kristian yang melawat hospital itu bukan-lah galakan Kerajaan tetapi saya berharap ia-itu badan² ugama Islam yang ada dalam Malaya ini juga patut-lah mengadakan rombongan mengambil daya utama atau usaha melawat rumah² sakit dan melawat orang² sakit sa-bagaimana yang di-buat oleh missionary yang lain.

Ahli Yang Berhormat daripada Kuala Kangsar bertanya mengapa-kah tidak ada peruntokan, untuk memberi ubat kepada orang² asli daripada; kerana kita ada satu Central Medical Store di-Petaling Jaya. Yang Berhormat Menteri yang berkenaan tadi telah pun menjawab berkenaan dengan peruntokan ubat di-Jabatan Orang Asli. Tetapi sa-benar-nya Central Medical Store yang ada di-Petaling Jaya itu mempunyai ubat d-situ bukan \$5 million tetapi hampir² 10 juta ringgit ubat. Jadi Kerajaan² Negeri dan juga termasuk Jabatan Orang Asli ini bila berkehendakkan ubat terpaksa membeli daripada Central Medical Store.

Berkenaan dengan makanan; per-untokan \$900,000, mengikut Ahli Yang Berhormat mengatakan tambahan tempat tidor itu tidak lebeh tetapi saya suka beri tahu kepada Yang Berhormat ia-itu tambahan tempat tidor di-rumah² sakit telah di-tambah sa-banyak 37 peratus ia-itu tahun 1961 ada 21,278 tempat

tidor tetapi tahun 1965 25,888 tempat tidur. Dan orang² yang datang mengambil ubat—admission untuk mendapat rawatan dalam hospital telah pun meningkat daripada 308,000 kepada 422,749 orang. Jadi ini bermakna—lah makanan mesti di-tambah kepada orang sakit. Ini tidak termasuk perbelanjaan makanan yang telah pun barangkali naik tidak kurang daripada 5 peratus lebih daripada tahun² yang lalu. Itu-lah sahaja, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, terima kasih.

The Assistant Minister of Finance (Dr Ng Kam Poh): Mr Speaker, Sir, the debate on the Supplementary Supply (1965) Bill has been most exhilarating both for the Opposition as well as the Government backbenchers. The Ministers have all given their replies to the varied subjects that have cropped up, and it is up to me now, Sir, to wind up the debate.

From my personal judgement, Sir, the theme of the Opposition is to try to make the public believe that we have a huge public debt and to make them think that we are on the verge of bankruptcy. Mr Speaker, Sir, this was mentioned by both the Member for Batu and the Member for Bungsar, and a couple of others as well, and that we should borrow more from the domestic sector. What the Member for Batu does not realise is that we have borrowed more from the domestic sector than from the external sector. In fact, our external debt is but a quarter of our domestic debt. That goes to show how little the Opposition knows about the true financial situation in our country. I need only refer the Opposition to the front page headlines in the newspapers—"Malaysia a model", "Developing countries advised to copy planning techniques", "World Bank praise", reporting a statement by the World Bank Adviser on Planning Organisation, Dr Albert Waterson, who is here on a ten day visit. I can assure the Honourable Members of this House that while the Alliance is in power we shall never mortgage the future of our country. I cannot say that much for the Opposition, if they should come into power. God forbid,

I shudder to even think of the consequences.

Now, for the Member for Ipoh, who said that it was reported in the newspapers of an allegation that a European had come to see me and he had offered my Party a commission, because it was common practice in Singapore to do so to the P.A.P. and since I had not contradicted it, or accepted the challenge from a Member of the Singapore Parliament, then it must be assumed to be true. Mr Speaker, Sir, the fact that I had not contradicted it was because sooner or later I know that this matter would be brought to Parliament, and knowing that the Honourable Member for Ipoh would jump at the chance of trying to grab the headlines, there was, therefore, no necessity for me to contradict it.

We all know that the P.P.P. thrives on sensationalism, because without it the Party would die, as it is now in the process of being so. They have no policy, no ideology and no hope of ever getting into power; and so to keep themselves alive, both in Ipoh and in Menglembu, they have to resort to this type of tactics.

As for the challenge from the Member of the P.A.P. I do not accept challenges, Mr Speaker, Sir, from any Tom, Dick and Harry from Singapore. What the P.A.P. does in Singapore, the people of Singapore know and it is not necessary for me to tell them.

Mr Speaker, Sir, when I was in Muar, there were no reporters present and I issued no statement. I was speaking to the members of the M.C.A. It is true that I told them about a European who came to see me and told me about the political corruption in the P.A.P. in the course of his conversation with me; and so whatever news the reporters might have got was second-hand. No offer was ever made to me by this European, and I never said such a thing in Muar. The facts of the case are that some time ago the European in question inquired as to the procedure on becoming a Government contractor in this country. He went on to say that in Singapore a

contractor, who was successful in obtaining a contract, had to make a voluntary contribution of a certain percentage towards the party funds of the P.A.P. I advised him on the procedure to follow but told him in no uncertain terms that in this country there is no such practice which is repugnant to us. It does not occur to me at all that this enquiry by this gentleman was an attempt to bribe the Assistant Minister of Finance. He was merely making an enquiry, and I thought I had given him the advice.

Mr Speaker, Sir, the Member for Ipoh wants to know whether I have reported this to the Police and the name of the person involved. Why should I report to the Police about what is going on in a foreign country, and why should I reveal the name of the person involved, so that I will have to leave him to the tender mercies of the P.A.P. Government in Singapore, to take an expression frequently used by the Prime Minister of Singapore, when we accused him of trying to partition the country?

I am astonished that this should come from the Member for Ipoh, instead of coming from the Member for Bungsar who, after all, was elected on a P.A.P. ticket. It is understandable, however, because the P.P.P. has to cling to the P.A.P. for survival, for unless it does so, it will be wiped out as a political party. It also appears to me that the Member for Ipoh is the mouthpiece of the P.A.P.

As for the Member for Kelantan Hilir, it appears that he is always talking about the Government constantly coming to Parliament to ask for supplementary estimates. Mr Speaker, Sir, I think he should know, that this is a tribute to the Treasury, in general, and the Minister of Finance, in particular, because we can estimate for twice the sum and need not come for any more supplements. The fact that we do not, and we have to come to Parliament for Supplementary Supply Bills shows the stringency practised by the Treasury when the finance of this country is concerned.

As for the Member for Bungsar, who castigates the Government for

having a public debt, I would like to enlighten him that the United States of America whose Gross National Product is the highest in the world, has also a public debt running into billions and yet can have a booming economy. As to the brand of socialism which his *saudara-saudari* practise south of the border, we in Malaysia can do without. His Party boasts of forming an efficient, incorruptible and progressive Government, so did Adolf Hitler of the Third Reich and where is he now, Sir? Thank you.

Question put, and agreed to.

Bill accordingly read a second time.

Mr Speaker: The sitting is suspended until 4.00 p.m. today.

Sitting suspended at 1.05 p.m.

Sitting resumed at 4.00 p.m.

(Mr Deputy Speaker in the Chair)

EARLIER ADJOURNMENT

(MOTION)

Dato' Haji Sardon: Mr Speaker, Sir, I beg to move:

That notwithstanding the provisions of Standing Order 12 (1) the House shall adjourn this evening at 6.30 p.m. instead of 8.00 p.m.

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

Question put, and agreed to.

Resolved,

That notwithstanding the provisions of Standing Order 12 (1) the House shall adjourn this evening at 6.30 p.m. instead of 8.00 p.m.

THE SUPPLEMENTARY SUPPLY (1965) BILL

House immediately resolved itself into Committee of Supply.

(Mr Deputy Speaker in the Chair)

Heads S. 1, S. 5, S. 7, S. 8 and S. 12—

The Assistant Minister of Youth, Culture and Sports (Engku Muhsein bin Abdul Kadir): Tuan Pengerusi, saya memohon izin tuan untuk membawa dengan sa-kali gus S. 1, S. 5, S. 7,

S. 8 dan S. 12. Saya memohon supaya S. 1—Parlimen sa-banyak \$20, S. 5—Public Services Commission sa-banyak \$7,268, S. 7—Perdana Menteri sa-banyak \$332,643, S. 8—Office of the Federal Secretary sa-banyak \$20 dan S. 12—Overseas Service Aid Scheme sa-banyak \$846,010 menjadi sa-bahagian daripada Jadual.

Oleh kerana dalam bacaan kedua yang baharu di-bincangkan dengan panjang lebar berkenaan dengan perkara² ini, maka saya tidak-lah rasa menasabah untuk memanjangkan lagi melainkan hanya mengajak Ahli² Yang Berhormat sakalian menengok Command Paper yang berkenaan.

Enche' Ahmad bin Arshad (Muar Utara): Yang Berhormat Tuan Pengerusi, saya chuma hendak berchakap dalam S. 7 Pechahan-kepala 48 berhubung dengan Darjah Kebaktian. Saya meminta kepada Kerajaan supaya meneruskan usaha ini dengan tidak menghiraukan bangkangan² yang di-datangkan oleh Parti Pembangkang, khas-nya Ahli Yang Berhormat daripada Batu. Kerana daripada Darjah yang tersebut itu sangat mempengaruhi ra'ayat, terutama sa-kali kita menilek kepada mereka yang di-anugerahkan itu yang telah memberi khidmat-nya dengan jujur kepada masyarakat dan negara, maka faedah dan menafa'at itu kembali kepada ra'ayat. Maka sudah sa-layak-nya-lah kita berikan darjah itu. Dengan itu saya mengeshorkan supaya Kerajaan membanyakkan lagi darjah² ini dan kita taborkan, anugerahkan kepada negara² sahabat kita seperti negara Asia dan Afrika, kerana dengan ini satu galakan boleh menghubungkan muhibbah antara negara² yang tersebut. Kita tidak hirau dan tidak hairan atas kechaman yang di-buat oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat daripada Ipoh ia-itu mereka tidak berapa gemar bahawa darjah² itu kita anugerahkan kepada negara² yang saya sebutkan tadi. Sebab mereka ini ia-lah telah mendapat ilham daripada negara China Kominis yang mana pada masa sekarang, mutu dan nama baik Kerajaan Malaysia sedang tinggi terhadap negara² yang tersebut.

Akhir-nya dengan pendek sahaja, Dato' Pengerusi, saya mengatakan bahawa darjah yang daripada Malaysia itu ada mempunyai sakti. Saya chontohkan—satu masa dahulu kita telah menganugerahkan darjah yang paling tinggi sa-kali kepada Allah Yarham Dr Juanda, Menteri Pertama Kerajaan Regime Sukarno. Beliau telah sanggup menerima darjah Tun itu dan di-antara pemimpin² Indonesia yang tidak gemarkan supaya Indonesia mengganyang Malaysia ia-lah Allah Yarham ini termasuk juga beberapa orang pemimpin yang lain dan ra'ayat Indonesia, tetapi malangnya beliau balek daripada satu jamuan telah meninggal dunia. Menurut khabar yang kita tahu daripada Indonesia, beliau ini mati termakan rachun. Ini-lah satu sakti bahawa dengan ini boleh menghubungkan kaseh mesra ra'ayat yang kita berikan kepada negeri itu darjah² yang seperti itu. Sekian, terima kaseh.

Engku Muhsein bin Abdul Kadir: Tuan Pengerusi, pandangan beliau itu di-ambil ingatan terus-menerus.

