

Volume I
No. 3



Wednesday
25th November, 1959

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

DEWAN RA'AYAT
(HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES)

OFFICIAL REPORT

CONTENTS

- ADMINISTRATION OF OATHS [Col. 59]
ADDRESS BY H. H. THE TIMBALAN YANG DI-
PERTUAN AGONG—REPORTED [Col. 59]
ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS [Col. 76]
BILLS PRESENTED [Col. 110]
THE SUPPLY (1960) BILL—
SECOND READING [Col. 114]
WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS [Col. 143]

KUALA LUMPUR
PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT PRESS BY B. T. FUDGE
GOVERNMENT PRINTER
1960

Price: \$1.00

FEDERATION OF MALAYA
DEWAN RA'AYAT
(HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES)

Official Report

First Session of the First Dewan Ra'ayat

Wednesday, 25th November, 1959

The House met at half past two o'clock p.m.

PRESENT:

- The Honourable Mr. Speaker, DATO' HAJI MOHAMED NOAH BIN OMAR, D.P.M.J., P.I.S., J.P. (Johore Bahru Timor).
- „ the Prime Minister, Y.T.M. TUNKU ABDUL RAHMAN PUTRA AL-HAJ, K.O.M. (Kuala Kedah).
- „ the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Defence, TUN ABDUL RAZAK BIN DATO' HUSSAIN, S.M.N. (Pekan).
- „ the Minister of External Affairs, DATO' DR. ISMAIL BIN DATO' ABDUL RAHMAN, P.M.N. (Johore Timor).
- „ the Minister of Finance, MR. TAN SIEW SIN, J.P. (Malacca Tengah).
- „ the Minister of Works, Posts and Telecommunications, DATO' V. T. SAMBANTHAN, P.M.N. (Sungei Siput).
- „ the Minister of the Interior, DATO' SULEIMAN BIN DATO' ABDUL RAHMAN, P.M.N. (Muar Selatan).
- „ the Minister of Agriculture and Co-operatives, ENCHE' ABDUL AZIZ BIN ISHAK (Kuala Langat).
- „ the Minister of Transport, ENCHE' SARDON BIN HAJI JUBIR (Pontian Utara).
- „ the Minister of Health and Social Welfare, DATO' ONG YOKE LIN, P.M.N. (Ulu Selangor).
- „ the Minister of Education and Minister of Commerce and Industry, ENCHE' MOHAMED KHIR JOHARI (Kedah Tengah).
- „ the Minister of Labour, ENCHE' BAHAMAN BIN SAMSUDIN (Kuala Pilah).
- „ TUAN SYED JAAFAR BIN HASAN ALBAR, J.M.N., Assistant Prime Minister (Johore Tengah).
- „ ENCHE' ABDUL HAMID KHAN BIN HAJI SAKHAWAT ALI KHAN, J.M.N., J.P., Assistant Minister (Batang Padang).
- „ TUAN HAJI ABDUL KHALID BIN AWANG OSMAN, Assistant Minister (Kota Star Utara).
- „ ENCHE' ABDUL GHANI BIN ISHAK, A.M.N. (Malacca Utara).
- „ ENCHE' ABDUL RAUF BIN A. RAHMAN (Krian Laut).
- „ ENCHE' ABDUL SAMAD BIN OSMAN (Sungei Patani).

- The Honourable TUAN HAJI ABDULLAH BIN HAJI ABDUL RAOF (Kuala Kangsar).
- .. TUAN HAJI ABDULLAH BIN HAJI MOHD. SALLEH, A.M.N., P.I.S. (Segamat Utara).
- .. TUAN HAJI AHMAD BIN ABDULLAH (Kota Bharu Hilir).
- .. ĔNCHE' AHMAD BIN ARSHAD, A.M.N. (Muar Utara).
- .. ĔNCHE' AHMAD BOESTAMAM (Setapak).
- .. ĔNCHE' AHMAD BIN MOHAMED SHAH (Johore Bahru Barat).
- .. TUAN HAJI AHMAD BIN SAAID (Seberang Utara).
- .. ĔNCHE' AHMAD BIN HAJI YUSOF (Krian Darat).
- .. TUAN HAJI AZAHARI BIN HAJI IBRAHIM (Kubang Pasu Barat).
- .. ĔNCHE' AZIZ BIN ISHAK (Muar Dalam).
- .. DR. BURHANUDDIN BIN MOHD. NOOR (Besut).
- .. MR. CHAN CHONG WEN (Kluang Selatan).
- .. MR. CHAN SIANG SUN (Bentong).
- .. MR. CHAN SWEE HO (Ulu Kinta).
- .. MR. CHIN SEE YIN (Seremban Timor).
- .. MR. V. DAVID (Bungsar).
- .. DATIN FATIMAH BINTI HAJI HASHIM, P.M.N. (Jitra-Padang Terap).
- .. MR. GEH CHONG KEAT (Penang Utara).
- .. ĔNCHE' HAMZAH BIN ALANG, A.M.N. (Kapar).
- .. ĔNCHE' HANAFI BIN MOHD. YUNUS, A.M.N. (Kulim Utara).
- .. ĔNCHE' HARUN BIN ABDULLAH (Baling).
- .. ĔNCHE' HARUN BIN PILUS (Trengganu Tengah).
- .. TUAN HAJI HASAN ADLI BIN HAJI ARSHAD (Kuala Trengganu Utara).
- .. TUAN HAJI HASSAN BIN HAJI AHMAD (Tumpat).
- .. ĔNCHE' HASSAN BIN MANSOR (Malacca Selatan).
- .. ĔNCHE' HUSSEIN BIN TO' MUDA HASSAN (Raub).
- .. ĔNCHE' HUSSEIN BIN MOHD. NOORDIN, A.M.N., P.J.K. (Parit).
- .. TUAN HAJI HUSSIN RAHIMI BIN HAJI SAMAN (Kota Bharu Hulu).
- .. ĔNCHE' IBRAHIM BIN ABDUL RAHMAN (Seberang Tengah).
- .. ĔNCHE' ISMAIL BIN IDRIS (Penang Selatan).
- .. MR. KANG KOCK SENG (Batu Pahat).
- .. MR. K. KARAM SINGH (Damansara).
- .. CHE' KHADIJAH BINTI MOHD. SIDIK (Dungun).
- .. MR. LEE SAN CHOON (Kluang Utara).
- .. MR. LEE SECK FUN (Tanjong Malim).
- .. MR. LEE SIOK YEW (Sepang).
- .. MR. LEONG KEE NYEAN (Kampar).
- .. MR. LIM JOO KONG (Alor Star).
- .. MR. LIM KEAN SIEW (Dato' Kramat).
- .. DR. LIM SWEE AUN, J.P. (Larut Selatan).

