



PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

DEWAN RA'AYAT (HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES)

OFFICIAL REPORT

THIRD SESSION OF THE SECOND PARLIAMENT OF MALAYSIA

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MALAYSIA

DEWAN RA'AYAT
(HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES)

Official Report

Third Session of the Second Dewan Ra'ayat

Tuesday, 25th October, 1966

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

PRESENT:

- The Honourable Mr Speaker, DATO' CHIK MOHAMED YUSUF BIN SHEIKH ABDUL RAHMAN, S.P.M.P., J.P., Dato' Bendahara, Perak.
- „ the Prime Minister, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Minister of Culture, Youth and Sports, Y.T.M. TUNKU ABDUL RAHMAN PUTRA AL-HAJ, K.O.M. (Kuala Kedah).
- „ 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 Home Affairs and Minister of Justice, TUN DR ISMAIL BIN DATO' HAJI ABDUL RAHMAN, S.S.M., P.M.N. (Johor Timor).
- „ the Minister of Finance, TUAN TAN SIEW SIN, J.P. (Melaka Tengah).
- „ the Minister of Works, Posts and Telecommunications, TAN SRI V. T. SAMBANTHAN, P.M.N. (Sungei Siput).
- „ the Minister of Transport, TAN SRI HAJI SARDON BIN HAJI JUBIR, P.M.N. (Pontian Utara).
- „ the Minister of Health, TUAN BAHAMAN BIN SAMSUDIN (Kuala Pilah).
- „ the Minister of Commerce and Industry, DR LIM SWEE AUN, J.P. (Larut Selatan).
- „ the Minister for Welfare Services, TUAN HAJI ABDUL HAMID KHAN BIN HAJI SAKHAWAT ALI KHAN, J.M.N., J.P. (Batang Padang).
- „ the Minister for Local Government and Housing, TUAN KHAW KAI-BOH, P.J.K. (Ulu Selangor).
- „ the Minister of Labour, TUAN V. MANICKAVASAGAM, J.M.N., P.J.K. (Klang).
- „ the Minister of Information and Broadcasting, TUAN SENU BIN ABDUL RAHMAN (Kubang Pasu Barat).
- „ the Minister of Lands and Mines, TUAN ABDUL-RAHMAN BIN YA'KUB (Sarawak).
- „ the Assistant Minister without Portfolio, TUAN HAJI ABDUL KHALID BIN AWANG OSMAN (Kota Star Utara).

The Honourable the Assistant Minister of National and Rural Development,
TUAN SULAIMAN BIN BULON (Bagan Datoh).

„ the Assistant Minister of Culture, Youth and Sports,
DATO' ENSKU MUHSEIN BIN ABDUL KADIR, J.M.N., S.M.T., P.J.K.
(Trengganu Tengah).

„ the Assistant Minister of Finance, DR NG KAM POH, J.P.
(Teluk Anson).

„ the Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Health,
TUAN IBRAHIM BIN ABDUL RAHMAN (Seberang Tengah).

„ the Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Labour,
TUAN LEE SAN CHOON, K.M.N. (Segamat Selatan).

„ the Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Finance,
TUAN ALI BIN HAJI AHMAD (Pontian Selatan).

„ TUAN ABDUL GHANI BIN ISHAK, A.M.N. (Melaka Utara).

„ TUAN 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, A.B.S.
(Sarawak).

„ TUAN ABDUL RAHMAN BIN HAJI TALIB, P.J.K. (Kuantan).

„ TUAN HAJI ABDUL RASHID BIN HAJI JAIS (Sabah).

„ TUAN ABDUL RAZAK BIN HAJI HUSSAIN (Lipis).

„ TUAN ABDUL SAMAD BIN GUL AHMAD MIANJI
(Pasir Mas Hulu).

„ DATO' ABDULLAH BIN ABDULRAHMAN, Dato' Bijaya di-Raja
(Kuala Trengganu Selatan).

„ Y.A.M. TUNKU ABDULLAH IBNI AL-MARHUM TUANKU ABDUL
RAHMAN, P.P.T. (Rawang).

„ TUAN HAJI ABDULLAH BIN HAJI MOHD. SALLEH,
A.M.N., S.M.J., P.I.S. (Segamat Utara).

„ TUAN ABU BAKAR BIN HAMZAH (Bachok).

„ TUAN HAJI AHMAD BIN ABDULLAH (Kelantan Hilir).

„ TUAN AHMAD BIN ARSHAD, A.M.N. (Muar Utara).

„ TUAN HAJI AHMAD BIN SAAID, J.P. (Seberang Utara).

„ PUAN AJIBAH BINTI ABOL (Sarawak).

„ TUAN AZIZ BIN ISHAK (Muar Dalam).

„ PENGARAH BANYANG ANAK JANTING, P.B.S. (Sarawak).

„ TUAN CHAN CHONG WEN, A.M.N. (Kluang Selatan).

„ TUAN CHAN SEONG YOON (Setapak).

„ TUAN CHAN SIANG SUN, P.J.K. (Bentong).

„ TUAN CHEW BIOW CHUON (Bruas).

„ TUAN CHIA CHIN SHIN, A.B.S. (Sarawak).

„ TUAN FRANCIS CHIA NYUK TONG (Sabah).

„ TUAN CHIN FOON (Ulu Kinta).

„ TUAN D. A. DAGO ANAK RANDAN *alias* DAGOK ANAK
RANDEN (Sarawak).

„ TUAN EDWIN ANAK TANGKUN (Sarawak).

- The Honourable TUAN SYED ESA BIN ALWEE, J.M.N., S.M.J., P.I.S.
(Batu Pahat Dalam).
- „ DATIN HAJAH FATIMAH BINTI HAJI ABDUL MAJID
(Johor Bahru Timor).
- „ TAN SRI FATIMAH BINTI HAJI HASHIM, P.M.N.
(Jitra-Padang Terap).
- „ TUAN S. FAZUL RAHMAN, A.D.K. (Sabah).
- „ TUAN GANING BIN JANGKAT (Sabah).
- „ TUAN GEH CHONG KEAT, K.M.N. (Penang Utara).
- „ TUAN HAJI HAMZAH BIN ALANG, A.M.N., P.J.K. (Kapar).
- „ TUAN HANAFI BIN MOHD. YUNUS, A.M.N., J.P. (Kulim Utara).
- „ TUAN HANAFIAH BIN HUSSAIN, J.M.N. (Jerai).
- „ TUAN HARUN BIN ABDULLAH, A.M.N., J.P. (Baling).
- „ WAN HASSAN BIN WAN DAUD (Tumpat).
- „ TUAN STANLEY HO NGUN KHIU, A.D.K. (Sabah).
- „ TUAN HUSSEIN BIN TO' MUDA HASSAN, A.M.N. (Raub).
- „ TUAN HUSSEIN BIN SULAIMAN (Ulu Kelantan).
- „ TUAN HAJI HUSSAIN RAHIMI BIN HAJI SAMAN
(Kota Bharu Hulu).
- „ TUAN IKHWAN ZAINI (Sarawak).
- „ TUAN ISMAIL BIN IDRIS (Penang Selatan).
- „ TUAN KADAM ANAK KIAI (Sarawak).
- „ TUAN KAM WOON WAH, J.P. (Sitiawan).
- „ TUAN THOMAS KANA (Sarawak).
- „ TUAN KHOO PENG LOONG (Sarawak).
- „ TUAN EDMUND LANGGU ANAK SAGA (Sarawak).
- „ TUAN LEE SECK FUN, K.M.N. (Tanjong Malim).
- „ TUAN AMADEUS MATHEW LEONG, A.D.K., J.P. (Sabah).
- „ DR LIM CHONG EU (Tanjong).
- „ TUAN LIM PEE HUNG, P.J.K. (Alor Star).
- „ DR MAHATHIR BIN MOHAMAD (Kota Star Selatan).
- „ TUAN T. MAHIMA SINGH, J.P. (Port Dickson).
- „ TUAN C. JOHN UNDUL MAJAKIL (Sabah).
- „ TUAN JOSEPH DAVID MANJAJI (Sabah).
- „ DATO' DR HAJI MEGAT KHAS, D.P.M.P., J.P., P.J.K.
(Kuala Kangsar).
- „ TUAN MOHD. ARIF SALLEH, A.D.K. (Sabah).
- „ DATO' MOHAMED ASRI BIN HAJI MUDA, S.P.M.K.
(Pasir Puteh).
- „ ORANG TUA MOHAMMAD DARA BIN LANGPAD (Sabah).
- „ TUAN MOHD. DAUD BIN ABDUL SAMAD (Besut).
- „ TUAN MOHAMED IDRIS BIN MATSIL, J.M.N., P.J.K., J.P.
(Jejebu-Jempol).
- „ TUAN MOHD. TAHIR BIN ABDUL MAJID, S.M.S., P.J.K.
(Kuala Langat).
- „ TUAN MOHAMED YUSOF BIN MAHMUD, A.M.N. (Temerloh).

The Honourable TUAN MOHD. ZAHIR BIN HAJI ISMAIL, J.M.N. (Sungei Patani).

- „ WAN MOKHTAR BIN AHMAD (Kemaman).
- „ TUAN HAJI MOKHTAR BIN HAJI ISMAIL (Perlis Selatan).
- „ TUAN MUHAMMAD FAKHRUDDIN BIN HAJI ABDULLAH (Pasir Mas Hilir).
- „ TUAN HAJI MUHAMMAD SU'AUT BIN HAJI MUHD. TAHIR, A.B.S. (Sarawak).
- „ DATO' HAJI MUSTAPHA BIN HAJI ABDUL JABAR, D.P.M.S., A.M.N., J.P. (Sabak Bernam).
- „ TUAN MUSTAPHA BIN AHMAD (Tanah Merah).
- „ TAN SRI 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).
- „ TUAN NG FAH YAM (Batu Gajah).
- „ TUAN ONG KEE HUI (Sarawak).
- „ TUAN HAJI OTHMAN BIN ABDULLAH (Hilir Perak).
- „ TUAN OTHMAN BIN ABDULLAH, A.M.N. (Perlis Utara).
- „ TUAN HAJI RAHMAT BIN HAJI DAUD, A.M.N. (Johor Bahru Barat).
- „ TUAN RAMLI BIN OMAR (Krian Darat).
- „ TUAN HAJI REDZA BIN HAJI MOHD. SAID, P.J.K., J.P. (Rembau-Tampin).
- „ RAJA ROME BIN RAJA MA'AMOR, P.J.K., J.P. (Kuala Selangor).
- „ TUAN SANDOM ANAK NYUAK (Sarawak).
- „ TUAN SEAH TENG NGIAB, P.I.S. (Muar Pantai).
- „ TUAN D. R. SEENIVASAGAM (Ipoh).
- „ DATO' S. P. SEENIVASAGAM, D.P.M.P., P.M.P., J.P. (Menglembu).
- „ TUAN SIM BOON LIANG, A.B.S. (Sarawak).
- „ TUAN SIOW LOONG HIN, P.J.K. (Seremban Barat).
- „ TUAN SNAWI BIN ISMAIL, P.J.K. (Seberang Selatan).
- „ TUAN SNG CHIN JOO (Sarawak).
- „ TUAN SOH AH TECK (Batu Pahat).
- „ TUAN SULEIMAN BIN ALI (Dungun).
- „ TUAN SULEIMAN BIN HAJI TAIB (Krian Laut).
- „ PENGIRAN TAHIR PETRA (Sabah).
- „ TUAN TAJUDDIN BIN ALI, P.J.K. (Larut Utara).
- „ TUAN TAI KUAN YANG (Kulim Bandar Bharu).
- „ TUAN TAMA WENG TINGGANG WAN (Sarawak).
- „ DR TAN CHEE KHOON (Batu).
- „ TUAN TAN CHENG BEE, J.P. (Bagan).
- „ TUAN TAN KEE GAK (Bandar Melaka).
- „ TUAN TAN TOH HONG (Bukit Bintang).
- „ TUAN TAN TSAK YU (Sarawak).
- „ TUAN TOH THEAM HOCK (Kampar).

The Honourable TUAN YEH PAO TZE (Sabah).

„ TUAN STEPHEN YONG KUET TZE (Sarawak).

„ TUAN HAJI ZAKARIA BIN HAJI MOHD. TAIB, P.J.K. (Langat).

ABSENT:

The Honourable the Minister of Education, TUAN MOHAMED KHIR JOHARI (Kedah Tengah).

„ the Minister of Agriculture and Co-operatives,
TUAN HAJI MOHD. GHAZALI BIN HAJI JAWI (Ulu Perak).

„ the Minister for Sabah Affairs, TUN DATU MUSTAPHA BIN
DATU HARUN, S.M.N., P.D.K. (Sabah).

„ the Assistant Minister of Education, TUAN LEE SIOK YEW,
A.M.N., P.J.K., (Sepang).

„ O.K.K. DATU ALIUDDIN BIN DATU HARUN, P.D.K. (Sabah).

„ DR AWANG BIN HASSAN, S.M.J. (Muar Selatan).

„ TUAN JONATHAN BANGAU ANAK RENANG, A.B.S. (Sarawak).

„ TUAN CHEN WING SUM (Damansara).

„ TUAN C. V. DEVAN NAIR (Bungsar).

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

„ DATO' HAJI HUSSEIN BIN MOHD. NOORDIN, D.P.M.P., A.M.N.,
P.J.K. (Parit).

„ TAN SRI SYED JA'AFAR BIN HASAN ALBAR, P.M.N.
(Johor Tenggara).

„ PENGHULU JINGGUT ANAK ATTAN, Q.M.C., A.B.S. (Sarawak).

„ DATO' LING BENG SIEW, P.N.B.S. (Sarawak).

„ TUAN LIM KEAN SIEW (Dato Kramat).

„ TUAN PETER LO SU YIN (Sabah).

„ TUAN QUEK KAI DONG, J.P. (Seremban Timor).

„ TUAN TIAH ENG BEE (Kluang Utara).

PRAYERS

(Mr Speaker *in the Chair*)

ANNOUNCEMENT BY MR SPEAKER

MESSAGES FROM THE SENATE TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Mr Speaker: Ahli² Yang Berhormat, saya hendak mema'alumkan ia-itu saya telah menerima dua perutusan yang bertarikh 6 dan 20 haribulan September, 1966, daripada Yang di-Pertua Dewan Negara, berkenaan dengan perkara² yang tertentu yang telah dihantar oleh Majlis ini, minta dipersetujukan oleh Dewan Negara.

Sekarang saya minta Setia-usaha Majlis membachakan perutusan itu kepada Majlis ini.

(*Whereupon the Clerk reads the Messages*):

(Message from the Senate to the House of Representatives dated 6th September, 1966):

“Mr Speaker,

The Senate has agreed to the following Bills:

- (1) to amend the Constitution in consequence of the passing of the Constitution and Malaysia (Singapore Amendment) Act, 1965, and to provide for certain other matters;

- (2) to apply sums out of the Consolidated Fund for additional expenditure for the service of the year 1966 and to appropriate such sums for certain purposes;
- (3) to amend the Merchant Shipping (Amendment) Act, 1966;
- (4) to amend the Road Traffic Ordinance, 1958;
- (5) to amend the Dangerous Drugs Ordinance, 1952;
- (6) to amend the Central Bank of Malaysia Ordinance, 1958;
- (7) to amend the Tin Industry (Research and Development) Fund Ordinance, 1953;
- (8) to amend the Rubber Industry (Replanting) Fund Ordinance, 1952;
- (9) to amend the Local Government Elections Act, 1960;

without amendment.

(Sd.) DATO' HAJI ABDUL RAHMAN,
President"

(Message from the Senate to the House of Representatives dated 20th September, 1966):

"Mr Speaker,

The Senate has agreed to the Bill to amend the Federal Constitution and to make provision with respect to certain constitutional matters in the State of Sarawak, consequent upon a Proclamation of Emergency having been issued and being in force in that State, without amendment.

(Sd.) DATO' HAJI ABDUL RAHMAN,
President"

ASSENT TO BILLS

Mr Speaker: Ahli² Yang Berhormat, saya hendak mema'alumkan kepada Majlis ini bahawa Duli Yang Maha Mulia Seri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agong telah memperkenankan Rang Undang² berikut yang telah diluluskan oleh Parlimen baharu² ini:

1. Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 1966.

2. Supplementary Supply (1966) Bill, 1966.
3. Central Bank of Malaysia (Amendment) Bill, 1966.
4. Merchant Shipping (Amendment) Bill, 1966.
5. Road Traffic (Amendment) (No. 2) Bill, 1966.
6. Dangerous Drugs (Amendment) Bill, 1966.
7. Tin Industry (Research and Development) Fund (Amendment) Bill, 1966.
8. Rubber Industry (Replanting) Fund (Amendment) Bill, 1966.
9. Local Government Elections (Amendment) (No. 2), 1966.
10. Emergency (Federal Constitution and Constitution of Sarawak) Bill, 1966.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

KEADAAN PERHUBONGAN DI- ANTARA NEGARA² COMMON- WEALTH

1. Tuan Haji Abu Bakar bin Hamzah (Bachok) bertanya kepada Menteri Luar Negeri bagaimana-kah keadaan perhubungan di-antara negara² Commonwealth yang di-katakan telah menjadi renggang pada masa ini; dan adakah Kerajaan akan menarek diri dari Pertubuhan tersebut memandang kepada keadaan yang genting ini.

Perdana Menteri: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya tidak sedar bahawa adanya renggang antara negara² di-dalam Commonwealth sa-bagaimana yang di-katakan oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat itu. Sa-bagaimana Ahli Yang Berhormat telah pun mengetahui, negeri² di-dalam Commonwealth ada-lah negeri² yang merdeka, yang berdaulat, masing² ada hak berfikir ikut sesuai dengan negeri masing². Dengan kerana itu ada-lah apabila ada perbincangan atau pun perjumpaan di-dalam Commonwealth, tiap² satu negeri mengeluarkan fikiran masing² berkenaan dengan tiap² satu perkara yang di-bincangkan itu; tetapi dengan kerana berlainan suara, fikiran, hendak di-sifatkan sa-bagai pendirian

masing² ada-lah renggang—itu tidak sa-
benar-nya.

Dan juga, sa-bagaimana soal Ahli Yang Berhormat ada-kah Malaysia ini berchadang hendak menarek diri daripada Commonwealth sa-bagaimana yang di-sebutkan dengan keadaan yang timbul sa-bagaimana yang telah lalu itu, saya tidak ada chadangan hendak menarek diri daripada Commonwealth, sebab ada berselisihan fikiran. Kita berbincang sa-bagaimana negeri dalam Commonwealth dan kalau ada perselisihan fikiran tidak menyebabkan hendak tarek diri daripada Commonwealth.

Tuan Haji Abu Bakar bin Hamzah: Soalan tambahan, ada pun berita² yang sampai kapada saya berkenaan dengan keadaan genting itu bukan sahaja kita dapati di-dalam akhbar² tempatan, tetapi akhbar² luar negeri juga. Kalau begitu soalan tambahan saya ini ia-lah dapat-kah Yang Berhormat Menteri Luar kita memberi jaminan di-dalam Dewan ini, bahawa keadaan perselisihan faham di-dalam Meshuarat Commonwealth itu ada-lah perselisihan biasa sahaja tidak merupakan perselisihan yang membawa kapada berpechah-nya negara² Commonwealth ini, dapat-kah Perdana Menteri kita, sa-bagai Menteri Luar Negeri, memberi jaminan di-dalam Dewan ini?

Perdana Menteri: Macham mana saya hendak bagi jaminan, bukan saya sa-orang sahaja daripada Malaysia, sa-orang Commonwealth itu, banyak negeri yang ada di-situ masing², bagaimana saya kata tadi, boleh memberi fikiran masing². Jadi barangkali negeri² yang berkait dalam soal Rhodesia itu yang tak puas hati di-atas apa yang telah berlaku hendak menarek diri mereka itu. Jadi, tentang mana yang saya boleh tahan dia itu? Jadi, sa-takat diri Malaysia saya mengaku yang itu.

Tuan Haji Abu Bakar bin Hamzah: Soalan tambahan, boleh jadi soalan saya tadi tidak begitu terang yang menyebabkan Peradan Menteri kita menjawab tidak betul. Saya bertanya ada-kah dapat Yang Berhormat Menteri Luar Negeri kita memberi jaminan

dalam Dewan ini bahawa perselisihan yang telah berlaku itu bukan-lah perselisihan yang luar biasa—bukan yang akan datang—yang telah berlaku itu. Jadi erti-nya perselisihan biasa pada masa itu.

Perdana Menteri: Saya ingat² dalam masa tujuh tahun lama-nya yang saya hadir di-Persidangan Commonwealth barangkali ini-lah yang boleh di-katakan perbincangan yang dahshat yang telah berlaku di-dalam Persidangan Commonwealth itu. Jadi, dengan kerana ini bukan-lah kita kata perselisihan itu perselisihan yang biasa, boleh di-katakan luar biasa tetapi sesuai dengan keadaan Commonwealth, bagaimana saya kata, masing² berhak mengeluarkan fikiran masing². Jadi, ini saya harap sahaja supaya tidak-lah jadi berpechah² dan ada negara² yang boleh menarek diri. Sa-takat ini sahaja dapat saya jawab.

KERAJAAN MALAYSIA MENJADI ORANG TENGAH UNTUK PERDAMAIAN DI-ANTARA VIETNAM UTARA DAN VIETNAM SELATAN

2. Tuan Haji Abu Bakar bin Hamzah bertanya kapada Menteri Luar Negeri ada-kah Kerajaan berchadang hendak menjadi “orang tengah” dalam merintis jalan untuk menchapai perdamaian di-antara Vietnam Utara dan Vietnam Selatan yang sedang bersengketa sekarang ini.

Perdana Menteri: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ini ada-lah satu daripada chita² Malaysia supaya apa yang berlaku di-Vietnam dapat di-selesaikan. Dan chita² ini boleh di-katakan di-rasa² oleh tiap² negeri yang berpegang tegoh kapada keamanan dunia.

Tetapi, apa yang berlaku di-Vietnam ini satu hal yang luar biasa, kerana pertelingkahan atau pergadohan di-dalam Vietnam ini ada-lah berlaku bukan sahaja antara saudara² tetapi orang² laur champor tangan dengan perkara² pertelingkahan atau pun pergadohan ini. Maka ada-lah negeri² dalam dua bloc, satu bloc kominis, satu anti-kominis atau non-kominis atau pun satu bloc demokrasi.

Apa yang telah berlaku dahulu itu telah di-selesaikan dengan persetujuan kedua² pihak bahawa di-dalam Geneva Agreement itu komunis ada-lah terpaksa balek kepada perenggan mereka dan dengan itu dapat-lah pertelingkahan ini reda. Hendak selesaikan sa-chara langsung tidak boleh; sebab sukarelawan² telah pun tertinggal daripada Utara Vietnam di-dalam South Vietnam atau Selatan Vietnam. Dengan ada-nya keadaan yang demikian, pergaduhan ini telah berpanjangan² sampai pada hari ini. Amerika telah masuk champor tangan, kerana hendak memelihara kebebasan, kemerdekaan dan kedaulatan South Vietnam.

Jadi, apabila hendak selesaikan pergaduhan antara saudara² dalam Vietnam itu tentu-lah bloc komunis dan juga bloc anti-komunis yang telah berchampor tangan dan berchampor suara itu akan ambil bahagian yang penting. Jadi, dengan kerana ini sa-buah negeri tidak dapat-lah hendak menyelesaikan melainkan dua bloc itu telah pun ber-setuju. Jadi dengan kerana itu tak-lah berhak dan tak-lah layak negeri sabagai Malaysia ini yang paling kecil hendak menjadikan orang tengah di-dalam pertelingkahan yang telah berlaku. Pihak kita, kita telah menjalankan berbagai² perhubungan hendak menyelesaikan tetapi apa boleh buat, bagaimana saya kata ini, bukan satu buah negeri atau pun dua buah negeri sahaja yang berchampor tangan dalam hal Vietnam ini bahkan negeri² yang besar², dan banyak.

Tuan Haji Abu Bakar bin Hamzah: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, soalan tambahan. Ada-kah ini bererti bahawa Kerajaan kita tidak sanggup chuba menjadi orang tengah di-dalam persengketaan itu kerana negeri kita menganggap dirinya tidak layak menjadi orang tengah atau pun tidak sanggup menjadi orang tengah memandang kepada kerumitan masaalah itu sudah menjadi masaalah antara bangsa. Yang mana satu yang dudok-nya menyebabkan kita tidak sanggup menjadi orang tengah ini?

Perdana Menteri: Semua tergaul dalam perkara soal Vietnam ini. Jadi, tidak dapat hendak jadi orang tengah.

Tuan Haji Abu Bakar bin Hamzah: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, soalan tambahan. Kalau sa-kira-nya Kerajaan rasa tidak sanggup, sanggup-kah Kerajaan menerima orang² Pembangkang ini untuk membantu Kerajaan bagi usaha menjadi orang tengah?

Perdana Menteri: Katakan lagi sekali.

Tuan Haji Abu Bakar bin Hamzah: Soalan tambahan, Tuan Yang di-Pertua. Oleh kerana rumit-nya keadaan di-Vietnam itu maka Kerajaan kita sekarang ini memandang tidak sanggup hendak menjadi orang tengah. Kalau Kerajaan sekarang yang berkuasa ini rasa tidak sanggup, ada-kah Kerajaan sekarang ini bersedia meminta tolong kepada pihak Pembangkang ini menolong Kerajaan supaya dapat sanggup?

Perdana Menteri: Sila-lah (*Ketawa*).

OUTCOME OF DELIBERATIONS ON THE IAN SMITH REGIME BY THE PRIME MINISTERS' CONFERENCE

3. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Foreign Affairs what was the final outcome of the deliberations regarding the illegal Ian Smith Regime, and is the Prime Minister satisfied that everything has been done to topple the Ian Smith Regime.

The Prime Minister: The outcome of the Prime Ministers' Conference has been conveyed to the Smith Regime and, as far as I know, as late as the 15th of October, and the British Government is still awaiting the reply from Smith. If he does not give a satisfactory reply, I understand that the British Government will bring up to the United Nations the question of selective mandatory sanction as was decided at the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference. As far as I can see, everything has been done to bring Smith to his senses. It is difficult to say that everything has been done to topple the Smith Regime, short of war. I do not believe that Smith Regime can be toppled, short of war. I do not believe any country would like to go to war for the sake of toppling the

Smith Regime, because this is a matter which is understood by all to be purely a domestic affair of Britain and is a matter for which Britain is responsible.

There was a Prime Minister of a State who during a television interview, suggested war to topple Smith Regime, but when he was questioned whether his country would send its army to help fight the Smith Regime, his reply was "Who is going to pay for it"? That is the attitude of everyone. So, I cannot think how the Smith Regime can be toppled, when nobody wants. To the best of my belief everything has been done to bring Smith to his sense. I do not think that we can do any more than that.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Mr Speaker, Sir, the Honourable Prime Minister had mentioned selective mandatory sanction. The question I wish to pose is, why should it be selective and why not total mandatory sanction by the United Nations to topple this illegal, racist regime?

The Prime Minister: A general sanction would affect many other countries in the African continent. Therefore, they have selected certain goods, certain commodities, on which sanction should be applied—that is why it is called selective sanction, and that has been agreed to by most members of the Commonwealth.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Is the Honourable Prime Minister aware that sanction, whether by the United Nations, or by the former League of Nations against Italy in her aggression against Abyssinia has not been successful? Consequently this Government, like any other Government, which believes in freedom and democracy, should find other ways of toppling this Smith Regime.

The Prime Minister: As I said just now, Mr Speaker, Sir, there is no other way of toppling the Smith Regime, except to declare war against Smith. That is one of the questions which I put forward at the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference in London the last time and the

answer which I got from the British Government was that it was not possible to wage war against Rhodesia because of the difficulty of getting there. There is no way of getting to Rhodesia except by air, and if the Rhodesian Government were to destroy the airfield, there is no way of conveying the troops to Rhodesia; and, therefore, the question of waging war against Smith is absolutely out.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Is the Honourable Prime Minister telling this House, and the world, that the Smith Regime cannot be toppled *vi et arm* is by force of arms, and act of war. Is the Honourable the Prime Minister aware that there are guerillas in Rhodesia itself now, and that more are being trained in African countries outside of Rhodesia to topple the Smith Regime? Is the Honourable the Prime Minister aware that—may I quote a biblical quotation?—"Those who live by the sword, shall perish by the sword". Consequently, what steps will this Government take to help those to topple the Smith Regime by measures that I have mentioned just now?

The Prime Minister: The Honourable Member knows about all these guerilla warfare. We had 12 years of it and I thought we had enough. What they are having in Vietnam is giving the world, not only ourselves, enough headache. Everybody is trying to break up the fight that is going on between the two warring parties in Vietnam. Now, he is suggesting that we should go on for another guerilla warfare in Rhodesia. I am not with him on this matter.

Dato' S. P. Seenivasagam: The Honourable Prime Minister said that there was no way of waging war against Rhodesia, because the only way of getting troops across would be by air, and they could destroy the airfields. But we have America which pretends to be very keen on preserving democracy everywhere; perhaps, an appeal to them to send paratroops could be made, or would it be that the reply is, "We are not prepared to bomb white people"?

The Prime Minister: That I do not know. It is a matter of opinion.

Dr Lim Chong Eu: Arising from the reply given by the Honourable Prime Minister, I would like to seek clarification. Will the Honourable Prime Minister state categorically, one way or the other, whether it is the policy of this Government to engage in war as a means of toppling the Smith Government or not, because from the replies by the Honourable Prime Minister, it appears as though that there are two primary reasons why war cannot be conducted: (1) nobody is going to foot the bill; (2) the difficulties of the logistics of war. If, in fact, somebody foots the bill, or if the logistic problem can be solved, would the Government, on principle, accept war as a method of toppling the Smith Regime?

The Prime Minister: I had expressed my opinion at the Prime Ministers' Conference that I did not believe in war. But, I suppose, when things come to the worst, I do not exclude war.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Mr Speaker, Sir, is the Honourable Prime Minister aware of this news item that appeared in the *Sin Chew Jit Poh* of September 16, Page 9—I have here a translation of it:

"Is the Prime Minister aware of the adverse reactions of the Africans towards the policy stand of Malaysia at the Conference, and that they have made press statements implying that our country has said one thing in Malaysia and in London says something different, that they can excuse stupidity, lack of information, but they cannot excuse falsehood and that an Asian country that has overcome colonialism should be able to understand the sufferings of the Africans in Rhodesia."

Mr Speaker, Sir, may we have the reply of the Prime Minister to this news item that appeared in the *Sin Chew Jit Poh*?

The Prime Minister: It is quite easy to reply, Mr Speaker, Sir. What takes place at the Conference is the right attitude which I have taken.

Dr Lim Chong Eu: Mr Speaker, Sir, arising out of the Honourable Prime

Minister's reply to my supplementary question—he said that if things come to the worst he would not exclude war—would the Honourable Prime Minister, therefore, accept that in modern terms war also includes guerilla forms of warfare.

The Prime Minister: It is so. (Laughter).

STATE VISIT OF PRESIDENT JOHNSON TO MALAYSIA

4. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Foreign Affairs, what are the real reasons for the invitation to President Johnson to pay a State visit to this country, and is the Government contemplating any secret deal with President Johnson to send Malaysian troops to Vietnam.

The Prime Minister: The Honourable Member wants to know the real reasons for inviting the President of the United States to pay a visit to this country. Sir, the real reason is that President Johnson has a standing invitation to visit Malaysia, and we are greatly honoured that he has found time amidst his many arduous duties to come here at this time, when he is involved with meetings and visiting other countries, who are involved—or who are sharing the burden with him—in trying to fight back the communist forces trying to violate the sovereignty of South Vietnam. It is not right for the Honourable Member to impute a motive to this visit by saying—"Is the Government contemplating any secret deal with President Johnson to send Malaysia troops to Vietnam." President Johnson knows quite well our involvement in our own country, and that we have not got the troop to spare to send anywhere. It is not right the Honourable Member to impute bad motives for this visit. We are, in fact, returning the kindness which we have received at the hands of the American Government for, as far as I am concerned, I have been received there twice and given a very, very fine welcome, and the least we could do is to reciprocate that kindness by inviting him to come here and so, this is what

he has done. There is no reason, no motive, behind this invitation at all.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Mr Speaker, Sir, perhaps the Honourable the Prime Minister is not aware that secret diplomatic deals are very common, not only in these modern ages but in times past. Is the Honourable Prime Minister aware of the purported statement by the Deputy Prime Minister that Malaysia was willing to send Malaysian troops to South Vietnam—and this was denied later by the Honourable Deputy Prime Minister. The question I wish to pose is this: is this a trial balloon by the Malaysian Government to judge the reactions of the people in this country, or is it a trial balloon by the Americans to judge the reactions of the people of this country, in order to get Asian support for what is admittedly an act of naked aggression against Asians.

The Prime Minister: I do not think that has got anything to do with this question. The Honourable Member is aware of the wrong report made on what the Deputy Prime Minister was supposed to have said. This visit is entirely and purely a friendly visit of goodwill and friendship, and I ask that the people of this country, whether they be in the Opposition or on the side of the Government, should accord the President the welcome which he deserves as President of the United States. *(Applause)*.

Tuan Haji Abu Bakar bin Hamzah: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, soalan tambahan: oleh kerana sudah jelas kepada kita bahawa lawatan President Johnson ini ia-lah lawatan persahabatan samata², tidak ada kena-mengena dengan pakatan atau pun rundingan tentera, oleh kerana lawatan itu lawatan persahabatan, ada-kah termasuk di-dalam jadual lawatan di-Malaysia ini melawat negeri Kelantan (*Ketawa*), supaya President Johnson itu dapat melihat dengan mata-nya sendiri bagaimana miskin dan kurus-nya orang² Kelantan itu—ada-kah termasuk dalam jadual lawatan President Johnson itu?

The Prime Minister: Lawatan President itu, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ada-lah

sengkat masa-nya. Kalau lama bolehlah pergi ka-Kelantan—lain kali-lah kita harap.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Mr Speaker, Sir, may I ask the Honourable Prime Minister if he is aware that President Johnson is an expert at twisting the arms both of Congressmen and of Senate Members?