Question put, and agreed to.

The sum of \$20 for Head S. 1, the sum of \$7,268 for Head S. 5, the sum of \$332,643 for Head S. 7, the sum of \$20 for Head S. 8 and the sum of \$846,010 for Head S. 12 ordered to stand part of the Schedule.

Head S. 13—

Menteri Pertanian dan Sharikat Kerjasama (Tuan Haji Mohamed Ghazali bin Haji Jawi): Tuan Pengerusi, saya mengemukakan perbelanjaan di-bawah Kepala S. 13—Kementerian Pertanian dan Sharikat Kerjasama sa-banyak \$170,000 menjadi sa-bahagian daripada Jadual. Wang sa-banyak \$170,000 ada-lah di-peruntukkan kerana Gaji, Lain² Perbelanjaan Berulang Tiap² Tahun dan Perbelanjaan Khas kepada Lembaga Pemasaran Pertanian Persekutuan yang baharu di-dirikan bagi tempoh bulan Oktober hingga Disember, 1965. Wang kesemua-nya telah di-dahulukan daripada Kumpulan Wang Perbelanjaan Mengejut (Contingencies Fund).

Question put, and agreed to.

The sum of \$170,000 for Head S. 13 ordered to stand part of the Schedule.

Heads S. 14, S. 60 and S. 63—

The Minister of Local Government and Housing (Enche' Khaw Kai-Boh): Mr Chairman, Sir, with your permission I would like to take three Heads (S. 14, Ministry of Commerce and Industry for \$57,971; S. 60, Ministry of Local Government and Housing for \$46,655; and S. 63, Civil Defence for \$10) together.

First, Head S. 14, sub-head 10, International Tin Council—This Conference was held in New York from 15th March to 17th April, 1965, to negotiate a Third Tin Agreement to replace the Second Tin Agreement due to expire in June, 1966. In view of the importance of the tin industry and any international agreement on tin to the economy of Malaysia, the Government decided to send a strong delegation to the Conference comprising two senior officers and four experts from the tin industry to act as advisers to the officials. Thus, an additional sum of \$40,181 is necessary to meet the expenses of these representatives.

Next, I come to Head S. 14, sub-head 19, Transport and Travelling—An additional sum of \$17,740 is required to meet the cost of return air passages of the Trade Commissioner in London and his family during his leave in 1965. The officer concerned belongs to the External Affairs Service. However, it was pointed out that since his appointment as Trade Commissioner was on secondment arrangement with my Ministry, the costs of the leave passages should be met from the provision of my Ministry. Thus the expense was not foreseen.

Sir, I come now to the Ministry for Local Government and Housing under Head S. 60 for \$46,655 to be approved. Under Sub-head 1, Personal Emoluments, Honourable Members will observe that a provision of \$27,000 is required. However, I do not wish to elaborate further on this require-

ment as the purpose of the provision is fully explained in page 37 of the Treasury Memorandum, Command Paper No. 8 of 1966. A total supplementary provision of \$19,655 is required under sub-heads 2, 5, and 5A of Other Charges Annually Recurrent under Sub-head 2, Administration, as the existing provision of \$6,125 was found to be inadequate in view of the increased expenditure on Administration, such as telephones, telegrams, cleaning of office buildings, newspapers, uniforms for office boys, servicing of typewriters and other miscellaneous expenditure. The increased expenditure on telephones and telegrams was unavoidable due to expediency of service and, to achieve the minimum of delay, it was necessary to communicate with State Governments by means of telephones in urgent cases and by telegrams, thereby increasing expenditure under this Sub-head. This method of communication was resorted to in order to speed up work which would otherwise be too slow if conducted by ordinary mail. Further, with the expansion of the Low-Cost Housing Programme into the States of Sabah and Sarawak, it was inevitable that more expenditure under this Sub-head was incurred.

Under Sub-head 5, Transport and Travelling, a provision of \$13,180 is required. Although expenses under this Sub-head have been reduced to the minimum, the whole provision of \$7,000 has proved to be inadequate. The increase of expenditure was necessary to cover the expenses incurred by the Minister's tours of the States of Sabah and Sarawak, accompanied by the Ministry's officials in connection with matters pertaining to Low-Cost Housing and Local Government; it was also for payment of subsistence and travelling claims for the purposes of inspection and attendance at allocation meetings of housing schemes throughout the States of Malaya. It is the policy of the Ministry that the Ministry's officials should attend allocation meetings of all low-cost housing in the States which has been built from Federal loans to ensure consistency and observance of

the Central Government's policy. Of the amount required, a substantial portion was for payment of subsistence and travelling and incidental expenses in connection with the Minister's tour of France accompanied by Ministry officials made in April, 1965. In addition, it was also for payment of travelling expenses of a Ministry official who attended a seminar in Copenhagen, Denmark, in September, 1965, in connection with housing.

Under Sub-head 5A, a provision of \$630 is required for the purposes of meetings which were held from time to time during the year 1965 by the Ministry in relation to the subjects under its portfolio.

Next, Sir, I come to the Ministry for Civil Defence. Under Head S. 63, Sub-head 15, Vehicles, a sum of \$145,000 was included in the Second Supplementary Estimates, 1964, under Head S. 75, Sub-head 14c for the purchase of vehicles for Borneo States. The purchase could not be made before the end of 1964 as the tenders could not be called. Tenders were accepted by the Treasury Tender Board on 5th April, 1965, and an amount of \$153,225 is now required for the same purpose. It has been possible to quote savings from within the amount already appropriated under Head S. 63. A token sum of \$10 only is, therefore required.

Sir, I beg to move.

Question put, and agreed to.

The sum of \$57,921 for Head S. 14, the sum of \$46,655 for Head S. 60 and the sum of \$10 for Head S. 63 ordered to stand part of the Schedule.

Heads S. 15 and S. 21—

Engku Muhsein bin Abdul Kadir: Tuan Pengerusi, dengan izin tuan saya mohon membawa S. 15 dan S. 21 sekali gus, S. 15—Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sports \$100,334 dan S. 21 Ministry of External Affairs \$950,825 menjadi sa-bahagian daripada Jadual.

Dalam ucapan gulongan saya pagi tadi, yang meliputi Ministry of Culture S. 15 saya, sa-chara panjang lebar,

telah menerangkan tujuan² Supplementary ini. Dan sebab itu saya rasa memadai-lah dengan hanya merujuk-kan kepada Kementerian² yang berkenaan.

Berkenaan S. 21—Ministry of External Affairs, sa-bagaimana di-dapati dalam kertas Command Paper tersebut, belanja² ini ia-lah sesuai dengan rancangan² Kementerian ini untuk meluas dan mencherghaskan lagi pekerjaan² Kementerian Luar Negeri di-seberang laut.

Question put, and agreed to.

The sum of \$100,334 for Head S. 15 and the sum of \$950,825 for Head S. 21 ordered to stand part of the Schedule.

Heads S. 19 and S. 20—

The Minister of Education (Enche' Mohamed Khir Johari): Tuan Pengerusi, dengan kebenaran tuan, saya pohon mengambil Kepala S. 19 dan Kepala S. 20 dua² sa-kali.

Tuan, saya mohon menchadangkan supaya peruntukan sa-banyak \$7,511,500 yang di-kehendaki oleh Kementerian Pelajaran di-bawah Per-anggaran Perbelanjaan Tambahan yang ketiga tahun 1965 seperti yang di-tunjokkan di-bawah Kepala S. 19—Pemberian dan Pemberian Bantuan Pelajaran, Pechahan-kepala 1 dan 2, bagi Negeri² Tanah Melayu dan Kepala S. 20—Pelajaran Negeri² Borneo, Pechahan-kepala 4, 6, 11 dan 27, bagi Sarawak, menjadi sa-bahagian daripada Jadual.

Ahli² Yang Berhormat tentu ingat bahawa pada masa saya membentangkan belanjawan Kementerian saya bagi tahun 1965 pada akhir tahun 1964, saya telah memberitahu Dewan ini yang wang tambahan mungkin di-perlukan, memandangkan kepada per-kembangan besar dalam pelajaran yang di-chadangkan bagi tahun 1965. Apa yang saya khuatirkan pada masa itu telah berlaku. Sebab²-nya yang sa-benar mengapa perbelanjaan tambahan perlu di-bawa di-bawah Pechahan²-kepala itu ada di-terangkan di-dalam chatitan² di-bawah Pechahan²-kepala yang berkenaan di-bawa dari Kepala

Peruntokan 19 dan 20 di-dalam perancangan itu.

Berkenaan dengan Kepala S. 19, Pechahan-kepala 1, Pemberian kepada Sekolah² Rendah, dan Kepala 19, Pechahan-kepala 2, Pemberian kepada Sekolah² Menengah; Tambahan \$7.2 juta ia-itu \$5 juta bagi Sekolah² Rendah dan \$2.2 juta bagi Sekolah² Menengah ada-lah di-kehendaki: Dengan peruntokan wang tambahan ini, bantuan kepada Sekolah² Rendah akan meningkat dari \$160 juta kepada \$165 juta dan bantuan kepada Sekolah² Menengah dari \$47 juta kepada \$49,200,000. Berhubung dengan Sekolah² Rendah, jumlah murid² telah bertambah dari 1,157,553 pada 30 haribulan September, 1964, kepada 1,217,309 pada awal tahun 1965 yang menunjukkan tambahan sa-banyak 5.2 peratus pada keseluruhan.

Jumlah murid² di-Sekolah Menengah pula telah bertambah dari 180,820 pada 30 haribulan September, 1964, menjadi 276,355 yang menunjukkan tambahan itu lebih daripada 53 peratus. Oleh hal yang demikian ada-lah perlu di-minta peruntokan tambahan ini, oleh kerana wang yang di-untokkan pada tahun 1965 bagi sekolah² rendah dan menengah itu tidak menchukupi.

Berhubung dengan Kepala S. 20—Negeri² Borneo, Pechahan²-kepala 4, 6, 11 dan 27, peruntokan tambahan yang di-kehendaki ia-lah sa-banyak \$311,500. Berkenaan dengan Pechahan-kepala 4 perbelanjaan sa-benar-nya pada tahun 1964 ia-lah \$383,715 berbanding dengan \$385,000 yang di-anggarkan. Tambahan kepada perbelanjaan sa-benar-nya pada tahun 1964 itu tidak dapat di-elakkan, di-sebabkan tambahan charum yang mesti di-bayar sa-imbang dengan jumlah gaji guru yang bertambah.

Berkenaan dengan Pechahan-kepala 6—Menyediakan Makanan: Saya ingin menyatakan bahawa dasar peruntokan bagi mengadakan makanan bagi murid² yang tinggal di-sekolah² menengah Kerajaan ia-lah \$1 sa-orang sa-hari dan di-Maktab² Latehan pula belanjanya ia-lah sa-orang \$1.40. Ini di-maksudkan bagi perbelanjaan makanan

asli dan runchit sa-lama 300 hari sa-tahun tinggal di-sekolah.

Pada tahun 1965 bilangan murid² yang tinggal di-sekolah² menengah di-Sarawak ia-lah 2,558 dan di-maktab² ia-lah 395. Kekurangan wang di-bawah pechahan-kepala ini akan lebih besar lagi, tetapi dapat di-kurangkan sedikit, kerana bertambah pendapatan dari yuran sekolah.