- The Honourable MR. LIU YOONG PENG (Rawang).
- „ MR. T. MAHIMA SINGH (Port Dickson).
- „ ĘNCHE' MOHAMED BIN UJANG (Jelebu-Jempol).
- „ ĘNCHE' MOHAMED ABBAS BIN AHMAD (Hilir Perak).
- „ ĘNCHE' MOHAMED ASRI BIN HAJI MUDA (Pasir Puteh).
- „ ĘNCHE' MOHAMED DAHARI BIN HAJI MOHD. ALI (Kuala Selangor).
- „ ĘNCHE' MOHAMED NOR BIN MOHD. DAHAN (Ulu Perak).
- „ DATO' MOHAMED HANIFAH BIN HAJI ABDUL GHANI, P.J.K. (Pasir Mas Hulu).
- „ ĘNCHE' MOHAMED SULONG BIN MOHD. ALI, J.M.N. (Lipis).
- „ ĘNCHE' MOHAMED YUSOF BIN MAHMUD, A.M.N. (Temerloh).
- „ TUAN HAJI MOKHTAR BIN HAJI ISMAIL (Perlis Selatan).
- „ NIK MAN BIN NIK MOHAMED (Pasir Mas Hilir).
- „ MR. NG ANN TECK (Batu).
- „ DATO' ONN BIN JAAFAR, D.K., D.P.M.J. (Kuala Trengganu Selatan).
- „ ĘNCHE' OTHMAN BIN ABDULLAH (Tanah Merah).
- „ ĘNCHE' OTHMAN BIN ABDULLAH (Perlis Utara).
- „ MR. QUEK KAI DONG (Seremban Barat).
- „ TUAN HAJI REDZA BIN HAJI MOHD. SAID (Rembau-Tampin).
- „ MR. SEAH TENG NGIAB (Muar Pantai).
- „ MR. D. R. SEENIVASAGAM (Ipoh).
- „ MR. S. P. SEENIVASAGAM (Menglembu).
- „ TUAN SYED ESA BIN ALWEE, S.M.J., P.I.S. (Batu Pahat Dalam).
- „ TUAN SYED HASHIM BIN SYED AJAM, A.M.N., P.J.K. (Sabak Bernam).
- „ ĘNCHE' TAJUDIN BIN ALI (Larut Utara).
- „ MR. TAN CHENG BEE, J.P. (Bagan).
- „ MR. TAN KEE GAK (Bandar Malacca).
- „ MR. TAN PHOCK KIN (Tanjong).
- „ MR. TAN TYE CHEK (Kulim-Bandar Bahru).
- „ TENGKU INDRA PETRA IBNI SULTAN IBRAHIM, J.M.N. (Ulu Kelantan).
- „ DATO' TEOH CHZE CHONG, D.P.M.J., J.P. (Segamat Selatan).
- „ MR. V. VEERAPPEN (Seberang Selatan).
- „ WAN MUSTAPHA BIN HAJI ALI (Kelantan Hilir).
- „ WAN SULAIMAN BIN WAN TAM (Kota Star Selatan).
- „ WAN YAHYA BIN HAJI WAN MOHAMED (Kemaman).
- „ MR. WOO SAIK HONG (Telok Anson).
- „ ĘNCHE' YAHYA BIN HAJI AHMAD (Bagan Datoh).

The Honourable MR. YEOH TAT BENG (Bruas).
 .. MR. YONG WOO MING (Sitiawan).
 .. HAJAH ZAIN BINTI SULAIMAN (Pontian Selatan).
 .. TUAN HAJI ZAKARIA BIN HAJI MOHD. TAIB (Langat).
 .. ĔNCHE' ZULKIFLEE BIN MUHAMMAD (Bachok).