Mr Speaker: That is entirely a different question.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: This has to do with his visit

Mr Speaker: Yes, but this arm twisting has nothing to do with his visit.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Is the President of America coming here to ask us to join a pact against communism in return for a small pottage of gold that we have seen being given to another foreign country in Asia?

The Prime Minister: All that exist only in the Honourable Member's fertile imagination. I have nothing to add to what I have said earlier *(Laughter)*.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Mr Speaker, Sir, is the Honourable Prime Minister aware that all the powers gathered in Manila now, particularly South Korea, South Vietnam, Philippines, depend on aid from the United States and have been described as satellites of the United States. If we come to any secret deal with President Johnson on this visit, we become yet another satellite of the United States of America.

The Prime Minister: I have nothing to add.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Mr Speaker, Sir, is the Honourable Prime Minister aware that the Manila Confab has been described as a Council of war, and that the three non-aligned nations that met in New Delhi, namely, India, U.A.R., Yugoslavia, have asked for the unconditional cessation of bombing and withdrawal of American troops from South Vietnam? If so, will the Honourable Prime Minister convey to President

Johnson that this is also the sentiment shared by and large by a large section of the people of this country.

AN HONOURABLE MEMBER: Who says?

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: I say.

The Prime Minister: I am aware that the Honourable Member is speaking the language of the communists (*Applause*).

Tuan D. R. Seenivasagam: Mr Speaker, Sir, the Honourable Prime Minister has just said that Opposition or otherwise should welcome the visit of President Johnson. Perhaps there will be some who do that, but may I ask whether this Government will maintain and allow the democratic right to peacefully demonstrate and show resentment by sections of the people against President Johnson's appearance on Malaysian soil—peaceful demonstration expressing those sentiments.

The Prime Minister: When there is a demonstration, it is very hard to keep them to peaceful demonstration, particularly in a country like Malaysia, where the people who are going to hold the demonstration are mostly connected with those who are known to be disloyal to this country; and I think that it is the duty of every leader to try and prevent any incident that is likely to cause embarrassment to this country. It is up to us to extend the hospitality for which this country has been known throughout the world to the President of the United States, whose country is a great friend of ours. That is about all I can say.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Mr Speaker, Sir, is the Honourable Prime Minister aware of this news item that appeared in the *Straits Times* of the 24th October, 1966. The President is reported to have said that:

" . . . because both countries placed their trust in democracy they were bound to protect the minority's right to express its opinion.

And we cannot insist that we speak in a whisper."

Mr Speaker, Sir, the question I wish to pose to the Honourable Prime

Minister is this: Will the Honourable Prime Minister allow a few State Assemblymen and, perhaps, a few Members of Parliament, led by me, to picket at the Subang Airport at the arrival of President Johnson? Surely, being a man of peace rather than of violence (*Laughter*), I can assure the Honourable Prime Minister that I will do President Johnson no harm.

The Prime Minister: No, Sir, definitely I will not allow any picketing at the Airport.

PERSATUAN COMMONWEALTH NEGARA² ISLAM

5. Tuan Haji Abu Bakar bin Hamzah bertanya kepada Menteri Luar Negeri nyatakan kemajuan yang di-chapai oleh Kerajaan dalam usaha-nya menubuhkan sa-buah Persatuan Commonwealth Negara² Islam, sa-bagaimana yang di-suarakan oleh Perdana Menteri tidak berapa lama dahulu, dan ada-kah Kerajaan akan meneruskan usaha²-nya sa-hingga chita² itu menjadi kenyataan.

The Prime Minister: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ada-lah saya telah berchadang beberapa tahun dahulu supaya negeri² Islam dapat menubuhkan satu Commonwealth, tetapi chadangan saya tidak di-terima oleh negeri² Islam di-katakan besar², tambahan pula sekarang ini kebanyakan negeri² Islam boleh di-katakan tiada-lah baik antara satu dengan lain, ada yang besar² yang tiada perasaan baik antara satu dengan lain. Dengan yang demikian susah hendak adakan satu Commonwealth Islam, tetapi saya tidak menafikan yang perkara ini sangat² baik, kerana banyak soal² berkenaan dengan ugama dapat di-binchangkan dan dapat-lah menegohkan perasaan muhibbah, kaseh mesra antara satu negeri Islam dengan lain bagaimana sabda Rasulullah dalam hadith² dahulu itu.

Tuan Haji Abu Bakar bin Hamzah: Soalan tambahan. Saya sukachita juga hendak memberitahu kepada Yang Teramat Mulia Perdana Menteri kita ia-itu chadangan yang di-kemukakan-nya itu bukan tidak mendapat sambutan. Dalam lawatan saya ka-Timor

Tengah banyak orang memuji chadangan itu, tetapi sa-tengah² tokoh politik luar negeri itu menyatakan bahawa chadangan itu baik, tetapi baik di-ikuti dengan usaha² yang berkesan, sebab itu-lah saya bertanya sa-kali lagi ada-kah Kerajaan kita ini bersedia untuk mengemukakan satu perojek yang betul² berkesan dalam perkara ini atau pun sa-mata² sa-bagai hasrat begitu sahaja.

The Prime Minister: Bagaimana saya telah kata, chadangan menubuhkan Commonwealth Islam ini di-chadangkan oleh negeri ini. Kalau nampak masa-nya sesuai dan berpatutan untuk kita mengemukakan lagi harus kita chadangkan pula.

LANGKAH BERSAMA DENGAN KERAJAAN INDONESIA BAGI MENGHAPUSKAN PENGGANAS² KOMINIS

6. Tuan Ahmad bin Arshad (Muar Utara) bertanya kepada Menteri Pertahanan berkaitan dengan pengundoran Tentera² British dari Malaysia Timor:

- (a) sama ada Kerajaan akan menjalankan langkah² pertahanan bersama, dengan Kerajaan Indonesia di-kawasan² sempadan, bagi menghapuskan pengganas² Kominis yang berulang alek dari kedua wilayah tersebut; jika ya, terangkan sama ada ini telah di-sharatkan dalam Perjanjian Damai Malaysia-Indonesia; dan
- (b) jika tidak, terangkan apa sebab-nya Kerajaan Malaysia mesti pula memberitahu Kerajaan Indonesia terlebih dahulu akan sharat² serah diri yang di-tawarkan kepada Kominis² di-Malaysia Timor.

The Minister of Defence (Tun Haji Abdul Razak): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saperti Ahli Yang Berhormat ma'alum, satu rombongan tentera Indonesia telah datang ka-Kuala Lumpur pada 6hb September, 1966, untok berunding, berkenaan dengan peratoran² bagi kerjasama di-antara angkatan tentera Indonesia dengan Malaysia kerana keselamatan dan ketenteraman di-

sempadan di-daerah Malaysia Timor. Satu peratoran keselamatan telah pun di-persetujukan antara dua² rombongan itu dan peratoran ini telah di-pertimbangkan oleh dua² Kerajaan, sebab sa-lepas daripada lawatan rombongan itu telah di-adakan juga kerjasama di-antara ketua² tentera kita di-Malaysia Timor dengan ketua² tentera pehak Indonesia. Saya berharap kerjasama yang di-kehendaki itu dapat di-jalankan. Peratoran yang di-perbuat itu adalah sa-lari atau pun sa-embang dengan dasar Perjanjian Damai Indonesia dengan Malaysia.

Yang kedua, Kerajaan Malaysia tidak ada memberi tahu Kerajaan Indonesia terlebih dahulu tentang tawaran sharat² serah diri kepada kominis sa-belum perkara ini di-ishtiharkan, sebab-nya soal ini ada-lah soal dalam negeri Malaysia sahaja.

Tuan Ahmad bin Arshad: Soalan tambahan. Berhubung dengan jawapan yang telah di-beri oleh Yang Berhormat Timbalan Perdana Menteri tadi atas kerjasama mengawasi sa-takat di-Malaysia Timor, pada hal kominis juga bergiat di-Selatan Melaka, ada-kah Perjanjian atau kerjasama ini meliputi keseluruhan Malaysia Timor dan Malaysia Barat?

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, pada masa ini hanya-lah perjanjian di-perbuat bagi menjaga keselamatan di-wilayah Malaysia Timor, tetapi jika ada soal keselamatan timbul di-tempat² lain, perkara itu boleh-lah di-timbangkan sa-mula.

TAWARAN MENYERAH DIRI KAPADA PENGGANAS² DI-SEMPADAN SIAM

7. Tuan Ahmad bin Arshad bertanya kepada Menteri Hal Ehwal Dalam Negeri sama ada Kerajaan berchadang hendak membuat tawaran menyerah diri kepada pengganas² Kominis di-Sempadan Siam, sa-bagaimana yang di-buat kepada pengganas² Kominis di-Sarawak dan Sabah: jika ya, terangkan sama ada sharat² serah diri itu sa-rupa dengan sharat² yang di-tawarkan kepada Kominis² di-Malaysia Timor, dan jika tidak, apa-kah sebab²-nya.

The Minister of Home Affairs (Tun Dr Ismail): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, tiada-lah syarat² penyerahan diri yang tetap, seperti yang di-tawarkan di-bawah Gerakan Harapan di-Malaysia Timor telah di-tawarkan kepada peng-ganas² kominis di-kawasan Sempadan Malaysia/Thailand.

Walau bagaimana pun, Kerajaan ada-lah menerima penyerahan diri peng-ganas² kominis yang menyerah diri, dan mereka akan di-beri layanan yang 'adil.

Tuan Ahmad bin Arshad: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, soalan tambahan. Ber-hubong dengan kominis di-Malaysia Barat, menurut pendapat saya, ada 4 orang jagoh kominis di-Malaysia Barat ia-itu:

1. Ibrahim Muhammad.
2. Yew Chue Yap.
3. Abdullah Sudin.
4. Shamsah Fakeh.

Mereka ini menjalankan gerakan-nya di-bawah lindongan Kerajaan Indo-nesia yang lama. Sekarang sedang di-tahan oleh Kerajaan Indonesia yang baharu. Boleh-kah Kerajaan bekerja sama atau memohon kepada Kerajaan Indonesia yang baharu ini supaya mengambil jagoh 4 orang kominis Malaysia itu di-tahan dalam negara kita.

Tun Dr Ismail: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, banyak perkara² berkenaan dengan keselamatan dalam negeri yang saya suka hendak mencheritakan, tetapi ada soal itu kalau kita cheritakan tentu-lah merosakkan keadaan kita hendak mengatasi bahaya kominis ini.

Tuan Ahmad bin Arshad: Soalan tambahan. Berhubong dengan perkara yang saya bangkitkan itu ada-kah Kerajaan sedar bahaya 4 orang jagoh kominis Malaya itu sekarang orang Amerika di-Peking pula sudah champor tangan, konon-nya penahanan mereka itu tidak halal, dan orang Amerika minta supaya di-bebaskan.

Mr Speaker: Berkenaan dengan hal itu sudah di-jawab oleh Menteri menga-takan dia tidak suka hendak menjawab-nya, kerana memelihara keselamatan.

Tuan Ahmad bin Arshad: Chuma yang saya hendak tahu, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ada-kah Kerajaan sedar Kerajaan Amerika sekarang—orang Amerika 30 orang—sudah champor tangan dalam perkara 4 orang peng-ganas kominis kita di-Malaysia ini?

Tun Dr Ismail: Kerajaan ada-lah sedar kepada ma'alumat² yang kita telah siasat dan kita perchaya berlaku, tetapi Kerajaan tidak-lah sedar atas rumour atau pun ura².

Tuan Ahmad bin Arshad: Kalau Kerajaan tidak sedar boleh-kah Kera-jaan berunding dengan Kerajaan Amerika supaya memberitahu Kera-jaan Amerika kedudukan yang sa-benar-nya 4 orang kominis Malaya yang dalam tahanan Kerajaan Indo-nesia sekarang.

Tun Dr Ismail: Yang Berhormat ini tidak mengerti jawapan saya. Saya kata kalau benda itu ura², kalau kita mengambil tindakan atas itu kita men-jadi-lah macham Pa' Pandir sahaja.

SHARAT MENYERAH DIRI

8. Tuan Ahmad bin Arshad bertanya kepada Menteri Hal Ehwal Dalam Negeri sama ada pengumuman Perdana Menteri berkenaan dengan syarat² serah diri yang di-tawarkan kepada anasir² sabersif Komonis di-Sarawak, termasuk juga anasir² Tentera Kali-mantan Utara, jika tidak, apa-kah tindakan yang di-jalankan terhadap mereka.

Tun Dr Ismail: Tawaran syarat² penyerahan diri di-bawah Gerakan Harapan ada-lah di-tujukan kepada mereka² yang telah mengangkat sen-jata melawan Kerajaan dan juga kepada mereka² yang bersahabat dan memasoki persatuan² haram subversif di-Sabah dan Sarawak.

Tentera Nasional Kalimantan Utara ia-lah satu persatuan haram subversif dan tawaran syarat² penyerahan diri di-bawah Gerakan Harapan juga ter-buka untuk ahli²-nya.

Oleh kerana Gerakan Harapan telah di-kuatkuasakan pada 23hb Julai, 1966,

bererti-lah bahawa tawaran² itu hanya terhad kepada orang² yang mengangkat senjata melawan Kerajaan atau yang memasuki persatuan² haram subversif sa-belum tarikh tersebut.

DIVERSIFICATION OF MALAY-SIA'S RESERVES

9. Dr Lim Chong Eu (*Under S.O. 24 (2)*) asks the Minister of Finance the reasons for his apparent *volte face* on the question of the diversification of the nation's reserves, as illustrated by his reported statement in London recently, that Malaysia would "sink or swim with sterling".

The Minister of Finance (Tuan Tan Siew Sin): Mr Speaker, Sir, it would be useful for me to give the entire background to this incident, so that Honourable Members will appreciate what exactly happened and why. Towards the end of my stay in Washington last September—I actually left Washington for London on the evening of 1st October—I was informed by our Ambassador there that I had to attend a Press Conference. This was news to me, as I had not asked for one. He, however, informed me that a number of news agencies had asked to meet me and he felt that it was easier for me to meet all of them at the same time rather than singly.

At the Conference itself, one reporter pressed me to speak on our position *vis-a-vis* sterling. In particular, he asked me whether the Malaysian Government had any plans to diversify its substantial sterling reserves. I replied to the effect that we had no such intention. He was not satisfied and suggested that it was inconceivable that Malaysia had no plans to diversify at all, even in the future. I then replied that it was a sound principle not to put all one's eggs into one basket and that diversification in the future was a possibility but that we would not move our reserves away from sterling, while it was still under pressure and, if we did decide to diversify eventually, we would not do so without prior consultation with the British Government. Although the news agency report carried these two provisos, it emphasised the hypothetical answer which I gave to a

hypothetical question rather than the main point which I made, namely, that we had no plans to diversify in the immediate future.

I must admit that when I saw the manner in which the news was carried, I was rather uneasy because I felt that sterling was already under sufficient pressure and it was not right that I should add to those pressures, however unwittingly. Immediately on my arrival in London, I, therefore, felt that I should put the record straight and this time I called a Press Conference for the purpose. One of our newspapers had suggested that the statement made at the Press Conference in London was made after I had met Mr Bowden, the British Secretary of State for Commonwealth Affairs, with the obvious implication that I made this statement after my talk with him. This, in fact, was not true. The Press Conference was held at 4 p.m. on 3rd October, whereas I did not meet Mr Bowden, and for the first time too, until later that evening when he gave a dinner in my honour at Marlborough House. I had a further discussion with him in his office on the following day, and I would like to say that it was both cordial and fruitful.

It is therefore, utterly incorrect to say that there was a *volte face* on my part in this matter. In this connection, I would like, if I may, to quote from "The Economist" of 8th October, 1966, which supports my claim that there has been no *volte face* on my part at all—

"And now there is Mr Tan Siew Sin, the Malaysian Finance Minister, who clarified and corrected in London this week a statement attributed to him in Washington the week before. For all that, he seemed to be saying essentially the same thing in both capitals. In Washington, he was quoted as saying that Malaysia plans to 'diversify' its reserves (about some US\$900 million, mostly in sterling), but that it would not do so, so long as sterling is under pressure, and without consulting the British authorities. Subsequently, in London, Mr Tan emphasised still more strongly that Malaysia has no intention of acting precipitately or unilaterally. But for all his talk of sinking or swimming with sterling, he left the impression that he would still, at some future time and in some undisruptive way, like to transfer some of Malaysia's eggs out of the 'one basket' he spoke of in Washington."

Dr Lim Chong Eu: Sir, the Honourable Minister of Finance has the wonderful opportunity of quoting the "Economist" either to support his argument or against his argument on different dates and on different occasions. However, Sir, I would like to ask the Honourable Minister of Finance to indicate, whether or not our country will make plans to diversify the nation's reserves if the pressure on pound sterling were not as strenuous as they are at the present time?

Tuan Tan Siew Sin: I have already made it clear that we have no intention to diversify at the present. In regard to the future, we shall cross the bridge when we come to it.

INTERCHANGEABILITY OF MALAYSIAN AND SINGAPORE CURRENCIES

10. Dr Lim Chong Eu [*Under S.O. 24 (2)*] asks the Minister of Finance whether:

(a) any talks have been held or are in prospect to arrange for the interchangeability of the Malaysian and Singapore currencies after June 12 next year, and if not;

(b) whether the Government proposes to initiate discussions with the Singapore Government to reach agreement on currency interchangeability at the earliest date.

Tuan Tan Siew Sin: Mr Speaker, Sir; (a) No talks have been held so far on the possibility of arranging for the interchangeability of Malaysian and Singapore currencies after 12th June, 1967.

(b) As the Honourable Member is aware, the Malaysian Government had in the past taken the initiative in regard to proposals for currency arrangements, and it was we who suggested the possibility—or rather it was I who suggested the possibility in the Dewan Negara on 5th September this year, of some form of customary tender system to facilitate the interchangeability of the two currencies. So far, there has been no reaction at all from the Singapore

Government. The Malaysian Government is always prepared to consider any approaches from the Singapore Government on this subject.

I should, however, add that Mr Lim Kim San, Singapore's Minister for Finance, in dealing with the automatic convertibility of the currency to be issued by Singapore in June, 1967 stated in his speech at the annual meetings of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank held in Washington in September last that Singapore proposed "with this convertibility to eliminate foreign exchange controls, the absence of which will be beneficial to our entrepot trade." In the light of this statement, it is up to the Singapore Government to make known its intentions publicly in this matter, since it has important implications for all Sterling Area countries, including Malaysia. I say this, because all Sterling Area countries maintain exchange control against the rest of the world, and if Singapore as a Sterling Area country were to eliminate all exchange controls, as stated by the Singapore Finance Minister in Washington recently, it can clearly no longer be treated as a Sterling Area country for exchange control purposes.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Mr Speaker, Sir, is the Honourable Minister of Finance aware that, despite his quotation from the Minister of Finance of Singapore, the Singapore Government wants to have interchangeability of the two currencies between the two territories? That being so, Mr Speaker, Sir, despite—perhaps, if what the Honourable Minister of Finance says is true about the lack of response from Singapore, will this Government take the initiative to find a *modus vivendi*, as he has told us last time, with Singapore, for this matter of interchangeability of currencies is a matter that affects each and everyone of us in this country and in Singapore, when we trade with each other, or when we move into the respective territories.

Tuan Tan Siew Sin: Mr Speaker, Sir, unfortunately, the Honourable Member, as usual, waxes very eloquent

when he understands the subject least. I shall try to explain the position in more simple and as elementary language as possible. Unlike the Honourable Member, I cannot read the mind of the Singapore Minister of Finance; I can only judge his intention by what he says; and he stated specifically in Washington in September last—and these words are in the printed record and they did not come from my imagination—"that Singapore intends to maintain automatic convertibility and to eliminate foreign exchange controls." Now, if we take the statement at its face value—and that is after all the only interpretation I can put on it because, as I have tried to tell this House, I cannot read the mind of the Singapore Government and I am not a professional mind-reader—it means that Singapore, in fact, wishes to leave the Sterling Area. That is the implication of the statement, and if she wishes to leave the Sterling Area by abolishing all foreign exchange controls, then all Sterling Area countries, including Malaysia, cannot establish any form of interchangeability with Singapore. It is as simple as that. I therefore suggest that he makes his approaches to the Singapore Government instead.

MIRI NEW AIRPORT ROAD, SARAWAK—SURFACING OF

11. Tuan Chia Chin Shin (Sarawak) asks the Minister of Works, Posts and Telecommunications if steps will be taken to include provisions for metal surfacing of Miri New Airport Road since Miri New Airport will be completed at the end of 1967 according to the programme.

The Minister of Works, Posts and Telecommunications (Tan Sri V. T. Sambanthan): Mr Speaker, this is a State matter. However, I am informed that it will not be possible to complete the bituminous surfacing of the section of the Miri/Bintulu Road from the town boundary to the Airport before the end of 1967 due to financial stringencies, which have necessitated the postponement of all bituminous surfacing works until 1968, when the work will be accorded priority.

ACQUISITION OF LANDING CRAFTS FOR TRANSPORTA- TION OF STONES FOR ROAD CONSTRUCTION

12. Tuan Chia Chin Shin asks the Minister of Works, Posts and Telecommunications whether Government will look into the acquisition of coastal landing crafts for use in transporting stones for the construction of roads in the outstations and ulu areas in Sarawak, and if so, when.

Tan Sri V. T. Sambanthan: Mr Speaker, Sir, this, again, is a State matter. I have been informed that the Sarawak P.W.D. is at present operating a fleet of four stone-carrying vessels to meet the requirements of the P.W.D., and in view of the policy to encourage the development of quarries, once road access is available to suitable sites, the large expenditure required not only in the purchase of such vehicles but also in their maintenance and operations does not warrant at this stage a further expansion of the vessels now available. During 1966 and during early 1967, it will be necessary to augment this fleet by chartering vessels mainly for transport to Fourth Division. However, with road access becoming available to quarry sites in the Niar area in the Fourth Division in the middle of 1967, there will be no further need for chartering such vessels.

CONSTRUCTION OF BICYCLE PATHS ALONG KUBU ROAD AND BRIGHTON ROAD, MIRI, SARAWAK

13. Tuan Chia Chin Shin asks the Minister of Works, Posts and Telecommunications if Government will consider constructing Bicycle Paths along Kubu Road and Brighton Road in Miri Town for the safety of cyclists and pedestrians during rush hours in view of the fact that there are three secondary schools and one primary school existing along these roads.

Tan Sri V. T. Sambanthan: Mr Speaker, Sir, the request of the Honourable Member will be referred to the State Government for its consideration, as extensions to the Kubu Road and

Brighton Road are the responsibility of the State Government.

JALAN SHAW LOW-COST FLATS AND JALAN PEKELILING LOW-COST FLATS, KUALA LUMPUR

14. Tuan D. R. Seenivasagam asks the Minister for Local Government and Housing to state:

- (a) which firm or individual was awarded the contract to do piling works for the Shaw Road Low-Cost Flats and on what date was the contract entered into;
- (b) did it become necessary for the Authorities to dig up the piling for inspection as to the compliance with the terms of contract and what was the result of such inspection.

15. Tuan D. R. Seenivasagam asks the Minister for Local Government and Housing to state which firm or individual has been awarded the contract to carry out piling works for the Jalan Pekeliling Low-Cost Flats and on what date was the contract entered into.

16. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair (Bungsar) asks the Minister for Local Government and Housing whether he has satisfied himself that piling work carried out in connection with the Shaw Road low-cost housing project was carried out in accordance with specifications of the Municipal authorities, and if not, the nature of the irregularities, if any, which occurred, and the measures taken to deal with those responsible.

17. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister for Local Government and Housing the name of the contractor for the Low-cost Housing Scheme at Shaw Road, Kuala Lumpur. Who got the contract for piling and why has work on the piling been suspended. What is the cost for the building and the piling respectively.

The Minister for Local Government and Housing (Tuan Khaw Kai-Boh): Mr Speaker, Sir, I would like to express my gratitude to the Honour-

able Member for Batu, the Honourable Member for Bungsar, and the Honourable Member for Ipoh, for raising questions in this House concerning the Low-cost Housing Project at Jalan Shaw, thereby affording me an opportunity to make a public statement of all the facts in this Honourable House.

With your permission, Mr Speaker, Sir, I propose to deal with all these questions—Nos. 14, 15, 16 and 17—together as they relate to the same subject.

The Jalan Shaw Low-Cost Housing Project is a Federal Capital Housing Project undertaken by the Commissioner of the Federal Capital, which is a Corporation sole with an independent Tenders Board composed of both Official and Unofficial Members of the Advisory Board of the Federal Capital.

There are three contractors for the Low-Cost Housing Project (17 storeys) at Jalan Shaw, Kuala Lumpur, namely:

- (1) Gammon Malaya Limited for site and piling works;
- (2) Hup Lee Seng Construction Co. for superstructure work on Block "A" comprising 407 units; and
- (3) Kuah Sai Yok for superstructure work on Block "B" comprising 407 units.

The contract sum for the site and piling works is \$380,715 while the contract sums for superstructure works on Blocks "A" and "B" are \$1,131,004 and \$1,102,911 respectively, all three being the lowest tenders.

The contract with Gammon Malaya Limited was entered into by the Commissioner of the Federal Capital on 17th March, 1966. According to the terms of the contract with Gammon Malaya Limited for the piling works, it was stipulated and agreed that the piles to be driven by Gammon should have a minimum depth penetration of not less than 30 feet below formation level of the ground level of the proposed building. Further, it was stipulated and agreed that the core section of each pile should have a compressive stress of not less than

3,000 lbs. per square inch after 28 days.

In the third week of July, 1966, confidential information was received by me alleging that the actual lengths of the piles driven at Jalan Shaw were shorter than those claimed by Gammon. As a result of this information, I ordered an immediate investigation. The first information was subsequently corroborated by information from another source.

As a result of the investigations made, it was decided to extract one pile, chosen at random, to check the veracity of the information. On 9th August, 1966, the Municipal Architect wrote to Gammon instructing them to make arrangements immediately to effect such extraction. The extract of the first pile was completed on 16th August, 1966, and it was discovered that the actual length of the pile driven was 19 ft. when the record shows that the length claimed and charged by Gammon was 30 ft. 4 in., a difference of 11 ft. 4 in. Further, the extraction revealed that the "colcrete" grout was of very poor quality and that the coarse aggregates were loose and a large portion of the faces of these coarse aggregates were not even covered with sand/cement grout. Further, the centre of the core section of "colcrete" grout did not completely fill the hollow section of the spun pipes and the "colcrete" grout stopped short of approximately 1 ft. 6 in. from the pile shoe. On 19th August, 1966, the Municipal Architect wrote to Gammon pointing out the breaches of contract based on the result of the extraction of this first pile, that is, that the depth of penetration of the pile was less than 30 ft. below the formation level of the ground and that the core section of the pile was not up to specification, quite apart from the fact that claim for payment was made for length of pile not driven. This letter also confirmed the verbal instruction given on 17th August, 1966 at 1.00 p.m. to Gammon's Site Engineer to suspend all work.

The Commissioner of the Federal Capital reported the results of first

extraction and action was taken by him to suspend work to me on 24th August, 1966; as result of which, I directed that more driven piles should be extracted.

Altogether 3 more piles were extracted on 2nd, 6th and 12th September, and in each case the length of pile was found to be very much shorter than the actual length claimed and charged by Gammon (the difference being 11' 11", 11' and 10' 3" respectively of the piles extracted on the respective dates), and the core section was also not up to specification.

The joint Managing Director of Gammon was then sent for by the Commissioner on 20th September, 1966 for an explanation which resulted in receipt of a letter from him dated September 21, 1966 admitting the shortcomings, expressing his willingness to rectify all defects, and further admitting liability to consequential damages and other losses which may be incurred by the Commissioner of the Federal Capital.

The commission of breaches of contract and of fraud by Gammon in respect of the piling tender at Jalan Shaw was reported to Cabinet in a paper dated 26th September, 1966.

On 4th October, 1966, Gammon unconditionally agreed in writing as follows:

- (a) That Gammon will pay any damage or loss that may be suffered by the Commissioner as a result of the delays in this scheme. In this connection, Gammon will also indemnify the Commissioner against any claims or proceedings that may be brought against the Commissioner by reason of these delays and any costs and expenses which may arise from them.
- (b) Gammon agreed that all the piles driven have apparently been short driven to an agreed difference and extent of 38% of the footage claimed by them. Gammon will reimburse the Commissioner for the excess amount wrongfully claimed by and paid to them for the agreed difference between the

footage claimed and the actual footage of the pile driven in by them. The reimbursement payable by Gammon will be 38% of the sum already paid to them.

- (c) Gammon will rectify the piling works, i.e., the short footage of the piles driven and the inferior quality of these piles, in such manner (including the extraction of piles) and at such times as the Commissioner's Engineers may in their absolute discretion deemed necessary or advisable. This work is to be done entirely at their own cost.
- (d) Gammon will guarantee that the pile foundations, when completed, will be satisfactory in all respects and that Gammon will indemnify the Commissioner against any subsequent damages to the buildings resulting from any failure or defects of the pile foundations constructed by them.

Having regard to the admission of liability by Gammon for damages, the Commissioner did not think it would be advisable to terminate the pile contract for Jalan Shaw. Should the Commissioner terminate the contract it will then be necessary to employ a new contractor, which would, perhaps, be more costly and involve greater delay. Further, Gammon would be entitled to argue that they would not be liable for the whole amount that might have to be paid to the new contractor because if Gammon were permitted to remedy the defects, which they are prepared to do, it would be less costly. Thus, it will be seen that Gammon would not be liable for any greater sum, even if they were permitted to complete the contract and remedy the defects, which they have indicated they are willing and prepared to do.

Subject to the technical aspects of the matter it was the Commissioner's view that no great advantage could be achieved by the termination of the contract in respect of the piling in Jalan Shaw. In fact, it may be financially disadvantageous to do so. In view of the unconditional admission of liability by Gammon, the Commissioner recom-

mended that the better course would be that they be permitted to carry on with the work and to remedy the defects in accordance with the technical requirements as may be required by the Commissioner.

The above pros and cons of allowing Gammon to complete the piling in Jalan Shaw were duly considered by the Cabinet, which decided to allow Gammon to complete the piling as recommended by the Commissioner of the Federal Capital.

It is to be mentioned that the Attorney-General has been consulted and kept informed throughout regarding this case.

The Commissioner of the Federal Capital has reported to the Police of the facts of the commission of alleged fraud by Gammon and/or their officers.

Further, in view of the most unsatisfactory conduct of Gammon, the Cabinet decided to suspend Gammon from all future Government tenders for a period. Insofar as the Commissioner of the Federal Capital is concerned, the officers responsible for the supervision of piling have been suspended from duty pending the outcome of Police investigations.

As regard the tender awarded to the joint venture between Gammon and Larsen & Neilsen for the Jalan Pekeliling low-cost housing project, the Commissioner was advised by his Legal Advisers that as a result of the acceptance of tender on 15th June, 1966, should this acceptance be revoked at the instance of the Commissioner, the Commissioner may face an action for damages. The question of this acceptance of tender for Jalan Pekeliling was also placed before Cabinet, which decided to allow Gammon and Larsen & Neilsen to proceed with the Jalan Pekeliling low-cost housing project for the following reasons:

- (a) The tender was accepted on 15th June, 1966, *before* the discovery of the breaches of contract and fraud in Jalan Shaw;
- (b) Revocation of acceptance of the tender would result in litigation

and the Federal Commissioner may be faced with a claim for damages;

- (c) The contracting party for the Jalan Pekeliling project is of a different identity—a joint venture between Gammon and Larsen & Neilsen, the latter an industrialised housing firm of international repute in Denmark. It is felt that Larsen & Neilsen should not be penalised. They have given a written undertaking of strict supervision of the Jalan Pekeliling project.
- (d) Revocation of acceptance of tender would involve the calling of fresh tenders and this would entail a delay of 8 months, 3 months would be taken up to comply with tender procedure, and 5 months in the preparation of factory and moulds by the successful tenderer. Therefore, in addition to the payment of claims for damages any delay on the project would also mean an additional payment of net interest and sinking fund contribution amounting to approximately \$25,000 per month for the period of delay as well as loss of rent. The delay would clearly not be in the public interest.
- (e) The Jalan Pekeliling contract is for the construction of the super structure by industrialised building technique and not piling work as in the case of Jalan Shaw.

Cabinet, therefore, has agreed on 19th October, 1966, to allow Gammon and Larsen & Neilsen to continue with the contract in Jalan Pekeliling as being the best course of action in the public interest.

In reply to the specific question by the Honourable Member for Ipoh, tender for the piling works at Jalan Pekeliling low-cost housing scheme has not yet been called, and, therefore, no contract has been entered into.

Tuan D. R. Seenivasagam: Mr Speaker, Sir, I crave your indulgence and I rise to ask for guidance whether, in view of the very important statement

made in reply to four questions, it is possible under Standing Orders to have supplementary questions tomorrow morning so that we will not be accused of putting questions. I do not know whether it is possible.

Mr Speaker: I do not think that it is possible to have supplementary questions on these questions again.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Mr Speaker, Sir, may I crave your indulgence to ask them, if you rule that we cannot ask these supplementary questions tomorrow, that you give us sufficient time now to ask questions of the Honourable Minister for Local Government and Housing. It is no use of giving us five minutes, when he has taken twenty minutes to make his statement.

Mr Speaker: As far as I am concerned, the question time is up.

Tuan D. R. Seenivasagam: Mr Speaker, Sir, may I, with respect, refer to Standing Order 24 (3): "Mr Speaker may allow supplementary questions to be put . . ." "(5) No questions . . ."

Tuan Khaw Kai-Boh: I will answer any question, if you so permit, Sir.

Mr Speaker: It is not a question of answering a question. It is a question of "Question Time".

Tuan D. R. Seenivasagam: Mr Speaker, Sir, may I refer to S.O. 24 (5) . . .