Berhubung dengan Pechahan-kepala 11—Bantuan kepada Sekolah²: Suka saya menyebutkan di-sini bahawa kekurangan wang sa-benar-nya jauh lebih tinggi lagi, tetapi hasil daripada usaha jimat-chermat kita, maka dapat-lah di-selamatkan sa-banyak \$540,000 dari lain² pechahan-kepala di-dalam Anggaran Perbelanjaan itu. Bilangan murid² sekolah di-Sarawak telah meningkat dengan pesat-nya semenjak kurang-nya bilangan murid² yang berhenti di-pertengahan sekolah. Tidak dapat dinafikan bahawa perbelanjaan berulang tiap² tahun bagi menanggung tambahan ini mesti-lah juga bertambah sa-laras dengan bertambah bilangan murid² yang masuk ka-sekolah.

Pechahan-kepala 27—Letrik dan Ayer. Ada-lah bagi ayer dan kuasa letrik yang di-gunakan di-sekolah², pejabat², maktab² dan pusat² pepereksaan. Ini ada-lah satu peruntokan yang sukar hendak di-anggarkan oleh kerana beberapa sekolah yang pernah dahulu menumpang di-bangunan² sekolah lain telah berpindah ka-bangunan² yang tetap dan ada pula sekolah² baharu yang di-tumpangkan di-bangunan² sementara. Oleh itu peruntokan terpaksa-lah di-ubah dan di-sesuaikan pada tiap² akhir tahun.

Tuan, saya pohon menchadangkan.

Enche' Ahmad bin Arshad (Muar Utara): Yang Berhormat Tuan Pengerusi, saya berchakap di-dalam S. 19—Sekolah Rendah, S. 20—Sekolah Menengah. Chuma saya hendak berchakap dengan chara ringkas ia-itu saya harap dengan kemurahan Menteri Yang Berhormat ini dapat memerhatikan sa-buah Sekolah Rendah di-kawasan saya, nama-nya Sekolah Kampong Sagil. Sekarang ada sa-buah bangunan yang di-dirikan oleh ra'ayat

dahulu boleh di-muatkan murid hanya 120 orang. Pada masa sekarang muridnya hampir² 400 orang di-tumpangkan di-rumah burok, di-tumpangkan balai raya dan di-tumpangkan di-rumah Home Guard. Jadi, saya harap-lah dengan pandangan saya ini dapat diambil perhatian oleh Kementerian ini.

Yang kedua, berhubung dengan Sekolah Menengah, saya gemar mengucapkan terima kasih kepada Kementerian ini dan juga kepada Kerajaan yang telah bermurah hati mengadakan Sekolah Menengah Rendah di-kawasan saya sa-banyak tiga buah ia-itu di-Tangkak, Sungai Mati, dan Bukit Gambir. Kurniaan ini saya anggap satu penghormatan yang tinggi pada penduduk² di-luar bandar, tetapi ada satu perkara yang menyulitkan ia-itu berhubung dengan benaan bangunan Sekolah² Menengah ini bukan sahaja di-kawasan saya, boleh jadi di-seluruh Tanah Melayu, ia-itu kelambatan kontrek² membena bangunan ini. Saya faham sebab lambat itu kerana kontrek yang mengambil borongan bangunan ini kontrek yang tamak. Banyak bangunan yang di-ambil, tetapi mereka kurang pekerja, dengan sebab kekurangan pekerja kadang² diberikan-nya kepada Sub-contract.

Ini satu galangan pada menyegerakan bangunan² Kerajaan. Jadi, saya harap kepada Kerajaan supaya dapat memerhatikan di-masa akan datang waktu memberikan pemborong bangunan² Kerajaan itu jangan-lah di-monopolikan oleh satu² kontrek yang besar, walau pun kita katakan mereka kalau tidak sanggup menyudahkan dalam masa yang di-tentukan, kita boleh kenakan denda, tetapi mereka sanggup bayar itu denda, bangunan sekolah yang kita harap itu lambat dibena.

Pada akhir-nya, memerhatikan ramai-nya murid di-kawasan saya itu dengan ada-nya tiga buah Sekolah Menengah Rendah yang saya sebutkan, empat masuk kawasan sahabat saya Yang Berhormat Muar Dalam ini. Daripada empat buah Sekolah Menengah Rendah ini satu kesulitan yang di-hadapi dalam masa sa-tahun atau dua tahun lagi, murid² ini terpaksa

pergi ka-Sekolah Menengah Atas di-Muar ia-itu Sekolah Dato' Seri Amar di-Raja. Pada masa sekarang yang saya tahu bangunan itu sempit kerana murid²-nya yang ada di-situ hampir 2,000 orang.

Saya harapkan atas perhatian yang bijaksana Kementerian ini dapat mendirikan sa-buah Sekolah Menengah Atas dalam kawasan saya, khas-nya saya minta di-adakan di-Tangkak, sebab boleh-lah di-katakan di-Tangkak itu satu pusat antara empat buah Sekolah Menengah Rendah yang saya sebutkan tadi. Sakian-lah terima kasih.

Enche' Mohamed Khir Johari: Tuan Pengerusi, saya ucapkan terima kasih dan saya telah ambil ingatan di-atas hujjah² yang di-buat oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat.

Question put, and agreed to.

The sum of \$7,200,000 for Head S. 19 and the sum of \$311,500 for Head S. 20 ordered to stand part of the Schedule.

Heads S. 23, S. 24, S. 25, S. 26, S. 28, S. 29 and S. 30—

Dr Ng Kam Poh: Mr Chairman, Sir, with your permission, I would like to take Heads S. 23, S. 24, S. 25, S. 26, S. 28, S. 29, and S. 30 at the same time, and I beg to move that the following sums be approved:

Head S. 23	...	\$ 46,594
Head S. 24	...	2,364,412
Head S. 25	...	9,600,000
Head S. 26	...	432,000
Head S. 28	...	19,948
Head S. 29	...	307,750
Head S. 30	...	13,879

Total ... \$12,784,583

Under Head S. 23—Treasury, four sub-heads are involved, namely, Sub-heads 2, 9, 11, and 18A. Sub-head 2—Administration requires an additional sum of \$17,972 to meet outstanding bills in respect of rental charges including cleaning service for the premises occupied by the Treasury Organisation and Methods and Insurance Divisions which moved into a

private building with effect from 16. 7. 1965, due to the shortage of office space in the Treasury building. Sub-head 9—Printing and Stationery requires a sum of \$10,000 to meet the liabilities of the Accountant-General's Office due to the unexpected increase in the use of printed forms and stationery in that office. Sub-head 11—Transport and Travelling needs an additional sum of \$17,000 to meet the additional and unforeseen commitments on air passages and travelling expenses of Treasury officers who are required to travel on duty. Sub-head 18A—Payment in respect of International Monetary Fund Expert on Taxation—requires a supplement of \$1,622 to meet the local subsistence allowance and expenses of the I.M.F. Expert on Taxation attached to the Treasury.

The next Head is Head S. 24—Treasury General Services, of which two subheads are involved. Sub-head 20—Road Grants to Municipalities requires an increase of \$364,412 for the payment of road grants to Municipalities, as the original provision of \$4,059,000 has proved to be inadequate due to increased mileage of roads as at 31-12-1964, which could not be estimated accurately at the time of framing the 1965 estimates, and also the payment of an *ex-gratia* grant of \$127,305 to the Klang Town Council in 1965 which had not been getting road grants either from the State or the Federal Government for some years. Honourable Members will also recall that in the last session of the Dewan Ra'ayat a sum of \$5 million was approved in the Development (Supplementary) (No. 2) Estimates, 1965, as equity investment by the Federal Government in Bank Bumiputra, and in order to facilitate the establishment of the Bank, an initial sum of \$2 million was paid by way of an advance from the Contingencies Fund. It is now required to refund that advance and hence the requirement of \$2 million under sub-head 39. The payment from the Ordinary Estimates will be journalised with the Development Estimates so that the total payment to the Bank is only \$5 million.

Under Head S. 25—Contributions to Statutory Funds, a total sum of \$9,600,000 is required for 4 sub-heads. Sub-head 2 requires a supplement of \$200,000 as the balance in the State Reserve Fund is insufficient to meet the grant to the State of Perlis which was in deficit in the years of 1964 and 1965. An additional sum of \$5 million is required under Sub-head 6—Supplies Department Trading Account as the appropriation of \$68 million in the Account has proved to be insufficient in view of the continuing need to maintain large stocks of rice on account of the security situation of the country. Under Sub-head 7—Personal Advances (Public Officers) Fund, an additional sum of \$400,000 is required as the present appropriation of \$850,000 to the Fund has proved to be inadequate because of the expansion of Federal Departments consequent upon the establishment of Malaysia. Under Sub-head 8—Inter-Administration Current Account, an additional sum of \$4,000,000 is required to increase the present appropriation of \$6,000,000 to \$10,000,000 as it has proved to be insufficient to cover the needs of all the States after the establishment of Malaysia.

Under Head S. 26—Royal Customs and Excise an additional sum of \$432,000 is sought for Sub-heads 1, 7 and 8. Sub-head 1—Personal Emoluments, requires a supplement of \$372,000 to meet the payment of arrears of salaries and allowances resulting from the revision of Housing and Hotel allowances and certain salary scales of officers, clerks and typists during the year 1965. Sub-head 7—Secret Service, requires a supplement of \$40,000 as the original provision of \$240,000 together with an additional sum of \$160,000 approved by the Supplementary Supply (1965) (No. 2) Act, 1965, has proved to be inadequate. This sum was to meet the expenditure for the last quarter of 1965 during which period it was expected more cases of smuggling would be reported to the Customs as the smugglers could increase their activities during the festive seasons for 1965. For the same reason, a further sum of

\$20,000 is also required under Sub-head 8 (1)—Maintenance of Motor and Other Vehicles.

I now come to Head S. 28—Comptroller-General of Inland Revenue under which an additional sum of \$19,948 is required. This supplement is for five sub-heads, viz., Sub-heads 2, 4 and 4A under Other Charges, Annually Recurrent and Sub-heads 6 and 8 under Special Expenditure. The additional sum is mainly required for moving the office of the Comptroller-General of Inland Revenue, Kuala Lumpur from the Suleiman Building to the Bangkok Bank Building, Kuala Lumpur, in September, 1965. The move was necessitated by the increase in staff in the office of the Comptroller-General and also the urgent need for additional office accommodation in the States of Malaya Department of Inland Revenue in Suleiman Building following the introduction of the new taxes in 1965.

Under Head S. 29—Inland Revenue, a sum of \$264,830 is required under Sub-head 1, Personal Emoluments, due to the increase in personal emoluments and allowances as a result of employment of additional staff. Under Sub-head 2—Administration—a further sum of \$3,000 is required for repairs and replacement of airconditioning plants in the Kuala Lumpur and Branch Offices of the Department. A sum of \$34,000 is also required under Sub-head 7—Printing and Stationery, to meet the cost of printed forms and stationery in connection with the turnover tax and cinematograph film hire tax introduced during the year. A supplement of \$5,920 is required under Sub-head 13—Expenses on Colombo Plan Experts—to meet subsistence and housing allowances of an additional Colombo Plan Expert in the Department.

Finally, under Head S. 30—Inland Revenue, Borneo States—a sum of \$13,879 is required under Sub-head 1 for supplementing the provision under personal emoluments due to the increase in the establishment of the Inland Revenue Department, Sarawak.