ABSENT:

The Honourable ĔNCHE' ABDUL RAHMAN BIN HAJI TALIB, Minister without Portfolio (Kuantan).
 .. MR. CHEAH THEAM SWEE (Bukit Bintang).
 .. MR. KHONG KOK YAT (Batu Gajah).
 .. MR. V. MANICKAVASAGAM, J.M.N., P.J.K. (Klang).
 .. ĔNCHE' MOHAMED ISMAIL BIN MOHD. YUSOF (Jerai).

IN ATTENDANCE:

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

PRAYERS

(Mr. Speaker in the Chair)

ADMINISTRATION
OF OATHS

The following Members took and subscribed the Oath or made and subscribed the Affirmation required by Law:

Ĕnche' Abdul Aziz bin Ishak for Kuala Langat.

Ĕnche' Mohamed Khir Johari for Kĕdah Tĕngah.

TITAH UCHAPAN DULI YANG MAHA MULIA BAGINDA TIMBALAN YANG DI-PĔRTUAN AGONG

Mr. Speaker: Ahli² Yang Bĕrhormat, saya suka mĕmbĕri tahu Dewan ini ia-itu Dewan ini tĕlah mĕngadap Duli Yang Maha Mulia Baginda Timbalan Yang di-Pĕrtuan Agong pada hari ini di-Dewan Tunku Abdul Rahman. Duli Yang Maha Mulia dĕngan limpah kurnia-nya tĕlah bĕrtitah mĕngĕluarkan ucapan di-Raja pada pĕmbukaan Parlimen ini. Saya tĕlah pĕrentahkan supaya salinan ucapan Duli Yang Maha Mulia itu di-bagikan kepada Ahli² Dewan ini dan di-chap sĕrta dimasokkan ka-dalam Parliamentary Debates.

**Tuan Yang di-Pĕrtua Dewan Nĕgara,
Tuan Yang di-Pĕrtua Dewan Ra'ayat
dan Ahli² Parlimen Yang Bĕrhormat:**

Beta bĕrasa sangat sukachita dan bĕsar hati kĕrana dapat mĕlafadzkan sa-patah dua kata pada hari yang bĕr-sĕjarah ini ia-itu pada masa Parlimen Pĕrsĕkutuan Tanah Mĕlayu mĕm-bahathkan Bĕlanja Nĕgara ini pada kali yang pĕrtama-nya. Sa-bĕntar lagi tuan² akan mĕnyĕmpurnakan satu daripada tanggongan² Kĕrajaan bĕrparlimen yang pĕnting sa-kali ia-itu tanggongan mĕnguntok²kan wang pĕrbĕlanjaan mĕntadbirkan nĕgara ini bagi tahun hadapan; maka sĕbab-nya di-katakan tanggongan itu satu daripada tanggongan² yang pĕnting sa-kali ia-lah kĕrana wang tiada boleh di-anggarkan atau di-bĕlanjakan jika tiada dĕngan kĕbĕnaran Parlimen tĕrutama sa-kali jika tiada dĕngan kĕbĕnaran wakil² ra'ayat yang di-pileh dan yang bĕr-sidang di-dalam Dewan Ra'ayat. Beta harap tuan² akan bĕrbahath dĕngan tĕnang dan tĕrtib kĕrana sunggoh pun pĕrjalanan parti² bĕrlainan tĕtapi sĕmua-nya mĕmpunyai tujuan yang sama ia-itu bĕrkĕhĕndakkan Kĕrajaan yang sa-habis² baik bagi ra'ayat nĕgĕri ini supaya mĕreka dapat hidup dĕngan aman sĕntosa dan ma'amor. Sa-suatu chadangan yang baik patut di-sokong oleh sĕmua parti dĕngan tiada mĕng-hiraukan dari mana tĕrbit-nya chadangan itu. Sĕmua parti ada mĕmpunyai

kewajipan terhadap ra'ayat jëlata nĕgara ini tĕtapi akan tĕrtanggung-lah ka-atas parti yang tĕlah bĕrjaya mĕndapat lĕbeh suara dalam Parlimen mĕnĕrima nasihat² dan tĕgoran² yang bĕrfa'edah bagi kĕbajikan 'am. Dan juga hĕndaklah parti itu sĕdia mĕnĕrima daripada parti lain buah fikiran yang ikhlas untok kĕbajikan sĕmua ra'ayat nĕgara ini.

Beta tahu tuan² sĕmua sĕdia ma'alum bahawa rundingan² dalam Parlimen ini bukan-nya sahaja di-dalam pandangan pĕndudok² nĕgĕri ini yang tuan² sĕndiri wakili bahkan juga di-dalam pandangan sahabat² yang patoh dan musoh² yang mĕnĕntang atoran bĕrparlimen yang bĕrasaskan demokrasi di-sĕrata dunia ini. Oleh kĕrana taraf tuan² di-pandang sangat tinggi maka mustahak-lah tuan² sĕntiasa bĕradab tĕrtib tatkala bĕrada di-dalam bangunan Dewan Nĕgara dan Dewan Ra'ayat. Sunggoh pun bukan-nya dĕngan bĕradab tĕrtib sahaja baharu dapat kita mĕncapai maksud² kita tĕtapi adab tĕrtib itu sangat bĕsar munafa'at-nya kĕrana dĕngan-nya-lah tĕrbit kĕhormatan dan darjat Parlimen kita ini dan juga adab tĕrtib itu akan mĕnunjukkan kĕmuliaan mĕrtabat majlis Parlimen ini sa-bagaimana yang di-harapkan oleh ra'ayat. Adab tĕrtib itu mĕnunjukkan bĕtapa mulia-nya tujuan² Parlimen ini dan bĕtapa kuat-nya kĕ'azaman Parlimen ini hĕndak mĕnyĕmpurnakan kĕwajipan-nya.