Mr Speaker: Under Standing Orders I can permit extension of the Question time, if it is not too long.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: I start the ball rolling, Mr Speaker, Sir? (*Laughter*). The Honourable Minister in his lengthy statement has congratulated me on this side of the House and I must congratulate him on giving tribute where a tribute is due. Is it a fact that a Municipal Clerk of Works (unqualified) was put on this job as a Resident Supervisor? If so, why has an unqualified Clerk of Works been employed on this very important and costly project?

Tuan Khaw Kai-Boh: Mr Speaker, Sir, it is quite customary for a Clerk of Works to be there and in addition we have the Structural Engineer, who

visits the site from time to time. But, Gammon being such a reputable firm, we least expect a firm like Gammon to commit fraud of this nature, and we therefore completely rely on a firm of that standing to carry out the job honourably, and honestly, in addition to our Clerk of Works.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Mr Speaker, Sir, perhaps, I did not put it quite clearly. In the question that I posed just now, the operative word was "unqualified" Clerk of Works. Is it a fact that an unqualified Clerk of Works . . . ?

Tuan Khaw Kai-Boh: Mr Speaker, Sir, I am not aware he is qualified or unqualified. I think that question requires notice. I have to check up.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Mr Speaker, Sir, is it a fact that about 800 piles were driven and that only four were pulled out to test whether they have gone to the requisite depth of 30 feet? Also, in view of the fact that all the four that were pulled out did not measure up to specifications, all of them will be pulled out, as in this case we cannot take any risk whatsoever with the lives of the future inhabitants of this low-cost housing?

Tuan Khaw Kai-Boh: Mr Speaker, Sir, I thoroughly agree with the views of the Honourable Member for Batu. We have extracted four piles and, in fact, instructions have been given to extract six more piles. It is quite correct that 800 piles have been driven and Gammon have themselves admitted to shortage of all these to an extent of 38% and we are extracting six more piles before we decide on what further action is to be taken. In the Agreement given by Gammon now, they have agreed to pull any number of piles as our Engineer deems necessary for further purposes, and in addition they will pile more additional piles side by side with the existing piles to the specification as required completely free of charge and at their own cost, and to the absolute satisfaction of our Structural Engineer.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Mr Speaker, Sir, is the Minister for Local Govern-

ment and Housing aware that for what he calls now "fraud of this magnitude" there must be collusion on both sides, not just Gammon—but maybe, some officials of high standing in the Engineering Department of the Advisory Board of the Federal Capital. If so, will he look at our own backyard first, before looking at what is happening with the work of Gammon?

Tuan Khaw Kai-Boh: Mr Speaker, Sir, I fully agree with the Honourable Member for Batu, and as this matter is completely in the hands of the Police now, the Police will see to the guilty party and to take necessary action against them.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Is the Honourable Minister for Local Government and Housing aware that Gammon also have tendered for the Kuala Muda Scheme, but they have withdrawn from tendering for that Scheme and they have some others, who have connections with them, to tender for that Scheme? If so, will the Honourable Minister assure us that the Cabinet will scrutinise all tenders of that Scheme very carefully to see that Gammon does not extend its tentacles—wretched, rotten, filthy and fraudulent tentacles—to the Kuala Muda River Scheme?

Tuan Tan Siew Sin: Mr Speaker, Sir, I can give a categorical assurance that the tenderers for the Kuala Muda Scheme have been told that if Gammon were associated with them, the contract would not be awarded to them. Under the circumstances, Gammon have withdrawn from that tender. So, there is no question of Gammon being associated with the tender at all.

Tuan D. R. Seenivasagam: Mr Speaker, Sir, will the Honourable the Minister inform this House, when this matter was placed in the hands of the Police?

Tuan Khaw Kai-Boh: I cannot give the exact date, Mr Speaker, Sir. The Municipal Commissioner has reported to the Police and, if I am given some time, I will be able to give the exact date. However, I can assure the Honourable Member that right from

the beginning the Attorney-General has been brought into picture and kept fully informed—and now I have got a chit to say that the report was sent to the Police, after all the facts have been obtained, on the 6th October, 1966.

Tuan D. R. Seenivasagam: Let us not drag in the Attorney-General because he is not an investigator. The question I asked is this—and the answer is illuminating—is it not a fact to the knowledge of the Honourable Minister that Police investigation started into this matter, or that it was handed over to the Police only after the Government Benches knew that the Opposition was going to put up this question? Is it not a fact that the Police interviewed Gammon Malaya only after the 15th of October and not one single day before that?

Tuan Khaw Kai-Boh: I think that is a very unfair innuendo to the Government because, right from the beginning, this matter has been prosecuted to its fullest; in fact the question of reporting to the Police was contained in the Cabinet Paper on the 26th of September, long before any question was received from the Opposition Bench, and I think Honourable Members of this House should give credit where it is due, and not attribute such innuendo.

Tuan D. R. Seenivasagam: Mr Speaker, Sir, my supplementary question was, is the Honourable Minister aware that the Police interviewed and recorded statements from officers of Gammon Malaya not earlier than the 13th of October, 1966.

Tuan Khaw Kai-Boh: This is purely a Police matter and the Police officers, before they decide to interview, must make preliminary enquiries and investigations and check up on the Police report—and this is not abnormal. In fact, as I stated, the question of reporting to the Police was also reported to the Cabinet. The intention to report to the Police was reported to the Cabinet on the 26th of September, long before the Opposition Benches submitted any question on this matter.

Tuan D. R. Seenivasagam: Is the Honourable Minister aware that two officers, or employees of Gammon, have been arrested by the Police after the 15th of October and released on bail of, I think, \$10,000? Is the Honourable the Minister aware of that, and the proposed charge is to be one under the Corruption Act?

Tuan Khaw Kai-Boh: The day-to-day administration of this matter is in the hands of the Federal Commissioner which is an independent autonomous body, and I am only involved in policy and it is not for the Minister to go about finding out whether anyone was arrested.

Tuan D. R. Seenivasagam: My question is, "Is the Minister aware?" The answer should be a simple one.

Tuan Khaw Kai-Boh: I am not aware.

Tuan D. R. Seenivasagam: Is the Honourable Minister aware as a fact that there has been corruption in the Municipality of Kuala Lumpur in relation to these piling works? Does his investigations disclose that?

Tuan Khaw Kai-Boh: Mr Speaker, Sir, I think that is a very unfair general statement, attributing to very hard-working officers of the Federal Capital Commission in Kuala Lumpur; and if the Honourable Member has any information as to corruption, it is his duty to place such information in detail to me or the Police, in order that this matter can be looked into and investigated into, and not for him to make general remarks of this nature in this House, when the officials have no right to defend themselves.

Tuan D. R. Seenivasagam: Mr Speaker, Sir, such information will be duly given. Is the Honourable Minister aware that the information relating to this work of piling in Shaw Road came to him not from official sources? Is that a correct statement?

Tuan Khaw Kai-Boh: I think I disclosed that that information was received in the third week from a confidential source, who wrote to me

personally and as a result of which investigations started.

Tuan D. R. Seenivasagam: That confidential information was not from official sources—am I correct?

Tuan Khaw Kai-Boh: Mr Speaker, Sir, it will be against the confidence placed in me, if I were to disclose or give any indication of the source of this information.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Will the Honourable Minister assure this House that in view of what has happened already—God alone knows what has happened in the past with other piling projects in other places and whether those houses will collapse or not—that the Commissioner for the Federal Capital will see to it that such instances of fraudulent practice will not occur in the Federal Capital?

Tuan Khaw Kai-Boh: Mr Speaker, Sir, I will do my best and the Federal Commissioner will do his best, but nobody can prevent anyone from committing fraud or a criminal offence. One would least expect that such a reputable firm as Gammon, a firm of that standing, would sink so low as to commit an offence of this nature—I mean that neither myself, nor the Honourable Members of the Opposition, can control anyone from committing a criminal offence.

Dato' S. P. Seenivasagam: It is fantastic to suggest that 800 piles could be driven in short—38% short—and not one single engineer or officer of the Municipality could have come to know of it. One can only assume that somebody has been paid to close his eyes, and that is the person the Government must look for instead of trying to protect. Who is the person on the side of the Government who was paid to close his eyes and keep his mouth shut? That is what we would like to know.

Tuan Khaw Kai-Boh: Mr Speaker, Sir, it is for that very reason that a report has been made to the Police, so that the Police can go into this matter very thoroughly. But I would like to

correct one point: although 800 piles have been driven, we have only proof that 4 piles are short at the moment, although the firm has agreed, as a matter of settlement, on the assumption that 38% is short; and on that assumption they would make the necessary refund to the Commissioner, in addition to making such additional piles necessary for the foundation of the building completely free of charge at their own cost. As for the other party or parties involved in this matter, this is for the Police to investigate and for them to take the necessary action.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: The Honourable Minister has told us all the time about short piling. The Minister has admitted right from the start that in addition to the short piling, the concreting of the piles was all wrong. He mentioned about grout, sand and cement. Will the Honourable Minister assure this House that, even if the piles of the correct length were driven in, he would take steps to see that the concrete part of the pile was correct and up to international standards?

Tuan Khaw Kai-Boh: I am glad that the Honourable Member has raised this point, and I have the answer to it. In fact, the quality of the piles itself has been under correspondence when this fraud was discovered. In fact, as early as April, 1966, the Municipal Structural Engineer in charge of this project discovered from a few tests that the core material (colcrete) was not up to the strength as specified in the specifications and this fact was pointed out to the contractors' site engineer. It was also found that the method of putting the cement grout and core aggregate into the centre core was not satisfactory. When this was pointed out to the contractors' site engineer, he claimed that the GAMEO pile is a special patent which had been used successfully elsewhere. This is a special patent which they claim to have used successfully internationally, and therefore there was a lot of correspondence between our Municipal Structural Engineer and Gammon when this fraud was discovered. In

fact, I think we should give tribute to our Municipal Structural Engineer for having taken this up as early as April, 1966.

Dr Lim Chong Eu: May I ask the Honourable Minister how the assumption of 38% of the total number of piles are short length can be made before complete extraction. It is quite clear that the random samplings, of which I think four have been made—one on the first instance and three on the other instances, although the Minister did not specifically state that the three were also random—all four were short length. So, how can we now assume that only 38% of the rest of the 800 are of short length?

Tuan Khaw Kai-Boh: This 38% is based on calculation of the 4 piles that we have extracted. We chose the pile which has the largest difference, not the average of the four—the pile which has the largest difference of short driven length—which turned out to be 38%, which is the maximum difference of one pile; the average will work to much less than 38%. In other words, we are asking for the highest possible differential as refund to be made to the Municipal Commissioner.

Tuan D. R. Seenivasagam: Am I correct that before payment was made to Gammon for the piling, there should have been a certificate from some responsible officer of the Municipality of Kuala Lumpur? If the answer is "Yes", can we know who certified that payments could be made to Gammon?

Tuan Khaw Kai-Boh: The payment certificate was issued and signed by a responsible officer of Gammon and countersigned by the Municipal Clerk of Works permanently, but I have got to check up on that, I am afraid. Municipal officials have been suspended from duty and this is a matter for the Police to investigate and take such action as they think necessary.

Tuan D. R. Seenivasagam: Mr Speaker, Sir, will the Honourable the Minister now admit that this state of affairs at the Shaw Road Housing Scheme was made possible due to in-

competence, negligence, and corruption on the part of the officers of the Municipality of Kuala Lumpur and that is the state of facts and now the Honourable Minister is trying to have a sacrificial goat by saying the Gammon Malaya only and nobody else.

Tuan Khaw Kai-Boh: Mr Speaker, Sir, I completely disagree with the statement. In fact, my senior officials have done a very good job in connection with this matter and as, you will see, we have done everything possible; we have taken action as early as possible, so that this matter could be brought to what it is today, as I have mentioned in this House. One cannot prevent fraud being committed by a junior official: this is human relation and we cannot legislate against things of this nature, or, even with the best possible administrative ability, one cannot prevent such an occurrence.

Tuan D. R. Seenivasagam: On a point of clarification—will the Honourable Minister admit that all this quick action, for which the Minister claimed so much credit, only started after persons, known or unknown, made it known to the Minister that the public knows of the scandal at Shaw Road Housing Scheme? If the letter had not come, I say that there would have been no investigation and thousands of people would have died in the Shaw Road Housing flat.

Tuan Khaw Kai-Boh: Mr Speaker, Sir, it is the duty of every citizen to help the Government to investigate into a matter of this nature. As I have stated earlier, there was correspondence as to quality and not to the shortage of piles driven, between the Structural Engineer and Gammon when this fraud was also discovered in addition to the breaches of contract.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Mr Speaker, Sir, the Honourable Minister had told this House that this House cannot legislate against corruption. He has told this House that . . .

Tuan Khaw Kai-Boh: Mr Speaker, Sir, on a point of clarification. I said,

"legislate against the commission of fraud."

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Mr Speaker, Sir, *mia culpas*. Legislate against crime and fraudulent practice. The Minister has also told us that the payment was made on certification by the Resident Engineer of Gammon—presumably, he is now under investigation by the Police—and also by the Clerk of Works whom I have labelled as unqualified—and I have yet to see a piece of paper floating down to the Minister, Mr Speaker, Sir.

In view of what has happened, Mr Speaker, Sir, will the Minister assure this House that for future projects of this nature the question of certification of payments will not be left to the contractor and to a lowly Clerk of Works, but be made on the certification of a senior official of the Pesuroh Jaya Ibu Kota?

Tuan Khaw Kai-Boh: This matter will be looked into, Mr Speaker, Sir, but I would like to point out that I do not think it is possible for a full time engineer to be there every hour of the day to see every inch of pile being driven. I think it is a customary practice that Clerks of Works are responsible for this, with occasional visits by the Structural Engineer. But, at any rate, this matter would be looked into for future purposes.

Tuan Tan Toh Hong: (*rises*).

Mr Speaker: Don't you think we have beaten the question.

Tuan Tan Toh Hong: Supplementary question, Mr Speaker, Sir. Is the Minister of Local Government and Housing aware that, in view of the original investigation initiated by the Honourable Minister himself, in the first place, regarding this malpractice and the subsequent punitive actions and Police investigations recommended by the Honourable Minister, our public would like to commend and congratulate the Honourable Minister for carrying out his duty honestly and correctly in the interest of the public and good Government (*Applause*).

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Mr Speaker, Sir, is the Honourable Member for Bukit Bintang seeking a *Tan Sri* in the next Honours list, Sir (*Laughter*).

Tuan Tan Toh Hong: Mr Speaker, Sir, I am already a Tan, Sir (*Laughter*).

Dr Lim Chong Eu: Mr Speaker, Sir,

Mr Speaker: I am sorry.

Dr Lim Chong Eu: Mr Speaker, Sir, I am not asking a supplementary question. I am asking for a ruling, from you, Sir. Mr Speaker, Sir, in view of the fact that Question 14 was asked by the Honourable Member for Ipoh and the Honourable Minister chose in his reply to answer the questions that were in fact being carried by Questions 15 and 16 which have not in actual fact been asked by the persons who have put them on the Order Paper, Sir, will you rule that these Questions 15 and 16 will be carried over to a subsequent date?

Mr Speaker: As far as questions are concerned they will be. At the next sitting when the questions come up it will be indicated that they have been answered.

Tuan Geh Chong Keat: Sir, arising out of this Gammon scandal in respect of the Shaw Case in piling, and as they had undertaken piling jobs at Penang, would the Minister undertake to study the piling at those sites?

Tuan Khaw Kai-Boh: Mr Speaker, Sir, all the Gammon works are being looked into now.

PROTECTION OF POLICY HOLDERS FROM FOREIGN INSURANCE COMPANIES

18. Tuan Tan Toh Hong asks the Minister of Finance if he is aware that one of the foreign insurance companies operating in this country endeavours to avoid payment of personal accident and hospitalisation claims on any technicality or loophole it can find. If so, what steps have been taken to protect policy holders from this treatment.

The Minister of Finance (Tuan Tan Siew Sin): Mr Speaker, Sir, The Insurance Act, 1963, regulates insurance in this country and there is an Insurance Commissioner who is charged with the administration of the Act. He is empowered to investigate complaints relating to insurance and I would suggest to my Honourable friend, the Member for Bukit Bintang, that he refer the details of this particular complaint to the Commissioner.

Honourable Members of the House are aware that three annual reports on the administration of the Insurance Act have been submitted to Parliament and the Insurance Division is becoming more widely known to the public.

Although the Division received only 6 complaints and enquiries in 1964 and 24 in 1965, it has already dealt with 54 in 1966.

If any member of the public considers he has been unfairly treated by an insurance company he should immediately notify the Insurance Commissioner who will investigate his complaint.

LEAVE FOR ADJOURNMENT OF THE HOUSE UNDER S.O. 18 (MOTION) (VISIT OF PRESIDENT JOHNSON)

Mr Speaker: The Honourable Member for Batu has submitted to me a letter wishing to move the adjournment of the House. Would you like to clarify this matter?

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Yes, Mr Speaker, Sir. In rising to move an adjournment of the House under Standing Order 18 (1) for the purpose of discussing a definite matter of urgent public importance, I wish to bring to the notice of this House the impending visit of President Johnson and of the repressive measure taken by the Police in connection with his visit.

Mr Speaker, Sir, I know that to justify my request three ingredients are necessary. One is that it must be a definite matter. Mr Speaker, Sir. The visit of President Johnson is a definite

matter. It has been flashed round the world and no doubt the diplomats in the capital cities of the world are cogitating about the possible repercussions of such a visit. In connection with the repressive measures of the Police, that also is a definite matter, Mr Speaker, Sir, because the premises of members of my Party have all been raided and right at this moment, maybe, more and more members of my Party, that is the Labour Party of Malaya, are being pulled in by the omnipotent Special Branch.

Mr Speaker, Sir, the second element is that it is urgent. Now, Mr Speaker, Sir, the visit of President Johnson falls due on the 30th September, 1966, and it is very urgent, that we in this House, whether on that side of the benches or on this side of the benches, Sir, should have a chance to discuss and debate such a visit because of the implications of such a visit as to whether this country is going willy-nilly to be drawn in and to be dragged into the American war effort in South Vietnam. It is urgent to my Party, Mr Speaker, Sir, because we talk about the fundamental liberties of the people. We talk about democracy and yet—in connection with such a visit, my Party has not staged any riot, my Party has not done anything as far as we are concerned that is illegal—members of my Party are being pulled in. Mr Speaker, Sir, yesterday in my Party Headquarters we hung up this banner. "President Johnson Go Home". Now, "Yankee Go Home" is a thing that is common the world over, although outside of Malaya.

Mr Speaker: I would like to point out to the Honourable Member not to make a speech but to clarify.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Yes, I shall be as brief as possible. Mr Speaker, Sir, it is urgent because yesterday the Riot-Squad and the Fire Brigade went to my Party Headquarters in order to take down that innocent banner and in the process of pushing up the ladder that ladder got stuck and could not come down (*Laughter*). Mr Speaker, this is the way the Government does its work for all to see, whether there is democracy or not in this country.

Mr Speaker, Sir, finally, there is this ingredient of public importance. Now, Mr Speaker, Sir, I need hardly say that the visit of President Johnson is of public importance not only to the people of this country but also to the rest of the world.

On another occasion, when I moved such a motion against a former Minister of this House, I mentioned the fact that that matter was talked about in the highways, in the byways, in the coffee shops and even in massage parlours—and people had asked me how I know about massage parlours. Mr Speaker, Sir, in this matter of the visit of President Johnson, it is true to say that almost every citizen of this country knows about this visit and, as such, we in this House should be given an opportunity to debate it.

Finally, Mr Speaker, Sir, if I may borrow an analogy from the game of cricket, which game I see some people in this House are quite familiar with. Having allowed me, Mr Speaker, Sir, to bat so far, I hope you will not, on an appeal by anyone of this House, rule me out “L.B.W.”, i.e., “Leg Before Wicket”, but rather rule me “not out”, so that I can carry on, if you will sustain my motion, with this debate later on in the afternoon. Thank You.

Mr Speaker: The Honourable Member for Batu has given me a written notice of his intention to move an adjournment of the House under Standing Order 18 to discuss this matter which he claims to be “definite, urgent and of public importance”, i.e., the forthcoming visit of President Johnson and the measures the Police have taken against the Labour Party of Malaysia in connection with this visit. I have examined this question and all the three ingredients necessary, but I regret that I am unable to grant the Honourable Member’s application for the necessary leave as I am unable to see that there is any question of urgency with regard to the visit of President Johnson to Kuala Lumpur, which is made at the invitation of the Malaysian Government, or to the measures taken by the Police, which would appear to me to be measures

taken in the ordinary course of their work by the Police. Therefore, it is “L.B.W.”, or whatever you call it (*Laughter*).

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: “Leg Before Wicket”.

Mr Speaker: The sitting is now suspended for fifteen minutes.

Suspended at 11.52 a.m.

Sitting resumed at 12.20 p.m.

(Mr Speaker in the Chair)

BILLS PRESENTED

THE ROYAL MALAYSIA POLICE (AMENDMENT) BILL

Bill to amend the Royal Malaysia Police Act, 1963, to vest the control of components in the States of Malaya in the Inspector-General of Police and provide for the appointment of a Deputy Inspector-General of Police and for other matters connected therewith; presented by the Minister of Home Affairs; read the first time; to be read a second time at a subsequent sitting of this House.

THE CONSOLIDATED FUND (EXPENDITURE ON ACCOUNT) BILL

Bill to apply a sum out of the Consolidated Fund to the service of the year ending on the thirty-first day of December, 1967; presented by the Minister of Finance; read the first time; to be read a second time at a subsequent sitting of this House.

THE DEVELOPMENT FUNDS BILL

Bill to amend and consolidated the law relating to the Development Fund of the Federation and to make provision relating to financial procedure with respect to the Development Funds of the States; presented by the Minister of Finance; read the first time; to be read a second time at a subsequent sitting of this House.

THE CURRENCIES LAWS (AMENDMENT) BILL

Bill to amend the Currency Act, 1960, of the States of Malaya and the Currency Ordinances, 1960, of Sabah

and Sarawak; presented by the Minister of Finance; read the first time; to be read a second time at a subsequent sitting of this House.

THE CUSTOMS (AMENDMENT) BILL

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

THE TREASURY BILLS (LOCAL) (AMENDMENT) BILL

Bill to amend the Treasury Bills (Local) Ordinance, 1946; presented by the Minister of Finance; read the first time; to be read a second time at a subsequent sitting of this House.

THE MUNICIPAL (AMENDMENT) BILL

Bill to amend the Municipal Ordinance; presented by the Minister for Local Government and Housing; read the first time; to be read a second time at a subsequent sitting of this House.

THE STANDARDS BILL

Bill to make provision for the preparation and promotion of standards in relation to commodities, processes and practices for the establishment of standards institution and standards council, defining the functions of the institution and the functions and powers of the council and for incidental and connected purposes; presented by the Minister of Commerce and Industry; read the first time; to be read a second time at a subsequent sitting of this House.

MOTIONS

THE TREASURY BILLS (LOCAL) ORDINANCE, 1946

(Payment of moneys into the Development Fund specified in the Second Schedule to the Financial Procedure Ordinance, 1957)

The Minister of Finance (Tuan Tan Siew Sin): Mr Speaker, Sir, I beg to move the motion standing in my name, viz.,

That this House in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 2 (ii) (b) of the Treasury

Bills (Local) Ordinance, 1946, hereby resolves that a sum not exceeding \$100 million be paid from the moneys received for Treasury Bills in the Consolidated Loan Account into the Development Fund specified in the Second Schedule to the Financial Procedure Ordinance, 1957, for the purposes of such Fund.

Section 2 (ii) of the Treasury Bills (Local) Ordinance, 1946, provides, *inter alia*, that moneys received from Treasury Bills issued under this Ordinance may be paid, with the prior approval of the Dewan Ra'ayat, into the Development Fund specified in the Second Schedule to the Financial Procedure Ordinance, 1957.

Honourable Members will recall that this House approved a resolution in similar terms in November last year to transfer a sum not exceeding \$200 million from moneys received for Treasury Bills in the Consolidated Loan Account into the Development Fund. The resolution now before this House seeks its approval for a further transfer of a sum not exceeding \$100 million from moneys received for Treasury Bills into the Development Fund.

Honourable Members will be aware that moneys in the Development Fund are derived from appropriations to it from the Consolidated Revenue Account and grants for defence and development that may be credited to it. In this connection, receipts from the issue of Treasury Bills have been rising lately and Honourable Members will also be aware that a Bill before this House seeks to raise the limit of Treasury Bills that can be raised from \$600 million to \$1,000 million. The amount of Treasury Bills in issue stood at \$541 million as on 15th October, 1966.

It is considered appropriate, therefore, that a sum not exceeding \$100 million of such moneys should be paid into the Development Fund, as allowed under the Treasury Bills (Local) Ordinance, 1964, and if the House so approves.

Sir, I beg to move.

The Minister of Transport (Tan Sri Haji Sardon bin Haji Jubir): Sir, I beg to second the motion.

Question put, and agreed to.

Resolved,

That this House in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 2 (ii) (b) of the Treasury Bills (Local) Ordinance, 1946, hereby resolves that a sum not exceeding \$100 million be paid from the moneys received for Treasury Bills in the Consolidated Loan Account into the Development Fund specified in the Second Schedule to the Financial Procedure Ordinance, 1957, for the purposes of such Fund.

THE PROVISIONAL DEVELOPMENT ESTIMATES, 1967

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

That this House resolves that a sum not exceeding \$127,397,000 be expended out of the Development Fund in respect of the financial year 1967, and that to meet the purposes of the Heads and Sub-heads set out in the first and second columns of the Provisional Development Estimates for 1967 laid on the Table as Command Paper No. 34 of 1966, there be appropriated the sums specified opposite such Heads and Sub-heads in the seventh and eighth columns thereof.

As Honourable Members may be aware, the Budget Meeting of this House to consider the 1967 Budget will only be held in January next year. Thus the Development Estimates for 1967 will not have been considered and, I hope, passed by this House until January or February next year. While it is possible to provide funds by means of the vote on account procedure provided for under Article 102 (a) of the Constitution to pay for ordinary expenditure from 1st January, 1967, until the Supply Bill becomes law, there is no similar provision in the Development Fund Ordinance, 1958, for providing funds in the same way to pay for development expenditure.

It is, however, essential that funds are made available from 1st January, 1967, until the Development Estimates for the year are approved by this House to enable contractual commitments to be met in respect of development projects which are in progress

and due for settlement in the early part of next year. The need will be even more pressing when contractors have to pay the wages of their labourers for Hari Raya Puasa and Chinese New Year which will fall in the early part of 1967.

In the circumstances, the only way to resolve this problem is to present to this House provisional Development Estimates for 1967 showing the heads and sub-heads of expenditure, which are known to require funds in the early part of the year, with a sufficiently large Contingencies Reserve which can be directed to other heads and sub-heads if the need should arise. Accordingly, the provisional Development Estimate, tabled as Command Paper No. 34 of 1966, propose to appropriate a sum not exceeding \$127,397,000. This represents about 1/6th of the Estimate for 1967, inclusive of \$40 million for the Contingencies Reserve, and the total sum asked for should be sufficient to meet requirements from 1st January, 1967, until the main Development Estimates for the year have been approved. These provisional Estimates will be superseded by the main Development Estimates for 1967, if the latter have been approved by resolution of this House at the Budget Meeting next year.

As I have already stated, the main Development Estimates, if approved by this House, will replace the provisional Development Estimates which are the subject of the motion before this House. I, therefore, suggest that Honourable Members should accept, for this motion, the same procedure as that accorded to the Consolidated Fund (Expenditure on Account) Bill. In other words, there should be no debate on the matters of Government policy and administration nor on the purposes for which the sums included in Command Paper No. 34 of 1966 are required to be expended, because when the main Estimates are presented to this House, Honourable Members will be given ample opportunity for a fullscale debate on them in the ordinary way. It would clearly be wasting the time of this House for Honourable

Members to embark on a fullscale debate on these provisional Estimates and go over the same ground all over again when the main Estimates are subsequently presented to this House.

Tan Sri Haji Sardon bin Haji Jubir: Sir, I beg to second the motion.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Mr Speaker, Sir, may I seek a ruling from you. The Honourable the Minister of Finance in his introduction has stated that we should regard this motion as also similar to another Bill that is before this House—Expenditure on Account—and that there should be no debate on the policy and administration nor on the purposes for which the sums included in the Bill are required to be expended. Mr Speaker, Sir, the ruling I wish to seek is whether this motion moved by the Minister for Finance is to be debated fully or not by this House before we approve it.

Mr Speaker: Well, I think that, in view of the sums not being complete, they need not be debated now. It could be debated later.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Mr Speaker, Sir, since you have ruled that the motion moved by the Minister of Finance is on a similar footing as that of Expenditure on Account, I wish to touch on a few points on this method of presenting Motions or Bills before this House, and in doing so, Mr Speaker, Sir, I shall steer clear of matters of Government policy and administration for purposes for which the sums included in this Motion are to be expended.

Mr Speaker, Sir, clearly the Motion before this House is a very unsatisfactory one. Normally, a sum like this is included in the Budget Session, and normally the Budget Session usually should, as it is the customary practice not only in this country but in other countries as well, be over before the end of the year. It is true, Mr Speaker, Sir, that sometimes the Budget Session does spill over into the New Year and sometimes the Government has, and I believe this Government has, asked for such sums in advance because the

Budget Session could not be held or could not be ended before the end of the year. Now, Mr Speaker, Sir, as I have stated before, such a practice is not one that should be encouraged. It should be the business of the Treasury and it should be the business of all the Ministries concerned to get their budgets all ready, their bids all ready, sifted by the Treasury and presented to this House during the Budget Session. That, Mr Speaker, Sir, I submit, should be the proper procedure and I defy the Minister of Finance to quibble at that.

Mr Speaker, Sir, a procedure like this and similar to the Expenditure on Account Bill involves the civil servants in a great deal of unnecessary work. We all know that civil servants process all these Bills as early as March, April, May, and that the bids are made to the Treasury by about July or August. We are told that the Budget Session for this year will be held in January, it will go on into February, and it will possibly spill into March. Now, if this is so—I have yet to hear any statement as to why it would be so by the Minister of Finance—then it will involve the civil servants in a tremendous piece of job when they come to prepare the Budget for 1968, because this House will have approved of the Budget for 1967 by about the beginning of March, 1967. Consequently, Mr Speaker, Sir, I do hope that the Government will not make it a practice, or will try as far as possible not to present Motions of this nature or Bills as the one that has been read for first time by the Minister of Finance.

The other thing that I wish to mention, Mr Speaker, Sir, is the danger of such a practice. Now, if I may, with your kind indulgence, Mr Speaker, Sir, just mention a little of this Expenditure on Account Bill that the Minister will be presenting in a subsequent sitting of this House. The total expenditure that he asked for is \$456,699,600. He has told us that in this Motion, the sum involved is one sixth of what is required for next year. I notice that on the Expenditure on Account the sum involved is \$456-plus million. Now, if

that is one sixth of the expenditure for next year, then our Budget for next year will rise up to more than \$2,000 million. I do not think, with due deference to the efforts of the Treasury and the Minister of Finance, that this country can afford a Budget of more than \$2,000 million for next year. That being so, one can only assume that percentage wise this House is being asked at a subsequent sitting to approve expenditure in the region of about 25 per cent, if not more, for next year. Now the danger, Mr Speaker, Sir, lies in this. Today it is one sixth for Development, 25 per cent for current expenditure next year, and tomorrow it may well be three-quarters of the current expenditure for next year that this House will be asked to approve in advance. The danger lies in this, Mr Speaker, Sir: this House having approved of such expenditure in advance, the Government can then calmly and quietly sit back and not hold the whole sittings of this House. Mr Speaker, Sir, I do not to say that it is the intention of the Minister of Finance, or that it is the intention of the Government to do such a thing, but clearly giving the Minister of Finance and giving the Government such a power is an unwise thing to do. Consequently, I, for one, would be very glad to hear the reasons from the Minister of Finance why such a procedure is adopted for this year and why such large sums are required, and an assurance from him that he will not encourage such practice will be very re-assuring not only to the civil servants but to the country at large.

Tuan Haji Abu Bakar bin Hamzah:

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya juga bangun menguchapkan dukachita terhadap chara² Yang Berhormat Menteri Kewangan kita mengemukakan Rang Undang² Provisional Development Estimates, 1967, yang akan memakan perbelanjaan sa-banyak \$127,397,000.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya, pada satu segi, bersetuju dengan Yang Berhormat Menteri kita bahawa apa yang di-kemukakan itu patut di-kemukakan kerana Meshuarat Belanjawan kita akan terlewat pada tahun ini. Kalau

kita tidak mengemukakan peruntukan ini tentu-lah masa sa-belum daripada meshuarat itu akan berlalu dengan tidak ada Anggaran Pembangunan—development—dan ini tentu-lah merugikan negara kita. Tetapi yang menjadi pelek-nya apabila di-kemukakan Rang Undang² ini dengan Command Paper No. 34 of 1966 memakan belanja sa-banyak \$127,397,000 maka tidak dapat di-bahathkan dengan alasan bahawa ini ada-lah sa-bahagian daripada Anggaran Pembangunan yang kesemua-nya.

Jadi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, amat-lah susah kita hendak menerima satu perkara daripada Kerajaan yang perkara itu kita hendak kata baik pun belum boleh lagi, sebab dia sa-bagai satu bahagian sahaja dan peruntukan Development yang sa-penoh-nya akan di-kemukakan dalam Budget Meeting. Jadi bagaimana-lah dudok-nya Parlimen kita hendak memutuskan satu bahagian yang kita tidak tahu kaitannya dengan Peruntukan Pembangunan (Development) yang sa-penoh-nya.

Sa-lain daripada itu kita tidak dapat hendak membahathkan sa-bahagian sahaja daripada Anggaran Pembangunan—Development—yang sa-benar-nya.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya menyokong Menteri kita ini berkenaan dengan kalau hendak mengambil wang daripada kumpulan Consolidated, kerana itu mustahak. Tetapi di-dalam Development ini saya rasa dapat kita berjalan dengan peruntukan yang sudah ada atau pun kita meminta tambahan lagi untuk tahun 1966 tetapi tidak pula meminta untuk tahun 1967 dengan tidak dapat di-bahathkan.