Sir, I beg to move.

Question put, and agreed to.

The sums of:

\$46,594 for S. 23;
\$2,364,412 for S. 24;
\$9,600,000 for S. 25;
\$432,000 for S. 26;
\$19,948 for S. 28;
\$307,750 for S. 29; and
\$13,879 for S. 30;

ordered to stand part of the schedule.

Head S. 32—

Enche' Ibrahim bin Abdul Rahman: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya menandatangani ia-itu wang tambahan peruntukan berjumlah \$1,181,920 di bawah Kepala 32 di-persetujukan.

Keterangan berkenaan dengan perbelanjaan ini ada-lah di-beri di-muka 27 hujongan A, di-Command Paper No. 8. Wang Tambahan sa-banyak \$281,290 itu di-kehendaki di-bawah Pechahan-kepala 4 ia-lah oleh sebab yang berikut. No. (1), membayar kenaikan gaji pekerja² perusahaan dan buroh kasar; No. (2) membayar kenaikan elaun rumah; No. (3) membayar permohonan wang tambahan daripada kuasa tempatan "Local Authority"—dan Lembaga Bandar, Town Board, kerana pekerjaan mencegah penyakit Malaria; No. (4) untuk membeli ubat mencegah penyakit malaria kerana merawat orang² asli.

Wang tambahan sa-banyak \$900,000 yang di-kehendaki di-bawah Pechahan-kepala 22 itu ia-lah kerana bertambah bilangan orang² sakit di-rawat di-Rumah² Sakit Besar dan di-Rumah² Sakit Daerah di-mana ward² baharu telah di-buka.

Oleh sebab² yang telah saya sebutkan tadi saya mengshorkan tambahan sa-banyak \$1,181,920 yang di-kehendaki itu di-terima masok dalam jadual.

Question put, and agreed to.

The sum of \$1,181,920 for Head S. 32 ordered to stand part of the Schedule.

Heads S. 33, S. 34, S. 35, S. 36, S. 37, S. 40 and S. 45—

The Minister of Home Affairs and Minister of Justice (Dato' Dr Ismail): Sir, with your permission, I would like

to take the following Heads together, as they are all in respect of my Ministry and Departments within the portfolio of Ministry of Home Affairs and also S. 45 Ministry of Justice:

Under Head S. 33 Ministry of Home Affairs ...	\$1,055,944
„ S. 34 Royal Malay Police ...	835,012
„ S. 35 Immigration ...	24,089
„ S. 36 Prison ...	166,155
„ S. 37 Printing ...	143,292
„ S. 40 Chemistry ...	10,562
„ S. 45 Ministry of Justice ...	8,506

The reasons for the supplementary provisions are set out in the explanatory notes as Appendix A, Command Paper No. 8 of 66 and I, therefore, do not propose to take up more time of this House to repeat the reasons for the supplementary provisions required. Sir, I beg to move.

Dato' S. P. Seenivasagam (Menglembu): Mr Chairman, Sir, I speak under Head S. 45—Ministry of Justice. The sum of money asked for obviously is intended to be spent, so that those concerned with the administration of justice could be sufficiently remunerated for the work done by them. It is important, therefore, that the persons to whom those salaries are paid must feel secure in their office and should not be

Dato Dr Ismail: On a point of order, 67 (5), “The debate on a supplementary Supply Bill in Committee of Supply shall be limited to the particulars contained in the estimates . . .” and this is to meet the payment of arrears of salaries and it has nothing to do with the principle of the increase in salaries.

Dato' S. P. Seenivasagam: “Payment of arrears of salaries and allowances due to revision of certain salary scales and housing allowances”, so that this money in part is to be paid to the officers entitled thereto. Increase

Dato' Dr Ismail: I think this has nothing to do with the principle of the salary. It is a revision. It is the

arrears—and the revision has been agreed; and this is only to pay the arrears on the revision. So, if anyone wants to know he should know on the details of the arrears, not on the principle.

Dato' S. P. Seenivasagam: I am speaking, Mr Chairman, Sir, of the work to be done by persons to whom these revised salaries are to be paid, and I think I am entitled to do that.

Dato' Dr Ismail: 67 (5), “The debate on a supplementary Supply Bill in Committee of Supply shall be limited to the particulars contained in the estimates on which the supplementary allocations are sought: such debate may not touch the policy or the expenditure sanctioned by the estimates”. So, no policy is to be allowed.

Dato' S. P. Seenivasagam: Mr Chairman, Sir, with due respect before you give your ruling, I do not see what the Honourable Minister is so terrified about.

Dato' Dr Ismail: I demand an apology, Sir.

Dato' S. P. Seenivasagam: I am not going to apologise.

Dato' Dr Ismail: He is insinuating improper motives. I brought this to your attention only on a point of order.

Mr Chairman: Is that No. 37?

Dato' Dr Ismail: 67 (5). Standing Order 67 (5)—and I demand an apology from the Honourable Member for insinuating improper motives.

Dato' S. P. Seenivasagam: Give your ruling, Mr Speaker, Sir. I hope you will allow me to state what I say in support of my claim, to speak under this Head.

Mr Chairman: 65?

Dato' Dr Ismail: 67 (5).

Mr Chairman: Sit down first. Yes, 67 (5) says here, “The debate on a

supplementary Supply Bill in Committee of Supply shall be limited to the particulars contained in the estimates on which the supplementary appropriations are sought: such debate may not touch the policy of the expenditure sanctioned by the estimates in which the original appropriation was obtained, except in so far as such expenditure is brought before the Committee by the particulars contained in the supplementary estimates."

Dato' S. P. Seenivasagam: My reason for wanting to speak on this subject in the trend which I began is that, we are making payment of certain sums of money to certain persons, and that they should be allowed therefore to carry out their duties without interference. Otherwise, I will object to these payments. If they are not going to be allowed to carry out their duties without intimidation I say I will object to these payments being made.

Dato' Dr Ismail: Mr Chairman, Sir, I still want your ruling Sir.

Dato' S. P. Seenivasagam: Sir, I am giving my reasons and then it is up to you, Sir, to give your ruling. I say I am able to speak and to say that if we are going to pay this money to these persons they must be allowed to carry on their duties without intimidation from the Prime Minister or from anybody else. I say I am allowed.

Dato' Dr Ismail: Mr Chairman, Sir, you should give your ruling right away, Sir. I do not want that to be recorded in the *Hansard* at all.

Dato' S. P. Seenivasagam: Why not? This is another dictatorship. I am not to be heard, but he is to be heard.

Dato' Dr Ismail: No. I am standing on a point of order. It is not a dictatorship. I demand an apology again, Sir.

Dato' S. P. Seenivasagam: You can demand whatever you like.

Mr Chairman: You are not allowed to point that one out.

Dato' S. P. Seenivasagam: I did not hear the ruling, Sir.

Mr Chairman: I will not allow you to speak on that point.

Dato' S. P. Seenivasagam: Which point, Sir?

Mr Chairman: The point I mentioned just now, on 67 (5).

Dato' S. P. Seenivasagam: I do not know on what you are ruling me out, Sir, with great respect.

Mr Chairman: On the policy.

Dato' S. P. Seenivasagam: I am not speaking on the policy, Sir. I said that an officer should not be intimidated

Dato' Dr Ismail: The Honourable Member cannot challenge the ruling from the Chair.

Dato' S. P. Seenivasagam: I want to know what the ruling is, Sir, otherwise, how would I know what I can speak and what I cannot speak.

Mr Chairman: I have stated Standing Order 67 (5). You understand what I said just now? Standing Order 67 (5)—you understand what I have said just now Standing Order 67 (5) applied. That is my ruling.

Dato' S. P. Seenivasagam: I bow to your ruling, Sir, but I do not understand it.

Dato' Dr Ismail: I demand an apology from the Honourable Member for saying that I am a dictator in this House. Otherwise I will take it to the Committee of Privileges.

Dato' S. P. Seenivasagam: Yes, take action.

Enche' Lim Kean Siew (Dato Kramat): Mr Chairman, Sir, I myself am rather confused. It says here, "an additional sum of \$8,506 is required to meet the payment of arrears of salaries and allowances due to revision of certain salary scales and housing allowances." I do not know to whom it refers—to judges or to magistrates.

Dato' Dr Ismail: On a point of order, Sir, you have given your ruling and the Honourable Member has no right to query your ruling Sir.

Enche' Lim Kean Siew: Mr Chairman, Sir, I may not be speaking on the same subject. I am now asking a question, because the Honourable Minister was so brief, he gave no explanation to this House at all. So, now I would like to know what this additional sum is for, and for whom. Is it for motor-car drivers or judges or magistrates? That is what I wanted to know, so that I may know whether what I want to say will be in order or not. Clearly, there is no question of principle involved.

It is a question of payment of certain arrears of salaries, but to whom? Perhaps the Honourable Minister could answer this.

Mr Chairman: He wants an explanation.

Dato' Dr Ismail: The answer is so obvious, Sir. This thing comes under the Ministry of Justice, so it must be to the employees who are in the Ministry of Justice.

Enche' Lim Kean Siew: Mr Chairman, Sir, which employees? A kebun is also an employee. A judge would also be an employee. So, the answer is not enlightening at all. Are we revising the salary scales of judges? In this case we can talk about judges; if it refers to salaries of kebuns, then we can talk of kebuns. Otherwise, Sir, if I speak I will be ruled out of order again for something, for some reason I would not know. Mr Chairman, perhaps, the Honourable Minister could give an answer to this.

Dato' Dr Ismail: I have given an answer, but whether it satisfies him or not is a different question.

Dato' S. P. Seenivasagam: Mr Chairman, Sir, of course, in the Committee Stage we can speak more than once—as regards the provisions made, it relates to the revision of salary scales and housing allowance. Now, if we are to debate this matter, and if we are to know what our limits are, we must necessarily know to whom these payments are being made. Otherwise, they may be being made to a subordinate officer, we may think they are being made to a judge, and we might talk

about a judge, and then he will say we are going out of order. So, surely Mr Speaker, Sir, if the House is treated with respect, we must know the details. What is the money being asked for? For officers—Yes; but for which officers—first grade, second grade, a lot of others peons, tambies?

Dato' Dr Ismail: I think that is a fair question, Sir. May I ask just for a few seconds leave to get the detail, Sir.

Mr Chairman: Yes.

Sitting suspended at 5 p.m.

Sitting resumed at 5.20 p.m.

(Mr Deputy Speaker in the Chair)

Debate resumed.

Dato' Dr Ismail: Mr Chairman, Sir, first of all, I would like to apologise to the House for inconveniencing it and asking for the adjournment, but the only mitigating circumstance is that, when I asked for the adjournment, I was told that it was the customary time for the House to have a short adjournment. Now, as regards the details asked by the Honourable Member for Dato Kramat, this is in regard to the payment of arrears of salaries and allowances to the two clerks in my Ministry. As you know, the increases in the salaries were not provided in last year's Estimates because the increases took place in the course of the year.

Dato' S. P. Seenivasagam: Mr Speaker, Sir, we are obliged for the information supplied and in view of the nature of the information and your ruling, Mr Speaker, Sir, it would not be possible for me to say what I intended to say in that I wanted to reply to the Prime Minister, but I will wait for another occasion.

Question put, and agreed to.