Oleh kĕrana hal² yang beta sĕbutkan tadi sangat mustahak bagi kĕjayaan demokrasi di-nĕgĕri ini dan di-nĕgĕri² lain juga maka itu-lah sĕbab-nya beta mĕngulang balek di-sini titah Duli Yang Maha Mulia Sĕri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pĕrtuan Agong dalam isti'adat mĕmbuka Parlimen ini dua bulan dahulu. Sunggoh pun sukachita beta dapat pĕluang mĕlafadzkan ucapan ini tĕtapi yang sa-bĕnar-nya beta dukachita kĕrana Duli Yang Maha Mulia Sĕri Paduka Baginda tiada hadir di-sini hari ini. Beta kĕtahu² tuan² sakalian yang hadir di-sini dan sakalian pĕndudok nĕgara ini pun tĕntu-lah bĕrasa dĕmikian juga. Kita sangat tĕrharu mĕndĕngar Sĕri Paduka Baginda tĕlah tiba² gĕring tatkala hampir bĕnar masa-nya Baginda hĕndak

bĕrangkat mĕlawat Nĕgĕri India dan Nĕgĕri Pakistan ia-itu nĕgĕri² jiran kita yang tĕrnama dan bĕrtaraf tinggi itu. Sa-sunggoh-nya Sĕri Paduka Baginda sudah lama ingin hĕndak mĕlawat nĕgĕri² itu. Shukur-lah kita kapada Allah Subhanahu Wata'ala sĕkarang Sĕri Paduka Baginda tĕlah bĕransor² Sĕmboh. Dan lagi patut beta sĕbutkan di-sini Duli Yang Maha Mulia Sĕri Paduka Baginda Raja Pĕrmaisuri Agong sĕndiri sangat mĕngambil bĕrat dan mĕnolong dĕngan jagaan-nya sĕndiri supaya kĕgĕringan Baginda sĕgĕra sĕmboh. Beta kĕtahu² ra'ayat nĕgĕri ini sangat kaseh dan sayang ka-bawah Duli² Yang Maha Mulia Sĕri Paduka Baginda itu. Oleh yang dĕmikian itu beta yakin sakalian ra'ayat akan bĕrsama² dĕngan beta bĕrdo'a mudahan² Sĕri Paduka Baginda akan sĕgĕra sehat sa-mula sĕrta dapat mĕnyĕmpurnakan dĕngan sa-pĕnoh-nya tanggungan Sĕri Paduka Baginda sa-bagai Kĕtua nĕgara kita. Maka dĕngan pĕrasaan ini-lah beta mĕlafadzkan ucapan ini yang sapatut-nya di-lafadzkan oleh Sĕri Paduka Baginda jika tiada dĕngan kĕgĕringan Baginda.

Sa-sunggoh-nya zaman ini zaman yang baharu kĕrana Pĕrlĕmbagaan kita tĕlah bĕrjalan dĕngan sĕmpurna-nya dan Dewan Nĕgara dan Dewan Ra'ayat kita sĕndiri pun sudah tĕrtuboh. Dewan Nĕgara itu mĕwakili Nĕgĕri² di-Pĕrsĕkutuan Tanah Mĕlayu ini dan mĕngandongi ahli² yang bijaksana lagi bĕrpĕngalaman. Dewan Ra'ayat pula mĕngandongi ahli² yang di-pileh sĕmua-nya daripada parti² yang bĕsar ia-itu orang² yang ada kĕbolehan bĕlaka dan Dewan ini ada-lah tĕgap pĕrdirian-nya kĕrana parti yang mĕmĕrentah mĕmpunyai suara yang tĕrbanyak. Dalam ucapan beta ini beta akan mĕnyĕbutkan usaha² yang mustahak di-jalankan untok zaman yang baharu ini dan juga tiga pĕkĕrjaan yang bĕsar yang di-pandang mustahak sa-kali oleh Kĕrajaan beta:

Yang pĕrtama-nya ia-lah hĕndak mĕmimpin ra'ayat nĕgara ini supaya mĕmbena suatu bangsa yang tulin.

Yang Kĕdua-nya hĕndak mĕng-himpunkan sĕgala usaha dan tĕnaga bagi mĕmajukan nĕgara

ini dan menambahkan kema'amanan kawasan² kampung. Untok mēnchapai tujuan-nya hēndak mēmajukan nēgara ini dan mēnambah kema'amanan kawasan² kampung itu Kērajaan beta akan bē'azam mēnggunakan sēgala kēpandaian dan tēnaga yang sēkarang ini sēdang digunakan untok mēnghanchorkan sēgala pērchubaan Parti Komunis Malaya hēndak mēruntuhkan Kērajaan Pērsēkutuan Tanah Mēlayu.