Saya tidak tahu polisi yang samacham ini ada-kah pada mula-nya Menteri kita ini hendak mengemukakan satu Rang Undang² dengan tidak di-bahathkan. Saya boleh bersetuju sa-kira-nya Menteri kita mengemukakan Rang Undang² ini dan memberi peluang kepada Ahli² di-dalam Dewan ini membaca dan menyelidek menjadi satu bahagian daripada Development yang sa-penoh-nya dan Second Reading-nya pada Meshuarat Budget dan tidak pada hari ini. Kalau Second

Reading-nya pada hari ini tidak dapat kalau hendak di-bahathkan.

Dudok-nya perbedsaan dengan wang kumpulan yang sa-benar, sebab itu expenditure bagi negara kita bukan Development atau pun ada-kah Menteri kita ini mengemukakan Rang Undang² ia-itu *hiding behind the legalism*. Menteri kita boleh membuat bagitu dengan beralaskan pada undang² dengan tidak memberi peluang kepada Ahli² Yang Berhormat membahathkan dengan sa-penoh-nya. Kalau di-benar di-bahathkan pun patut, tidak ada siapa yang ingin hendak membahathkan-nya sa-bahagian daripada ini atau pun ini-kah satu perubahan chara berfikir dalam Malaysia baharu yang ada pada Menteri mengemukakan pada Dewan ini. Pegawai² Kerajaan sendiri pun hairan menengok falsafah baharu Menteri Kewangan kita ini nampak-nya dekat² hendak Presiden Johnson datang ini falsafah baharu pun sudah timbul.

Tan Sri Haji Sardon bin Haji Jubir:

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Yang Berhormat Wakil daripada Bachok tadi telah menerangkan macham mana hendak di-telan, tak tahu lagi, sama ada masam-kah atau manis-kah perkara yang di-katakan \$127,397,000 itu. Kalau Yang Berhormat itu buka Development Estimates atas Penerbangan yang sudah lalu yang kita sudah bahathkan beberapa panjang ranchangan² itu bukan boleh di-habiskan sa-tahun, jadi bersambong, kerana pembayaran-nya hendak di-adakan pada tahun 1967—sambongan.

Umpama-nya dalam Kementerian saya, saya terangkan di-sini berkenaan dengan Padang Lapangan Terbang International atau antara-bangsa umpama-nya. Kerja², ini berpanjangan daripada dahulu bersambong lagi, belum habis lagi. Tetapi kalau waktu bulan dua belas atau pun pada bulan satu tahun 1967 bagaimana diterangkan oleh Menteri Kewangan tadi, akan bertemu dengan Hari Raya China, maka pekerja² ini hendakkan gaji-nya. Kalau kita tidak dapat meluluskan wang peruntukan ini, macham mana kita hendak menyempurnakan gaji awal tahun 1967. Tentang bahathan,

telah di-bahathkan kebanyakan daripada ranchangan² ini. Maka janganlah bersalah faham—saya chuma hendak menerangkan fasal Development Ranchang² ini umpama-nya sekarang saya pun ada bersedia kalau hendak tanya saya boleh menerangkan. Chuma Menteri Kewangan tadi menerangkan supaya tidak-lah kita membuang waktu apabila kita meminta peruntukan ranchangan tahun 1967 yang lengkap kita membahathkan dengan sa-puas hati. Yang ini menyambong kebanyakan daripada kerja² yang tidak dapat di-habiskan pada akhir tahun ini.

Tuan Haji Abu Bakar bin Hamzah:

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, untuk menerangkan yang ini, jawapan itu sa-bagai pirate ya'ani mencheritakan apa yang saya katakan, saya sudah bersetuju bahawa masa peluang sa-belum daripada Meshuarat Budget kita itu kita jangan buang bagitu sahaja—itu saya sudah bersetuju. Tetapi mengaitkan Development bagi tahun 1967, jadi susah kita hendak bahathkan. Kalau sa-kira-nya pehak Kerajaan meminta tambahan development ini untuk menjalankan sa-hingga tahun 1966, saya menyokong penoh dengan tidak melibatkan tahun 1967 dan kalau tidak boleh di-bayar, tidak boleh dilaksanakan dalam tahun 1966, di-bawa pada tahun 1967—tidak menjadi satu masaalah. Tetapi yang menjadi masaalah sekarang, peruntukan ini untuk tahun 1967—kita sudah mendahului Meshuarat Budget dan Development yang kita hendak bahathkan. Jadi erti-nya bila kita berjumpa dengan Peruntukan Development, hendak di-bahathkan yang ini sa-mula sedangkan yang ini sudah berjalan tidak boleh di-bahathkan dalam perkara yang sudah berjalan. Tidak pernah orang meminang sudah berkahwin!

Tuan Tan Siew Sin: Mr Speaker, Sir, I can assure the Honourable Member for Batu that I dislike this procedure even more than he does, for the simple reason that this procedure is not only cumbersome, it adds to the work of the Treasury and myself. So, I can assure him that, if it can be avoided at all, I shall certainly avoid it. The reason, of course,

why we have to adopt this procedure for this year is because Bulan Puasa will begin rather earlier than usual, and there is really no time in which to complete the Budget before the end of this year, bearing in mind also that I had to be away to attend the annual meetings of the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank, and there is very little time between my return to this country and the date at which the Budget Meeting should commence, before Bulan Puasa would intervene to cut short the Budget session of this House, which as Honourable Members know, lasts anything from five to six weeks. It is not correct, as stated by the Honourable Member, that this is an unusual practice insofar as other countries are concerned. If anything, I think, more countries begin the Budget session after the commencement of the financial year than otherwise. So, what we are doing today, in fact, is not unusual judged by international standards. I do not think either that the Budget session should go or extend beyond February. We hope to begin the Budget session in early January and we should, I think, end well before the end of February next year.

The other point raised by the Honourable Member is in regard to the magnitude of the sum asked for. I think he has missed the \$40 million provided for the Contingencies Reserve. If you subtract the \$40 million from the \$127 million you get \$87 million, and \$87 million multiplied by 6 is a further indication of the magnitude of next year's Development Estimates. If the Honourable Member will care to do a little mental arithmetic, he will find that this figure ($\$87 \text{ million} \times 6$) should not exceed \$540 million, which is about the order of magnitude of previous Development Estimates.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Sir, on a point of clarification—I regret that the Honourable Minister has got the wrong end of the stick. I did not quibble about the \$127 million that he has asked in this Motion. What I queried was, and I crave your indulgence for bringing in this, is this \$400 million-

plus that the Minister will ask for at a subsequent meeting of this House.

Tuan Tan Siew Sin: Mr Speaker, Sir, I do not think that I got hold of the wrong end of the stick. The Honourable Member for Batu suggested that if we ask for \$127 million for a period of 2 months, the total appropriation for the whole year would be \$127 million multiplied by 6. I am trying to tell him that the figure to be multiplied by 6 is \$87 million, because you should subtract the \$40 million for the Contingencies Reserve.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: On a point of clarification, Mr Speaker, Sir,—I regret to be so tedious. I have mentioned the figure of \$400 over million which multiplied by 6 will give us \$2,400 million over, which certainly is more than one-sixth of any sum that the Minister usually asks for.

The Assistant Minister of Finance (Dr Ng Kam Poh): Sir, on a point of clarification—that is the Expenditure on Account Bill. We are now talking on the resolution on the Provisional Development Estimate. I think the Honourable Member for Batu is a bit confused on these two issues.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Mr Speaker, Sir, may I crave your indulgence? In raising this matter, I thought of saving the Honourable Minister of Finance my having to ask him this question again when he introduces the subsequent Bill before the House; and consequently I am taking this opportunity of asking him about this figure of about \$400 over million to save the trouble of wasting the time of this House, when at a subsequent sitting he introduces the other Bill.

Tuan Tan Siew Sin: Mr Speaker, Sir, I think, again there is a slight misunderstanding. I see his point now. This figure of \$456 million should be multiplied by 3 and not by 6, because it is designed to provide for four months and not for two months' expenditure.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: No, Mr Speaker, Sir. He has told us that the Budget Session should not go beyond

February next year. Why should he come to this House at a subsequent sitting to ask for four months or one-quarter?

Tuan Tan Siew Sin: Mr Speaker, Sir, the Honourable Member will appreciate that we must have a margin of safety (*Laughter*).

Question put, and agreed to.

Resolved,

That this House resolves that a sum not exceeding \$127,397,000 be expended out of the Development Fund in respect of the financial year 1967, and that to meet the purposes of the Heads and Sub-heads set out in the first and second columns of the Provisional Development Estimates for 1967 laid on the Table as Command Paper No. 34 of 1966, there be appropriated the sums specified opposite such Heads and Sub-heads in the seventh and eighth columns thereof.

Sitting suspended at 1.00 p.m.

Sitting resumed at 4.00 p.m.

(Mr Speaker in the Chair)

THE CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL

Second Reading

Dr Lim Chong Eu (Tanjong): Mr Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that a Bill intituled "an Act to amend the Constitution of the Federation" be read a second time.

Honourable Members will be aware that the formal Bill, which is before us today, is the result of the motion which I first moved on November 10th last year, and they will recall that the Honourable Deputy Prime Minister, speaking on behalf of the Government and the Members of the Alliance benches, agreed to grant me leave to proceed with the introduction of a Private Member's Bill. Accordingly, the draft Bill had been referred to the responsible Minister in the Government, as regulated by Standing Order 49, and it has also been processed by the Attorney-General's Office. Therefore, the Bill, as it stands and as it reads today, may be said to be a product of the Government and the Attorney-General's Office, although it was initiated by myself in the first instance.

Sir, I would like to take this opportunity to thank the Government and the Attorney-General's Office for having assisted and guided me in the preparation of this simple but nevertheless very important Bill.

Since then, the Bill lapsed with the closing of the Second Session of the House and I had again introduced the Bill under Standing Order 49 at the convening of the Third Session of this Parliament. Once again, the Honourable Deputy Prime Minister, then the acting Prime Minister, agreed to grant me leave to proceed with the introduction of the Bill which is before us today.

The objects and reasons of this Bill, Sir, are clearly stated in the Bill. It is to provide greater stability to our Constitution. Everyone appreciates the importance of the National Constitution. Everyone also understands that although we must uphold the Constitution as sacrosanct, nevertheless, in the light of our continuing experience, it should still be subject to amendment, if the amendment ensures greater strength and solidarity for our nation and our people. Under those circumstances, Sir, everyone realises that amendments to our Constitution should not be lightly made, nor indeed should they be hastily made.

At the present time, Article 159 (3) of our Constitution regulates the manner whereby amendments to our Constitution should be made. As it now reads, this Article ensures that amendments to our Constitution should not be lightly made. Therefore, there is a mandatory provision which insists that any constitutional amendment must be supported by not less than two-thirds of the total number of the Members of either House of Parliament. Sir, how important this provision is can be referred back to the very beginnings of our Federal Constitution, when the Reid Constitution Commission first met and framed the Constitution, which led to the formation of the Federation of Malaya Constitution, 1957, which is the groundwork and the basis of the present Federation of Malaysia

Constitution. At that time, Sir, from 1956 onwards, there was great controversy as to how that mandatory provision of stability should be made and there was some insistence also that three-quarters of the House should have to vote in favour of any amendment of the Constitution.

Sir, when I moved my motion under Standing Order 49 last year, I said that we were greatly concerned by the increasing rapidity whereby constitutional amendments were made. By this I refer specifically to the fact that there had been instances when Members of this House did not receive copies of the proposed amending Bill until just before the House convened, and then the entire amendment was rushed through within one sitting of the House.

The most outstanding examples of this hastiness was dramatically demonstrated, when this House bulldozed through the constitutional amendments which led to the separation of the State of Singapore, all within a matter of three hours, and also when this House drastically interpreted the relationships of State and Federal powers by forcing through the Emergency (Federal Constitution and Constitution of Sarawak) Act, 1966, at the last meeting of this House held on September, 1966.

Sir, I would like to state very clearly that we should not concern ourselves with the political controversies associated with the events of August 9th, 1965 or of September 16, 1966, in our debate over the present Bill. Nevertheless, I feel sure that, because of these two critical amendments, many Members in this House and large sections of our people were made to realise that our Constitution is perhaps not so stable and so sacrosanct as we had been made to believe it to be. As a matter of fact, some historians would probably refer to these two incidents as Malaysia's contribution to the art of making and unmaking written constitutional history. Certainly on both instances, the Dewan Ra'ayat, because of the acute urgency of the time factor in the

passing of these amendments, became no more than a mere rubber stamp or *wayang kulit* institution to implement policies which had been autocratically taken.

In the first instance, we had what we may refer to as a constitutional *coup d'etat* which, in spite of its very basic contradiction against the spirit of a constitution which did not, does not, provide for secession or partition of any of the constituent States, nevertheless led to the dismemberment of one of the States of the Federation of Malaysia, an act which not even the height of Indonesian confrontation managed to achieve. In the second instance, the more recent one, this House perpetrated an act of constitutional *coup de grace* which may yet well undermine the whole concept and structure of our Federation, of relation between States and States, and relation between States and the Federation.

Sir, it will, therefore, be seen that the time factor which is so necessary, in order to provide this legislative body with the capacity to deliberate upon our actions as representatives of the people, has now become an all-important factor in the provision of constitutional stability. Without it, without this time factor, the amendments to our constitution seem to be so unseemly hasty and undemocratically peremptory, and in spite of the fact that more than two thirds of the Members gave their support to those amendments in this House, this House lost some of its dignity and prestige, because the decisions appeared to be inadequately debated and insufficiently deliberated. The power of the Whips was nakedly more potent than the reason of words in the Dewan Ra'ayat. Therefore, Sir, with a minimum of partisan politics being involved all those who are aware of the need to preserve and sustain the stability of our Constitution now feel it necessary to find some solution, whereby the dignity and sanctity of our constitution can be actually preserved and sustained.

This Bill, Sir, in effect seeks to do this. Whilst accepting the provisions

now contained in Article 159 (3) the present Bill further provides for a time factor, so that thirty days must elapse between the first and second readings of any Bill seeking to amend the Constitution.

I was very happy to note that, during the course of his speech on November 10th last year on behalf of the Government giving me leave to proceed with my motion, the Honourable Deputy Prime Minister indicated that the Government and the Alliance Party were as interested as anyone else in preserving the sanctity of the Constitution. I may say, Sir, that the Government having allowed this Bill to proceed so far in effect indicates that there is little disagreement over the principle and the objective of the Bill. However, Sir, since the Bill was first moved by me last November, we have had two instances of Government's vacillation. We had the instance where we passed amendments to the Constitution where the Government very graciously gave us three months to deliberate the Bill as it was laid to the House. Then following that, Sir, the Government came up with another amendment to the Constitution, where we were again presented with this same hastiness where the Bill was presented to the House early in the morning and rushed through after several postponements in the night, and even debate was not complete. Therefore, I feel that it will be unexpectedly vacillating on the part of the Government, and the benches opposite, if today we suddenly find them opposed to the simplicity of the Bill on the grounds of merit alone.

Sir, I sincerely hope that the Members of this House will on this occasion rise above partisan affinities and support this Bill because it seeks to augment the dignity and sanctity of our national Constitution by providing for greater stability of its Articles. I realise that I cannot possibly hope to secure the passage of this Bill through this House unless I have the undeclared support of the Government Whips. Therefore, just as the preparation of the Bill by virtue of Standing Order 49, and in practice through the

co-operation of the Government and the Attorney-General's office indicates that the Bill, as it is presented, is the result of happy co-operation from both sides of this House, so will it be, Sir, that the passage of this Bill will mark the co-operative effort from all shades of opinion in the House today. If indeed this can be done, then we shall today clearly demonstrate to the people in our nation and to other nations that in so far as the national interests are concerned and in so far as the national Constitution is concerned, in particular so far as our national Constitution and our sovereignty are concerned, all shades of opinion in this House are indivisibly united.

Sir, I call upon all the Members of the House to support the Bill as a demonstration of our united determination to preserve and sustain the stability of our nation's Constitution. To oppose it, Sir, would leave us completely in the arms of history where those who oppose it must be called vacillators.

Sir, I beg to move.

Tuan Ong Kee Hui: Sir, I rise to second the Bill. The Honourable Member for Tanjong has in introducing the Constitution (Amendment) Bill explained the object and reasons for the Bill. This is, if I am not mistaken, Sir, the first time that a Private Member's Bill has come before the House, and in seconding I would like, Sir, to appeal to Members on both sides of the House to give this Bill their support. It is in my view an important Bill, short and simple, though it may be. It seeks to ensure that Honourable Members will, if this Bill is passed, have adequate notice of any legislation which has for its objects amendment to the Constitution.

Honourable Members will agree that the Constitution should be regarded as a sacred document, and any change to it should only be made after long and very careful consideration, the widest publicity, and in consultation with the people of the country. Since I sat in this House, there had been two occasions, when important amendments to the Constitution had been

made with barely a day's notice. Both these amendments are still fresh in our minds. I refer, Sir, to the constitutional amendment which brought about the separation of Singapore a year ago and the amendment to the Constitution at the last meeting of this House which affects Sarawak. Both these amendments to the Constitution have very serious repercussions and implications, and yet the House had only a few hours' notice in each case. In both cases Honourable Members were called upon to decide on fundamental issues with no opportunity to assess the implications of these changes, or have the benefit of advice, or were able to gauge possible public reactions. If the House accepts the amendment proposed by my friend, the Honourable Member for Tanjong, Honourable Members will, in future, have a month to consider amendments to the Constitution. This amendment which is proposed in the Bill will have the effect of restoring the confidence of the people in our Constitution. With due respect, Sir, I must say that the confidence of the people in Sarawak has been very badly shaken by the amendments to the Constitution to which I have referred. Contained in the Constitution are safeguards for the Borneo States which have been agreed to after lengthy negotiations, and if amendments can be flung on this House with any notice, without an opportunity for prior consultation with the people concerned, the confidence of our people, not only in the Constitution but also in the House itself will be gravely undermined. I hope, therefore, Sir, that Honourable Members from both sides of the House will give this Constitution (Amendment) Bill, which has appeared in Order Paper at several meetings but which has had to be deferred until today, their full support.

Sir, I beg to second.

The Deputy Prime Minister (Tun Haji Abdul Razak): Mr Speaker, Sir, when the Honourable Member for Tanjong asked this House for leave last November to proceed with his motion to move a Private Member's Bill to seek an amendment to the Constitution, I was very happy to agree

on behalf of the Government that he should be allowed and be given such leave. Since then, as Honourable Members are aware, he had submitted the draft Bill to the Government and we also agreed to allow him to introduce this Bill in this House though, as the Honourable Member himself has stated just now, under the Standing Rules and Orders, the introduction of this Bill requires the agreement of the Government. The Government readily gave the agreement, in order that the Honourable Member could have the full opportunity to submit his case to this House, or in legal terms, to the Judicature of this land, to enable his views to be fully heard—to put it in legal terms, Sir, we agreed to give the Honourable Member for Tanjong full and ample opportunity to submit his case fully for judgment by this House.

Now, Sir, having heard him just now, and having heard the Honourable Member seconding this motion, I must say that the Government is not satisfied that they have made out a case to erode the principle and the substance of our Constitution, which have been embodied and incorporated not by experts from this country but by experts from outside, who have had experience on the working of Constitutions of other countries. The members of the Reid Commission who drafted our Constitution incorporated this provision for the amendment of our Constitution. They had before them the experience of the workings of Constitutions in other countries and also, bearing in mind the conditions in this country, the views of a cross section of our population through party organisation, business organisation, and other bodies. So, therefore, it was clear, Sir, that the Reid Commission had given this matter very careful and very serious consideration.

Now, the Honourable Member for Tanjong, in moving this Bill lay stress on the fact that without the proposed amendment to our Constitution, our Constitution will appear, in his own words, "undemocratically peremptory", and that amendment could be brought to the Constitution without giving

Members adequate notice, or adequate time to debate and deliberate, and thus taking away some of the dignity and prestige of this House. Therefore, Sir, the Honourable Member proposed that there should be a lapse of thirty days between the first and second readings of any Bill seeking to amend the Constitution to enable Members of this House to sit over the Bill and to think over it.

Sir, paragraph 80 of the Reid Commission's Report on our Constitution reads as follows, and I quote :

"It is important that the method of amending the Constitution should be neither so difficult as to produce frustration nor so easy as to weaken seriously the safeguards which the Constitution provides. We are all of the opinion that a referendum would not be a suitable method in the Federation and that amendments should be made by Acts of Parliament provided an Act to amend the Constitution must be passed in each House by a majority of at least two-thirds of the members voting. In this matter, the House of Representatives should not have power to overrule the Senate. We think that this is a sufficient safeguard for the States, because the majority of the Members of the Senate will represent the States. Our recommendation (Article 150) (now modified in Article 159) is that except where the Constitution itself provides that any of its provisions can be altered by ordinary legislation, amendment of the Constitution should only be competent by an Act of Parliament passed in each House by a majority of two-thirds of the members present and voting being also a majority of the total number of members of the House."

Now, Sir, Honourable Members should note that in its present form, our Constitution has gone beyond the recommendation originally made by the Reid Commission. Article 159 (3) requires a proposed amendment to the Constitution to be supported on the second and third readings by the votes of not less than two-thirds of the total number of members of each of the Houses of Parliament. Now, what the Honourable Member for Tanjong is seeking to achieve is to upset this very fine balance between the sort of inflexibility which would produce frustration and the easy-to-amend-Constitution a fine balance which we now have in our Constitution.

The Honourable Member should know well that Malaysia is a young and developing country, and there are

special conditions, and our country should avoid the unnecessary rigid procedure for the amendment of our Constitution. On the other hand, we must provide the necessary safeguards to preserve the dignity and the sanctity, as he himself said, of our Constitution. I submit, Sir, that this Bill does not augment the dignity of this House, or the sanctity of our Constitution, but rather unnecessarily add to the rigidity and inflexibility of the provision for the amending of our Constitution which, as the wise architects of the constitution said, would produce frustration.

We should not, Sir, unnecessarily compare our country to another country—to America or to Australia. The position in those two countries must necessarily be different from ours. Now, our present Constitution requires a majority of two-thirds of the members of both Houses before any amendment can be made to it. This, Sir, is sound and adequate. It is not easy for any single political party in a democratic country such as ours to obtain a two-thirds majority. If the Honourable Member would survey the political trends in the world today, he will find that there are not many democratic government which have a two-thirds majority. What is more, Sir, we live in a very difficult and disturbed world, and a fast moving world. We ourselves in Malaysia are passing through a very swift period of transition. What we do today may not be suitable tomorrow; and so if we consider it necessary, to meet the immediate requirements of our country, whether it be matters connected with security or other national interests, to amend the Constitution, then I say we must decide straightaway. If this august body by two thirds of its members agree to a certain course of action, then I feel that it is only right that they should be allowed to carry out their decision straightaway without waiting for 30 days, because if we do that we may be faced with a most serious situation.

Now, Sir, let us take the instance quoted by the Honourable Member himself—the separation of Singapore:

here I would like to explain, Sir, that the amendment to the Constitution by the emergency legislation for Sarawak was only a temporary measure under Article 150 of the Constitution. As we explained when moving the Bill, the measures taken were temporary to meet a situation which required immediate action by the Government. So, Sir, that was not a measure intended to amend our Constitution permanently.

However, let us take the question of the separation of Singapore. If that Bill for the separation of Singapore was delayed for 30 days to effect the separation of Singapore from Malaysia, much would be discussed both inside and outside this House, and it would lead to undesirable repercussions—to racial clashes and trouble—which would be detrimental to the security and the true interests of our country. Also we have countries outside our own which were interested in the separation and they might also take advantage of the delay. Therefore, my colleagues in the Government decided at that time, with the agreement of the Government of Singapore, to stand firm on the provisions of Article 159 of our Constitution and to proceed with the amendment to the Constitution, because we considered it vital to the peace and security of our country that it should be done.

As I have said, it is not easy for any democratic government in the world to have a two-thirds majority in Parliament, and any government which has a majority of half the members must consider itself lucky. Therefore, when the people of a country through democratic processes supported a Party with such a big majority, they obviously have implicit faith and confidence in the Party to do the right things, and to serve their country sincerely (*Applause*).

Sir, during the last eleven years the Alliance Government has clearly fulfilled the trust and the confidence that the people have in them. The record of our achievements speaks for itself and we are prepared to leave ourselves open, as the Honourable Member said,

in the arms of history to be judged by history. When we took over the Government, the country was faced with an Emergency—the British Government had fought the Emergency for nine years with little success. When we took over the Government and obtained independence for this country, we also obtained the support of the people, and with the support of the people we were able to defeat the Communists within two years. After we ended the Emergency in July, 1960, we diverted the whole effort of the Government towards economic development, so that the people will enjoy the happiness and prosperity which they desired and which they deserved to enjoy. Today, we are ourselves proud of the progress that this country has achieved in the field of development and, indeed, no country which has achieved independence at the time that we had achieved it has progressed so much and has succeeded in implementing their development programmes with such speed and with such efficiency.

During these years, Sir, we have always upheld the democratic principles which are enshrined in our Constitution. We believe strongly in these principles of our Constitution and we believe that they must be clearly upheld and if, in the day-to-day administration of the country, amendments to the Constitution are necessary, we have always done so in accordance with the process provided by our Constitution.

Now, Sir, the provision for the amendment of the Constitution is considered, as I said, by constitutional experts to provide sufficient safeguard and as a provision normally adopted by democratic countries. In India, for instance, the procedure for amending the Constitution is even less stringent. In India the Constitution can be amended by a majority of two-thirds of the members of both Houses of Parliament present and voting, whereas we have provided for a majority of two-thirds of the number of members of both Houses. Sir, I consider that these safeguards are adequate.

Sir, the real issue before the House is whether we should retain a Constitution of sufficient flexibility, such flexibility being ensured by a stringent but not insurmountable requirement of two-thirds majority of votes in the House, or have an additional obstacle such as the one suggested by the Honourable Member in this Bill. We, on the Government side, consider that there is no need for an additional stringent provision. The requirement that two-thirds of the members of both Houses should vote in favour of any amendment is sufficiently stringent as to safeguard the dignity and sanctity, as the Honourable Member himself stated, of our nations' Constitution. Therefore, to suggest that the present Government, or any Government, for that matter, with a two-thirds majority in both Houses will abuse its powers by bringing about constitutional amendments contrary to the wishes of the inhabitants of this country, Sir, is to doubt the validity of the principle which governs parliamentary democracy, and it amounts to an insult to the intelligence of the electorate which put this Government in office. I would like to say here categorically that this Constitution of ours will be respected for as long as the Alliance Government is in power, and I pray that this will be for all time.

Mr Speaker, Sir, in view of what I have explained, the Government does not consider that this amendment is necessary and I, therefore, regret that the Government cannot support the proposed amendment (*Applause*).

Mr Speaker: Chakap-lah sadikit. Jangan panjang².

Tuan Haji Abu Bakar bin Hamzah: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, dengan izin tuan, saya hendak berchakap sadikit sahaja berkenaan dengan ini, ia-itu dalam hujjah yang di-beri oleh pehak Kerajaan bahawa tidak mustahak dihidupkan faktor masa atau pun time factor dalam hendak mengubah atau meminda undang² Perlembagaan kita, tetapi hanya berdasarkan kepada undi 2/3 sudah menchukupi.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, pada satu segi, saya bersetuju dengan pehak

Kerajaan bahawa time factor itu tidak begitu mustahak. Tetapi terkadang²nya oleh kerana time factor itu-lah pehak Kerajaan bukan sahaja tidak memberi peluang kepada pehak Pembangkang ini memberi fikiran-nya, tetapi tidak juga memberi peluang kepada ahli² bangku belakang Kerajaan sendiri pun tumpang mengerti apa yang di-buat oleh Kerajaan itu.

Tetapi yang pelek-nya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Bill ini, Rang Undang² ini, ia-lah Rang Undang² hendak meminda Perlembagaan. Sama ada Kerajaan menerima atau tidak, itu masaalah lain. Tetapi Yang Amat Berhormat Timbalan Perdana Menteri kita mengatakan tidak mustahak jangka masa sa-bulan itu untuk second reading dan Bill ini juga proof diri-nya sudah lebih sa-bulan. Jadi erti-nya kalau Bill ini di-bawa dengan Private Bill dan beri masa sa-bulan daripada hari mengemukakan dengan hari bacaan yang kedua. Tetapi bagi pehak Kerajaan dia tidak menggunakan time factor ini. Jadi di-waktu Kerajaan membangkang time factor ini Kerajaan juga melalui time factor ini. Jadi itu-lah menunjok kata suara 2/3 itu kalau tidak di-ikat kepada time factor, saya rasa banyaklah peluang² yang akan di-mainkan oleh Kerajaan.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya tidak-lah hendak menentukan bahawa sabulan atau pun dua bulan jangka masa itu, tetapi time factor itu amat-lah mustahak. Jadi saya tidak dapat tahu-lah sama ada Kerajaan betul² sudah memikirkan time factor ini tidak mustahak atau pun sa-mata² kerana hendak menolak Rang Undang² ini. Walau bagaimana pun, saya mengeshorkan supaya pehak Kerajaan yang suara-nya begitu banyak dan pehak U.D.P. yang sa-orang sahaja, nasib baik-lah ada orang sokong tadi, kalau tidak, motion itu jatuh begitu sahaja, ia-itu kita tambah lagi sa-lepas Bill "has been"—kita tambah, kechuali kalau pehak Kerajaan memikirkan perkara itu mustahak di-segerakan.

Jadi, saya rasa dengan demikian pehak Pembangkang pun puas hati, pehak Kerajaan pun puas hati. Kalau Kerajaan hendak tunjukkan tauladan,

hendak bekerjasama dengan pehak pembangkang ini, jikalau tidak pun, memang kita tahu-lah. Kalau Tunku Abdul Rahman boleh tahan juga-lah, Tuan Yang di-Pertua. Tun Razak, kalau dia kata, ta' ada chance-lah kita hendak bangkang soal itu tadi.

Itu-lah sahaja pendapat saya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, terima kaseh.

Question put.

The House divided: Ayes—7; Noes—62; Abstentions—Nil.

AYES

Tuan Tama Weng Tinggang Wan
Tuan Khoo Peng Loong
Tuan Ong Kee Hui

Tuan Stephen Yong Kuet Tze
Tuan Edmund Langgu anak Saga

Tuan Edwin anak Tangkun
Dr Lim Chong Eu.

NOES

Tun Haji Abdul Razak bin Dato' Hussain
Dr Lim Swee Aun
Tuan Haji Abdul Hamid Khan bin Haji Sakhawat Ali Khan
Tan Sri Temenggong Jugah anak Barieng
Tuan Senu bin Abdul Rahman
Tuan Ibrahim bin Abdul Rahman
Tan Sri Fatimah binti Haji Hashim
Datin Hajjah Fatimah binti Haji Abdul Majid
Puan Ajibah binti Abol
Dato' Haji Mustapha bin Abdul Jabar
Tuan Hanafiah bin Hussain
Dato' Abdullah bin Abdul-rahman
Dr Mahathir bin Mohamed
Dato' Dr Haji Megat Khas
Tan Sri Nik Ahmad Kamil
Y.A.M. Tunku Abdullah ibni Almarhum Tuanku Abdul Rahman
Tuan Tan Toh Hong
Wan Abdul Kadir bin Ismail
Tuan Syed Esa bin Alwee

Tuan Abdul Ghani bin Ishak
Tuan Abdul Rahman bin Haji Talib
Tuan Abdul Karim bin Abu
Tuan Othman bin Abdullah
Tuan Haji Mokhtar bin Haji Ismail
Tuan Aziz bin Ishak
Tuan Ahmad bin Arshad
Tuan Haji Redza bin Haji Mohd. Said
Tuan Mohd. Idris bin Matsil
Tuan Joseph David Manjaji
Tuan C. John Ondu Majakil
Tuan Ismail bin Idris
Tuan Haji Muhd. Su'aut bin Haji Muhd. Tahir
Tuan Haji Othman bin Abdullah
Tuan Sulaiman bin Haji Taib
Tuan Ramli bin Omar
Tuan Tajuddin bin Ali
Pengarah Banyang anak Janting
Tuan Sandom anak Nyuak
Tuan Haji Zakaria bin Haji Mohd. Taib
Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Said
Tuan Snawi bin Ismail

Tuan Hussein bin To' Mada Hassan
Tuan Muhamad Yusof bin Mahmud
Tuan Ng Fah Yam
Tuan Chan Chong Wen
Tuan Seah Teng Ngiab
Tuan Chin Foon
Tuan Haji Rahmat bin Haji Daud
Tuan Haji Abdullah bin Haji Mohd. Salleh
Wan Mokhtar bin Ahmad
Tuan Soh Ah Teck
Tuan Haji Abdul Rashid bin Haji Jais
Tuan Mohd. Arif Saleh
Tuan Ganing bin Jangkat
Tuan Mohd. Tahir bin Abdul Majid
Raja Rome bin Raja Ma'amor
Tuan Sng Chin Joo
Tuan Hanafi bin Mohd. Yunus
Tuan D. A. Dago anak Randan
Tuan Francis Chia Nyuk Tong
Tuan Stanley Ho Ngan Khieu
Tuan Yeh Pao Tze.

ABSTENTIONS

Nil

Bill accordingly not agreed to.

Mr Speaker: The House is now adjourned until 10 a.m. tomorrow.

House adjourned at 5 p.m.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND CO-OPERATIVES

Phytophthora

1. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Agriculture and Co-operatives what steps have been taken to prevent the rubber disease, PHYTOPHTHORA from spreading out of certain parts of Kedah and Perlis.