The sums of \$1,055,944 for Head S. 33; \$835,012 for Head S. 34; \$24,089 for Head S. 35; \$166,155 for Head S. 36; \$143,292 for Head S. 37; \$10,562 for Head S. 40; and \$8,506 for Head S. 45 ordered to stand part of the Schedule.

Heads S. 41, S. 42, S. 43, S. 44—

Enche' Senu bin Abdul Rahman: Tuan Pengerusi, dengan kebenaran tuan, saya kemukakan dengan sa-kali gus peruntokan² tambahan di-bawah Kepala S. 41, S. 42, S. 43 dan S. 44 ia-itu peruntokan² bagi Kementerian Penerangan dan Penyiaran, supaya diluluskan.

Tuan Pengerusi, saya tidak bermaksud hendak menerangkan dengan lebeh lanjut lagi mengenai peruntokan² yang di-minta itu, kerana saya perchaya keterangan yang telah di-beri di-dalam Command Paper No. 8 tahun 1966 itu, sudah-lah memadai. Dengan hormatnya saya kemukakan.

Enche' Mustapha bin Ahmad (Tanah Merah): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya suka berchakap sedikit di-dalam perkara talivishen dan yang kedua radio. Yang saya mahu tegor sedikit masalah radio ini, yang memang hari ini pehak Perikatan-lah yang memerintah negara kita pada hari ini. Tetapi kami pehak Kerajaan PAS, Negeri Kelantan, kadang² tersinggong juga kerana radio ini di-gunakan untuk kempen. Kadang² begitu melebehi pada had. Soal-nya kalau-lah untuk di-jadikan alat negara yang sa-benar-nya, tidak apa-lah, tetapi alat kepada Parti Perikatan itu sahaja. Saya harap Menteri yang berkenaan, sa-orang yang bijaksana dan kita mengharapkan jangan-lah sampai radio juga menjadi brain washing kepada orang ramai.

Yang kedua, masalaah talivishen yang mana, sa-bagaimana bulan Disember baharu² ini, saya telah menyatakan bahawa ra'ayat seluruh negara ini membayar chukai, baik ra'ayat di-mana² sahaja sa-kali pun, membayar chukai.

Jadi, kalau kita mahu membuat satu projek besar, saperti talivishen ini, memang ada memberi faedah yang constructive atau pun sa-balek-nya, patut-lah di-ratakan kepada seluruh negara, termasuk negeri Kelantan dan lain² negeri. Jadi, perkara ini, saya mengharapkan negeri Kelantan itu di-segerakan, termasuk Trengganu dan Pahang di-selesaikan perkara ini sama ada ra'ayat di-sana boleh mampu, atau

tidak bagi membeli radio dan talivishen itu.

Yang ketiga, masalaah information. Ini achap kali Bahagian Penerangan, atau pun Pegawai² Penerangan dari pengalaman² yang telah lalu, mereka ini banyak sangat masok champor di-dalam bidang politik, boleh jadi diperintah, berbuat demikian atau tidak, saya tidak tahu, terutama di-Krian Laut baharu² ini. Itu ada-lah satu kenyataan, Tuan Pengerusi. Kalau ada rapat umum di-sana, dia buat dan dia sekat betul² untok orang² yang hendak datang ka-rapat umum. Jadi, ini ada-lah satu perkara yang amat memalukan. Kalau-lah perkara itu di-perentahkan oleh Menteri, satu perkara yang amat memalukan, tetapi kalau perkara itu terjadi sa-chara tidak langsung, ta' tahu-lah saya apa boleh kita menafikan, atau tidak. Jadi, saya mengharap-kan semua jabatan di-bawah Kementerian ini dapat-lah nanti bekerja lebeh baik lagi dan di-beri pujian oleh seluruh ra'ayat, jangan-lah sa-balek-nya. Ini menjadi terumpit kapada Parti Perikatan. Terima kaseh.

Enche' Senu bin Abdul Rahman: Tuan Pengerusi, sungguh pun nampak-nya perhatian yang di-buat oleh Yang Berhormat dari Tanah Merah itu tadi tidak begitu menepati atas perkara yang kita bahathkan pada masa ini, tetapi saya ingin-lah juga menjawab satu persatu. Yang pertama, mengikut kata-nya radio kita pada hari ini ada-lah menjadi alat Parti Perikatan, atau nampak-nya sa-bagai alat Parti Perikatan.

Dalam soal itu, saya tidak dapat mempersetujui pendapat Yang Berhormat itu, tetapi lebeh tepat di-katakan bahawa radio, begitu juga talivishen, ada-lah menjadi alat Kerajaan, bukan-nya alat Parti Perikatan, tetapi alat Kerajaan.

Enche' Abdul Samad bin Gul Ahmad Mianji (Pasir Mas Hulu): Untok penjelasan. Mahu-kah Yang Berhormat Menteri Penerangan ini menafikan satu ucapan yang pernah di-buat kapada Pegawai² Talivishen,

Pegawai² Radio dan Pegawai² Penerangan baharu² sa-kejam ini di-Kelantan. Yang Berhormat Menteri ini berkata dengan takdir Allah Perikatan yang memerintah Malaysia sekarang ini, dan tuan² ada-lah alat Pejabat Penerangan, Radio dan sa-bagai-nya. Ada-lah menjadi alat kepada Parti Perikatan ini dan sudah tentu-lah sementara Perikatan memerintah maka tuan² kena-lah

Dato' Syed Ja'afar bin Hasan Albar (Johor Tenggara): Ini tidak ada kena-mengena

Enche' Abdul Samad bin Gul Ahmad Mianji: Ada kena-mengena. Minta penjelasan dahulu.

Dato' Syed Ja'afar bin Hasan Albar: Dalam Sub-head apa yang di-binchangkan ini? (*Gangguan.*)

Mr Chairman: Ia minta keterangan daripada Kementerian.

Enche' Abdul Samad bin Gul Ahmad Mianji: Ta' habis lagi. Menteri beri saya jalan. Menteri beri saya peluang—dia dudok; dia itu apa pula sebek.

Itu dia masaalah-nya yang Menteri itu pernah berucap kepada pegawai² itu yang saya beritahu tadi. Mahu-kah Yang Berhormat Menteri itu menafikan benda itu? Saya ada bukti² yang chukup.

Enche' Senu bin Abdul Rahman: Tuan Pengerusi, saya tidak-lah merasa hairan dengan kerana Yang Berhormat itu umpama-nya dapat berita² yang saya berucap di-dalam satu majlis, ia-itu dengan kaki-tangan Pegawai Penerangan dan Radio di-Kota Bharu. Nampak-nya Yang Berhormat itu mempunyai ejen² di-dalam pejabat² kita di-sana, tetapi saya tidak hendak menafikan apa yang saya sebutkan; memang saya sebutkan, kalau sa-lagi Perikatan memerintah, ma'ana-nya kita memegang teraju Kerajaan pada hari ini, memang sudah menjadi 'adat di-mana² negeri pun ta' dapat di-nafikan. Segala radio, talivishen dan lain² yang menjadi alat Kerajaan, dapat-lah kita hendak menafikan, hendak bezakan,

mana Kerajaan dan mana parti. Ini sahaja yang menjadi soal-nya. Jadi, itu sebab saya kata tadi lebih tepat dikatakan alat Kerajaan. Itu terhadap kapada terjemahan—interpretation daripada tuan² sama ada itu di-katakan Perikatan, atau pun Kerajaan Perikatan, atau Parti Perikatan, tetapi kita berpegang tegoh bahawa segala alat² ini ada-lah menjadi alat Kerajaan. Yang itu-lah saya kata kepada pegawai² kita di-Kota Bharu dahulu, ia-itu kalau sakira-nya parti lain yang memerintah hari ini tuan² terpaksa ta'at setia kapada parti lain pula. Saya sebutkan begitu dengan betul dan berterus terang, dengan ikhlas saya sebutkan, tetapi hari ini tuan² bekerja dengan Parti Perikatan yang memerintah, tuan² mesti memberi sa-penoh ta'at setia kapada parti yang memerintah untuk melancarkan dasar² dan policy² parti yang memerintah. (*Tepok.*)

Enche' Abdul Samad bin Gul Ahmad Mianji: Untuk penjelasan, s-dikit lagi

Enche' Senu bin Abdul Rahman: . . . dan begitu juga, lagi satu berkenaan dengan talivishen. Saya suka menerangkan di-sini, memang sudah menjadi rancangan Kerajaan dan sa-sudah membuat siaran kalau saya ta' salah, beberapa hari yang lalu, ia-itu Pantai Timor akan dapat memulakan, terutama sa-kali negeri Kelantan, sa-lewat²-nya, saya berharap akhir bulan April, atau pun awal bulan Mei dengan kerana di-Kelantan pada hari ini pun sudah dapat talivishen itu melalui pemacharan kita di-Gunong Jerai, dan saya harap rakan² kita dan teman² saudara² kita di-Pantai Timor yang lain, saperti Trengganu dan Pahang, akan dapat juga menekmati rancangan talivishen ini di-dalam masa yang tidak berapa lama lagi.

Berkenaan dengan Jabatan Penerangan, sa-bagaimana radio dan talivishen juga, Jabatan Penerangan ini ia-lah yang menjalankan dasar² Kerajaan dan saya tidak dapat-lah hendak memberi penjelasan yang lebih lagi, dan saya percaya apa yang di-jalankan oleh Jabatan Penerangan diseluruh Malaysia pada hari ini ia-lah memberi penerangan berkenaan dengan

dasar² dan policy² Kerajaan kita. Terima kasih.

Question put, and agreed to.

The sum of \$133,500 for Head S. 41, the sum of \$67,140 for Head S. 42, the sum of \$100,000 for Head S. 43 and the sum of \$36,810 for Head S. 44 ordered to stand part of the Schedule.

Heads S. 50 and S. 51—

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Labour (Enche' Lee San Choon): Mr Chairman, Sir, with your permission, I would like to take Heads S. 50 and S. 51 together.

Sir, I beg to move that the provision of \$115,694, which appears under Head S. 50, and \$19,463 under Head S. 51 of the Supplementary Supply (1965) Bill, 1966 be approved.

Explanation for this additional expenditure is given on page 36 of Command Paper No. 8 of 1966.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Mr Chairman, Sir, if I may be allowed to make a little comment on this request of \$19,463 under Head S. 51, item 82. I wonder if the Ministry is aware that the incidence of industrial accidents arising out of inadequate protection for workers is against machines that are being used in increasing numbers. The incidence of industrial accidents is increasing, and I do hope . . .

Enche' Lee San Choon: Mr Chairman, Sir, on a point of order—we are now in Committee stage and debating the explanations which already appear in the Treasury Memorandum with regard to payment of arrears of salaries and allowances to clerks, temporary clerks, typists, and it has nothing to do with the subject the Honourable Member is talking about.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Mr Chairman, Sir, I beg to differ. After all, this is for the Machinery Department. I presume some of the clerks there also have something to do with the reporting of accidents that are reported to the Ministry of Labour. I do not see any reason why the Parliamentary Secretary should want to quibble about it. Is it

true that only the Machinery Inspectors get work done, that they type out all those things?

Enche' Lee San Choon: Mr Chairman, Sir, I like to refer to Standing Order 67 (5) and ask for your ruling. Part of Standing Order 67 (5) says:

“ . . . such debate may not touch the policy or the expenditure sanctioned by the estimates in which the original appropriation was obtained, except in so far as such policy or expenditure is brought before the Committee by the particulars contained in the supplementary estimates”.