Yang kētiga-nya hēndak mēnjalkan ikhtiar supaya nēgēri² di-Tēnggara Asia dapat bēkērsama dēngan rapat dan dapat mēnchapai fa'edah-nya tērutama sa-kali dalam lapangan ekonomi, musharakat dan sains.

Untok mēmbena suatu Bangsa Nēgara maka mustahak-lah sēmu orang yang chintakan nēgara ini mēnjalkan sēgala daya upaya dan ikhtiar supaya pēndudok² nēgara ini tiada lagi bērsēliseh faham bahkan bērsatu bagi kēbaikan nēgara kita. Kēadaan nēgara kita ini tidak ada tolok banding-nya kērana di-nēgēri ini ada bērbagai² bangsa masing² dēngan 'adat rēsam, ugama dan kēbudayaan-nya. Oleh kērana bērbagai² bangsa itu sēkarang tēlah mulai sēdar yang nēgēri ini tēmpat mēnumpukan kēsētiaan bērsama², maka sangat-lah mustahak di-jauhi pērbuatan² yang mērosakkan pērasaan aman dan damai yang tēlah di-dapati sa-lama ini baik dēngan jalan siasah atau ugama atau dēngan muslihat fa'edah sa-suatu kaum. Pēndudok² nēgara ini hēndak-lah hidup sapērti yang tēlah sudah² supaya hasil² pēlajaran dan pēngētahuan mēndatangkan fa'edah dēngan sa-pēnoh-nya.

Bila beta katakan pēlajaran bukan-lah beta maksudkan mēmbēri pēlajaran kapada anak² kita di-sēkolah dan mēmbēri pēlajaran kapada pēmuda dan pēmudi kita di-university sahaja. Kita sēdar bētapa mustahak-nya mēmbēri pēlajaran yang dēmikian itu dan pērkara ini sēntiasa ada dalam fikiran kita. Kērajaan beta hēndak mēnubuhkan suatu Jawatan-Kuasa khas bagi mēngkaji sa-mula dasar pēlajaran yang di-luluskan pada tahun 1956 dahulu

tērutama sa-kali bagaimana dasar itu tēlah di-jalankan. Sēmēntara ini Kērajaan beta akan bērusaha lagi mēmbanyakkan dan mēmpērbaiki sēkolah² tērutama-nya sēkolah² rēndah di-kampung², mēluaskan lagi usaha mēlateh guru² dan mēnambahkan lagi hadiah² dan bantuan² pēlajaran. Sēmu pērkara² ini dan chorak atoran pēlajaran bērasaskan sukatan pēlajaran yang sama supaya kanak² sēkolah dapat mēmpēlajari pēlajaran yang sama dēngan chara yang sa-rupa di-sēmu sēkolah dalam Tanah Mēlayu.

Sungguh pun pēlajaran di-sēkolah dan di-university itu mustahak akan tētapi pēlajaran untok mēmbena bangsa itu lēbeh daripada ini ma'ana-nya. Pēlajaran mēmbena bangsa itu ma'ananya juga mēninggikan lagi darjah pēlajaran orang² dewasa supaya mēreka boleh mēnulis dan mēmbacha dan boleh mēnērima fikiran² yang baharu dan mēmutuskan sa-suatu pērkara dēngan saksama. Kērajaan beta akan mēngambil bērat atas hal ini dan akan mēlantek suatu Jawatan-Kuasa bagi mēnghalusi-nya sērtā mēngēshorkan kapada Kērajaan bagaimana chara yang baik sa-kali hēndak mēnchapai tujuan ini. Pēlajaran yang di-maksudkan ini ia-lah mēngēmbangkan pēngētahuan bērkēnaan dēngan hal² Nēgara dan hal² dunia sērtā mēnggalakkan ra'ayat supaya mēmpunyai pērasaan dan sēmangat kēbangsaan dēngan mēnggunakan Jabatan² Pēnērangan dan Siaran Radio yang akan bērusaha tērutama sa-kali untok mēnchapai tujuan ini.

Dēngan mēnggunakan sēmu usaha ini dan dēngan mēngambil sēgala fa'edah yang boleh di-dapati daripada pērmainan dan sokan dan usaha² kēbudayaan yang boleh mēmbēntok pērasaan bērsatu padu maka Kērajaan beta akan mēnjalkan sēgala daya upaya-nya supaya sakalian pēndudok dalam Pērsēkutuan ini bērtā'at sētia dan kaseh sayang kapada nēgēri ini sa-bagai satu bangsa yang tēlah di-satukan oleh bēbērapa tujuan yang sama dēngan tiada mēnghiraukan pērbēdzaan mēreka dēngan masing² bērhak mēmēlihara 'adat rēsam sēndiri. Pada suatu masa dahulu dasar yang mustahak ini tēlah di-fikirkan sa-bagai angan² sa-mata² yang tiada akan tērchapai