The Minister of Agriculture and Co-operatives (Tuan Haji Mohd. Ghazali bin Haji Jawi): Every possible measure to control and prevent the phytophthora disease of rubber has been taken by the Ministry of Agriculture and Co-operatives and the Rubber Research Institute of Malaya. Aerial spraying of suspected outbreak areas was carried out on the mainland of Kedah, in Perlis and on Pulau Langkawi. The collection, treatment and disposal of seed pods of Hevea (para rubber) and other plant materials by burning or other methods (if necessary) have also been carried out in the affected areas. Restriction has also been imposed on the movement outward of planting materials, particularly Hevea from the affected areas. Other State Governments have also been notified of the outbreak of the disease in Kedah and Perlis and have been requested to take immediate control measures as soon as outbreak of the disease is found in their States. All field officers of the Department of Agriculture and the Rubber Research Institute have been directed to be on the lookout for the disease. Members of the public, particularly the rubber planters and the rubber smallholders, have also been advised to report immediately to the nearest agricultural office whenever it is suspected that the disease has occurred in their areas or in other rubber holdings.

Double Cropping

2. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Agriculture and Co-operatives if

he is aware that double cropping may bring new problems, e.g., harvesting, storage, credits, marketing, etc. If so, what measures has his Ministry taken to cope with such problems that will arise.

Tuan Haji Mohd. Ghazali bin Jawi:

The Hon'ble Member, in mentioning double-cropping in his question, is presumably referring to padi production. My Ministry is fully aware of the new problems arising from increased double-cropping of padi. At present, although more than 89,000 acres of padi land are double-cropped, no harvesting and storage problems have arisen. The padi planters themselves have managed to harvest and store their padi without difficulty.

Over the next five years, double cropping of new padi areas will be mainly in the Muda River of Kedah and Perlis, and the Kemubu Irrigation Scheme of Kelantan. The World Bank has already given a loan for the Muda River Scheme; for the Kemubu Scheme, all preliminary investigations for the loan have been completed. Before the granting of such loans, the World Bank makes a thorough appraisal of the viability of the projects and the Bank itself sends her own staff to get an accurate assessment of the project. Therefore, the problems that will be encountered, such as those mentioned by the Hon'ble Member, have been fully studied by the World Bank experts and they are confident that the Government can overcome all these problems. My Ministry is already taking the necessary steps. Among others, the following have been undertaken:

- (a) A Farm Management Survey is being carried out in the Muda River project area to study the socio-economic problems of padi production. The findings of the survey will enable this Ministry to set up satisfactory arrangements for the storage and transportation of padi.
- (b) It is envisaged that problems in harvesting may arise. To meet this

eventuality, investigations into the mechanical harvesting and threshing of padi crop have also been planned and will be put into operation during the next padi harvest.

- (c) The problem of the supply of institutional credit at reasonable rates of interest is vital to the success of our double-cropping schemes. The Co-operative movement has been the main source of institutional credit, however, they are only able to meet a part of the credit requirements of the padi planters. Other organizations such as Padi Planters Boards also supply some credit. The Government has plans to co-ordinate, strengthen and re-organise the present system of agricultural credits so as to improve the living standards of padi farmers. A team of experts from the World Bank will soon arrive to undertake an agricultural credit survey of the country and make recommendations on measures that need be taken to ensure the creation of an integrated and comprehensive system of agricultural credits to meet the needs of the farmers.

- (d) The problem of padi marketing is receiving the full attention of the Federal Agricultural Marketing Authority and padi marketing schemes are being worked out for the main padi producing areas having taken into account marketing problems that will arise from double cropping.

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

Committee on Commerce and Industry

3. Dr Tan Chee Khoo asks the Minister of Commerce and Industry if he has received a letter from the Federation of Kwang Tung Association asking Government to set up a committee on commerce and industry, consisting of businessmen to advice on

import restrictions of goods and raw materials. If so, what action he has taken on this letter.

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Dr Lim Swee Aun): Yes, I have received a letter from the Federation of Kwang Tung Association referred to by the Hon'ble Member. As the Hon'ble Member is aware that the Tariff Advisory Board has been set up, by an Act of Parliament, to advise the Government on matters pertaining to protective measures for local industries including restriction on imports. The Board consists of not only Government officials but also unofficials representing commerce and industry. It is considered that the present arrangement is adequate and that it is not necessary to set up another advisory committee.

Port Swettenham

4. Dr Tan Chee Khoo asks the Minister of Commerce and Industry if he is aware that Port Swettenham, the gateway to Malaysia Barat has the dirtiest jetty and the filthiest scenery that can be arranged. If so, what has the Tourist Bureau done to improve matters to create a better image of Malaysia for tourists who land at Port Swettenham.

Dr Lim Swee Aun: As the Hon'ble Member is aware, the sea ports of the world are generally never clean and, except for San Francisco and Sydney Harbours which happen to have natural scenic beauty, the scenery of ports depend upon the development of the hinterland which is beyond the control of the Tourism Division. The Tourism Division of the Ministry concentrates on the development of areas that have potential interests to overseas tourists and the dissemination of information.

A sum of \$100,000 has been earmarked in the First Malaysia Plan to build a Display and Information Centre at the North Klang Straits Wharves where private Enterprise will

be invited to take sites around the Centre to develop other tourist facilities and amenities.

N.E.B. Technical Services Union

5. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Commerce and Industry if he is aware of the picketing by 500 members of the N.E.B. Technical Services Union in support of their upward revision of salaries, overtime allowances and other fringe benefits. If so, what steps has the N.E.B. taken to settle this industrial dispute.

Dr Lim Swee Aun: The members of the N.E.B. Technical Services Union picketed on the 15th and 16th September, 1966 although the Board's Joint Industrial Council was in session.

The Board has since drawn up new schemes rectifying any anomalies which may exist between the respective grades of employees in the Government Technicians and the Board's Junior Technical Assistants' schemes.

Batek Factory

6. Tuan Abdul Samad bin Gul Ahmad Mianji bertanya kepada Menteri Perdagangan dan Perusahaan,

- (a) jika dia sedar ia-itu sa-buah kilang batek yang besar sudah terdiri di-Butterworth;
- (b) ada-kah Kerajaan membantunya melalui mana² saluran, jika ya, sebutkan sa-banyak mana bantuan itu; dan
- (c) ada-kah Kerajaan sedar ia-itu dengan terdiri-nya kilang batek yang di-bantu oleh Kerajaan, pengusaha² batek di-Kelantan akan menemui kemusnahan.

Dr Lim Swee Aun: (a) Saya tidak tahu apa² tentang ada-nya kilang batek yang besar di-Butterworth. Walau bagaimana pun, ada sa-buah kilang yang bernama Kilang Menenun, Menchelup dan Mengechap Kain Malaysia, Berhad (Malaysian Weaving, Dyeing and Printing Factory, Ltd.) di-dirikan di-bawah taraf perintah untuk mengechap dan menenun kain

yang boleh di-guna sa-bagai kain² sarong;

(b) dan (c) Memandang kepada soalan (a) maka soalan (b) dan (c) tiada berbangkit.

Foreign Investment

7. Tuan Ahmad bin Arshad bertanya kepada Menteri Perdagangan dan Perusahaan:

- (a) berapa-kah bilangan negeri² asing yang telah menanam modal di-dalam negeri ini dan dalam lapangan perusahaan apa-kah modal² mereka;
- (b) nyatakan jumlah bilangan saham² yang di-berikan kepada orang² tempatan; dan
- (c) sama ada Kerajaan berchadang hendak memberi peluang kepada negara Komunis, Blok Barat, menanam modal dalam negeri ini, dengan membuka kilang² perusahaan.

Dr Lim Swee Aun:

- (a) Sa-jumlah 18 buah negara² asing telah menanam modal dalam menubuhkan kilang² yang membuat barang² seperti barang² makanan dan minuman, kain² dan kasut hinggakan kepada tayar, ramuan² kimia, alat² letrik, besi, besi-waja dan lain² hasil logam.
- (b) Jumlah saham² yang di-utorkan bagi orang² Malaysia berjumlah \$95.07 juta pada 30-9-66.
- (c) Kerajaan tidak-lah mengetahui akan ada-nya Negara² Komunis dalam Blok Barat. Sa-kiranya Ahli Yang Berhormat boleh menamakan negara² tersebut saya akan menimbangkan sama ada hendak membenarkan mereka mendirikan kilang² di-Malaysia atau tidak.

Trade Relationship

8. Tuan Ahmad bin Arshad bertanya kepada Menteri Perdagangan dan Perusahaan ia-itu memandang kepada kejayaan lawatan-nya ka-negeri² Eropah, sama ada beliau dapat memberikan butir² kehendak negeri² Perancis,

Italy, Holland, Belgium dan Jerman untuk mengadakan perhubungan dagangan dengan Malaysia, dan pada peringkat permulaan ini apa-kah langkakah² yang telah di-ambil dalam perkara ini.

Dr Lim Swee Aun: Untuk ma'aluman Ahli Yang Berhormat saya hanya hendak menyatakan ia-itu Malaysia sudah pun mempunyai hubungan perniagaan dengan negara² Perancis, Italy, Belanda, Belgium dan Jerman (Jerman Barat). Perhubungan ini telah bermula sejak beberapa tahun yang lalu.

Sugar Factory

9. Tuan Mohamed Idris bin Matsil bertanya kepada Menteri Perdagangan dan Perusahaan supaya menerangkan:

- (a) menurut sa-bagaimana yang dilaporkan dalam akhbar² dan menurut siaran² radio, ada-kah beliau mengetahui bahawa sa-buah kilang gula akan di-dirikan di-Daerah Bahau, Negeri Sembilan dan bahawa suatu permohonan untuk mendapatkan sa-keping tanah sa-luas lebih kurang 20,000 ekar, telah pun di-lanjutkan kepada Kerajaan Negeri;
- (b) sudah-kah Menteri menerima permohonan taraf perintis daripada pejabat pengurus kilang tersebut, dan jika sudah, terangkan sama ada permohonan ini mendapat sokongan dari Kerajaan Negeri.

Dr Lim Swee Aun: (a) Saya sedar bahawa ada sa-tengah² pengusaha tempatan yang sedang menimbang hendak mendirikan sa-buah kilang gula dan memulakan ladang² gula tebu, di-Negeri Sembilan dan mereka sudah pun membuat permohonan kepada Kerajaan Negeri untuk mendapatkan 20,000 ekar tanah untuk maksud ini.

(b) Sharikat itu telah bertanya kepada Kementerian saya berkenaan dengan soal taraf perintis dan sharikat tersebut telah di-beritahu bahawa Kerajaan akan hanya menimbang memberikan taraf perintis kepada sa-sabua kilang yang mengeluarkan gula dari gula tebu tanaman tempatan dan pertimbangan tidak akan di-beri kepada sa-sabua kilang yang berchadang

hendak menapis gula mentah yang di-impot. Sa-takat ini belum ada kenyataan tegas sama ada Kerajaan Negeri memberi sokongan atau tidak.

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

Territorial Army

10. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Defence what is the strength of the Territorial Army. How are they distributed in the States of Malaya and what will be the cost of maintaining them in 1966.

The Minister of Defence (Tun Haji Abdul Razak): There were a total of 41,950 officers and men serving in the Territorial Army including the Local Defence Corps at the end of August, 1966. Their distribution however, cannot be revealed for security reasons. The estimated cost of maintaining them in 1966 is \$28.3 million.

British and Commonwealth Troops

11. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Defence when will the British and Commonwealth troops be completely withdrawn from Eastern Malaysia.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Most of the British and Commonwealth fighting arms have been withdrawn from East Malaysia and it is expected that they will be completely withdrawn in a month or so. However, some of their logistic units will remain there for some time to come for purpose of removing their stores and equipment. The Royal Air Force will also remain to provide air support to our Armed Forces during the interim period.

Royal Malaysian Air Force

12. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Defence whether he would consider favourably applications from locally-recruited employees of the British Royal Air Force in this country for transfer to the Royal Malaysian Air Force, in view of the fact that such persons were locally recruited by the British and even if some of them do not yet possess Malaysian citizenship, they are born of parents who are Malaysian citizens.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: The current regulations do not allow non-Malaysian citizens to be enlisted into the Malaysian Armed Forces.

Those who are Malaysian citizens, however, can be considered for enlistment if they have the necessary qualifications required by the Royal Malaysian Air Force and if there are vacancies for them.

Malaysian Rangers

13. Tuan C. John Ondu Majakil asks the Minister of Defence whether the Government is aware that the Sabah Component of Malaysian Rangers presently in Tawau and in the Border Areas is expected to be removed to Lok Kawi Army Camp in Eastern Malaysia after the completion of their tour of duty, instead of being sent back to Western Malaysia and, if so, has Government anything to say on this matter.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: It appears that Y.B. Tuan C. John Ondu Majakil has been wrongly informed. The battalion in question, the 2nd Battalion of the Malaysian Rangers, is now back in West Malaysia and is stationed at Kuala Kubu Bharu Camp, Selangor.

The Hon'ble Member may be interested to know that units of the Malaysian Armed Forces are each given a specified location as its permanent camp and it is the present intention that Lok Kawi will be the permanent camp of the 2nd Battalion Malaysian Rangers. The specified permanent camp may however change from time to time.

For operational purposes, units of the Armed Forces may be deployed anywhere in Malaysia.

Malaysian Armed Forces—Officers

14. Tuan Abdul Samad bin Gul Ahmad Mianji bertanya kepada Menteri Pertahanan berapa bilangan pegawai², mengikut kaum, yang diterima berkhidmat dalam angkatan udara, angkatan laut dan angkatan darat Tentera Bersenjata Malaysia bagi tahun 1964, 1965 dan 1966 masing-masing.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Bilangan pegawai² bertauliah yang di-terima berkhidmat dalam tentera darat, tentera laut dan tentera udara Malaysia bagi tahun 1964, 1965 dan 1966 ada-lah seperti berikut:

Bahagian	Tahun 1964	Tahun 1965	Saperti pada 30hb Sept., 1966
Tentera Darat	147	152	125
Tentera Laut...	12	20	18
Tentera Udara	24	63	18

Ada-lah berlawanan dengan polisi Kerajaan membahagikan bilangan² perkara mengikut kaum.

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

Malaysian Students Department in Australia Welfare Officer

15. Tuan Mohamed Idris bin Matsil bertanya kepada Menteri Pelajaran sebutkan:

- siapa-kah Pegawai Kebajikan, Jabatan Penuntut² Malaysia di-Australia sekarang;
- ada-kah benar bahawa peruntokan wang bagi jawatan itu telah di-sediakan dan bahawa Kementerian 'Am telah mengeshorkan sa-orang pegawai yang berkelayakan untuk memegang jawatan itu; dan
- apa-kah sebab² jawatan itu masih belum di-penuhi hingga sekarang.

Menteri Pelajaran (Tuan Mohamed Khir Johari):

- Tiada.
- Ada dua jawatan Bahagian I sebagai Pegawai Kebajikan di-Jabatan Penuntut² Malaysia di-Australia. Kementerian ini telah meminta Kementerian Kebajikan Masyarakat untuk menamakan sa-orang Pegawai Kebajikan Bahagian I yang sesuai untuk di-pinjamkan ka-salah satu daripada jawatan² itu, akan tetapi Kementerian Kebajikan Masyarakat hanya dapat menamakan sa-orang Pegawai Bahagian II sahaja. Ini tidak dapat di-terima oleh Kementerian Pelajaran yang sekarang telah pun memilih pegawai²-nya untuk di-pinjamkan ka-dua

jawatan itu. Pegawai² yang berkenaan itu ada-lah di-jangka mula bertugas di-Australia sa-belum akhir tahun ini.

(c) Saperti yang di-terangkan di-atas.

Malay Pupils

16. Tuan Abdul Samad bin Gul Ahmad Mianji bertanya kepada Menteri Pelajaran berapa bilangan murid² Melayu dalam tiap² Negeri yang telah tamat Darjah VI di-dalam sekolah² rendah kebangsaan dalam tahun 1965 dan berapa orang daripada mereka tidak melanjutkan pelajaran mereka ka-sekolah² menengah rendah dan kenapa.

Tuan Mohamed Khir Johari: Bukan-lah dasar Kerajaan memberikan ma'alumat² mengenai keturunan atau perkauman.

Lower Secondary Schools in Kelantan

17. Tuan Abdul Samad bin Gul Ahmad Mianji bertanya kepada Menteri Pelajaran berapa bilangan kelas² sekolah menengah di-Kelantan pada masa ini dan bilangan guru² yang berkhidmat di-dalam kelas² tersebut.

Tuan Mohamed Khir Johari: Angka² ada-lah saperti berikut:

Kelas Menengah Rendah ...	360
Guru ²	384

18. Tuan Abdul Samad bin Gul Ahmad Mianji bertanya kepada Menteri Pelajaran apa-kah kelayakan yang di-kehendaki ada pada guru² sekolah menengah rendah ini, dan ada-kah mereka pada umum-nya mempunyai kelayakan yang di-kehendaki itu.

Tuan Mohamed Khir Johari: Penuntut² yang di-ambil berlatah untuk menjadi guru² sekolah menengah rendah mesti-lah mempunyai pujian dalam Bahasa Melayu atau Bahasa Inggeris dalam Sijil Pelajaran Malaysia/Sijil Persekolahan dengan sa-kurang²-nya satu lagi pujian dalam mata pelajaran yang berkenaan atau lulus dalam Bahasa Melayu atau Bahasa Inggeris dengan sa-kurang²-nya dua lagi pujian dalam mata pelajaran yang berkenaan.

(Peringatan: Mata Pelajaran yang berkenaan itu ada-lah mengikut kursus latehan yang di-kehendaki dan ada di-nyatakan dengan terang dalam 'Ilan Akhbar).

Bagi penuntut² yang memohon masuk ka-kursus² dengan Bahasa China sa-bagai satu daripada mata pelajaran utama, mereka pada lazim-nya mesti-lah (a) lulus dalam Bahasa Melayu atau Inggeris dan pujian dalam Bahasa China Tinggi atau Bahasa China Sukatan Pelajaran X dalam Sijil Pelajaran Malaysia/Sijil Persekolahan atau (b) lulus dalam Sijil Berhenti Sekolah Menengah China (Government Senior Middle III yang dahulu) dengan amat baik dalam Bahasa China dan pujian dalam Bahasa Inggeris atau lulus amat baik dalam Bahasa Inggeris dan pujian dalam Bahasa China.

19. Tuan Abdul Samad bin Gul Ahmad Mianji bertanya kepada Menteri Pelajaran jika dia sedar akan kekurangan kelengkapan² pelajaran di-dalam sekolah² menengah rendah, khas-nya di-dalam Negeri Kelantan dan, jika sedar, apa-kah tindakan yang telah di-ambil atau akan di-ambil.

Tuan Mohamed Khir Johari: Saya sedar tentang kekurangan kemudahan² pelajaran bagi mengajar mata-pelajaran peraktik di-sekolah² menengah rendah, dan langkah² terus menurus di-ambil untuk memperbaiki kedudukan itu mengikut sa-kadar mana wang boleh di-adakan. Akan tetapi, keadaan saperti ini berlaku di-seluruh Malaysia dan bukan di-Negeri Kelantan sahaja.

20. Tuan Abdul Samad bin Gul Ahmad Mianji bertanya kepada Menteri Pelajaran:

- (a) sama ada penyiasatan telah di-jalankan berkenaan dengan 3,000 orang murid yang telah tidak melanjutkan pelajaran menengah rendah mereka di-dalam Negeri Kelantan;
- (b) bagaimana chara-nya penyiasatan itu di-jalankan;
- (c) bila laporan akan di-keluarkan; dan

- (d) ada-kah Kerajaan berchadang hendak menjalankan penyiasatan yang sa-umpama itu di-Negeri² yang lain.

Tuan Mohamed Khir Johari:

- (a) Ya, suatu penyiasatan telah dijalankan.
- (b) Ibu-bapa murid² sekolah rendah yang tidak meneruskan pelajaran mereka ka-Sekolah Menengah Rendah telah di-temuduga.
- (c) Saya telah pun membuat satu kenyataan kepada orang ramai berkenaan perkara ini.
- (d) Hingga sekarang keadaan di-lain² Negeri itu tidak memerlukan penyiasatan seluruh negeri.

Scholarships

21. Tuan Abdul Samad bin Gul Ahmad Mianji bertanya kepada Menteri Pelajaran berapa bilangan biasiswa, mengikut Negeri dan kaum, yang dikeluarkan oleh Kementerian kepada mahasiswa² Universiti Malaya bagi tahun 1963, 1964, 1965 dan 1966 masing²-nya.

Tuan Mohamed Khir Johari: Bilangan Dermasiswa Perguruan Persekutuan yang di-hadiahkan oleh Kementerian Pelajaran untuk Kursus² Pengajian di-Universiti Malaya, ia-lah seperti yang berikut:

Kursus ² Pengajian		TAHUN			
		1963	1964	1965	1966
Arts	...	81	86	126	131
Sains	...	3	10	15	42
Pertanian	...	1	3	5	7
Kejuruteraan	...	2	4	2	—
		87	103	148	180

Bukan-lah menjadi dasar Kerajaan menyatakan bilangan biasiswa² yang di-hadiahkan, mengikut kaum.

Biasiswa² Kerajaan Persekutuan tidak pula di-keluarkan mengikut negeri. Oleh itu, Kementerian ini tidak ada mempunyai rekod yang menunjukkan bilangan biasiswa² yang di-hadiahkan kepada pelajar² dari tiap² satu negeri.

Primary School for Kg. Selayang Bahru

22. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Education if he is aware that KG. SELAYANG BAHRU is now a small township of about 600 houses with a population of about 4,000 people and that more new houses are being built almost every day. Is he aware that there is a need of a primary school for that area. If so, will he consider building one as soon as possible.

Tuan Mohamed Khir Johari: My Ministry is aware of the need to provide primary school facilities in Kampong Selayang Bahru and action is being taken to acquire a site for the purpose. A school will be built in the area as soon as it is possible to allocate sufficient funds for it.

Education Administrative Officers

23. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Education if there are anomalies in the working conditions of Education Administrative Officers. If so, when will the Minister redress the injustices perpetrated on this group of workers.

Tuan Mohamed Khir Johari: There is no such nomenclature as Education Administrative Officers in the service of the Ministry of Education: but I presume that the Hon'ble Member is referring to the cases of those teachers who are performing administrative duties in State Education Offices as Organisers/Assistant Organisers of Schools and are paid their Teachers salaries plus a small non-pensionable allowance. Under existing circumstances these officers are subject to the same Scheme of Service as Teachers and as such I cannot see where the anomalies and what the injustices are!

My Ministry, however, mindful of the fact that the nature of duties of these Organisers/Assistant Organisers is essentially different from that of Teachers, is now actively working out a separate Scheme of Service for them, commensurate with their duties and responsibilities. I should like to add that I am told the Union representing this particular group of officers has also made representations to the Royal Salaries Commission.

Primary School Assessment Examination

24. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Education if he is aware that the omission of Chinese and Tamil as subjects in the proposed primary school assessment examination has caused alarm, despondency and opposition from teachers' bodies and other organisations concerned. If so, what steps has he taken to assuage such fears.

Tuan Mohamed Khir Johari: The Ministry of Education has made the announcement that an Assessment Examination would be held for primary school children in Standard 5 at the end of 1967 initially for Malay, English, Science and Mathematics. Plans are also considered to include such subjects as Chinese and Tamil in that examination but should their organisation proved to be too difficult, it may be necessary to consider the postponement of the whole Assessment Examination to 1968.

Teaching of Tamil in Gurney Schools 1 and 2

25. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Education:

- (a) whether he has investigated complaints that arrangements for the teaching of Tamil in Gurney Schools 1 and 2 are unsatisfactory, the class being conducted in a tuckshop; and
- (b) whether it is true that properly qualified teachers are not engaged for teaching Tamil contrary to assurances from the highest Government levels that every facility will be provided for the teaching of the language.

Tuan Mohamed Khir Johari:

- (a) Both schools (Gurney Road 1 and 2) did not conduct Tamil Language classes in the school tuckshop since the beginning of the third term. Before that one class each of Tamil and Chinese classes was conducted in the school tuckshop because of the lack of classrooms, but wherever possible, all Pupil's Own Language classes are held in proper classrooms.

- (b) It is not true that qualified teachers are not engaged in the teaching of Tamil. Every effort has been made by the Ministry and the individual schools to appoint qualified language teachers. It is only when qualified teachers are not available (i.e. for extra teaching of pupils' own language) that schools have been given approval to employ untrained temporary teachers with appropriate Tamil qualifications to teach the language on a part-time basis. Among other reasons, two main reasons for the non-availability of qualified Pupils' Own Language teachers are—

- (i) Many teachers do not wish to undertake extra teaching of Pupils' Own Language.
- (ii) They are not available at the particular time when the subject is taught.

Foreign Degrees

26. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Education:

- (a) why many teachers with degrees from foreign countries are made to do Form Six work and are paid salaries of those who only hold Form Five certificates;
- (b) why holders of Indian university degrees, who after obtaining the Diploma of Education from the University of Malaya, receive the same salaries as trained School Certificate holders; and
- (c) whether the Ministry of Education disagrees with the University of Malaya authorities with regard to the acceptability of Indian degree holders for the Diploma in Education course in the University of Malaya.

Tuan Mohamed Khir Johari:

- (a) Graduates holding foreign degrees which are recognised are eligible for same treatment in appropriate cases as given to graduates of the University of Malaya. Foreign degrees, e.g., Indian degrees, which are not

recognised have to be assessed by the Committee on Equivalent Qualifications for purpose of employment in the teaching service. Indian graduates with B.A. or B.Sc. with or without Honours and without professional qualifications at the end of two years of their teaching service are eligible to be emplaced on the Government Normal Trained salary scale in the case of those who joined the teaching service before the promulgation of the Unified Teaching Service and on UTS salary Grade II (a) in the case of those who entered the teaching service after UTS has come into force if they have passed their departmental post-graduate examination and the practical examination conducted by the Chief Education Officer and have proved themselves to be satisfactory. Indian graduates with B.A. or B.Sc. with or without Honours and possessing professional qualifications and the end of their two years service are eligible to be emplaced on the Government Normal Trained salary scale or Grade II (a) of the Unified salary scale if they have passed the practical teaching examination conducted by the Chief Education Officer and have proved themselves to be satisfactory. These Indian graduate teachers at the end of a further two years service after emplacement on the Government Normal Trained salary scale or UTS Grade II (a) are eligible in suitable cases to be emplaced on the graduate scale after a special report submitted by the Chief Education Officers.

- (b) The Indian graduate teachers with Diploma of Education (Malaya) receive the same salaries as trained school certificate holders because their basic degree is equated to school certificate for the purpose of entering the teaching service.
- (c) The acceptability of Indian graduates for the Diploma of

Education course in the University of Malaya is the privilege of the University of Malaya to determine. The Ministry of Education is not concerned in the matter.

Federal Higher Education Planning Committee

27. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Education whether the Federal Higher Education Planning Committee has completed and submitted its report to the Government, and as to when the Committee's report would be made public.

Tuan Mohamed Khir Johari: The Higher Education Planning Committee is now in the final stage of completing the report. On completion the report will be submitted to the Government for consideration and later on released to the public.

MINISTRY OF HEALTH

Superscale Posts

28. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Health the number of Superscale posts available and their grades in the medical and health services as at 1-1-1966 e.g.

- (a) Administrative
- (b) Medicine
- (c) Surgery
- (d) Obstetrics and gynaecology
- (e) Ear, Nose and Throat
- (f) Ophthalmology
- (g) Paediatrics
- (h) Radiology and Radiotherapy
- (i) Orthopaedic
- (j) Tuberculosis
- (k) I.M.R.
- (l) Anaesthetics
- (m) Skin
- (n) other specialities if any.

What are the projected numbers of these officers by 1971.

The Minister of Health (Tuan Bahaman bin Samsudin): Superscale posts and gradings available on 1-1-66.

	A	B	C	D	F	G	H	Total
Administrative Medical Officers ..	1	—	—	2	6	3	27	39
Institute for Medical Officers ..	—	—	—	1	1	—	7	9
<i>Specialist Medical Officers:</i>								
Surgery ..	—	—	—	—	2	—	17	19
E.N.T. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Paediatrics ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Orthopaedics ..	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2
Skin ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Medicine ..	—	—	—	—	3	—	9	12
Obstetric and Gynaecology ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	8
Ophthalmology ..	—	—	—	—	1	—	6	7
Radiology and Radiotherapy ..	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	4
Tuberculosis ..	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2
Anaesthetics ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
Dental Administrative Officer ..	—	—	—	1	—	—	11	12
Dental Specialist ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4
Not yet allotted ..	—	—	—	—	—	6	14	20
	1	—	—	4	16	9	112	142

The Ministry of Health is not in a position to project its superscale post requirement by 1971 because the creation of such posts are determined, among other things, by the availability of funds, the rate of expansion of the service and the availability of adequate number of personnel.

29. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Health the additional number of superscale posts and the grading that he proposes to create.

Tuan Bahaman bin Samsudin: The Ministry of Health does not create posts. The number of superscale posts and grading is determined by the Government.

30. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Health the number of medical officers with higher qualifications who are now eligible for promotion to these superscale posts in each of the specialities.

Tuan Bahaman bin Samsudin: Besides the availability of vacant superscale posts, promotion to superscale posts is dependent upon the suitability of officers based on qualification, experience and merit. It is therefore not

possible to state categorically how many medical officers with higher qualifications are now eligible for promotion.

31. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Health the number of medical administrative officers who are now eligible for promotion to superscale posts.

Tuan Bahaman bin Samsudin: It is not possible to state categorically the number of medical administrative officers eligible for promotion to superscale posts as promotion is dependent upon vacancy of such posts and suitability of such officers based on qualification, experience and merit.

Small-pox

32. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Health how serious is the outbreak of small-pox in Kuching and what steps has his Ministry taken to stamp out this outbreak of small-pox.

Tuan Bahaman bin Samsudin: The outbreak of small-pox in Kuching, Sarawak, is not considered serious, as there are only 4 confirmed cases with one death and since the 8th October, 1966, no further cases have been reported.

There is ample vaccine for use. 80% of the population of Kuching District has now been vaccinated. A State-wide vaccination has been started, about 90% of the total population is expected to be covered by 20-10-66.

Vaccination is also done on all travellers, in and out of Kuching, by road, river, sea and air and on all workers in the airport, sea and river ports.

Passengers from Sarawak to other territories are required to possess valid international certificate of vaccination. Likewise, passengers to Sarawak must also possess such certificates.

Radiographers

33. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Health to give the total establishment provision for radiographers, and how many posts were vacant as on 1st September, 1966.

Tuan Bahaman bin Samsudin: The total establishment provision for radiographers is 104 of which 37 are vacant as on 1st September, 1966.

Malaysian Government Medical Officers

34. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Health the reasons why no Malaysian Government Medical Officer was sent to attend the course conducted at the University of Singapore leading to the M.R.A.C.P.

Tuan Bahaman bin Samsudin: No fund was available in 1966 for sending a candidate to attend the course in Singapore leading to the M.R.A.C.P. Moreover too short a notice was given for this Singapore Course.

35. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Health if he is aware that a course leading to the Primary F.R.A.C.S. will be conducted at the University of Singapore in 1967. If so, will he assure the House that every effort will be made to send Malaysian Government Medical Officers to attend this course.

Tuan Bahaman bin Samsudin: Yes, I am aware that the course leading to the Primary F.R.A.C.S. will be held from June 1967 for 10 weeks. Subject to availability of funds, some Malaysian Government Medical Officers will be sent to this course.

A Midwife Clinic for KG. SELAYANG BARU

36. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Health if he is aware that KG. SELAYANG BARU is now a small township of about 600 houses with a population of about 4,000 people that more new houses are being built almost every day. Is he also aware that there is a need for a midwife clinic. If so, will he build one there as soon as possible.

Tuan Bahaman bin Samsudin: I am aware that Kampong Selayang Baru, like many other kampongs, are rapidly growing.

A resident midwife is available at Kampong Selayang which is 1½ miles

away from Kampong Selayang Baru. Kampong Selayang Baru is also being served by a team of health workers who hold maternal and child health clinic in this area once a week. Consideration will be given to improve the medical and health services in that area.

Kunheedu Maricar

37. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Health if he is aware that a shop-keeper Kunheedu Maricar has been convicted in the High Court in Johore Baharu of raping an inmate of the Tampoi Mental Hospital. If so, what steps have been taken to prevent recurrence of such cases.

Tuan Bahaman bin Samsudin: I am aware of the unfortunate incident where a female mental patient was raped by an employee of the Tampoi Mental Hospital canteen on 9th January, 1966, and that he was convicted on 8th September, 1966 for the offence.

Under a standing rule, female patients are escorted by ward staff when they visit the canteen. Mental patients in open wards are encouraged to move around freely, and in this instance the patient left for the canteen on her own.

The modern concept of the treatment of mental patients encourages the free movement of the patients when they have reached a certain phase of their treatment. Every possible precaution has been taken to prevent such incidents but offences of this nature are unpredictable.

Nurses-in-training Abroad

38. Tuan Abdul Samad bin Gul Ahmad Mianji bertanya kepada Menteri Kesihatan (a) berapa bilangan jururawat, mengikut kaum, yang sedang menerima latihan di-luar negeri, (b) dan sebutkan berasingan² berapa bilangan jururawat yang di-latih atas tanggungan Kerajaan dan atas perbelanjaan sendiri.

Tuan Bahaman bin Samsudin: Bilangan jururawat yang sekarang dalam

latehan di-seberang laut di-atas perbelanjaan Kerajaan ada-lah saperti berikut:

Di-United Kingdom	...	79
Di-Australia	...	25
Jumlah	...	104

Bukan menjadi dasar Kerajaan memberi angka² mengikut bangsa.

Kementerian saya tidak menyimpan rekod bilangan jururawat² yang mengikuti latehan di-seberang laut dengan perbelanjaan sendiri.

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

Visas

39. Dr Tan Chee Khoo asks the Minister of Home Affairs about the regulations that he has issued governing the issuance of visas to aliens working in Malaysia with reference to the length of continuous stay, the maximum period of stay in relationship to the different major professional groups (for instance, doctors, lawyers, business executives, teachers, religious workers or missionaries, bankers, etc.).