I would like to have your ruling, Mr Chairman, Sir.

Mr Deputy Chairman: I think he has a right to mention about this machinery in regard to the salaries.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: I am grateful to you, Mr Chairman, Sir, and I hope that the Parliamentary Secretary will read up a little more. After all the arrears for these clerks have something to do with the work of the Machinery Department.

Mr Chairman, Sir, may I repeat that these incidence of industrial accidents is increasing. As a medical practitioner, I see more and more of them, and that is why I am raising them in this House. I think the Minister of Labour should, perhaps, employ more officers. As I say, we are embarking on an industrial programme, and more and more machines are being brought into this country and some of them do not have adequate safeguards. The other day a woman came to my dispensary with all her fingers gone, and wanted me to help her to get an artificial hand for her to make use of the little of the hand that is left behind. It is for this reason that I am raising it here and, perhaps, the Parliamentary Secretary does not see such cases, Sir. I do see, and practitioners throughout the country also see such accidents. I do hope the Ministry of Labour will pay greater attention to see that the workers of the country are adequately protected from these machines that are being

brought into this country in increasing numbers.

Enche' V. Manickavasagam: Mr Chairman, Sir, in reply to the Honourable Member, I would like to say that we are aware that accidents are increasing, but I doubt if he is correct in saying that this is due to the unguarded or unsafe machinery. Sir, we are short of officers in the Machinery Department. We are doing our best to recruit more officers, and I did say this in this House some time ago. We are giving every possible assistance to workers in the knowledge of safety measures and I can assure the Honourable Member that the Ministry is doing its best and is as anxious as the Honourable Member to see that the safety of workers is there.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Mr Chairman, Sir, I am grateful for the more intelligent reply by the Minister of Labour, unlike his Parliamentary Secretary who chooses to be obstructive.

Mr Chairman, Sir, is the Honourable Minister aware that in his monthly reports of the labour situation every month, very often one sees civil engineers, mechanical engineers, mentioned. If as he says there is a shortage of engineers, why cannot he recruit from these people who have reported monthly to the Labour Exchanges throughout this country?

Enche' V. Manickavasagam: Mr Chairman, Sir, I think the Honourable Member would know that we have to go through the processes of the Public Services Commission and look into qualifications, etc, before they can be recruited to the Public Service. Anyway I can assure this House that we are revising the present factories law and we would surely do what we can to improve the situation.

Question put, and agreed to.

That the sums of \$115,694 for Head S. 50 and \$19,463 for Head S. 51 ordered to stand part of the Schedule.

Heads S. 52 and S. 59—

Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Ya'kub: Tuan Pengerusi, saya mohon supaya

perbelanjaan tambahan sa-banyak \$2,797 di-bawah Kepala S. 52 bagi Kementerian Hal Ehwal Tanah dan Galian dan juga bekalan tambahan sa-banyak \$54,500 di-bawah S. 59 bagi Jabatan Hal Ehwal Orang Asli diluluskan. Huraian yang jelas ada terkandung di-dalam Command Paper No. 8 1966 muka 36 dan 37 dan tidak payah saya memberi penjelasan yang lain sa-lain daripada jika ada pertanyaan yang harus di-kemukakan.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Tuan Pengerusi, boleh-kah saya bertanya kepada Menteri yang berkenaan ini? Di-dalam Kepala S. 52 ada-lah di-tulis dalam Bahasa Inggeris—Officials of the Ministry; boleh-kah dia menerangkan siapa pegawai² Kementerian itu, ada-kah pegawai² UMNO di-dalam itu, mengikut Perdana Menteri? (*Ketawa*).

Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Ya'kub: Ta' ada lain, itu sahaja?

Enche' Mustapha bin Ahmad (Tanah Merah): Saya berchakap dalam Jabatan Hal Ehwal Orang² Asli berkenaan dengan Pechahan-kepala 12—Kebajikan Orang Asli. Sa-bagaimana saya dapat tahu di-dalam kawasan saya banyak orang² di-sana itu—orang² yang diam di-dalam hutan itu orang asli—ada keluar dan mereka itu mahu memegang ugama Islam, tetapi saya dapati di-sana itu tidak ada guru yang mengajar ugama Islam dan mereka itu pondok pun tidak terator. Saya mengharap, kalau boleh-lah, Kementerian ini menghantar sa-orang guru Islam dan juga memberi rumah² supaya orang itu dapat dudok di-tempat yang baik, di-kawasan Tanah Merah, Batu Melintang.

Enche' Ahmad bin Arshad: Saya hendak berchakap sedikit sahaja dalam perkara orang asli ini, ia-itu Pechahan-kepala 12 yang minta duit sa-banyak \$47,000 ini. Saya chuma hendak bertanya kepada Menteri Yang Berhormat ada-kah daripada duit ini termasuk satu permohonan hendak membuat dua buah pondok kerana orang² asli yang menuntut Kelas Dewasa di-kawasan saya—satu pondok berharga \$300, satu pondok \$300 ia-itu di-Gunong Ledang satu, di-Sungai

Mereng. Dan pondok ini, wang ini kalau dapat orang asli itu sendiri hendak bergotong royong mengusahakan pondok itu. Terima kaseh.

Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Ya'kub: Penyakit Yang Berhormat ini Tuan Pengerusi, bila dia jumpa saya dekat Muar dahulu dia kata: "Enche' Rahman, bagi saya \$300 hendak buat pondok." Saya kata elok-lah saya bagi, esok hantar surat. Esok dia hantar surat minta \$600 pula. Jadi saya withdraw yang \$300 itu. Bagaimana pun saya akan timbangkan perkara itu, saya sedang berunding dengan Jabatan Orang Asli memandang daripada segi priority dan lain². Memang-lah tujuan kita untuk menjagakan mereka ini.

Berhubung dengan permohonan daripada Ahli Yang Berhormat di-sana itu, ini akan saya tengok juga dan saya terpaksa-lah berunding dahulu dengan Ketua dalam Jabatan Orang Asli.

Berkenaan dengan pertanyaan Ahli Yang Berhormat daripada Batu, ya, "official" daripada Ministry itu ada-lah termasuk orang UMNO, barangkali juga ada orang bekas masuk dalam bangkai "Kepala Lembu". Official UMNO itu ia-lah Political Secretary saya, dia pun berhak mendapat Travelling Allowance. Saya pun orang UMNO juga, orang Parti Perikatan juga. Saya pun termasuk di-bawah peruntukan ini, tetapi bukan bertugas sa-bagai pegawai UMNO bertugas sa-bagai di-bawah Kementerian saya. Nampak-nya Yang Berhormat ini kalau sebut ada orang UMNO sana sini dia tidak mahu beri belanja; kalau kita mahu beri belanja bagi Socialist Front baharu-lah dia mahu, ini tidak 'adil, Tuan Pengerusi.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Untuk penjelasan Tuan Pengerusi, saya bertanya itu oleh sebab Rumah yang Berhormat ini telah mendengar Perdana Menteri telah membawa pegawai² UMNO yang bukan bekerja di-dalam Kerajaan Pusat ka-Sarawak. Itu fasal saya bertanya penerangan daripada Tuan Menteri.

Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Ya'kub: Penyakit dia ini, Tuan Pengerusi, bila

saya beri penjelasan dia selalu duduk di-luar atau dia lari balek practise chari wang. Ini Supplementary Estimate mengenai tahun 1965. Tengku pergi Sarawak bawa orang UMNO tahun 1966. (*Ketawa*).

Question put, and agreed to.

The sum of \$2,797 for Head S. 52 and the sum of \$54,500 for Head S. 59 ordered to stand part of the Schedule.

Heads S. 65, S. 69, S. 70 and S. 71—

Dato' Haji Sardon: Tuan Pengerusi, saya memohon kebenaran Tuan menerangkan semua sa-kali belanjawan tambahan berkenaan dengan kepala² 65, 69, 70, 71 dan pechahan²-kepala yang tersebut di-bawah ini berjumlah sa-banyak \$346,880 menjadi sa-bahagian daripada jadual. \$27,400—Kementerian Pengangkutan di-bawah Kepala 65; \$53,000—Pejabat Laut, Kepala 69; \$55,000 Pejabat Laut Negeri² Wilayah Borneo; Kepala S. 70, dan \$211,480—Pejabat Kenderaan atau Pengangkutan S. 71, jumlah \$346,880. Saya menhadangkan peruntukan ini supaya di-jadikan sa-bahagian daripada jadual. Semua keterangan telah pun di-jelaskan dalam Command Paper No. 8 tahun 1966 di-muka 39 dan 40. Tidak payah-lah saya cerita dengan panjang kira-nya barangkali ada wakil² Yang Berhormat hendak bertanya detail-nya boleh-lah saya beri penerangan.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Mr Speaker, Sir, although the Honourable Minister has to a certain extent explained Head S. 65, this sum of \$19,000, I just want to make an observation to him in this connection of highway safety. I presume that this road, the drive up to the Parliament House and the door step here, is also a highway within the strictest sense of the word and, consequently, Sir, I do not know whether the Honourable Minister is aware that the road in front of Parliament building is cluttered with ministerial cars. Is this the way to observe highway safety? Will the Honourable Minister put up a "No Parking" sign down there, so that whether one is the

Perdana Menteri, or Minister of Transport, he will park his car where it is intended to be—in the underground parking space—rather than obstruct traffic along the drive out of the Parliament building.

Enche' Mustapha bin Ahmad: Tuan Pengerusi, masalah Kementerian Pengangkutan ini, di-sini ada pechahan-kepala 11B—Minggu Kebajikan Lalu Lintas dan Keselamatan Jalan Raya. Ada-kah pertanyaan saya pada Menteri ini satu perkara yang di-arahkan oleh Menteri ia-itu sa-bagaimana di-Kelantan, banyak sa-kali kereta² private ini di-rampas tidak di-denda kejadian kesalahan mereka itu. Jadi saya harapkan Kementerian ini beri tahu-lah undang² yang bagaimana, peratoran yang bagaimana sa-hingga kereta² sapu ini di-rampas oleh pehak polis tidak hanya di-denda sahaja, jadi banyak-lah orang di-sana itu, ma'alum-lah kereta mereka itu ada orang yang hendak beli, kaya—negeri ini jatuh miskin orang-nya. Ada kereta dia merasa-lah kaya, kemudian dia hendak bawa orang sedikit sa-banyak, bawa orang polis rampas kereta dan banyak sa-kali di-Kelantan kereta² di-rampas oleh pehak polis dan perkara tidak di-denda dan tidak ada penyelesaian sampai hari ini pun banyak kejadian itu. Jadi saya minta-lah daripada Menteri ini memberi penjelasan, apakah itu merupakan satu arahan atau satu undang² yang buat demikian.