dalam masa yang singkat akan tetapi sa-telah dua tahun lama-nya kita merdeka dengan aman dan ma'amor, maka angan² itu sekarang bertambah nyata dan tujuan Kerajaan beta ia-lah hendak menchapai angan² itu. Dalam masa lima tahun yang ka-hadapan, inilah tugas Kerajaan yang mustahak sekali. Pada fikiran Kerajaan beta tugas ini ia-lah tugas kebangsaan yang mempunyai kedudukan lebih tinggi dan mustahak daripada perbedzaan faham² siasah, dan dengan sebab itu Kerajaan beta yakin akan memperoleh kerjasama daripada sakalian parti siasah dan sakalian penduduk Negeri ini yang ta'at setia. Khusus-nya Kerajaan beta berharap kepada ahli² Parlimen, dan juga orang² lain yang berpengaruh dalam Negeri ini supaya menyokong dan memajukan dasar yang penting lagi mustahak ini.

Sekarang biar-lah beta menerangkan pekerjaan besar yang kedua pula. Dalam lima tahun yang akan datang Kerajaan beta akan menumpukan perhatian-nya kepada kerja memajukan negeri ini ia-itu sa-bagaimana yang di-chadangkan dalam suatu rancangan baharu yang akan di-jalankan sa-lama lima tahun daripada tahun 1961 hingga tahun 1965. Perkara yang utama sa-kali dalam rancangan ini ia-lah kemajuan ekonomi kampung. Rancangan ini sedang di-sediakan dan akan di-bentangkan dalam Parlimen pada tahun hadapan. Tujuan Kerajaan beta ia-lah hendak meninggalkan mutu penduduk² kampung, mengokohkan ekonomi kaum² tani, mengusahakan supaya petani² mendapat hasil titek peloh mereka dengan sa-penoh-nya, dan merasa hidup seperti penduduk² di-bandar². Oleh kerana penduduk² dalam negeri ini bertambah banyak tiap² tahun dan perusahaan nampak-nya akan bertambah banyak pula, maka mustahak-lah keadaan hidup dalam kampung di-perbaiki lagi dengan segera-nya supaya penghidupan dan ekonomi di-kampung² dapat di-padankan dengan penghidupan dan ekonomi di-bandar².

Shukor-lah kita sekarang kerana perjuangan kita menentang baki ahli² Parti Komunis Malaya nampak-nya akan tamat. Kejayaan kita ini bukannya sahaja di-sebabkan oleh ke'azaman,

keberanian dan kepandaian Pasokan² Bersenjata Tanah Melayu dan Commonwealth, Pasokan Pulis, Pulis Khas, Pasokan Home Guard, Pegawai² Kerajaan dan orang² 'awam, bahkan juga di-sebabkan pehak² yang berkuasa telah menjalankan usaha bersama². Jasa mereka yang telah memikul beban perjuangan itu tiada sa-kali² akan di-lupakan. Kerajaan akan menjalankan usaha untuk menolong bekas² ahli² Pasokan Keselamatan supaya puleh sa-mula penghidupan mereka sa-bagai orang² 'awam. Tentera² akan di-lengkapkan mengikut kekuatan-nya yang ada sekarang dengan alat² chara baharu; Tentera Laut dan Udara akan di-besarkan, dan keadaan² hidup ahli² dalam ketiga² Angkatan Tentera ini akan di-perelokkan lagi. Kerajaan juga akan memperelokkan keadaan² hidup ahli² biasa Pasokan Pulis dan pada masa ini Kerajaan sedang menimbang bantok Pasokan Pulis sa-lepas Dzarurat ini.

Oleh kerana tiada shak lagi kita akan berjaya menamatkan Dzarurat ini, Kerajaan berchadang hendak menumpukan segala usaha dan tenaga-nya untuk kemajuan kampung. Beberapa Kementerian, Jabatan² dan juga Pehak² Berkuasa ada bahagian masing² dalam pekerjaan ini. Kementerian Pertanian yang telah banyak berusaha membaiki keadaan² hidup kaum² tani dan nelayan² akan menjalankan kerja² yang mustahak ia-itu mengusahakan chara² pertanian yang baharu dan meluaskan lagi pengetahuan² mereka itu, membanyakkan keluaran hasil padi dengan menggunakan chara² yang lebih baik, baja² yang murah dan juga tali ayer yang sempurna. Dan lagi Kementerian ini akan menggalakkan kaum² tani bertanam berbagai² tanaman, memajukan lagi perusahaan² menangkap ikan, dan menubuhkan sharikat² kerjasama supaya senang meminjam wang dan menjual hasil². Kementerian² Kerja Raya dan Pengangkutan akan membaiki lagi jalan² di-kampung². Kementerian Kerja Raya pula bersama² dengan Kerajaan² Negeri akan mengadakan bekalan ayer pili di-beberapa tempat lagi. Begitu juga Kementerian Pengangkutan akan menjalankan dasar-nya seperti sekarang ini juga hendak memberi peluang yang lebih banyak lagi kepada orang²