The Minister of Home Affairs (Tun Dr Ismail): Aliens wishing to work in Malaysia as doctors, lawyers, business executives, teachers, religious workers and missionaries, bankers, etc., are required to apply for Employment or Professional Passes before they can undertake employment. The issue of these Passes are governed by regulations contained in the Immigration Regulations, 1963.

DOCTORS

Passes for doctors are issued only after reference to the Ministry of Health and for periods recommended by the Ministry of Health. Such Passes are confined to employment with Government, or Mission hospitals, or Estates, or Charitable institutions. It is no longer the policy to issue Passes for foreign doctors to come and do private practice, although those who are already here would be allowed to continue in the practice in view of the shortage of doctors in the country.

LAWYERS

As far as I am aware there is only one expatriate lawyer working in this country on a Pass. Unless there are very special reasons, Passes are not issued to foreign lawyers to come and practice in Malaysia in view of the adequate number of Malaysian lawyers in the country.

BUSINESS EXECUTIVES

Government has decided that all professional and technical firms in West Malaysia should achieve 60% Malayanisation of executive posts by 1970, 85% by 1975 and 100% by 1980 except for a few Key Posts which will be allowed to represent foreign investment, ownership and capital.

In the case of non-professional and non-technical firms, they are required to achieve 75% Malayanisation by 1970 and 100% by 1975 except for Key Posts.

A Standing Committee of Officials on Malayanisation in Commerce and Industry is now carrying out an exercise under which all commercial firms are required to submit written proposals for achieving the required percentage of Malayanisation by 1970. A further exercise will be conducted in 1971 to cover the period 1971-1975.

It is therefore entirely up to each Company to decide which expatriate they would retain and for what period so long as they keep within the quota allowed.

TEACHERS

Passes to foreign teachers are issued only after reference to the Ministry of Education and for periods recommended by that Ministry.

RELIGIOUS WORKERS

There is no restriction on the number of priests, missionaries and other religious workers coming to work in Malaysia. However, they are granted Passes for only a stay of 10 years made up of 3 tours of 4 years, 4 years, and 2 years. They are required to re-establish residence in their country of origin, between each tour and are required to leave the country at the

end of the third tour. In some cases, a single continuous tour of 8 years is allowed after which they must leave Malaysia.

This policy is being enforced to discourage persons in this category from getting rooted in this country and to enable them to keep open their returnability to the respective country of origin.

BANKERS

What I have said under the subject of "Business Executives" applies to commercial banks as well.

Veeriah s/o Pitchay

40. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Home Affairs if he is aware that one Veeriah s/o Pitchay has made a report at the Balai Polis Pangkor Island on 3-11-1965 (Report No. 174/65) regarding alleged malpractices at the Sri Pathira Kalimman Temple in Pangkor Island. If so, what action has the police taken.

Tun Dr Ismail: The report refers to transactions which took place in 1958. It is difficult to locate witnesses and the evidence that is available at this stage is insufficient to definitely state if a criminal offence has been committed.

The Police are nevertheless following up the investigation. When the investigations are completed, the paper thereon will be submitted to the Deputy Public Prosecutor, Perak, for his directions on the question of prosecution, if any, that should be taken.

Expatriates

41. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Home Affairs the number of expatriates who have been Malay-anized and who are now working:

- (a) in quasi-government bodies;
- (b) in the private sector. Is the Minister aware that their continued employment makes a hollow mockery of Malayanization as they deprive Malaysians of a living.

Tun Dr Ismail:

- (a) No expatriate officer who has been compensated under the Malayanisation Scheme is being employed in any quasi-government body;
- (b) 34 expatriate officers who have retired under the Malayanisation Scheme are now in gainful employment in the private sector.

Expatriate officers who have been granted Passes under the Immigration Regulations for employment with Government, are required to leave Malaysia after they cease to be so employed. Any applications for their return to this country for employment in the private sector is considered on their merits and may be allowed if they come within the expatriate quota allowed to each commercial firm.

In the case of expatriates who had established residence in this country prior to the enactment of the Immigration Ordinance in 1952, they are permanent residents and therefore do not require permission from the Immigration Department for employment in the private sector. However, expatriates, who had been compensated for loss of career as a result of Malayanisation, are required to apply for permission from the Government before they can undertake other gainful occupation in this country.

In any case, both quasi-government bodies and the private sector are being required to Malayanise at the rate decided by Government and this rate is satisfactory as it would ensure 100% Malayanisation non-professional and non-technical firms by 1975 and 100% Malayanisation in professional and technical firms by 1980.

Enche' S. A. Anthony

42. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Home Affairs if he is aware that a letter has been sent to the Commissioner of Police by one Enche' S. A. Anthony dated 13th August, 1966. If so, has the allegation of rowdiness of certain members of the Federal

Reserve Unit been investigated and what is the result of this investigation.

Tun Dr Ismail: I have seen the letter dated 13th August, 1966, addressed by Enche' S. A. Anthony to the Commissioner of Police with copies to me and to the Honourable Dr Tan Chee Khoon.

The complaints in the letter have been investigated. In the letter Enche' Anthony alleged that members of the F.R.U. threatened him with assault and insinuated that he was a thug. In his subsequent statement to the Police, however, Enche' Anthony said that no threat of assault was made to him; in fact Enche' Anthony said that the letter of complaint was written by a medical student who, according to him, has since left the country.

There is no evidence that members of the F.R.U. have exceeded their duty in the manner mentioned in Enche' Anthony's letter of complaint and he himself says that he would be unable to identify the persons against whom he complained.

Further Detention of Detainees

43. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Home Affairs now that Indonesian prisoners have been repatriated, what justification is there for the further detention of those who have been detained for alleged activities against the Government while confrontation was on.

Tun Dr Ismail: The continued detention of these detainees even though Indonesian confrontation is now over, is considered justifiable because these detainees had themselves indulged in subversive activities aimed at undermining the security of our country.

The cases of all detainees are being constantly reviewed and release either on conditions or unconditionally is considered in relation to the prevailing security of the country.

However, I wish to reassure the Honourable Member that this Government will release all detainees if and when the Government is satisfied that their release will not be detrimental to national security.

Indonesian Detainees

44. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Home Affairs if he has completed the investigation into the death of Alimas B. Lady and of Daffit *alias* David B. Arakian, two Indonesian detainees who died at the Central Prison in Jesselton recently, and if so, what are the results of the investigation.

Tun Dr Ismail: The investigation team had gone to Jesselton to begin its work. It has not yet submitted its report to me as I understand some other witnesses whom the investigation team felt could be of help in the investigation were not in the country when the team was in Jesselton. These witnesses are expected to be back soon and when the team is able to interview them the investigation is expected to be completed and a report will be submitted to me.

Enche' Yuen Foo Thong

45. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Home Affairs if he is aware that Enche' Yuen Foo Thong, an ex-detainee, has written a letter to the Deputy Prime Minister protesting against the restriction on his movements outside Ipoh Police District. Is the Minister also aware that Enche' Yuen Foo Thong is now employed by a plywood factory in Menglembu, a job that entails travelling outside Ipoh Police District, and if so, will he consider removing this restriction on the movements of Enche' Yuen Foo Thong to enable him to earn an honest living.

Tun Dr Ismail: The Ministry has received the letter written by Enche' Yuen Foo Thong addressed to the Honourable the Deputy Prime Minister protesting against his restrictive conditions. Enche' Yuen Foo Thong is presently employed as a Clerk in a plywood factory in Menglembu, a job which does not entail travelling outside Ipoh Police District. However, in a recent interview, the manager of the firm indicated that he wished to offer subject an appointment as a salesman, a job that would require travelling outside Ipoh District. The Ministry has

considered this case carefully and feels that subject's past record and experience and his present attitude does not justify any further relaxation of his restrictive conditions.

Royal Malaysia Police—Officers

46. Tuan Abdul Samad bin Gul Ahmad Mianji bertanya kepada Menteri Hal Ehwal Dalam Negeri berapa bilangan pegawai², mengikut kaum, yang diterima berkhidmat dalam Pasukan Polis Di-Raja Malaysia bagi tahun 1963, 1964, 1965 dan 1966 masing-masingnya.

Tun Dr Ismail: Di-bawah ini ditunjukkan bilangan pegawai² yang diterima berkhidmat dalam Pasukan Polis Di-Raja Malaysia bagi tahun 1963, 1964, 1965 dan bagi tahun ini, hingga tarikh 10hb Oktober, 1966:

	1963		
	Pegawai	Mata ² Biasa	Jumlah
(a) Negeri ² Tanah Melayu	—	150	150
(b) Sabah	40	589	629
(c) Sarawak	17	833	850
JUMLAH BESAR BAGI SALUROH MALAYSIA..	57	1,572	1,629

	1964		
	Pegawai	Mata ² Biasa	Jumlah
(a) Negeri ² Tanah Melayu	62	490	552
(b) Sabah	33	243	276
(c) Sarawak	71	878	949
JUMLAH BESAR BAGI SALUROH MALAYSIA..	166	1,611	1,777

	1965		
	Pegawai	Mata ² Biasa	Jumlah
(a) Negeri ² Tanah Melayu	83	949	1,032
(b) Sabah	17	303	320
(c) Sarawak	26	273	299
JUMLAH BESAR BAGI SALUROH MALAYSIA..	126	1,525	1,651

	1966		
	Pegawai	Mata ² Biasa	Jumlah
(a) Negeri ² Tanah Melayu	1	—	1
(b) Sabah	27	321	348
(c) Sarawak	8	199	207
JUMLAH BESAR BAGI SALUROH MALAYSIA..	36	520	556

Jumlah Besar bagi tahun 1963, 1964, 1965 dan 1966

	Pegawai	Mata ² Biasa	Jumlah
(a) Negeri ² Tanah Melayu	146	1,589	1,735
(b) Sabah	117	1,456	1,573
(c) Sarawak	122	2,183	2,305
JUMLAH BESAR BAGI SALUROH MALAYSIA..	385	5,228	5,613

CHATETAN: Bagi perangkan yang terhuai di-atas "Pegawai²" termasuk-lah mereka² yang berpangkat inspektor² dalam perhubungan ka-atas; "Mata² Biasa" termasuk-lah mata² biasa, kopral, sarjen, sarjen-major dan Sab-Inspektor.

Immigrants in Malaya

47. Tuan Abdul Samad bin Gul Ahmad Mianji bertanya kepada Menteri Hal Ehwal Dalam Negeri berapa bilangan orang asing yang masuk bermastautin ka-Tanah Melayu dalam tahun 1963, 1964, 1965 dan 1966, masing-masingnya, dengan menyatakan negeri asal mereka.

Tun Dr Ismail: Bilangan orang² asing yang telah masuk bermastautin di-Negeri² Tanah Melayu dalam tahun² 1963, 1964, 1965 dan Januari sa-hingga Ogos, 1966, ia-lah seperti berikut:

1963	3,418 orang atas 2,152	Surat Kebenaran Masok untuk bermastautin
1964	2,914 orang atas 1,723	Surat Kebenaran Masok untuk bermastautin
1965	2,518 orang atas 1,595	Surat Kebenaran Masok untuk bermastautin
1966 (sa-hingga 31-8-66)	1,307 orang atas 1,166	Surat Kebenaran Masok untuk bermastautin

Oleh kerana perangkaan Jabatan tidak berkehendakkan orang² yang di-keluarkan Surat² Kebenaran Masok untuk bermastautin itu di-pecahkan mengikut negeri² asal mereka di-sebabkan kemasokan ka-Malaysia tidak di-kawalkan atas asas bahagian rata (quota) rupa bangsa, maka tidak-lah dapat diberikan pecahan² ini mengikut negeri² asal-nya dengan tidak menjalankan penyelidikan yang mengambil masa yang panjang.

Walau bagaimana pun mengikut bilangan peratus berasaskan kepada keluaran Surat² Kebenaran Masok

untuk bermastautin untuk kemasokan daripada:

- (a) Negeri² China/Hongkong;
- (b) Negeri² India/Pakistan/Ceylon; dan
- (c) Lain² Negeri,

boleh-lah di-ketahui bilangan peratus itu untuk tahun 1963, 1964, 1965 dan 1966 (sa-hingga 31-8-66). Ini akan menunjukkan bilangan peratus yang betul juga atas orang² asing yang masuk bermastautin daripada tiga kumpulan² yang besar bagi negeri² tersebut ini.

Dalam tahun 1963, 2,152 Surat² Kebenaran Masok untuk bermastautin telah di-keluarkan kepada sa-jumlah 3,418 laki², perempuan dan kanak². Pechahan Surat² Kebenaran Masok untuk bermastautin yang di-keluarkan bagi tiga kumpulan² yang besar bagi negeri² yang tersebut itu, ia-lah seperti berikut:

			%
(a)	Daripada Negeri ² China/Hongkong	333 Surat Kebenaran Masok untuk bermastautin atau	15.5
(b)	Daripada Negeri ² India/Pakistan/Ceylon	1,527 Surat Kebenaran Masok untuk bermastautin atau	70.9
(c)	Daripada Lain ² Negeri	292 Surat Kebenaran Masok untuk bermastautin atau	13.6
		2,152	100

Dalam tahun 1964, jumlah sa-banyak 1,723 Surat² Kebenaran Masok untuk bermastautin telah di-keluarkan bagi kemasokan 2,914 orang. Bagi 1,723 Surat² Kebenaran Masok untuk bermastautin yang di-keluarkan pechahan-nya ada-lah seperti berikut:

			%
(a)	Daripada Negeri ² China/Hongkong	126 Surat Kebenaran Masok untuk bermastautin atau	7.3
(b)	Daripada Negeri ² India/Pakistan/Ceylon	1,387 Surat Kebenaran Masok untuk bermastautin atau	80.5
(c)	Daripada Lain ² Negeri	210 Surat Kebenaran Masok untuk bermastautin atau	12.2
		1,723	100

Dalam tahun 1965, jumlah sa-banyak 1,595 Surat² Kebenaran Masok untuk bermastautin telah di-keluarkan untuk 2,518 orang. Pechahan-nya ia-lah seperti berikut:

			%
(a)	Daripada Negeri ² China/Hongkong	96 Surat Kebenaran Masok untuk bermastautin atau	6
(b)	Daripada Negeri ² India/Pakistan/Ceylon	1,232 Surat Kebenaran Masok untuk bermastautin atau	77.3
(c)	Daripada Lain ² Negeri	267 Surat Kebenaran Masok untuk bermastautin atau	16.7
		1,595	100

Dalam tahun 1966—sa-hingga 31-8-66 jumlah sa-banyak 1,166 Surat² Kebenaran Masok untuk bermastautin telah di-keluarkan untuk 1,307 orang dengan pechahan-nya seperti berikut:

			%
(a)	Daripada Negeri ² China/Hongkong	65 Surat Kebenaran Masok untuk bermastautin atau	5.6
(b)	Daripada Negeri ² India/Pakistan/Ceylon	943 Surat Kebenaran Masok untuk bermastautin atau	80.9
(c)	Daripada Lain ² Negeri	158 Surat Kebenaran Masok untuk bermastautin atau	13.5
		1,166	100

Citizenship Certificates

48. Tuan Abdul Samad bin Gul Ahmad Mianji bertanya kepada Menteri Hal Ehwal Dalam Negeri berapa bilangan sijil kera'ayatan yang telah di-keluarkan semenjak terchapai kemerdekaan.

Tun Dr Ismail: Semenjak Hari Merdeka (31hb Ogos, 1957) hingga 30hb September, 1966, sa-banyak 1,820,319 sijil kera'ayatan telah di-keluarkan.

Demonstration and Mass Rally by University Students

49. Tuan Mohamed Idris bin Matsil bertanya kepada Menteri Hal Ehwal Dalam Negeri:

(a) ada-kah dia memandang berat terhadap satu tunjok perasaan dan rapat raksaksa yang di-anjarkan oleh 2,000 orang penuntut Universiti Malaya dalam bulan September tahun ini menandakan "Hari Otonomi" dan mengecham Kerajaan kerana mengadakan "Sijil Kelayakan" dan pindaan kepada Undang² Keselamatan Dalam Negeri yang memerlukan Sijil itu, dan

(b) sama ada tindakan akan di-ambil untuk menghindarkan peristiwa sa-umpama itu daripada berulang dan merebak badan² pelajaran tinggi lain yang akan mengancam keselamatan dan ketenteraman negara Malaysia.

Tun Dr Ismail: Sa-bagai Menteri Hal Ehwal Dalam Negeri saya senantiasa

mengambil perhatian yang berat di atas perkara² yang bersangkutan-paut dengan keselamatan negeri. Dalam kes yang berkenaan ini, sungguh pun tunjuk-perasaan itu di-ator dan di-kelolakan oleh satu persatuan pelajar², ia-nya ada-lah di-adakan di-dalam Kampus Universiti dan pada keseluruhannya, ada-lah terator. Para pelajar itu hanya menunjukkan perasaan jiwa dan keinginan mereka, dan ini saya berpendapat, ada-lah termasuk dalam prinsip² demokrasi.

Kerajaan ada-lah sedar terhadap kemungkinan akibat² yang akan timbul dan kita mempunyai alat dan kuasa untuk mengawasi anchaman yang datang sa-bagai akibat-nya. Sa-bagaimana Ahli Yang Berhormat itu sendiri faham, demokrasi tidak berma'ana dan memberi kebebasan untuk mengancham keselamatan negara. Sa-bagai Menteri yang bertanggung-jawab terhadap keselamatan negara, saya akan mengambil tindakan² yang sesuai dan saperlu-nya apabila di-kehendakki oleh keadaan.

MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING

Controller of Radio Malaysia, Sabah

50. Tuan C. John Ondu Majakil asks the Minister of Information and Broadcasting if the Controller of Radio Malaysia, Sabah, is a Malaysian citizen and, if so, when was he given a Malaysian Citizenship.

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Tuan Senu bin Abdul Rahman): The Controller of Radio Malaysia, Sabah, is a Malaysian. He went over to Sabah (then British North Borneo) on 28th May, 1957, to work in the Department of Radio. In January 1960, long before Malaysia was formed, he was placed on the permanent and pensionable establishment by the State authorities. His present appointment as Controller of Radio has been made by the Public Services Commission.

I have been informed that he has applied for the Citizenship papers which in his case is a matter of formality.

"BERNAMA"

51. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Information and Broadcasting to state:

- (a) whether the report of the UNESCO expert on BERNAMA, the proposed News Agency, had been completed and submitted to the Government;
- (b) if so, whether the report could be made available to Members of Parliament; and
- (c) what is the Government's policy with regard to the language to be used by BERNAMA.

Tuan Senu bin Abdul Rahman:

- (a) The report by Mr D. J. Dallas, UNESCO expert, on the proposed News Agency, BERNAMA is now completed. It is being submitted for Government's consideration.
- (b) The report could be made available to Members of Parliament once Government has given its approval.
- (c) Bahasa Kebangsaan and English will be the working languages of BERNAMA.

MINISTRY OF LABOUR

Living Conditions of Estates Workers

52. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Labour if he is aware that the health sanitary, housing and other living conditions of the workers residing at the following estates are poor and deplorable, e.g., lack of proper bathrooms, latrines, etc.,

- (a) Labuan Padang Estate
- (b) Damansara Estate
- (c) Elor Estate
- (d) Pilmoor Estate
- (e) Bukit Jelutong Estate
- (f) Bukit Rajah Estate.

The Minister of Labour (Tuan V. Manickavasagam): The estates referred to in the question have been

regularly inspected by Officers of my Ministry and appropriate action has always been taken to ensure that living conditions on these estates are satisfactory and in accordance with the provisions of the Labour Laws. Where defects have been found the managements have been instructed to make the necessary improvements.

Wages Regulation Order

53. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Labour if he is aware that certain employers still continue to flout the provisions of the Wages Regulation Order. If so, what steps has he taken to strengthen the inspectorate so as to bring to book such employers.

Tuan V. Manickavasagam: Officers of my Ministry have been and are still inspecting shops affected by the Wages Regulation (Shop Assistants) Order, 1963, to ensure the observance of its provisions by employers. Where breaches of this Order have been found, appropriate action, including prosecution, has been taken. If the Hon'ble Member will provide specific information concerning employers who commit a breach of the provisions of this Order, my Ministry will certainly look into these cases and take appropriate action.

Port Swettenham Authority/R.U.M. Dispute

54. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Labour what steps has his Ministry taken to settle the dispute between the Port Swettenham Authority and the port branch of R.U.M.

Tuan V. Manickavasagam: Numerous meetings have been held separately as well as jointly with the parties concerned. The Hon'ble the Minister of Transport has appointed a Committee consisting of representatives of the parties and the various Government Departments concerned to look into this matter.

Federation of Transport Workers Union

55. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Labour if he is aware of the proposed formation of a large

Federation of Transport Workers Union. If so, what has his Ministry done to lend a helping hand towards such a merger which will get rid of peanut unions.

Tuan V. Manickavasagam: I am aware that there has been a move to form a Federation of Transport Union but, as yet, the Registrar of Trade Unions has received no statutory notice of this. The formation of federations will, however, in no way reduce the number of small unions, as such unions will retain their identity within the federal structure.

Perlis Transport Company

56. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Labour if he is aware that the Perlis Transport Co. has refused to implement the award by the President of the Industrial Court, Mr Justice Ali Hassan made in October 1965 and that the workers of that company have gone on strike over this issue. What efforts has the Ministry taken to get the Perlis Transport Co. to implement the award.

Tuan V. Manickavasagam: There has been a dispute over the interpretation and implementation of the provisions of the Industrial Court Award No. 13 of 15th November, 1965 in the Perlis Transport Company. There has, however, been no strike over this issue. The dispute has been set down for hearing by the Standing Industrial Court on 1st November, 1966.

Port Workers in Penang

57. Dr Lim Chong Eu asks the Minister of Labour to state:

- (i) the total number of persons engaged in work as port labourers in the Port of Penang prior to the introduction of the Port Labour Board Scheme;
- (ii) the number of labourers now listed for employment under the Port Labour Board Scheme;
- (iii) the number of workers who have now been put out of work by the introduction of this scheme; and

- (iv) of those workers who have now been put out of employment how many have been found alternative employment by the Labour Exchange, or by any other institution under his Ministry.

Tuan V. Manickavasagam: (i) I am not able to provide this figure. However, when the Registration Scheme for stevedores was introduced by the Port Labour Board, a total of 2,300 applications were received for registration as stevedores. Employers in the Port, however, in the returns of their permanent and casual stevedores, gave a figure of only 1,200. It must be remembered that the figures given include full-time stevedores as well as persons who have been employed very casually as stevedores.

(ii) The Board has registered 1,326 stevedores. This figure is being kept under review by the Board.

(iii) It is not possible to provide this figure. In any case, the persons who are likely to have been displaced would have only been very casually employed in stevedoring operations in the Port.

(iv) So far, only 13 persons, claiming to have been unemployed as a result of the Registration Scheme in respect of stevedores in the Port of Penang, have registered with the Employment Exchange in Penang. Attempts are being made to place them in suitable employment.

58. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Labour if he has received a copy of the petition sent to the Prime Minister by a group of 18 Malay Port Workers in Penang asking for Government intervention to get them re-instated. If so, what has his Ministry done regarding this petition.

Tuan V. Manickavasagam: I have received a copy of this petition and have interviewed the workers concerned and advised them to register their names with the Port Labour Board, Penang. I understand that most of these workers have now been offered employment in the Port.

59. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Labour if he is aware that

of the 2,000 full-time paid workers with the Penang Port Labour Board only 1,300 have been registered under the new scheme. What will happen to the 700 workers who will now be made redundant.

Tuan V. Manickavasagam: It is not possible to ascertain the number of full-time workers in the Port of Penang, but under the Registration Scheme of the Port Labour Board in respect of stevedores, a total of 1,326 stevedores have been registered. From information available to the Board, the number of full-time stevedores, if any, outside this 1,326, would be very small. However, this figure of 1,326 registrants is itself being kept under review.

Journalists

60. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Labour to state:

- (a) as from which date his Ministry became aware of the fact that journalists could be exploited with impunity as they are not covered by the Employment Ordinance;
- (b) when the Government began considering the possibility of including journalists within the ambit of the Employment Ordinance; and
- (c) what is the cause for the delay in realising this possibility.

Tuan V. Manickavasagam: The Employment Ordinance is applicable to those employed on manual labour, artisans and a few other categories of workers. Whilst certain categories of non-manual employment are now covered by the Ordinance, consideration is being given to expand its scope to cover other categories of non-manual employment, including journalists. The National Joint Labour Advisory Council is now examining the proposed amendments.

Port Workers in Malacca

61. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Labour whether:

- (a) he is aware of the dissatisfaction among lightermen in the Port of Malacca and what action he has

taken or contemplates taking to improve their employment conditions and living standards;

- (b) he would favourably consider applying the statutory minimum remuneration and other conditions of employment prescribed under the Wages Regulation (Penang Stevedores, Cargo Handlers and Lightermen) Order, 1966 to lightermen in Malacca; and
- (c) he would favourably consider setting up a commission of inquiry under the Wages Councils Ordinance, 1947, to inquire into wages and conditions of employment of port workers in Malacca and make recommendations for their improvement.

Tuan V. Manickavasagam: I am not aware that conditions of employment and living standards of workers in the Port of Malacca are unsatisfactory or that there is dissatisfaction among lightermen in that Port concerning these. Enquiries are being made into this situation and appropriate action will be taken if the situation warrants it.

South Indian Labourers

62. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Labour to give particulars of South Indian labourers repatriated from the funds of the South Indian Labour Fund during the whole of 1965 and from 1st January to 30th September, 1966, separately for males, females and minors, together with costs.

Tuan V. Manickavasagam:

	<i>Adults</i>		<i>Minors</i>		<i>Infants</i>		<i>Total</i>
	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	
Number repatriated during 1965 ..	62	64	11	19	2	—	158
Number repatriated from 1-1-66 to 30-9-66 ..	51	45	19	18	6	9	148
Amount spent during 1965 ..					\$15,112.83*		
Amount spent 1-1-66 to 30-9-66 ..					\$12,762.85*		

* The Government meets half this cost, the other half being met by the South Indian Labour Fund Board.

Maternity Allowance

63. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Labour if he is aware of evasion on the part of several employers

to pay maternity allowance at \$3.00 per day to female workers and what action he has taken or contemplates taking to curb this malpractice.

Tuan V. Manickavasagam: Appropriate action has been taken by my Ministry against employers who commit a breach of the Employment Ordinance concerning the payment of maternity allowances, wherever these have come to the notice of my Ministry. If the Honourable Member could provide information "on the several employers" who commit this breach, my Ministry will certainly look into the matter and the necessary action will be taken.

Court Cases

64. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Labour to give details of cases heard by

- (a) the Labour Court; and
- (b) the Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation throughout the States of Malaya and the number of occasions on which trade union officials represented workers at the hearings from 1st January to 30th September, 1966.

Tuan V. Manickavasagam:

No. of Labour Cases heard from 1st January to 30th September, 1966 ...	1,040
No. of Workmen's Compensation Cases completed from 1st January to 30th September, 1966 ...	11,247

I am not able at this stage to provide the information on instances in which trade union officials represented workers at these hearings. This information is now being collected and would be conveyed to the Honourable Member as soon as it is available.

Rubber Plantations

65. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Labour to give figures of retrenchment, if any, in the rubber plantations collected by his Ministry separately for the months of April to September, 1966.

Tuan V. Manickavasagam: As far as this Ministry is aware, the following are the figures:

	No. of workers retrenched	No. of estates on which they were employed
April, 1966 ...	—	—
May, 1966 ...	242	1
June, 1966 ...	—	—
July, 1966 ...	—	—
August, 1966	272	2
Sept., 1966 ...	962	9
	1,476	12

Trade Unions

66. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Labour for details of application for registration of new unions which the Registrar of Trade Unions had rejected on the ground that there were in existence trade unions in respect of those trades, occupations and industries under Section 2 of the Trades Unions Act, 1965, giving names, dates of receipt and rejection from 1st January to 30th September, 1966.

Tuan V. Manickavasagam: Only one trade union, the Kesatuan Pekerja Kerajaan Perlis, has been refused registration under the provisions of Section 2 of the Trade Unions Act, 1965. The application for registration was received on 7th September, 1966, and the notice of refusal was given on 22nd September, 1966.

67. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Labour to give details of re-organisation of trade unions undertaken by the Registrar of Trade Unions under section 3 of the Trade Unions Act, 1965, showing names of unions which have been cancelled, names of representative trade unions which have been authorised to absorb the members of cancelled unions and the dates of cancellation during the period from 1st January to 30th September, 1966.

Tuan V. Manickavasagam: No existing trade union has been de-registered under the provisions of section 3 of the Trade Unions Act, 1965.

68. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Labour for details of any applications received by the Registrar of Trade Unions seeking approval

under section 5 of the Trade Unions Act, 1965, to form joint consultative or other bodies, the dates of receipt of such applications and the manner of their disposal.

Tuan V. Manickavasagam: An application for permission, under section 5 of the Trade Unions Act, 1965, to form a Liaison Committee was received on 9th August, 1966, from the National Union of Commercial Workers and the National Mining Workers Union of Malaya. The application is under consideration.

MINISTRY OF LANDS AND MINES

Fringe Alienation Scheme—Loans to States

69. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Lands and Mines to provide the following information concerning Fringe Alienation Scheme loans to the States, giving separate figures for each year since the inception of the Scheme:

Total amount of loans.

Total amount spent.

Number of Schemes started.

Total acreage involved.

Number of Schemes which failed.

Total amount of loans involved.

Total acreage involved.

Johore, Malacca, Negri Sembilan, Pahang, Selangor, Perak, Kedah, Perlis, Penang, Kelantan, Trengganu, Sabah and Sarawak.

The Minister of Lands and Mines (Tuan Abdul-Rahman bin Ya'kub):

State	Total Amount of Loans (Up to 31-12-66)
	\$ c.
1. Johor	1,458,928 00
2. Melaka	2,731,120 00
3. Negeri Sembilan ..	5,065,000 00
4. Pahang	7,404,424 00
5. Selangor	Nil
6. Perak	4,713,044 50
7. Kedah	1,484,701 00
8. Perlis	822,573 00
9. Penang	Nil
10. Kelantan	Nil
11. Trengganu	Nil
12. Sabah	Not Applicable
13. Sarawak	Not Applicable
TOTAL ..	23,679,790 50

State	Total Amount Spent	State	No. of Schemes which failed
	\$ c.		
1. Johor	1,458,928 00	1. Johor	Nil
2. Melaka	2,731,120 00	2. Melaka	Nil
3. Negeri Sembilan ..	4,975,000 00	3. Negeri Sembilan ..	2
4. Pahang	7,404,424 00	4. Pahang	20
5. Selangor	Nil	5. Selangor	Nil
6. Perak	4,713,044 50	6. Perak	Nil
7. Kedah	1,424,701 00	7. Kedah	Nil
8. Perlis	777,573 00	8. Perlis	Nil
9. Penang	Nil	9. Penang	Nil
10. Kelantan	Nil	10. Kelantan	Nil
11. Trengganu	Nil	11. Trengganu	Nil
12. Sabah	—	12. Sabah	—
13. Sarawak	—	13. Sarawak	—
TOTAL ..	23,484,790 50	TOTAL ..	22

State	No. of Schemes Started	State	Total of Loans Involved
			\$ c.
1. Johor	9	1. Johor	Nil
2. Melaka	23	2. Melaka	Nil
3. Negeri Sembilan ..	75	3. Negeri Sembilan ..	350,500 00
4. Pahang	139	4. Pahang	971,949 00
5. Selangor	Nil	5. Selangor	Nil
6. Perak	80	6. Perak	Nil
7. Kedah	17	7. Kedah	Nil
8. Perlis	6	8. Perlis	Nil
9. Penang	Nil	9. Penang	Nil
10. Kelantan	Nil	10. Kelantan	Nil
11. Trengganu	Nil	11. Trengganu	Nil
12. Sabah	—	12. Sabah	—
13. Sarawak	—	13. Sarawak	—
TOTAL ..	349	TOTAL ..	1,322,449 00

State	Total Acreage Involved	State	Total Acreage Involved
1. Johor	3,677	1. Johor	Nil
2. Melaka	7,830½	2. Melaka	Nil
3. Negeri Sembilan ..	21,804½	3. Negeri Sembilan ..	2,042
4. Pahang	46,269½	4. Pahang	5,922
5. Selangor	Nil	5. Selangor	Nil
6. Perak	27,598½	6. Perak	Nil
7. Kedah	8,415	7. Kedah	Nil
8. Perlis	2,957	8. Perlis	Nil
9. Penang	Nil	9. Penang	Nil
10. Kelantan	Nil	10. Kelantan	Nil
11. Trengganu	Nil	11. Trengganu	Nil
12. Sabah	—	12. Sabah	—
13. Sarawak	—	13. Sarawak	—
TOTAL ..	118,552½	TOTAL ..	7,964

Fragmentation of Estates

70. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Labour if he is aware that fragmentation of estates still rampant and that Enche' P. P. Narayanan, Secretary-General of the N.U.P.W. and the All Malayan Estate Staff Union have protested against it. If so, what steps have been taken to prevent such a practice.

Tuan Abdul-Rahman bin Ya'kub: I am aware that a number of estates have been sold, some of which have been sub-divided. I am also aware of the protest made by the Union mentioned in the question.

The Government is considering the rate and the effect of sub-division of large estates and, as mentioned in Command Paper No. 29 of 1963, appropriate action will be taken if it is found that such sub-division is causing undue hardship to the workers or producing other adverse result.

MINISTRY OF NATIONAL AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Rural Development Grant to Sabah

71. Tuan C. John Ondu Majakil asks the Minister of National and Rural Development, whether he can give assurance that the \$500,000 rural development grant given by the Central Government to Sabah, be properly and proportionately distributed to enable the Local Government to carry out the rural development projects as set out in the Red Book.