Dato' Haji Sardon: Tuan Pengerusi, pertanyaan atau pun keterangan yang di-minta saya menjawab oleh pehak Yang Berhormat dari Batu ini patut beliau faham Rumah Bangunan Parlimen dan segala² jalan² yang sa-keliling ini jadi hak milek kita semua sa-bagai Wakil² Ra'ayat di-Parlimen, dan ada di-Parlimen ini dan ada sa-buah Jawatan-kuasa Bangunan Parlimen diketuai oleh Yang Berhormat Tuan Speaker sendiri dan juga oleh Privilege Committee. Kalau hendak menchadangkan perkara, hendak apa² pun boleh-lah Yang Berhormat itu menulis kapada kerani atau pun Clerk of Parliament menchadangkan perkara² itu dalam Jawatan-kuasa Bangunan Parlimen, dan kalau jawatan-kuasa

bersetuju boleh-lah di-jalankan. Tetapi saya ta' tahu apa kuasa saya sa-bagai Menteri Pengangkutan hendak menandatangani perintah itu. Rakan saya kata Housing Committee of Parliamentary Group yang berkuasa. Hanya itu sahaja yang saya boleh-lah terangkan di-sini, Yang Berhormat rakan saya ini sa-bagai Menteri Kerja Raya kalau dipersetujukan oleh jawatan-kuasa ini hendak-lah ada peruntokan wang di-sini, jangan nanti Yang Berhormat wakil Batu ini menjerit apabila hendak membuat kerja² itu atau hendak membaiki, hendak taroh tanda² semua ini mesti menggunakan wang. Ini berkehendakkan tambahan kerana, tidak ada peruntokan itu di-dalam bab ini.

Yang kedua-nya, berkenaan Yang Berhormat dari Tanah Merah, Kelantan tadi, saya barangkali ta' lama lagi akan melawat Kelantan, jadi saya akan siasat perkara² itu dan sa-berapa boleh kalau ada Yang Berhormat itu ketahu² perkara yang benar chuba-lah tolong tulis terus kapada saya sendiri supaya saya dapat berhubung lekas dengan Pesuruhjaya atau Pendaftar yang ada di-Kota Bahru menyiasat perkara² itu jangan sampai orang² itu, kalau-lah betul cherita² itu, tidak teraniaya. Terima kaseh atas pandangan² itu.

Question put, and agreed to.

The sum of \$27,400 for Head S. 65; the sum of \$53,000 for Head S. 69; the sum of \$55,000 for Head S. 70; and the sum of \$211,480 for Head S. 71 ordered to stand part of the Schedule.

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

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

THE JUDGES' REMUNERATION (AMENDMENT) BILL

Second Reading

Dato' Dr Ismail: Mr Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that a Bill intituled "an Act to amend the Judges' Remuneration Act, 1963" be now read a second time.

Sir, Article 125 (6) and (9) of the Constitution prescribes that Parliament shall by law provide for the remuneration of judges of the Federal Court and of the High Court. The Judges' Remuneration Act, 1963, makes such provision. The Government feels that it will be in keeping with the dignity of the high office of judge, that judges throughout Malaysia should be provided with cars by Government. As the Honourable Members are aware, judges do a considerable amount of travelling in the course of their duties. The Lord President and the Chief Justice of the High Court of Malaya have already been accorded the privilege of being provided with cars by Government. This Bill seeks to extend a similar privilege to the Chief Justice of the High Court in Borneo, the judges of the Federal Court and all judges of the High Court.

At the appropriate moment in Committee, Sir, I shall move certain amendments which are purely technical, and these amendments have been circulated to Honourable Members.

Sir, I beg to move.

Dato' Haji Sardon: Sir, I beg to second the motion.

Question put, and agreed to.

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

House immediately resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill.

Bill considered in Committee.

(Mr Deputy Speaker, *in the Chair*)

Clause 1 ordered to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 2—

Dato' Dr Ismail: Mr Chairman, Sir, I beg to move an amendment to Clause 2 (b) as in the slip of paper which has been circulated to Honourable Members, viz:

Substitute the following—

“(b) delete the words ‘other than the judges of the High Courts in Singapore and in Borneo’ appearing in sub-section (2) of section 2 and substitute therefore the words ‘subject to sub-section (4)’;”

Amendment put, and agreed to.

Clause 2, as amended, ordered to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 3—

Dato' Dr Ismail: Mr Chairman, Sir, I beg to move an amendment to Clause 3 as in the circulated slip of paper, viz:

For the word “September” substitute the word “August”.

Amendment put, and agreed to.

Clause 3, as amended, ordered to stand part of the Bill.

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

THE EDUCATION (AMENDMENT) BILL

Second Reading

The Minister of Education (Enche' Mohamed Khir Johari): Mr Speaker, Sir, I beg to move a Bill intituled “an Act to amend section 4 of the Education (Amendment) Act, 1963” be read a second time.

Honourable Members are aware that education rates are now being collected in the States of Malaya following the declaration to this effect by His Majesty the Yang di-Pertuan Agong in the Federal Gazette Notification 2855 dated 30th August, 1965, under the provision of section 4 (1) of the Education Amendment Act, 1963. This decision was made after considering the financial position of the Federal Government and the development and the continuously increasing cost of education in this country. A glance at the Annually Recurrent and Development Expenditures on education in the States of Malaya from 1960 to 1965 would clearly indicate the urgent and real need for additional revenue.

In 1960, the Ordinary and Development Expenditures on Education in the States of Malaya were \$164 million and \$13.5 million respectively and for 1966, the Ordinary Expenditures are estimated at \$313.9 million and Development Expenditure at \$80 million.

The Federal Government has at the same time provided funds for similar rapid expansion in education in the Borneo States. In levying education rates the Government is guided by the principle that it should be imposed in proportion to ability to pay and the provision of educational facilities in any given area. The estimated total education rates to be collected this year is about \$5.7 million which is equivalent to only about 1.4 per cent of the total annually recurrent expenditure on education for the States of Malaya in 1966.

As explained in the Explanatory Statement in the Bill, this Bill seeks to amend the Education (Amendment) Act, 1963, substituting certain new provisions in place of the provisions contained in Section 4 of the Act. The object of these amendments is to remove anomalies in the application of education rates, so as to levy it more equitably in proportion to the income from the property and at the same time to improve the administrative machinery for its collection, so as to facilitate the collection of the maximum possible education rates at the lowest possible cost.

The House will note that under this Bill the States of Malaya, for the purposes of Education rates, will still be divided into two areas: namely that of Local Authority areas and areas outside the Local Authority. Under this Bill, however, there is a slight difference from the Education (Amendment) Act of 1963 in that the Local Authority areas do not include the Rural District Councils of Malacca Tengah, Jasin and Alor Gajah. This means that in the case of Malacca, the collection of Education rates outside Malacca Municipality in 1967, if and when this Bill is approved, will be done through the Land Offices.

The reason for this is the Rural District Councils in Malacca which include all areas in the State, except the Malacca Municipality Area, are not at present collecting any assessment from most of the properties in these areas and are accordingly without the administrative machinery for collecting Education rates. This could not be

done without incurring heavy expenditure on preparing records and engaging staff to collect such rates. The State Authority of Malacca also considers that the collection of Education rates in the State of Malacca, outside the Malacca Municipality, should be done by the Land Offices as areas outside the Local Authorities.

Mr Speaker, Sir, I would like to touch on sub-clause 3 of Clause 4 of the Bill, though its text remains the same as in the Education (Amendment) Act of 1963. Under this Clause, the Minister allocates for Local Authority Areas such sums as he considers appropriate for any area in which Section 4 has effect, and for the education rate to meet that enough shall be levied by the Rating Authority additional to the general rate levied by the Rating Authority in the year as appears to that Authority necessary to raise that sum. It should, therefore, be noted that education rate should, when necessary, be levied by the Local Authority as an addition to the general rate. But there appears to be some reluctance, or perhaps, fear on the part of one or two Local Authorities to impose the education rates as an addition to the general rate this year even though it is necessary to do so. I understand such Local Authorities are even taking steps to retrench a few of their staff in order to save funds to pay the amount of the education rate due from them.

In this connection I would like to inform the House that pamphlets have been distributed in the Town Council Area of Kluang, criticising the Alliance Government for collecting education rate from the Kluang Town Council Area. I am sure that any fair and reasonable person would agree with the Government that the collection of education rate is now necessary. Local Authorities are, however, free to appeal to me, if they feel that the amount of education rate imposed on them appears to be rather on the high side. At the same time one must also remember that the people living in these areas are enjoying the best facilities for education in the country. They have good schools, good teachers, adequate

facilities, and very little transport problem as compared with those living outside these areas. As such they must be prepared to pay a token sum which is very small indeed for the sake of their children's education. In respect of Local Authorities I must point out that the amount is allocated after very careful consideration and after consulting the Ministry of Housing and Local Government and also the Valuation Division of the Treasury.

Sub-clause 5 of Clause 4 of the Bill makes provision for the Minister to determine the rate on the second category of areas—that is areas outside Local Authorities. The House will note that in the Education (Amendment) Act, 1963, the Authority in prescribing the education rate for each category of holdings outside Local Authority Areas is a State Government. But under this Bill it is sought to vest this authority with the Federal Government. This amendment is considered necessary in order to ensure uniformity of Education rates in all the States of Malaya.

Sub-clause 6 of Clause 4 of this Bill gives power to the Minister to impose the rates on any immovable property according to acreage notwithstanding its value or the fact that no quit rent of any kind is payable in respect of such property. This is to ensure that all land-owners who are able to pay education rate are made to pay. The maximum rate of one dollar per acre, or part of an acre, under the old provision is deleted in this Bill, so that a more fair rate would be imposed on holdings, which justify paying education rate at more than one dollar per acre, the rate for these holdings to be considered very carefully after consultation with the Ministry of Lands and Mines.

Sub-clauses 4 and 7 of Clause 4 deal with the recovery of arrears in the respective category of areas. The difference in this Bill is that in the case of the second category of areas, namely outside Local Authority Areas, the arrears are recoverable by the Collector of Land Revenue concerned in the same manner and to the same extent as to the collection and recovery of quit rent. Sir, I beg to move.

Enche' Lee Siok Yew: Sir, I beg to second the motion.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Mr Speaker, Sir, no one will grouse with the Minister of Education, when he tells this House that with the mounting bill for education more funds must be sought, and the figures that he has quoted, I think, is adequate justification that more money is needed for education. Now, Mr Speaker, Sir, I just wish to remind the Honourable Minister that in the Alliance platform for the 1964 Election, it was clearly stated that there will be free primary education; and, consequently, now we are told that this Bill seeks to impose an additional burden on all people who own properties. Now, Mr Speaker, Sir, I will agree with the Minister that there is nothing free in this cruel world. If the Government tells you that education is free, it only means that it will squeeze you harder somewhere else, but if he squeezes the capitalists in this country, I will have no grouse with him. However, as I will show in a little while, that is not so.

Now, Mr Speaker, Sir, the original amendment to this Education Act, when this education rate was introduced, I think it was by Dato' Sir Clough Thuraisingham, it raised a hue and cry throughout the country, but the Government of that day, in its wisdom, chose to oppose the will of the people and promptly proceeded to impose this education rate. Now, I think, after a lapse of a few years, it was found that the paltry sum of \$5 million plus garnered in by that education rate was not justification, because of the expenditure involved and the trouble involved in collecting this rate. Consequently, Mr Speaker, Sir, I fail to understand why the Minister, or rather the Alliance Government, today chooses to foist this education rate on this country. As I said before, Mr Speaker, Sir, I agree entirely with the Minister that more money must be found for education. The other day, I think it was on Monday that I asked him for more funds for the University of Malaya. Having said that, I cannot say that he must not have more funds for his

Ministry, but I maintain that there are other ways of exploring avenues of revenue for the Government. The fact that the education rate imposed before in the past was abandoned by none other than the Alliance Government itself is an admission that the imposition was not just and, at the same time it was not easy to collect—and further it was too expensive to collect. After all, it is a very paltry sum compared to the \$320 plus million under the O.C.A.R. this year. This \$5 million is less than a drop in the bucket, and I really do not see any reason for the Minister coming to this House today and asking this House to approve such a controversial imposition on the people of this country.