Melayu untuk mengambil bahagian dalam perusahaan Pengangkutan Jalan Raya. Wang² Pinjaman dan latehan² yang di-adakan oleh Jabatan Kemajuan Kampong dan Perusahaan dan bantuan² daripada Dewan Urusan Perusahaan Kechil itu akan bertambah² lagi dikehendaki oleh orang ramai. Kementerian Kesihatan dan Kebajikan Musharakat akan menjalankan usaha²-nya untuk meluaskan lagi perkhidmatan kesihatan kampong dan menchegah penyakit demam kepialu, batok kering, puru dan juga penyakit untut; perkhidmatan² kebajikan musharakat akan dijalankan lebih banyak lagi dalam kawasan² kampong. Kementerian itu juga akan mengambil berat lagi berkenaan dengan pemuda² dan pemudi² di-kampong². Maka ada-lah tanggungan Kementerian Pelajaran memberi peluang kepada kanak² yang tinggal di-dalam kawasan kampong meneruskan pelajaran mereka ka-sekolah² menengah dan sekolah² tinggi sa-bagaimana kanak² yang tinggal dalam bandar.

Ada pun yang mustahak sa-kali bagi menjayakan ranchangan ini ia-lah Kerajaan Persekutuan dan Kerajaan² Negeri hendak-lah bekerjasama pada menguruskan permintaan² tanah yang belum di-selėsaikan serta mengokoh dan memperbaiki pentadbiran tanah supaya senang mendapat tanah dan memajukan-nya sa-banyak mana yang di-kehendaki. Ada pun yang di-chadangkan dalam ranchangan itu ia-lah hendak membuka sa-bberapa banyak kawasan² kebun² kechil dan ladang² yang boleh di-majukan sa-baik²-nya bersama² dengan kampong² yang baharu dan terator dan di-sakeliling-nya dengan menggunakan usaha Lembaga² Kemajuan Tanah Persekutuan dan Negeri, supaya dapat di-adakan khidmat² dan keperluan² hidup yang sesuai dengan satu² kawasan yang terator dan maju. Luas-nya tiap² kebun kechil ini akan memadai bagi tuan punya tanah itu dan keluarga-nya membuat tempat dudok dan mendapat hasil yang menchukupi. Tempat² membuat dan menjual barang² akan di-adakan kerana Kerajaan beta hendak bersungguh² menolong mereka supaya dapat menjual barang² mereka dengan harga yang berpatutan. Kebun² ini tiada akan dipchah²kan atau di-biarkan dengan

tiada di-usahakan. Ada-lah tujuan Kerajaan beta hendak menetapkan syarat² supaya kebun² ini sentiasa elok keadaan-nya dan menjaga supaya tuan² kebun itu menunaikan kewajipan mereka. Pada pendapat Kerajaan beta dalam Tanah Melayu yang merdeka ini tiada patut pekebun² kechil itu hidup dengan keadaan yang susah.

Dengan tujuan supaya usaha² ini dapat di-jalankan dengan sempurna Kerajaan beta telah menubuhkan sa-buah kementerian baharu yang dinamakan Kementerian Kemajuan Kampong. Kementerian ini akan menjadi tanggungan Perdana Menteri dan Timbalan Perdana Menteri. Jika hendak di-jalankan suatu ranchangan yang sa-bagitu besar, rumit dan mustahak-nya di-seluroh negeri maka Kerajaan beta memikirkan hendak-lah kita menggunakan chara² yang telah mendatangkan kejayaan dalam gerakan hendak menamatkan Dzarurat. Oleh yang demikian Kerajaan beta bermaksud hendak memajukan kawasan² kampong dengan menggunakan chara² yang telah digunakan bagi mengikis anchaman penganas Komunis di-kawasan² ini dahulu dengan tenaga yang sama kuat.

Bagaimana pun patut-lah di-ingat bahawa gerakan² menamatkan Dzarurat itu telah berjaya ia-lah dengan sebab kerjasama ra'ayat hendak menghapuskan penganas² itu. Jadi demikian-lah juga ranchangan ini akan berjaya jika orang² kampong bekerjasama. Maka oleh sebab itu-lah perkara pembangunan kaum telah di-jadikan satu daripada tanggungan² Kementerian yang baharu itu. Kerajaan akan memberi pertolongan kepada orang² kampong mengikut sa-banyak mana orang² kampong berusaha sendiri. Ranchangan yang akan di-jalankan ini sangat-lah besar oleh itu hendak-lah kita bekerja dengan tekun dan dengan bersungguh² menghadapi apa² kesusahan. Ranchangan Kerajaan ini akan di-umumkan pada tahun hadapan dan dalam tahun itu Kerajaan akan bersiap untuk bekerjasama dengan bersungguh² bagi menchapai tujuan-nya hendak memajukan kawasan² kampong itu. Pekerjaan ini akan di-beri keutamaan daripada kerja² yang lain.