The Minister of National and Rural Development (Tun Haji Abdul Razak bin Dato' Hussain): I assume that the Hon'ble Member is referring to the provision of \$500,000 provided for under Head 125/21 in the Malaysia Development Estimates, 1966. This fund is not allocated to the Local Government but to the District Officers concerned with the implementation of minor projects approved by their District Rural Development Committees. I can assure the Hon'ble Member that each district will get its due share of the fund in the context of priorities laid down by the State Rural Development Committee.

\$650,000 for Religious Institutions

72. Tuan C. John Ondu Majakil asks the Minister of National and Rural Development to explain how the \$650,000 for religious institutions from the Central Government is to be distributed among the various religious institutions in Sabah.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: The \$650,000 is meant for the construction of religious institutions such as Mosques, Suraus, Churches, Temples, and others. However, the decision to select which projects are to be carried out from this fund lies with the State Rural Development Committee.

Rooms for Rent at MARA Building

73. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of National and Rural Development how many rooms are available for rent at the MARA Building in Jalan Tuanku Abdul Rahman. What is the rental of each room and how much per square foot does it work out to. Are these rooms suitable for the ordinary Bumiputra businessmen.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: MARA is providing 26 lock-up shops for rent on the ground floor of the new MARA Building in Jalan Tuanku Abdul Rahman, Kuala Lumpur. The area for each lock-up shop is approximately 240 sq ft except for one which is about 480 sq ft.

Rental of these lock-up shops is between \$220 and \$290 per lot of 240 sq ft per month or between 92 cts and \$1.20 per square foot.

On each of the first, second and third floor MARA has approximately 6,800 sq ft available for rent as office space for Bumiputra businessmen. In addition to that, MARA has an area of about 2,600 sq ft where special construction has been made for restaurants complete with kitchen facilities. Rental for the first floor is 65 cts per sq foot and 60 cts per sq foot for the second and third floors.

These lock-up shops and also the space provided for offices are suitable for the ordinary Bumiputra business.

Acting Auditor-General's 1963 Report

74. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of National and Rural Development if he is aware of the Acting Auditor-General's 1963 report on RIDA in particular:

- (a) tenders were not called in a number of cases;
- (b) nearly \$170,000 was spent in excess of approved expenditure;
- (c) accounts were kept so unsatisfactorily that two firms of accountants had to account again.

Will the Minister assure the House that these malpractices will not be repeated by MARA.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: These observations refer to RIDA's account. Action has been taken to put these right. For MARA I wish to assure the House that every effort will be made to see that the accounts are properly kept.

Admissions to MARA College

75. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of National and Rural Development about the policy governing admissions to MARA college and clarification about his statement that non-Malays who are poor can be admitted next year.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: In the context of encouraging greater Bumiputra participation in the field of commerce and industry, the College is primarily meant for the training of more Bumiputra in the various fields of business. However, poor non-Malays of the same economic conditions as the Bumiputra are also eligible to be admitted into the College.

Chinese Temple for KG. SELAYANG BARU

76. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of National and Rural Development if he is aware that KG. SELAYANG BARU is now a small township of about 600 houses with a population of about 4,000 people and that more new houses are being built almost every day. Is he also aware that there is a need for a Chinese Temple and a community centre for that area.

If so, will he consider giving assistance to the residents there to build these two projects.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Kg. Selayang Baru is a resettlement project carried out by the State Government of Selangor for the purpose of resettling squatters who occupied State land. The Ministry of National and Rural Development gave \$30,000 in 1965 for the provision of piped water supply and for constructing a Surau in the area.

As far as I am aware, my Ministry has not received any application either for the construction of a temple or a community centre in the resettlement area. If there is such a request, it will be considered.

Places of Worship

77. Tuan Abdul Samad bin Gul Ahmad Mianji bertanya kepada Menteri Pembangunan Negara dan Luar Bandar berapa bilangan tempat² ibadat yang di-dirikan dalam tiap² Negeri dalam tahun 1964, 1965 dan 1966 masing²-nya sa-bagaimana yang dibawah ini:

- (a) Masjid;
- (b) To' Kong China;
- (c) Kuil Hindu;
- (d) To' Kong Siam;
- (e) Gereja dan lain².

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Bilangan tempat² ibadat yang di-dirikan dalam tiap² Negeri dalam tahun 1964, 1965 dan 1966 ia-lah saperti yang berikut:

State	Masjid		
	1964	1965	1966
Johore	77	37	44
Negeri Sembilan	72	25	40
Malacca	22	12	9
Selangor	43	21	19
Perak	90	27	37
Penang	10	16	19
Kedah	28	27	29
Perlis	10	12	21
Kelantan	—	3	14
Trengganu	48	31	26*
Pahang	90	37	30
Sarawak	—	3	10
Sabah	—	4	19

* 49 Untuk di-baiki, memagar dan lain².

State	To'kong China		
	1964	1965	1966
Johore	3	5	41
Negeri Sembilan	10	5	6
Malacca	4	6	3
Selangor	22	12	9
Perak	6	9	17
Penang	12	4	9
Kedah	3	6	7
Perlis	1	—	2
Kelantan	—	—	—
Trengganu	—	—	1
Pahang	4	8	11
Sarawak	—	—	—
Sabah	—	—	5

State	Kuil Hindu		
	1964	1965	1966
Johore	2	1	1
Negeri Sembilan	7	1	5
Malacca	—	1	—
Selangor	4	8	6
Perak	6	4	6
Penang	5	2	7
Kedah	4	1	2
Perlis	—	—	—
Kelantan	—	—	—
Trengganu	1	—	—
Pahang	2	4	4
Sarawak	—	—	—
Sabah	—	—	—

State	To'kong Siam		
	1964	1965	1966
Johore	—	—	—
Negeri Sembilan	—	—	—
Malacca	—	—	—
Selangor	—	1	—
Perak	2	—	—
Penang	1	—	1
Kedah	2	—	4
Perlis	—	—	2
Kelantan	—	1	—
Trengganu	—	—	—
Pahang	—	—	—
Sarawak	—	—	—
Sabah	—	—	—

State	Gereja dan lain ²		
	1964	1965	1966
Johore	—	—	—
Negeri Sembilan	—	—	1
Malacca	1	2	1
Selangor	—	—	—
Perak	—	1	1
Penang	2	2	4
Kedah	—	—	—
Perlis	—	—	—
Kelantan	—	—	—
Trengganu	—	—	—
Pahang	—	—	1
Sarawak	—	—	1
Sabah	—	1	7

Negeri	Tanaman Getah/K. Sawit	Tanaman Dusun/padi	Kawasan Perumahan	Jumlah	%
Kedah	9,555	705	1,092	11,352	6.6
Perak	14,553	—	1,357	15,910	9.3
Selangor	12,130	—	740	12,870	7.5
Negeri Sembilan	19,909	250	1,586	21,745	12.7
Melaka	6,581	180	447	7,208	4.2
Johore	51,904	200	4,759	56,863	33.1
Pahang	24,707	—	2,235	26,942	15.8
Trengganu	16,458	—	2,006	18,464	10.8
JUMLAH	155,797	1,335	14,222	171,354	100%

78. Tuan Abdul Samad bin Gul Ahmad Mianji bertanya kepada Menteri Pembangunan Negara dan Luar Bandar berapa jumlah wang yang telah di-belanjakan, mengikut ugama, bagi membena tempat² ibadat ini.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Jumlah wang yang telah di-belanjakan bagi membena tempat² ibadat itu ia-lah seperti yang di-bawah:

- (i) Masjid \$16,208,356
- (ii) To' Kong China 2,390,190
- (iii) Kuil Hindu 898,550
- (iv) To' Kong Siam 159,000
- (v) Gereja dan lain² 359,000

Allotment of Land

79. Tuan Abdul Samad bin Gul Ahmad Mianji bertanya kepada Menteri Pembangunan Negara dan Luar Bandar berapa ekar tanah, mengikut Negeri, yang sudah di-buka dan di-bahagikan kepada ra'ayat oleh Kerajaan melalui Lembaga Kemajuan Tanah Persekutuan dan nyatakan peratusan tanah yang di-bahagikan kepada tiap² kaum.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Jumlah kawasan tanah yang telah di-buka di-dalam ranchangan² Lembaga Kemajuan Tanah Persekutuan sa-hingga 30-9-1966 termasuk kawasan yang telah di-tebang tetapi belum di-tanam ia-lah 171,354 ekar, ia-itu mengandongi 155,797 ekar bagi tanaman getah/kelapa sawit, 1,335 ekar tanaman dusun/padi dan 14,222 ekar kawasan perumahan.

Pechahan dan peratus-nya mengikut negeri ia-lah:

Daripada jumlah yang di-atas hanya 79,395 ekar ia-itu 46.35% daripada-nya yang telah di-untokkan kepada peserta². Ia-nya mengandongi 75,356 ekar tanaman getah/kelapa sawit, 1,335

ekar tanaman dusun/padi dan 2,704 ekar kawasan perumahan.

Pechahan dan peratus-nya mengikut negeri² ia-lah:

Negeri	Tanaman Getah/K. Sawit	Tanaman Dusun/padi	Kawasan Perumahan	Jumlah	%
Kedah	6,348	705	260.4	7,313.4	9.1
Perak	5,832	—	189.5	6,021.5	7.5
Selangor	3,478	—	115.7	3,593.7	4.6
Negeri Sembilan	7,035	250	253.0	7,538.0	9.5
Melaka	6,374	180	207.5	6,761.5	8.5
Johore	29,465	200	1,097.0	30,762.0	38.7
Pahang	11,704	—	398.7	12,102.7	15.2
Trengganu	5,120	—	182.2	5,302.2	6.8
JUMLAH ..	75,356	1,335	2,704.0	79,395	100%

Jumlah peserta² Malaysia yang telah di-masokkan ka-dalam Ranchangan² Lembaga Kemajuan Tanah Perseku-

tuan dan di-untokkan tanah ia-lah 10,249 kelamin. Pechahan dan peratus-nya mengikut negeri² ia-lah:

Negeri	Bilangan	%
Kedah	1,054	13
Perak	758	7
Selangor	463	4
Negeri Sembilan	973	9
Melaka	876	8
Johore	3,801	37
Pahang	1,595	15
Trengganu	729	7
JUMLAH ..	10,249	100%

MARA Officers

80. Tuan Mohamed Idris bin Matsil bertanya kepada Menteri Pembangunan Negara dan Luar Bandar sebutkan:

- nama pegawai² MARA yang di-pinjamkan oleh badan² perusahaan atau perniagaan dan tempoh perkhidmatan mereka itu;
- memandang kepada kelayakan² istimewa yang ada pada pegawai² ini, ada-kah MARA berchadang mengambil tindakan yang sesuai supaya mereka berkhidmat sa-chara tetap.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak:

- Ha-nya sa-orang pegawai sahaja yang telah di-pinjamkan oleh Sharikat Shell (M) Berhad. Pegawai ini ia-lah Enche' Mansor bin Othman yang telah

di-pinjamkan sa-lama 2 tahun mula'i dari 1hb Julai, 1965.

- MARA memang berchadang hendak mengambil pegawai ini berkhidmat sa-chara pegawai tetap MARA. Perkara ini sedang di-timbangkan oleh Kementerian saya.

MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT

V.I.Ps.

81. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Transport if it is true that V.I.Ps. who travel by Malaysian Airways planes are given free hard drinks, e.g., whisky, brandy, etc. If so, who is a V.I.P. in the eyes of the Malaysian Airways and why should he be treated thus. Do V.I.Ps. pay for their plane fares or do they pay higher fares. If not, why this favoured treatment.

The Minister of Transport (Tan Sri Haji Sardon bin Haji Jubir): Passengers of Malaysian Airways planes whether they are V.I.Ps. or otherwise are served free drinks in 1st class. All passengers in Tourist's Class are required to pay for any hard drinks which they order.

V.I.Ps. pay for their own fares and these fares are the same as for ordinary passengers.

Malayan Railways/Inhabitants of Kg. Siputeh

82. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Transport if he is aware of the trench warfare between the Malayan Railways and the inhabitants of Kg. Siputeh off Klang Road. If so, will he ask the Railways to find a more sensible and safer solution than digging a trench in the road.

Tan Sri Haji Sardon bin Haji Jubir: I am aware of the so-called trench warfare between the Malayan Railway and the inhabitants of Kg. Siputeh, but I should first of all make it clear that what the Honourable Member has thought it wise to describe as a "road" is not a road, Public or Private. It is in fact the old formation of the double Railway line which has since been removed and which runs adjoining the existing single railway track. It is proposed to relay this line in the immediate future to cope with anticipated increased Railway traffic and the railway track cannot be surrendered.

It is highly dangerous to allow trespassers, especially motor vehicles, to use as a public road this old Railway track formation which is in close proximity to running line. It is for the safety of the trespassers themselves and to avoid legal claims for compensation from trespassers who might involve themselves in Railway accidents that the Railway Administration had cut a trench to dissuade trespassing when other means of dissuasion had failed. Unfortunately however the trench was found to have been completely filled up by some unknown persons.

It is the normal responsibility of the Railway Administration to build barriers and dig trenches periodically in

order to prevent this dangerous trespassing and consequent claims for compensation in case of accidents and also to provide a safe passage for trains from any likely obstructions.

Housing for Railway Workers

83. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Transport if he is aware that practically nothing has been done to improve the housing for railway workers. If so, will he assure the House that the Malayan Railways will provide proper living quarters for railway workers throughout the country.

Tan Sri Haji Sardon bin Haji Jubir: It is not true that nothing has been done to improve the housing for railway workers. As a matter of fact new plans have been approved to replace or improve the quarters of the workers in the Malayan Railway to the required standard. At the present moment two schemes are in operation:

- (i) improve the existing quarters; and
- (ii) replace or build new and improved type of quarters as and when possible.

The rate of improving the existing quarters is obviously a long term plan and is dependent on the availability of funds. During the last two years 207 quarters had been improved to the required standard and 86 new quarters have been built.

Capacity at Ports of Penang and Port Swettenham

84. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Transport to clarify the statement made on Monday, 3rd October, 1966, that he expressed "full confidence" that Port Swettenham and Penang could be expanded and improved to handle all the west Malaysia's Products. Can the Minister please give the House a time-table as to when and how this can be brought about. Is the Minister aware of the chaotic conditions that often prevail in Port Swettenham and Penang.

Tan Sri Haji Sardon bin Haji Jubir:

I am not aware of the chaotic conditions that often prevail in Port Swettenham and Penang.

Penang has always been a fast working port and, Port Swettenham, since the opening of the new wharves in the North Klang Straits, is rapidly gaining the reputation as one of the fastest working ports in South-East Asia. Delays to ships have been virtually eliminated and cargo flows smoothly and swiftly through the port. There is at present a margin of capacity in both ports.

However, to cope with the normal increase in traffic and increasing use of West Malaysian ports for Malaysian imports and exports, substantial schemes are in hand for enlarging both ports.

The Honourable Member for Batu will be aware that the First Malaysia Development Plan provides for an expenditure of \$43M. for a new port at Butterworth with an estimated capacity of 1M. tons of cargo per annum, apart from an expenditure of \$3.2M. for extending the Malayan Railway into Butterworth.

The present position is that a large area of nearly 100 acres has been reclaimed and the work of piling for the wharves is going ahead rapidly and is ahead of schedule. The railway bridge over the Prai River and the new Station at Butterworth will be completed in 1967. The acquisition of land for the construction of roads to serve the new port, railway station and ferry terminal is also proceeding. It is anticipated that three berths will be open in 1968 and the remaining three berths in 1970.

In regard to Port Swettenham, there is provision in the current Five-Year Plan for the expenditure of \$20M. for the reclamation of additional area adjacent to the new port in the North Klang Straits and for the construction of two berths. It is hoped to obtain financial assistance from an overseas country for the engineering consultancy work and for the foreign exchange element involved in the construction proper. These details are now being

processed and I anticipate a start will be made in this additional development at Port Swettenham in 1968 with a view to completion early in 1970 or early 1971.

Bus Services

85. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Transport if he is aware that KG. SELAYANG BHARU is now a small township of about 600 houses with a population of about 4,000 people and that more new houses are being built almost every day. Is he also aware that the residents there require more frequent bus services to that area. If so, will he consider allowing the Len Bus Omnibus Company to run frequent bus services to that area.

Tan Sri Haji Sardon bin Haji Jubir:

The Minister is aware that the residents of Kg. Selayang Bharu required more frequent bus services in the area and this has been met when the application of Messrs Len Omnibus Co., Ltd, to increase the service between Kuala Lumpur and Kg. Selayang Bharu from 1 to 16 trips per day was granted by the Road Transport Licensing Board on 21st July, 1966.

Misconduct by Drivers

86. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Transport if he is aware that in asking Division One Officer in the Government Service to report any case of misconduct by drivers of public service and goods vehicles to the Commissioner of Road Transport there may be miscarriage of justice.

Is the Minister aware that the denial of the fundamental right of the accused to confront his accuser makes a mockery of the Rule of Law.

How many such reports have been made up to 1st October, 1966, and of these how many men have had their licences suspended as a result of such anonymous complaints.

Tan Sri Haji Sardon bin Haji Jubir:

The Minister is fully aware of the administrative instruction issued by the Prime Minister's Department to

Division I Officers to report cases of misconduct by drivers of public service and goods vehicles to the Commissioner for Road Transport. He is satisfied that in carrying out this administrative instruction, there would be no miscarriage of justice.

Although a complainant may not be called upon by a Registrar and Inspector of Motor Vehicles whilst conducting an inquiry into such a complaint, there is provision in the Road Traffic Ordinance, 1958, to allow an accused to appeal to the Commissioner for Road Transport if he is aggrieved by the decision of the Registrar. The Commissioner for Road Transport, in hearing an appeal may, if he considers it desirable, call upon the complainant to give evidence before disposing of the appeal. In view of this provision, there is no denial of the fundamental right of the accused to confront his accuser as alleged by the Hon'ble Member.

The number of such reports made up to 1st October, 1966, is 35. The number of licences suspended as a result of such reports is 14. Furthermore, 2 licensees were warned.

Taxis and Lorries in Malaysia

87. Tuan Abdul Samad bin Gul Ahmad Mianji bertanya kepada Menteri Pengangkutan berapa bilangan teksi dan lori yang berjalan di-Malaysia pada masa ini.

Tan Sri Haji Sardon bin Haji Jubir: Jumlah teksi dan kereta sewa di-Malaysia Barat sa-hingga 1hb Oktober, 1966, ia-lah 4,432 buah.

Jumlah kereta² pengangkutan (Goods Vehicles) daripada semua jenis di-Malaysia Barat sa-hingga 1hb Oktober, 1966, ia-lah 31,212 buah.

Taxi and Lorry Licences

88. Tuan Abdul Samad bin Gul Ahmad Mianji bertanya kepada Menteri Pengangkutan berapa bilangan lesen teksi dan lori, mengikut Negeri dan kaum, yang di-keluarkan oleh Kementerian Pengangkutan dalam tahun 1963, 1964, 1965 dan 1966 masing²-nya.

Tan Sri Haji Sardon bin Haji Jubir: Jumlah lesen² teksi dan kereta sewa mengikut Negeri dan kaum ada-lah saperti berikut:

		1963	
		sa-hingga 31hb Disember	
		Bilangan lesen ² teksi dan kereta sewa yang telah di-keluarkan	
		Melayu	Bukan Melayu
Johore	..	465	556
Malaka	..	237	143
Negeri Sembilan	..	138	173
Selangor	..	188	470
Perak	..	296	411
Penang	..	73	144
Kedah	..	192	117
Perlis	..	42	20
Kelantan	..	156	33
Trengganu	..	77	20
Pahang	..	85	54

		1964	
		sa-hingga 31hb Disember	
		Bilangan lesen ² dan kereta sewa yang telah di-keluarkan	
		Melayu	Bukan Melayu
Johore	..	473	555
Melaka	..	245	151
Negeri Sembilan	..	152	175
Selangor	..	218	469
Perak	..	299	414
Penang	..	78	147
Kedah	..	201	117
Perlis	..	42	20
Kelantan	..	184	33
Trengganu	..	82	20
Pahang	..	88	51

		1965	
		sa-hingga 31hb Disember	
		Bilangan lesen ² dan kereta sewa yang telah di-keluarkan	
		Melayu	Bukan Melayu
Johore	..	485	554
Melaka	..	246	152
Negeri Sembilan	..	152	176
Selangor	..	255	470
Perak	..	315	415
Penang	..	81	148
Kedah	..	209	117
Perlis	..	42	20
Kelantan	..	186	33
Trengganu	..	89	20
Pahang	..	92	52

		1966	
		sa-hingga 30hb September	
		Bilangan lesen ² dan kereta sewa yang telah di-keluarkan	
		Melayu	Bukan Melayu
Johore	..	485	554
Melaka	..	252	253
Negeri Sembilan	..	159	177
Selangor	..	280	473
Perak	..	360	421
Penang	..	81	148
Kedah	..	226	117
Perlis	..	44	20
Kelantan	..	186	133
Trengganu	..	93	19
Pahang	..	100	53

Ada tiga jenis Lesen² Pengangkutan yang di-keluarkan bagi kereta² pengangkutan. Mereka ada-lah seperti berikut—

Lesen Pengangkutan jenis “A” membenarkan sa-orang pemegang lesen mengguna kereta-nya untuk mengangkut barang² sa-chara sewa atau upah.

Lesen Pengangkutan jenis “B” membenarkan sa-orang pemegang lesen mengguna kereta-nya untuk mengangkut barang²-nya sendiri dan juga barang² untuk sewa atau upah.

Lesen Pengangkutan jenis “C” hanya membenarkan sa-orang pemegang lesen mengangkut barang²-nya sendiri.

Mengenai lesen pengangkutan jenis “C” undang² yang ada sekarang ia-lah bahawa sa-saorang pemohon (lesen itu) ada-lah di-kehendaki memberi keterangan yang ia-nya ada mempunyai perniagaan untuk membolehkan penggunaan kereta yang mana jenis lesen pengangkutan itu di-pohonkan. Lesen tersebut mempunyai had² yang tertentu mengenai barang² dan kawasan dalam mana kereta itu di-benarkan berjalan. Kedua² faktor ini bergantung kepada keterangan yang di-beri bersama² dengan permohonan itu. Memandang kepada hal di-atas saya chatetkan di-bawah ini hanya bilangan lesen² jenis “A” dan “B” sahaja yang telah di-keluarkan oleh Kementerian saya bagi tahun 1963, 1964, 1965 dan 1966—

1963			
sa-hingga 31hb Disember			
Bilangan lesen jenis “A” yang telah di-keluarkan			
	Melayu	Melayu dan bukan Melayu berganding	Bukan Melayu
Johore	27	34	332
Malacca	8	6	90
Negri Sembilan ..	3	1	138
Selangor	4	4	480
Perak	17	28	276
Penang	11	32	167
Kedah	28	4	61
Perlis			
Kelantan	2	6	—
Trengganu	15	2	8
Pahang	14	5	49
JUMLAH	129	122	1,601

1964			
sa-hingga 31hb Disember			
Bilangan lesen jenis “A” yang telah di-keluarkan			
	Melayu	Melayu dan bukan Melayu berganding	Bukan Melayu
Johore	28	38	332
Malacca	8	7	90
Negri Sembilan ..	4	1	138
Selangor	4	20	481
Perak	18	36	276
Penang	12	33	167
Kedah	27	7	61
Perlis			
Kelantan	21	6	4
Trengganu	4	2	4
Pahang	14	7	49
JUMLAH	140	157	1,602

1965			
sa-hingga 31hb Disember			
Bilangan lesen jenis “A” yang telah di-keluarkan			
	Melayu	Melayu dan bukan Melayu berganding	Bukan Melayu
Johore	32	44	332
Malacca	8	9	90
Negri Sembilan ..	4	1	137
Selangor	4	29	485
Perak	20	43	275
Penang	13	33	168
Kedah	28	10	56
Perlis			
Kelantan	20	6	4
Trengganu	6	2	4
Pahang	14	6	49
JUMLAH	149	183	1,600

1966			
sa-hingga 30hb September			
Bilangan lesen jenis “A” yang telah di-keluarkan			
	Melayu	Melayu dan bukan Melayu berganding	Bukan Melayu
Johore	40	50	332
Malacca	8	9	90
Negri Sembilan ..	5	2	136
Selangor	7	37	489
Perak	19	46	275
Penang	14	38	168
Kedah	29	14	56
Perlis			
Kelantan	19	6	4
Trengganu	7	9	4
Pahang	15	6	49
JUMLAH	163	217	1,603

1963
sa-hingga 31hb Disember
Bilangan lesen jenis
"B" yang telah
di-keluarkan

	Melayu	Melayu dan bukan Melayu berganding	Bukan Melayu
Johore	36	—	318
Malacca	15	—	65
Negri Sembilan	13	—	91
Selangor	11	7	409
Perak	24	5	328
Penang	22	—	135
Kedah	40	—	92
Perlis			
Kelantan	10	—	—
Trengganu	97	—	107
Pahang	30	1	89
JUMLAH	298	13	1,634

1964
sa-hingga 31hb Disember
Bilangan lesen jenis
"B" yang telah
di-keluarkan

	Melayu	Melayu dan bukan Melayu berganding	Bukan Melayu
Johore	46	10	334
Malacca	15	—	65
Negri Sembilan	13	—	91
Selangor	10	7	420
Perak	25	6	338
Penang	22	—	136
Kedah	47	1	90
Perlis			
Kelantan	87	—	75
Trengganu	44	—	30
Pahang	33	1	89
JUMLAH	342	25	1,668

1965
sa-hingga 31hb Disember
Bilangan lesen jenis
"B" yang telah
di-keluarkan

	Melayu	Melayu dan bukan Melayu berganding	Bukan Melayu
Johore	51	10	334
Malacca	15	—	65
Negri Sembilan	14	—	89
Selangor	9	7	418
Perak	26	6	346
Penang	23	—	138
Kedah	46	2	88
Perlis			
Kelantan	92	—	75
Trengganu	48	—	31
Pahang	34	1	87
JUMLAH	358	26	1,671

1966
sa-hingga 30hb September
Bilangan lesen jenis
"B" yang telah
di-keluarkan

	Melayu	Melayu dan bukan Melayu berganding	Bukan Melayu
Johore	57	10	338
Malacca	15	—	66
Negri Sembilan	14	—	89
Selangor	9	7	418
Perak	27	7	348
Penang	23	—	139
Kedah	48	2	90
Perlis			
Kelantan	94	—	76
Trengganu	45	—	29
Pahang	37	2	87
JUMLAH	369	28	1,680

MINISTRY FOR WELFARE SERVICES

Flood Victims in Kelantan

89. Tuan Abdul Samad bin Gul Ahmad Mianji bertanya kepada Menteri Kebajikan 'Am sebutkan puncha dari mana datang-nya wang yang di-beri kepada mangsa² banjir baharu² ini di-Kelantan.

Menteri Kebajikan 'Am (Tuan Haji Abdul Hamid Khan): Semua wang yang di-bayar sa-bagai bantuan pemulahan kepada mangsa² banjir dalam bulan Julai yang lepas ada-lah daripada Kumpulan Wang Kerajaan Pusat (Consolidated Fund) dan peruntukan bagi-nya telah pun di-luluskan oleh Dewan ini dalam sidang-nya yang lepas.

90. Tuan Abdul Samad bin Gul Ahmad Mianji bertanya kepada Menteri Kebajikan 'Am ada-kah wang itu di-bayar daripada kumpulan wang Kerajaan, dan jika ya, ada-kah wang ini sa-benar-nya wang ra'ayat yang di-kutip sa-bagai chukai dan lain².

Tuan Haji Abdul Hamid Khan: Ia, wang itu di-bayar daripada kumpulan wang Kerajaan yang datang-nya daripada chukai² dan hasil² yang di-kutip daripada ra'ayat.

91. Tuan Abdul Samad bin Gul Ahmad Mianji bertanya kepada Menteri Kebajikan 'Am jika dia sedar ia-itu

sa-tengah² mangsa banjir telah ter-tinggal dan, oleh kerana itu, tidak mendapat bantuan dan jika sedar, adakah Kerajaan berchadang mengadakan sa-mula satu penyiasatan dan memberi bantuan kepada mereka yang ter-tinggal itu.

Tuan Haji Abdul Hamid Khan: Boleh jadi apa yang di-katakan oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat itu benar, tetapi dukachita Kerajaan tidak dapat menimbangkan sa-mula oleh sebab masa yang panjang, ia-itu lebeh daripada 4 bulan telah di-berikan kepada semua mangsa² banjir bagi mendaftarkan diri sa-belum atau pun semasa penyiasatan di-jalankan di-Kelantan dan Trengganu. Ma'alumat atas perkara ini telah di-beri dengan sa-luas²-nya melalui radio, akhbar² dan Penggawa² serta Penghulu².

Saya ada-lah berpuas hati ia-itu jangka dan tempoh masa yang panjang telah di-beri kepada semua mangsa² banjir bagi mendaftarkan diri mereka sa-belum atau pun semasa penyiasatan di-jalankan. Semua permohonan yang di-terima telah di-siasat dengan teliti dan bantuan telah pun di-berikan kepada mereka yang di-dapati layak menerima-nya.

92. Tuan Abdul Samad bin Gul Ahmad Mianji bertanya kepada Menteri Kebajikan 'Am jika dia sedar ia-itu chawangan² dan bahagian² UMNO di-Kelantan sedang giat mendaftar mangsa² banjir yang tiada menerima bantuan dengan mengutip dua ringgit daripada tiap² orang, dan ada-kah perbuatan ini di-benarkan oleh Kementerian, dan, jika tidak, apa-kah tindakan yang akan di-ambil terhadap mereka yang menipu ra'ayat dengan perbuatan yang demikian atas nama Kementerian.

Tuan Haji Abdul Hamid Khan: Saya tidak sedar apa yang di-katakan oleh ahli Yang Berhormat itu ada berlaku. Jika sa-kira-nya perkara yang sa-umpama itu ada berlaku, saya shorkan supaya Yang Berhormat itu membuat pengaduan kepada pihak polis.

Social Welfare Lotteries Board

93. Tuan Mohamed Idris bin Matsil minta Menteri Kebajikan 'Am menyatakan:

- (a) Nama Pengerusi Lembaga Loteri Kebajikan Masharakat dan tarikh di-lantek, dan
- (b) Nama ahli² Lembaga Loteri Kebajikan Masharakat yang lain dan tarikh mereka di-lantek.

Tuan Haji Abdul Hamid Khan:

- (a) Pengerusi Lembaga Loteri Kebajikan dan Perkhidmatan Masharakat ia-lah Y.B. Tan Sri T. H. Tan, P.M.N., J.M.N., C.W.E., M.P., dan tarikh di-lantek ia-lah 10-11-55.
- (b) Nama ahli² Lembaga Loteri Kebajikan dan Perkhidmatan Masharakat yang lain dan tarikh mereka pertama di-lantek adalah seperti di-bawah ini:

1. Y.B. Tan Sri Fatimah binti Haji Hashim, P.M.N., M.P. ... 10-11-59
2. Y.B. Enche' Mohamed bin Jusoh, A.M.N. 10-2-63
3. Y.M. Raja Mohamed Nordin Al-Haj bin Raja Deli, P.J.K., J.P. 10-2-63
4. Y.B. Enche' M. P. Kumaran, P.I.S. ... 10-2-63
5. Y.B. Enche' Lee Eng Teh, J.P., A.M.N. ... 10-2-63
6. Tuan Haji Wan Mohd. Razalli bin Wan Mohamed Isa, S.P.M.P., O.B.E., J.P. ... 17-9-64
7. Enche' Gurdial Singh, J.P., P.P.N., P.J.K. ... 10-2-65
8. Enche' David E. L. Choong ... 10-2-65
9. Enche' J. P. L. Wong, B. Comm. (Hons.) A.C.A., C.P.A., Malaysia 1-8-65
10. Pengarah Kebajikan Masharakat ... 10-2-63

MINISTRY OF WORKS, POSTS AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS

Telephone Service

94. Tuan C. John Ondu Majakil asks the Minister of Works, Posts and Telecommunications, whether Government is aware of the very bad telephone

services in Keningau, Penampang, Ranau, Tauran, Papar, Kota Belud, Kudat and in other districts in the State of Sabah and, if so, whether Government has plans to improve the services in anticipation of more telephone subscribers who, at the moment, see very little point in paying for a telephone line which is nearly always "tooting."

The Minister of Works, Posts and Telecommunications (Tan Sri V. T. Sambanthan): It is recognised that the telephone network throughout the State of Sabah is generally poor and below recognised World engineering standards and is the legacy left behind by the Colonial administration.

It was necessary therefore when preparing proposals for inclusion in the First Malaysia Development Plan to cater primarily for adequate trunk routes between the major centres of population and commerce with the object of establishing a system which would provide for future requirements and allow expansion of services in an economical and logical manner.

Unfortunately, the financial ceiling set for telecommunications in the overall plan did not allow the inclusion of funds to develop or expand the minor trunks routes to which the Honourable Member refers.

However, it is hoped when new equipment provided under the development plan arrives and is put into service existing equipment on the major routes will be taken out of service overhauled and redeployed in minor routes. Keningau, Kota Belud and Kudat are included the redeployment programme which are expected to be completed during 1967.

Service between Jesselton and Penampang has recently been improved by the installation of a new cable providing three additional circuits where two previously existed.

Provision has been made in the Development Plan to build a combined Post Office/Exchange at Ranau during 1967 and upon completion an improved

exchange will be installed as part of the redeployment exchange programme.

Unfortunately, the financial limit of the telecommunications development budget does not allow at present for improvements to the system at Papar, Tuaran and other districts.

The Honourable Member may be assured that the Department recognising the shortcomings of the system will do everything possible to maintain and make improvements until equipment for major development is available.

Post Office for Donggongan Town

95. Tuan C. John Ondu Majakil asks the Minister of Works, Posts and Telecommunications, if the Government is aware of the stacks of accumulated letters in the Penampang District Office, and, if so, whether Government has plans to establish a branch Post Office at Donggongan Town, Penampang, as early as possible.

Tan Sri V. T. Sambanthan: Postal facilities existing at Penampang at present are a Postal Agency in the District Office and a full postal service by the Mobile Post Office Monday to Friday. A Postal Agency has recently been opened at Limbanak near Donggongan.