Mr Speaker, Sir, I have looked through this Bill very carefully. Nowhere, it is stated the exact rates. In Clause 4, Section 6, the rates under Sub-section 5 is spelt, but nowhere is the exact rate spelt out. However, Mr Speaker, Sir, I have a statement made by the Honourable the Minister as quoted in the *Straits Times* of 29th September, 1965, and I hope this is authoritative. The Minister said that the education rate to be collected in both urban and rural areas from the beginning of next year is like a token contribution by the people of Malaya to the cost of education in Malaya. What I am trying to refer to is what the Minister then in September spelt out as the rates. In the rural areas, holders of holdings of less than a hundred acres will pay ten per cent of their yearly quit rent with a minimum of \$1 a lot a year. Owners of holdings of more than 100 acres will pay a minimum of 60 cents an acre a year. Holders of mining lands will pay \$1 an acre or part of an acre. Even if there is justification of the imposition of the education rate—I do not see it in the Bill, but this is a statement by the Minister and I presume this is what the State Governments will now be asked to collect—penalises the rural people far more than the people, who can afford to pay, namely the big tin mine owners and the bigger rubber holdings.

Let us take the example of a rural small-holder with five acres. I believe some of them pay as much as \$5-6 quit rent per year. Now, if you say that he has six acres and you multiply that by \$6, it is \$36. According to this, he pays 10 per cent. He has to pay \$3.60. Now, may be \$3.60 to Alliance M.Ps. and to Alliance Ministers may be a paltry sum, but I wish to point out to this House that it can be a very big sum in the budget of the rural area—and in this I am referring particularly to the *bumiputras* who have to suffer. Is it the intention of the Government to penalise the poor *bumiputras*, who belong to the category of the “have-nots” in this country? On the other hand, the big rubber estates, the big rubber tycoons, who are making profits now with rubber now at about 70 cents a pound and the big tin mines with tin never having it so good, why should the tin miners only pay \$1 an acre? I would have thought the Minister will say to the tin miners: “You better pay \$100 an acre” It looks to me that the Alliance Government and may be in particular the Minister of Education has a soft heart for the capitalists of this country, who are in a position to pay, and is unduly hard on the rural folks, the *bumiputras*, who are not in a position to pay. As such, Mr Speaker, Sir, as I said, these figures I quoted are not written in the Bill, and I do hope that the Minister in consultation with the various State Government if he wants to collect this education rate find a more equitable way of collecting it instead of putting this very heavy burden on the “have-nots” of this country and the *bumiputras* of this country. He said just now that this Bill taxes the people according to their ability to pay. I fail to see how it is. If it is a tax on the principle of ability to pay, surely the big rubber estates, tin mines in particular the big tin mines, should be asked to bear a heavier share of this burden. Sir, I do know that this imposition is not taken kindly to, not only by the State Governments, but also by some town councils. I do know that the Minister himself stated that the Kluang Town Council has

printed pamphlets telling the people, "This *chelaka* Alliance Government now is trying to impose this on the *ra'ayat*", and I think

Enche' Mohamed Khir Johari: For the information of the Honourable Member, the Kluang Town Council is controlled by *kepala lembu*.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: The Ipoh Municipality is not controlled by the *kepala lembu* and no doubt, tomorrow the Members for Ipoh and Menglembu will speak on it. They have totally opposed this Bill. If I remember rightly, it was a unanimous decision of the Ipoh Municipality in which sit, I think, two or three Alliance councillors. They have stated in no uncertain terms that they oppose this imposition—they call it an unjust one foisted upon them without consultation by the Central Government. I do know also that there is a little *pergadohan* as between States and States. Some States say, "You must not impose so much on us, and the other States say, "The other chap can bear more of the burden." Now this is no secret to a number of us, who have a pipeline to various sources of information; and this afternoon in the Selangor State Assembly I raised this matter, and I asked the State Government, why should not it stand up and tell the Central Government. 'Don't bully us'? If you say that after all education is a Federal subject, and it is the business of the Federal Government to collect money, then do not make use of the various State Governments and Town Councils to collect such which, after all as the Minister himself has stated, amounts to \$5 million.

Finally, Mr Speaker, Sir, I have stated that I recognise the need for increased expenditure on education. Has the Minister, or the Government, in particular, the Minister of Finance, thought of other ways and means of raising revenue? Now, I will just suggest one to the Minister of Education for his benefit, not that he does not know about it. He is a widely travelled man, Sir, and he in his travels round the world, must have gone to hotels, Grosvenor Hotel is one, and in

all these hotels he would have seen a ten per cent Government tax on them. Now, think of the millions that would accrue to the Central Government, if you put a tax on all the bills in the various restaurants in this country, the various *posh* hotels in the country. After all, if a man can go to Hotel Merlin and spend \$35 a night down there, surely ten per cent—\$3.50—a night is chicken feed to him and he can bear it, and this is according to ability to pay. This is the thing that I suggest to the Minister.

Mr (Deputy) Speaker: The time is now 6.30 p.m.

ADJOURNMENT

Enche' Mohamed Khir Johari: Sir, I beg to move that the House do now adjourn.

Enche' Lee Siok Yew: Sir, I beg to second.

ADJOURNMENT SPEECH

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Mr Speaker, Sir, in rising to speak on the School Health Service, I wish to say that this matter has been raised with another Minister for Health both by the Malayan Medical Association and by a few private practitioners in Kuala Lumpur. But before we could make any progress, the Minister was transferred to another Ministry and the matter was allowed to lapse.

However, I have made a passing reference to it in the Budget Session last year but, unfortunately, there has been no response from the Ministry of Health. This is surprising as the Ministry takes pride in that its health service is second to none in this part of the world. The Ministry may brag about bringing down maternal deaths and infantile mortality rates and the numerous health centres that it has opened up and down the country. However, unfortunately, it has totally neglected the health of the rising generation in the schools in not providing a School Health Service. Undoubtedly the Minister must know that

a School Health Service is a *sine qua non*, if we are to safeguard the health of our school children.

Now, Mr Speaker, Sir, there was a shocking revelation in the *Malay Mail* on the 7th March, 1966, and I believe there was a school in Seberang Tengah, where it was found that amongst the school population of about 500 Malay students more than, I think 90% of them—I think this is the figure quoted—suffered from worm disease. I believe it was none other than the Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Health who stated that it was a shocking revelation. That being so, it is incomprehensible to me why the Ministry of Health has not even thought of a School Health Service.

Mr Speaker, Sir, in the *Straits Times* of 9th December, 1965, there was an excellent article on School Health Service by a general practitioner from Penang and with your permission, Mr Speaker, Sir, I shall quote liberally from it. But may I digress a little at this stage, Mr Speaker, Sir. This excellent article on School Health Service did not evoke any reply from the Ministry of Health. This is in sharp contrast to the behaviour of the Ministers and Government Officials in a neighbouring country. There, whenever there is an article of this nature in the readers' column, promptly there is a Government reply. Unfortunately, this is not so in Malaysia. May I warn the Government that it ignores letters to the press at its own peril?

Mr Speaker, Sir, very briefly the functions of a School Health Service would be, and this is where I quote from the article in question:

- (a) To keep a record of every child's social, family and medical history and physical examination including a record of his immunizations, growth and development.
- (b) To see and treat every child whenever the child falls sick.
- (c) To check the urine and general health for the child once a year and to refer the child for specialist treatment in hospital, if it is required.

- (d) To check the hygienic conditions in the school canteen.
- (e) To give lectures on health to the students especially the school leavers, so that by the time the students leave school they will have sufficient knowledge of health to look after themselves and their family.
- (f) To go to the school regularly so that he can discuss with the teachers concerned the problems of any child who needs help.
- (g) To supervise the physical education of the students.

I hope that the Minister will not hold up his hands in horror at the thought of diverting his hard pressed and overworked doctors to such a service. There is no need to. There are about 900 plus private doctors in Malaya, and I am sure if approached, they will be willing to lend a helping hand. Assuming that each doctor can look after 3,000 to 4,000 students, there will be enough private practitioners to look after the school children, except for those in the more remote rural areas.

The cost of such a scheme need not be very great, particularly if it is a contributory one. Thus, if each pays 50 cents a month or \$6 per year, there will be enough to finance such a scheme. I am aware that a large number of students are unable to meet the cost of such a scheme, but these poor students can have their dues paid by the Welfare Department, or a benevolent Alliance Government or by the, shall we say, the kind hearted Minister of Health through his Ministry's allocation. After all if it is \$6 a year, it will probably cost less than \$10 million for the school children.

Obviously such a scheme need the co-operation of the Ministry of Education and I call upon the Minister not to delay any more, but to consult his colleague in the Ministry of Education and set up the School Health Service without further delay.

The Minister of Health (Enche' Bahaman bin Samsudin): Mr Speaker, Sir, I am glad to hear that the medical

profession is willing to co-operate with Government in providing a health service to school children. Any suggestion from the medical profession is always welcomed by my Ministry and given due consideration. I wish to explain that this subject was raised as far back as 1958. The Ministry of Health then sent out questionnaires to all the States asking them to furnish certain particulars. These particulars included voluntary service by private doctors. About 40 private doctors at that time replied giving their support but with conditions. Some wanted to work at the time of their own choice; some requested for schools close to their clinics; others felt it was not right for Government to ask for voluntary service; and a few would like to follow up the treatment of those considered ill.

At that period the supporting staff in the form of nurses, assistant nurses, and other staff, were very short in our Ministry of Health. So due to this shortage and lack of good response, it was decided that the time was not right for such a service to be initiated then. At the moment there are various forms of medical services provided for school children—for example, in Penang town and Malacca town some rudimentary school health service is being provided, whereby nurses visit schools and screen school children.

With regard to that important aspect of health education for school children, the Ministry of Health is liaising with the Ministry of Education closely, in order that a standard curriculum on health education is included in schools. Courses are also organised for teachers at various Teachers Training Colleges

where health curriculum is included. We have now established a network of rural health centres all over the country. In our rural health services programme, the Medical Officer and the Dental Officer of the main Health Centre has definite roles to play for the schools in that area. As we get more and more doctors and dental officers posted in these Centres, the health service for school children is gradually being accentuated. At the Jitra Training School for health staff, some study has already been made on the school children. Public Health Inspectors, Hospital Assistants, and Nurses are also involved in the medical immunization of school children. The Ministry has, therefore, a definite programme for schools in the rural areas now. School Health Service is the joint responsibility of the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Health and these Ministries are jointly preparing a medical programme for the school Health Service. The problem is not an easy one, as there are nearly 1½ million school children in this country to deal with. Government realises that School Health Service is very essential, in order to safeguard the health of the rising generation.

With regard to the articles that appeared in the papers, mentioned by my Honourable Friend just now, I wish to say that we took note of all those suggestions, or whatever alarm my Parliamentary Secretary had, and we are, in fact, tackling the problem as suggested in those articles now.

Question put, and agreed to.

Adjourned at 6.40 p.m.