Letters are held by the Postal Agencies until called for by addressees. If they are not claimed within a month they are returned to the Head Post Office.

There is no provision in the First Malaysia Plan for a Departmental Post Office in the Penampang Area but the Department is anxious to extend the facilities now offered at the Penampang Postal Agency and this will be done as soon as practicable.

Class H Quarters

96. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Works, Posts and Telecommunications to give details, State by State, of Class "H" quarters completed during 1965 and from 1st January to 30th September, 1966, for which funds were provided from Federal funds.

Tan Sri V. T. Sambanthan: The details are as follows:

State	1965	1966 (Jan. to Sept.)
(a) Kedah/Perlis	8 units	15 units
(b) Penang	20 "	59 "
(c) Perak	94 "	24 "
(d) Kelantan	18 "	—
(e) Trengganu	—	—
(f) Pahang	68 units	20 units
(g) Selangor	140 "	22 "
(h) Negeri Sembilan ..	57 "	9 "
(i) Johore	43 "	40 "
(j) Malacca	38 "	Nil

Newly Laid Road

97. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Works, Posts and Telecommunications if he is aware that the newly laid road at the $7\frac{1}{2}$ mile Kepong had crumbled about ten days after it has been laid. If so, what are the reasons for this poor standard of work and waste of tax payers' money.

Tan Sri V. T. Sambanthan: The "newly laid road" mentioned by the Hon'ble Member is a short stretch of road at a bend at the $7\frac{1}{2}$ mile Kepong Road which was repaired to eliminate water stagnating on the surface of it after a rain. The work is not completed yet, and as such the inference drawn by the Honourable Member is not correct.

Public Telephones

98. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Works, Posts and Telecommunications if he is aware that KG. SELAYANG BARU now is a small township of about 600 houses with a population of about 4,000 people and that more new houses are being built almost every day. Is he also aware that there is a dire need for about two public telephones to meet the needs of the people staying there. If so, will he expedite the installation of these telephones.

Tan Sri V. T. Sambanthan: The provision of public telephone facilities at Kampong Selayang Baru will be considered along with other areas in the next works programme for such facilities.

MINISTRY OF CULTURE, YOUTH AND SPORTS

Sungei Way Golf Course

99. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Culture, Youth and Sports:

- to give a breakdown for the estimated cost of \$1.6 million required to construct the Sungei Way Golf Course;
- to state whether this figure includes the cost of acquisition and preparation of the land for the golf course; and
- if not, to state the cost of this expenditure, and whether it has been borne by the Government.

The Minister of Culture, Youth and Sports (Tuan Senu bin Abdul Rahman):

(a) The estimated breakdown of \$1.6 million is as follows:

Club House	\$ 400,000
Water Supply	70,000
Electricity	50,000
Car Park	76,000
Greens/Fairways	1,004,000
	\$1,600,000

(b) and (c) Aside from the above figure, \$2,361,324.59 has been spent on acquisition of land and \$26,019.05 on Architect's fees. These costs have also been borne from the loan advanced by the Government and as mentioned in the answer to the Hon'ble Member's earlier question at the last Parliament Session on 22nd August, 1966; all these costs are to be recovered eventually by the Government.

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

Deficits in the Federal Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure

100. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Finance to give particulars of deficits in the Federal estimates of revenue and expenditure as at September, 30, 1966.

The Minister of Finance (Tuan Tan Siew Sin): The information asked for is not available as our accounts are made up as at 31st December in every

year. Under such circumstances, it is not possible to extract the figures involved.

Exemption from Telephone Levy

101. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Finance whether he would favourably consider exempting non-profit making bodies from the 10 cents telephone levy.

Tuan Tan Siew Sin: I am informed by the Department of Telecoms that it would be impossible in automatic exchanges where S.T.D. (Subscribers' Trunk Dialling) facilities are available to distinguish between local calls and trunk calls, as both types of calls are recorded on the same meter. In addition, the Department cannot separate genuine "charity" calls from the private calls made, and obviously it must charge for the latter. Under the circumstances, it would not be practicable to accede to the request made by the Honourable Member, even on the assumption that it is desirable to do so.

Revenues from Telephone Levy

102. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Finance whether he is in a position to state monthly revenues from the 10-cent a call telephone levy imposed since July this year.

Tuan Tan Siew Sin: It is regretted that it is not possible at the moment to state with any accuracy the monthly revenue derived from the 10-cent levy for local calls imposed since July this year. However, from an estimate that has been made, it is estimated that this levy could bring in about \$700,000 per month.

Exemption from Income Tax

103. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Finance if he has received a resolution for the 20th Annual Conference of the Federation of Kwang Tung Associations that the Governments of Malaysia and Singapore be requested to give exemption from the payment of Income Tax on donations made to the Scholarship Fund of the

Federation of Kwang Tung Associations. If so, what action has he taken on this resolution.

Tuan Tan Siew Sin: A copy of the resolution in question was received in the Treasury on 23rd September, 1966. Under the circumstances, it has not been possible to give a decision on this matter which is still under consideration.

Smuggling of Goods

104. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Finance what steps has the Malaysian Government taken to prevent smuggling of goods between Malaysia and the Philippines. Is the Minister aware that this is one area of friction between the two countries.

Tuan Tan Siew Sin: The Government has already appointed a committee of officials to study the problem with a view to talks being held with representatives of the Philippines Government to consider any anti-smuggling measures that may be necessary.

In furtherance of this objective a Malaysian fact finding team together with a similar team from the Philippines are already in Sabah to undertake a joint factual study of the situation. The report of these fact finding teams will be submitted to the national committees already appointed by both Governments for further consideration. There is already close liaison between the two Governments on this subject and it is hoped that a satisfactory solution to this problem will be found. The implication made in the second part of this question does not, therefore, arise.

Payroll Tax

105. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Finance if political parties with full-time employees have to pay payroll tax in respect of their full-time employees.

Tuan Tan Siew Sin: In accordance with the provisions of L.N. 194 dated 12th May, 1965, political parties registered under any written law in force in Malaysia relating to the registration of societies are wholly exempted from the payment of payroll tax.

Taxes

106. Tuan Abdul Samad bin Gul Ahmad Mianji bertanya kepada Menteri Kewangan apa-kah jenis² cukai yang telah di-naikkan semenjak ter-chapai kemerdekaan.

Tuan Tan Siew Sin: Jenis² cukai yang telah di-naikkan semenjak ter-chapai Kemerdekaan ada-lah seperti berikut (menurut susunan kepala² hasil sa-bagaimana yang terchatet di-dalam Anggaran Hasil):

- (i) Cukai ekseptor ka-atas getah dan bijeh besi.
- (ii) Cukai² impot ka-atas petrol, minyak berat dan minyak bahan-bakar, minyak spirit, kain² dan pakaian, tembakau, cherutu dan rokok, minuman keras beragi, gula dan lain² impot yang tertentu.
- (iii) Bea ka-atas minuman keras beral-kohol, petrol, minyak berat dan minyak bahanbakar, guris api, rokok dan lain² barang yang tertentu.
- (iv) Lesen² kenderaan jalanraya.
- (v) Cukai pendapatan ka-atas orang persaoangan dan sharikat.
- (vi) Cukai² harta pusaka.
- (vii) Bayaran pendaftaran kenderaan jalanraya.
- (viii) Bayaran pos.
- (ix) Bayaran talikom.

Yang Berhormat itu barangkali ingin juga hendak tahu ia-itu beberapa cukai baharu telah di-kenakan semenjak merdeka. Cukai² ini termasuk-lah cukai "turnover", cukai "payroll", cukai keuntungan bijeh timah dan cukai sewa filem.

Remittances to Foreign Countries

107. Tuan Abdul Samad bin Gul Ahmad Mianji bertanya kepada Menteri Kewangan ada-kah dia sedar bahawa ada penduduk² dalam Malaysia mengirim wang ka-negeri asal mereka, dan jika sedar, berapa banyak wang kiriman dalam tahun 1963, 1964, 1965

dan 1966 masing²-nya, dan ka-negeri mana-kah wang itu di-kirim.

Tuan Tan Siew Sin: Saya sedar akan kiriman² wang seperti yang tersebut itu. Kiriman² wang seperti itu ada-lah di-benarkan mengikut undang² negeri ini. Kiriman² wang yang di-buat baharu² ini, sa-bagaimana yang ter-chatit dalam bank di-Malaysia Barat, ada-lah seperti yang berikut:

KIRIMAN² WANG KA-LUAR NEGERI KAPADA MEREKA² YANG BUKAN TINGGAL MENETAP (SA-BAGAI NAKAH, HADIAH WANG TUNAI DAN LAIN² LAGI)

	1963	1964	1965	1966*
Ka-United Kingdom	17.75	27.19	25.81	11.32
Hong Kong ..	9.64	11.41	13.78	6.83
India dan Pakis-tan	9.94	7.80	8.34	8.44
Australia ..	3.80	4.22	5.31	3.28
Kawasan ² Sterling yang lain	3.52	3.29	3.28	0.47
Amerika Sharikat	2.52	1.68	2.14	1.22
Di-tempat ² lain di-dunia	2.88	3.37	3.15	1.59
Jumlah ..	50.05	58.96	61.81	33.15

* \$M juta (pertengahan tahun yang pertama).

Kiriman² wang ka-negeri China sa-bagaimana yang di-chatit oleh Pihak Kawalan Penukaran Wang, ada-lah seperti yang berikut:

	1963	1964	1965	1966†
Ka-Negeri China ..	3.48	3.81	3.64	2.37

† \$M juta (Januari-Ogos).

Angka² yang tertera di-atas tidak-lah termasuk kiriman² wang yang di-hantar kepada penduduk² luar negeri kerana belanja pelajaran, dan juga tidak termasuk kiriman² wang untuk perbelanjaan yang besar² (capital purposes).

Foreign Financial/Material Aids

108. Tuan Ahmad bin Arshad bertanya kepada Menteri Kewangan nyatakan jumlah anggaran bantuan kewangan atau mata-benda yang akan di-terima daripada negeri² Jepun, Amerika, Jerman, Peranchis, Italy, Canada, Holland, Belgium atau lain² negeri yang sanggup membantu kita membiayai Ranchangan Pembangunan Malaysia yang Pertama,

untuk merapatkan jurang kesulitan² kewangan kita akibat keengganan Kerajaan British membantu kita.

Tuan Tan Siew Sin: Pinjaman wang berjumlah lebih kurang \$550 juta telah di-tawarkan oleh beberapa buah negara² yang menjadi ahli Kumpulan Perunding Bantuan kepada Malaysia (Consultative Group on Aid to Malaysia) dengan tujuan untuk membiayai perojek² Ranchangan Pembangunan Malaysia yang Pertama. Jumlah-nya yang sa-benar mungkin juga lebih tinggi, di-sebabkan sa-tengah² negara telah membayangkan bahawa kemampuan mereka untuk memberi pinjaman tidak sa-mesti-nya terhad kepada jumlah yang telah di-tawarkan, sa-kira-nya pinjaman² itu di-gunakan sa-mata² untuk membeli barang² atau bagi mendapatkan khidmat² dari negara² itu sendiri. Sama ada jumlah penoh pinjaman² yang telah di-tawarkan itu akan di-gunakan habis² atau tidak bergantung-lah kepada nilai belian Malaysia dari negara² tersebut. Jumlah ini tidak dapat di-taksirkan pada peringkat ini, kerana ini bergantung kepada hasil tender² antarabangsa yang telah di-jemput untuk menyiapkan perojek² yang besar dalam Ranchangan Malaysia yang Pertama. Sa-lain daripada kemudahan² pinjaman wang ini, Malaysia chuba mendapatkan pemberian² wang dan bantuan² teknik daripada negara² ini untuk melaksanakan berbagai² perojek. Oleh kerana permohonan² untuk mendapatkan bantuan seperti ini ada-lah suatu proses yang berlanjutan², tidak dapat hendak dikatakan pada bila² masa berapa banyak pemberian² wang atau bantuan² teknik yang boleh terdapat.

MINISTRY OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND HOUSING

Fire Escape in Kuala Lumpur

109. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister for Local Government and Housing what steps has the Commissioner of the Federal Capital taken to see that all fire escape in Kuala Lumpur is free of obstruction. Is the Minister aware that at a recent fire in Kuala Lumpur the residents there

had to be taken out of the hotel by the fire brigade through the windows. What steps has he taken to prevent such a recurrence.

The Minister for Local Government and Housing (Tuan Khaw Kai-Boh): The Commissioner of the Federal Capital has issued instructions and his officers are carrying out inspections of all multi-storeyed buildings, hotels and other licensed premises to ensure that all fire escapes are free of obstruction.

At a recent outbreak of fire in the Town House Hotel building at Jalan Tong Shin a few residents of the hotel affected by the recent fire were taken out through the windows. This is a standard Fire Brigade procedure in effecting rescue operations of persons in distress from all buildings.

Further instructions have been issued by the Commissioner of the Federal Capital to his officers that all multi-storeyed buildings, hotels and other licensed premises should be inspected at regular intervals in future to ensure that fire escapes are kept clear of any obstruction at all times. Owners and persons in charge of multi-storeyed buildings, hotels and other licensed premises have been requested to co-operate by complying with the simple fire precaution of keeping all fire escapes free of obstruction.

Government Officers Co-operative Housing Society Limited

110. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister for Local Government and Housing the total sum of money that has been loaned to the Government Officers Co-operative Housing Society Limited. Of this sum how much has been spent on the purchase of land.

Tuan Khaw Kai-Boh: Government has loaned a sum of \$13 million to the Malaysia Government Officers' Co-operative Housing Society Limited. The total cost of land for the three schemes at Sungei Way, Kuala Lumpur, Jalan Tebrau, Johore Bahru and Sungei Dua, Penang is \$7,161,640.20. Of this a sum of \$3,128,900.00 was paid from the loan granted by Government.

111. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister for Local Government and Housing for details of the land purchased by the Government Officers' Co-operative Housing Society Limited as follows:

	Location	Acreage of each Scheme	Title Number	Purchase Value	Date of Purchase
1.					
2.					
3.					

Tuan Khaw Kai-Boh:

	Location	Acreage of each scheme A. R. P.	Title number	Purchase value	Date of purchase
			5,436		
	Sungei Way, Kuala Lumpur ...	219 0 20	5,464 9,672	\$1,753,000.00	6-12-63
			G.T.		
	Jalan Tebrau, Johore Bahru ...	165 1 30	6,522	4,464,640.20	6-10-64
			G.		
	Sungei Dua, Penang ...	62 0 5	1,466 1,467	944,000.00	15-1-65

112. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister for Local Government and Housing if the Government Officers' Co-operative Housing Society Limited has completed any housing scheme. If so, can the Minister give details as follows:

Location.

Date of Completion.

Number of unit.

Cost of each unit.

Tuan Khaw Kai-Boh: No housing scheme has yet been completed by the Malaysian Government Officers' Co-operative Housing Society Limited. Works have commenced in respect of three schemes in Sungei Way, Kuala Lumpur, Johore Bahru and Sungei Dua, Penang. Satisfactory progress has been achieved in respect of the Sungei Way Scheme where 237 structures are up with 193 completely roofed in the Phase I (272 units) and foundations put in respect of 122 units and 11 completely roofed in Phase II (442 units) (which was handed to Contractors in August, 1966). Phase III (330 units) will be handed to Contractors very soon. All the three schemes are

expected to be completed by 31st December, 1967.

Multi-Storey Flats

113. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister for Local Government and Housing what immediate plans has he for replacing old Colonial labour lines with multi-storey flats.

Tuan Khaw Kai-Boh: The Ministry's immediate plans are to demolish old and sub-standard Municipal labour lines in Kuala Lumpur and to build in their stead multi-storey flats to re-house the labourers and to allocate surplus units to the general public who qualify for low cost housing. The object of this exercise is firstly to provide a new deal for workers in housing and secondly to intensify the use of valuable Municipal land now occupied by low density sub-standard Municipal labour lines. The Ministry is able to carry out the programme in Kuala Lumpur more expeditiously because the Federal Capital is directly under the Ministry and the lands on which the labour lines stand are Municipal reserves for Municipal housing. Work has been started at Shaw Road and Bungsar but unfortunately work in respect of the former

has been held up owing to breaches in the piling contract. The Federal Capital has plans to replace labour lines in San Peng Road and at Sentul and the whole programme, which will be implemented and completed during the 5-Year Plan period, is expected to yield 3,096 units.

As for labour lines belonging to other Ministries, Departments and Public Authorities, the exercise is not so simple since it is necessary to, first of all, establish the status and purpose of the lands on which labour lines stand. A Committee has been appointed to extend this new idea to other Ministries, Departments and Public Authorities and at the moment it is collecting data, such as the number of labourers who are required to be housed, the availability of sites, the total areas of such sites and their localities, whether the sites have been declared as reserves for the purpose of labourers' housing, etc. The State Governments have been addressed on the subject and they are welcome to participate in this programme. So far, Penang has indicated interest.

**Kg. Pandan Low Cost Housing Scheme—
Soil Erosion**

114. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister for Local Government and Housing what steps have been taken to prevent soil erosion on the Kg. Pandan Low Cost Housing Scheme. Is he aware that more houses will collapse if nothing is done.

Tuan Khaw Kai-Boh: Temporary measures have from time to time been carried out to prevent soil erosion at Kampong Pandan Low Cost Housing Scheme. Tenders have now been called for further remedial works, estimated to cost \$80,000, which are expected to be completed by the end of this year.

The Mines Department has been approached and is taking necessary steps to restrict mining operations within close proximity of this Housing Estate.

With all these preventive steps taken, it is not anticipated that any house will collapse as a result of soil erosion.

Low Cost Houses

115. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister for Local Government and Housing what has he done to build low cost houses for sale for the houseless thousands.

Tuan Khaw Kai-Boh: The Ministry has approved a total of 71 low cost housing projects throughout Malaysia which should yield approximately 31,607 low cost dwellings and for which a sum of \$145,699,230 has been committed. Although only a few projects have so far been completed, work has commenced on 31 per cent of the projects. Tenders have been called in respect of several more and the programme can be said to be well under way.

The number of low cost dwellings that can be built is dictated more by the amount of money which can be made available rather than by actual low cost housing needs. The Government in 1965 was only able to allocate \$150 million for low cost housing in the 1st Malaysia Plan in view of Confrontation and defence requirements. With Confrontation now ended it is hoped that more money can be made available for low cost housing in the near future.

Several other proposals for low cost housing projects are under active consideration by the Ministry.

All low cost houses will be sold on hire purchase terms but flats will be rented in the first instance. A Committee has been appointed to go into the question of selling flats and this will be accomplished as and when the Committee has recommended procedures, etc., to enable sale.

The Ministry's programme for low cost housing does not take into account the construction of labourers' quarters by the Federal and State Governments for which there are separate provisions, the construction of settlers' homes in Federal Land Development Schemes and low cost houses built by other Government Authorities or Agencies.

Jalan Ampang/Lorong Tuanku Abdul Rahman Bridge

116. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister for Local Government and Housing when will the bridge linking Jalan Ampang and Lorong Tuanku Abdul Rahman be completed. Is he aware that one bridge is not enough and that the developer should be asked to build yet another bridge.

Tuan Khaw Kai-Boh: The bridge linking Jalan Ampang and Lorong Tuanku Abdul Rahman which is being constructed by the developers is expected to be completed by the end of this year. It is considered that this bridge is adequate for the development in this area. The construction of a second bridge is not considered necessary for this development.

New Master Plan for Kuala Lumpur

117. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister for Local Government and Housing when the new Master Plan for Kuala Lumpur will be ready and made known to the public.

Tuan Khaw Kai-Boh: The outline Master Plan for the Federal Capital is expected to be ready for public inspection within two months. In addition a Plan is being completed designating the Urban Fringe Limits for Greater Kuala Lumpur.

Athi Nahappan Commission

118. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister for Local Government and Housing when the Athi Nahappan Commission on Local Government will complete its report. Now that Confrontation is over when will the Alliance Government implement its promise to hold local council election.

Tuan Khaw Kai-Boh: The Royal Commission of Inquiry to investigate into the Workings of Local Authorities is presently recording and documenting the evidence received during its inquiries in the various States of Malaya. Only after all the documents have been processed will the Commission sit down to formulate its recommendations and write the Report. It is anticipated that

the Commission will be able to submit its report by the end of March 1967.

As regards local council elections these were suspended for security reasons. In the meantime this consideration has been overtaken by event. Resumption of such elections will depend on the outcome of the Report.

Commission of Inquiry

119. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister for Local Government and Housing the result of his quest for an eminent member of the judiciary to head the commission of inquiry into the affairs of the Johore Bahru Town Council.

Tuan Khaw Kai-Boh: The Lord President has since informed my Ministry that he would release the Honourable Mr Justice Dato' Abdul Aziz bin Mohd. Zain to head the Commission of Inquiry into the affairs of the Johore Bahru Town Council. The Commission will commence its investigations as soon as the Honourable Mr Justice Dato' Abdul Aziz has completed the present inquiry into the affairs of the Penang City Council.

PRIME MINISTER'S DEPARTMENT

Tan Sri Sir Claude Fenner

120. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Prime Minister if Tan Sri Sir Claude Fenner has been in receipt of Malayanization compensation. If so, why has he been allowed to return to Malaysia to take up a post here.

The Prime Minister: Tan Sri Sir Claude Fenner is due to retire with effect from 6th July, 1967. He is now on leave prior to retirement. As an officer whose post has been Malayanised, he is eligible for payment of compensation for loss of career when his retirement becomes effective.

Tan Sri Sir Claude Fenner is in employment in this country as Special Representative of the Rubber Growers' Association, London. The Rubber Growers' Association, which is registered in London, is an Association of

British-owned rubber estate in overseas territories. It has a Special Representative in each of these territories to represent its interests and Tan Sri Sir Claude is its representative in Malaysia. The Government feels that as this is an appointment of a Special Representative of the Association to represent its interests it should be allowed freedom of choice and Tan Sri Sir Claude Fenner in my mind is a suitable choice.

Electoral Roll Forms

121. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Prime Minister whether he is aware that in 1964 the Government Printer purchased electoral roll forms costing \$13,357.40 without recourse to public tender and to state what action he has taken on the matter.

The Prime Minister: I am aware that in 1964, the Government Printer, on the advice of the Elections Commission, purchased electoral roll forms costing \$13,357.40 without recourse to public tender. The Government Printer was not able to call for public tender because the completed electoral rolls had to be ready well before the Parliamentary and State Elections of 1964. The date of the elections could not be ascertained well before hand by the Elections Commission because it depended on when the Dewan Ra'ayat would be dissolved. The Dewan Ra'ayat was dissolved much earlier than the Elections Commission expected. If tenders were to be called for the supply of the electoral roll forms it would not have been possible for the Elections Commission to prepare the rolls in time for the elections. As a result the Government Printer was advised not to call for tenders but instead to call for quotation only and this was done.

The Treasury was satisfied with the explanation and approved the purchase.

General Orders

122. Tuan C. John Ondu Majakil asks the Prime Minister whether he is aware that the present General Orders (Guides to various Government Departments' functionings) in use in the State of Sabah and presumably in

all other States of Malaysia is still that of the British Colonials' which should have been abandoned long ago soon after the Independence of Malaysia and whether the Malaysian Government has any plan to replace them with our own General Orders.

The Prime Minister: The present Sabah General Orders is the revised edition which became effective from 1st February, 1958. Since then various amendments have been made to bring them up-to-date. The question of replacing these General Orders with a new edition is a matter for the State Government of Sabah to consider.

The existing General Orders being used in West Malaysia in respect of the Federal Public Service is at the moment in the process of being revised. However due to the guarantees contained in the I.G.C. Report of 1962, these General Orders cannot be applied to officers serving in Federalised Departments in East Malaysia.

Parliament House

123. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Prime Minister to state:

- (a) the firm responsible for cleaning the Parliament House and its service charges;
- (b) whether tenders were called for this work; if yes, to give the quotations offered by the other firms, giving their names; if no tenders had been called, why not; and
- (c) if different firms had been responsible for cleaning Parliament House in the past, to give their names, their charges and the period for which they were responsible.

The Prime Minister:

- (a) The cleaning of the Parliament House is being done by the Parliament Departmental labour force with effect from 1st January, 1966.
- (b) No tenders have been called in view of (a).

- (c) The firm of Chong Cleaning Service was responsible for the cleaning of the Parliament House in the past. The period for which the above firm was responsible was from December, 1963 to December, 1965. The charges paid were as follows—

From December, 1963 to December, 1964, at \$9,000 per month.

From January, 1965 to December, 1965, at \$5,000 per month.

Expatriate Officers in Sabah

124. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Prime Minister to state:

- (a) the number of expatriate officers in Sabah on (i) Malaysia Day, September 16, 1963 and (ii) at present;
- (b) how many of the posts vacated by British expatriates who have left since September 16, 1963 are filled by (i) Sabahans and (ii) Malaysians.

The Prime Minister: On Malaysia Day there were a total of 246 expatriate officers in Sabah. On 30-9-1966 the number of expatriates was as follows:

State Departments ...	148
Federal Departments ...	62
	210

31 posts vacated by British expatriates have been filled by Sabahans and 5 by Malaysians, including 1 on contract.

Expatriate Officers in Sarawak

125. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Prime Minister to state:

- (a) the number of expatriate officers in Sarawak on (i) Malaysia Day, September 16, 1963; and (ii) at present;
- (b) how many of the posts vacated by British expatriates who have left since September 16, 1963, are filled by (i) Sarawakians and (ii) Malaysians.

The Prime Minister: On Malaysia Day, there were a total of 355 expatriate officers serving in Sarawak. On 30-9-1966, the number of expatriates was as follows:

Federal Departments ...	137
State Departments ...	171
	308

43 Sarawakians and 4 Malaysians are filling posts vacated by expatriate officers.

Salary Revision

126. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Prime Minister the reason for the delay in implementing salary revision to the ANCILLARY CLERICAL GRADES and the OPTION B. CLERICAL OFFICERS. Is the Prime Minister aware that there was a one day picket-protest against such unfairness on 27-8-1966. Will the Prime Minister assure this House that there will be no more delay in implementing this salary revision.

The Prime Minister: The revision of salary of the Clerical Services did not include the revision of salary of the various grades which claimed to be ancillary to the clerical grades. Subsequently claims were received for the inclusion of 36 other grades in the salary revision of the Clerical Services. These claims had to be carefully studied and investigated and in view of the number of grades involved it has not been possible to give an early decision to these claims.

Regarding Option B Clerks, the Government has agreed to the revision of their entitled salaries but the request for a further revision of their temporary salaries had to be examined further.

I am aware that there was a one-day picket on 27-8-66. Since, however, no decision has yet been made to these claims the question of delay in implementation does not arise.

Elections Commission

127. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Prime Minister for an assurance that adequate funds will be made available

to the Elections Commission so that they can carry out the work of getting ready the electoral rolls and the delimitation of constituencies in Sarawak.

The Prime Minister: The necessary funds will be allocated to the Elections Commission to enable them to carry out the work of getting ready the electoral rolls and the delimitation of constituencies in Sarawak.

Direct Elections in Sabah

128. Tuan C. John Ondu Majakil asks the Prime Minister whether the exact date of the coming direct elections in Sabah, in March 1967, as indicated by the Deputy Prime Minister to be a feasible period, can now be fixed.

The Prime Minister: The period of elections will commence from February, 1967, and will last till the end of April, 1967, i.e., commencing with the issue of writ of nomination to polling. Polling will take place somewhere in April for a number of days. The exact dates for nomination and polling will be fixed by the Election Commission at the appropriate time.

Complaints through the Press

129. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Prime Minister whether he is aware that complaints raised by members of the public through the press had been frequently ignored by the Minister or the Government Department concerned, and whether it is the policy of the Government to disregard public grievances aired through the columns of the press.

The Prime Minister: I am not aware that complaints raised by members of the public through the press had been frequently ignored by the Minister or the Government Department concerned.

It is not the policy of the Government to disregard public complaints or grievances aired in earnest through the press. Public grievances brought to the attention of the Government are properly and duly investigated and

appropriate action is taken according to the results of the investigation.

There are, however, complaints which have been aired through the press merely for the purpose of gaining publicity in which case the complainant cares little whether the Government will or will not take action so long he is given the publicity after his own heart.

Sarawakians—Registration as Citizens and Voters

130. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Prime Minister if the people of Sarawak will be given adequate time to register as citizens before they are asked to register as voters there. If so, how long does he propose to give the Sarawakians who are non-citizens, but who qualify for citizenship, to register as citizens.

The Prime Minister: The people of Sarawak have been provided with facilities for registration as citizens under Article 16A of the Constitution as early as July, 1964 which is more than ample time. To date, 35,835 applications have been received out of which 35,402 have been approved. Apparently a majority of the people who qualify for citizenship and who are desirous of becoming citizens have applied accordingly.

No time limit has been imposed by the Government for the people of Sarawak to acquire citizenship.

Interim Award to M.I.G. Workers

131. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Prime Minister whether he will make an interim award of \$12.50 to all manual and industrial group of workers employed by Schools Boards of Management. Is there any special reason why this group of workers should be exploited because they have no union to represent them and hence cannot go on strike.

The Prime Minister: The Ministry of Education is examining the financial implication of awarding an interim increase of \$12.50 per mensem to all

Industrial and Manual Group employees and Division IV staff employed by School Boards of Management and subject to the availability of funds these employees will also be paid the interim salary increase as accorded to their counterparts in the Government service. It is never the policy of this Government to exploit the workers. Where there is justification for consideration in matters connected with them either on question of pay or well-being, the Government will not fail to give due consideration.

Offices of Prime Minister and Menteri Besar

132. Tuan Abdul Samad bin Gul Ahmad Mianji bertanya kepada Perdana Menteri boleh-kah ra'ayat Malaysia yang bukan berketurunan bumiputra, pada satu masa kelak, memegang jawatan Perdana Menteri dan Menteri Besar.

Perdana Menteri: Di-bawah Perlembagaan Persekutuan, sa-saorang warga-negara Persekutuan, kechuali warga-negara yang menjadi warga-negara dengan jalan masokkan (naturalization) atau daftaran (registration) boleh memegang jawatan Perdana Menteri Persekutuan.

Bagi jawatan Menteri² Besar pula, sila-lah lihat syarat²-nya dalam Perlembagaan² Negeri masing².

Non-indigenous Malaysians/Malays

133. Tuan Abdul Samad bin Gul Ahmad Mianji bertanya kepada Perdana Menteri jika Kerajaan berchadang memberikan orang² Melayu memegang jawatan yang sekarang di-pegang oleh ra'ayat Malaysia yang bukan berketurunan bumiputra.

Perdana Menteri: Perkara 8 dalam Perlembagaan Malaysia melarang membeza²kan antara warga-negara Malaysia oleh sebab ugama, bangsa keturunan atau tempat lahir-nya dalam membuat lantekan² kepada jawatan² Kerajaan. Berasaskan ini jawatan² Kerajaan adalah terbuka kepada semua warga-negara Malaysia dengan tidak mengira apa

keturunan-nya. Oleh yang demikian jawatan yang sekarang di-pegang oleh ra'ayat Malaysia yang bukan berketurunan Melayu, mithal-nya, boleh di-pegang oleh ra'ayat berketurunan Melayu.

Malaysians detained in Singapore

134. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Prime Minister if he is aware that the following Malaysia Citizens are being detained at Changi, Singapore:

Name	Place of Residence	Year of Detention
1. Lim Guan Teik ...	Kedah ...	1963
2. Chew Tee Kim ...	Ipoh ...	1963
3. Gan Tee Kim ...	Segambut...	1963
4. Koay Pitt Seng...	Penang ...	1964
5. Lim Guan Beng ...	Kedah ...	1964
6. Lim Yew Meng...	Penang ...	1964

If so, has the Malaysian Government taken any steps or contemplates taking any steps to repatriate the above named.

Can the Prime Minister inform the House if there are any more Malaysians being detained in Changi, Singapore. If so, give their names and year of detention.

The Prime Minister: I am aware that the 6 persons mentioned by the Hon'ble Member for Batu are currently in detention in Singapore. These persons were detained for activities in support and in furtherance of the Communist United Front aims of undermining the legally constituted Governments of Singapore and of Malaysia.

There are another 28 persons claiming to have been born in West Malaysia who are currently under detention in Singapore:

10 persons arrested in 1964.

13 persons arrested in 1965.

5 persons arrested in 1960.

The question of repatriation of persons who were detained for activities prejudicial to the security of Malaysia is under discussion with the Singapore Government.

**MINISTRY OF FOREIGN
AFFAIRS****Malaysian Representatives/Ambassadors**

***135. Tuan Mohamed Idris bin Matsil** bertanya kepada Menteri Luar Negeri sama ada benar atau tidak bahawa sambutan² yang di-beri oleh Pegawai² M.C.S. yang berkelayakan dan mereka yang akan bersara terhadap tawaran Kerajaan untuk berkhidmat sa-bagai Wakil² atau Duta² Malaysia di-seberang laut, ada-lah dingin sahaja, dan Pegawai² tersebut sa-balek-nya lebeh gemar berkhidmat dalam badan² perusahaan dan perniagaan; jika benar, apa-kah sebab-nya demikian dan ada-

kah Kerajaan akan berikhtiar menchari satu daya penarek supaya pegawai² tersebut menerima tawaran itu.

***136. Tuan Mohamed Idris bin Matsil** bertanya kepada Menteri Luar Negeri ada-kah benar ia-itu Kementerian-nya sedang mengalami kekurangan kaki-tangan dalam usaha-nya hendak memenohi jawatan² kosong di-Kedutaan²-nya, mithal-nya di-Rome, dan jika benar, ada-kah Kementerian itu berchadang melateh ahli² politik di-dalam negeri ini saperti Ahli² Parlimen dan Ahli Dewan Negeri menjadi Duta, sa-lain daripada pegawai² Kementerian, yang maseh kurang bilangan-nya dan pegawai² M.C.S. yang akan bersara.

* Replies to these questions will be given separately.