Sa-takat ini beta telah bërchakap bërkenaan dengan hal-ehwal dalam nögëri sahaja. Sëkarang biar-lah beta bërchakap bërkenaan dengan kërja bësar Kërajaan beta yang këtiga ia-itu hal-ehwal luar nögëri. Dasar Kërajaan beta dalam hal ini yang utama-nya ialah sëntiasa mënghormati Përishtiharan Hak² Manusia dan Piagam Bangsa² Bërsatu dan juga hëndak mêngokoh dan mêngëkalkan tali përsahabatan dengan sëmua nögëri yang ingat baik kapada kita. Tërutama sa-kali Kërajaan mënjunjong tinggi përsahabatan-nya dengan lain² nögëri yang mënjadi ahli Commonwealth dan përanjian përsahabatan yang telah di-ikat dengan Indonesia baharu² ini. Pada përasaan Kërajaan beta telah tiba-lah masa-nya di-laksanakan chadangan²-nya hëndak mërapatkan lagi përhubongan nögëri² di-Tënggara Asia ini. Chadangan² ini di-buat kërana Kërajaan beta përchaya oleh sëbab pëndudok², ekonomi dan këpëntingan nögëri² dalam dunia ini sa-akan² sama boleh-lah nögëri² itu mëmahami dengan lëbeh dalam lagi mas-'elah masing² dan mënchari jalan bagaimana ia boleh mënolong khas-nya, bërkenaan dengan ekonomi, musharakat dan sains, dengan jalan bërdamping lëbeh rapat lagi dan dengan jalan bërbinchang dan mëmbuat përanjian bërsama².

Mëngikut sëjarah, oleh sëbab këbanyakan nögëri² di-Tënggara Asia telah bërhubong dengan nögëri² lain këbudayaan dan ekonomi-nya dalam abad ini telah tërpëngaroh. Oleh yang dëmikian pëndudok² nögëri² ini tiadalah sëdar yang mëraka itu orang Tënggara Asia mëmpunyai këbudayaan sëndiri dan tiada sëdar yang Tënggara Asia ini telah banyak mënchapai dan boleh mënchapai këjayaan yang bësar. Oleh kërana sudah mënjadi këlaziman dan oleh kërana përistiwa² yang telah bëlaku pada masa dahulu maka nögëri² ini lëbeh chëndërong mëminta përtolongan daripada nögëri² asing tiada mahu mënggunakan tënaga mëraka sëndiri.

Yang sa-bënar-nya Tënggara Asia ini kaya bukan-nya sahaja dengan këbudayaan dan tamaddun-nya bahkan juga kaya dengan orang² yang pandai, dengan kuasa ayer, dengan tanah dan

dengan bëndas² galian. Kërajaan yakin apabila nögëri² ini sudah bërTambah rapat përhubongan-nya dapat-lah digunakan këpandaian dan tënaga ini untok fa'edah bërsama.

Nögëri² yang mënjadi ahli² dalam përsatuan Nögëri² yang di-chadangkan itu tiada-lah akan kurang taraf këmërdekaan dan këdaulatan-nya dan përsatuan ini akan mënnyëmpurnakan pëkërjaan-nya mëngikut dasar Bangsa² Bërsatu. Mënubuhkan përsatuan sapërti ini bukan-lah satu përkara yang baharu, di-Scandinavia dan Amerika Sëlatan telah ada tørtuboh sapërti ini. Kërajaan bërharap përsatuan ini akan di-mulakan dengan mëngadakan përsidangan² dan rundingan² Këtua² Kërajaan Nögëri² di-Tënggara Asia dari sa-masa ka-samasa. Dan lagi hëndaklah ada sa-buah pëjabat sëtia-usaha tëtapi untok mënguruskan kërja² përsatuan ini. Chadangan ini bëlum lagi di-këmukakan dengan rësmi-nya kapada nögëri² lain di-Tënggara Asia. Tëtapi nögëri² ini telah bërTukar² fikiran atas përkara ini dan di-dapati bëbërapa nögëri akan mënnyokong Kërajaan beta mëngëmukakan chadangan ini dengan rësmi-nya kapada nögëri itu. Pada fikiran Kërajaan beta jika di-lengahkan lagi përkara ini susah-lah bagi mana² nögëri hëndak mëmulkan ranchangan itu. Oleh itu Përdana Mëntëri kita telah mëngutus surat kapada këtua² Kërajaan nögëri² di-Tënggara Asia mëminta buah fikiran mëraka.

Sunggoh pun Kërajaan mëngambil bërati tëntang përkara yang bësar dalam ucapan beta ini tëtapi Kërajaan beta tiada-lah akan mënchuai²kan përkara² dasar yang mustahak. Walau pun usaha² akan di-jalankan bagi këbajikan orang² kampong tëtapi orang² bandar tiada-lah akan di-biarkan. Adalah tujuan Kërajaan beta hëndak mëndirikan rumah² bagi orang² yang bërpendapatan këchil dengan mënggunakan usaha² Lëmbaga Përumahan. Kërajaan beta mëmpunyai ranchangan hëndak mëngelokkan lagi rumah² sakit di-sëluroh Përsëkutuan, dan dalam Kuala Lumpur khas-nya sa-buah Rumah Sakit Bësar yang baharu akan di-dirikan bëransor² mulai dengan satu

bahagian bagi orang² përempuan yang bërsalin. Dasar Kërajaan bërkenaan dëngan buroh tiada akan bër্তুkar. Sa-bagaimana yang tëläh sudah² Kërajaan akan mënggalakkan kësatuan² sa-kërja yang kokoh, bebas, bër tanggung-jawab dan bëraskan dëmokrasi bagi pëkërja² dan pënggaji² supaya pëkërja² dan pënggaji² faham satu dëngan lain dan dapat bër kërjasama. Kërajaan akan sëdia mënubuhkan Lëmbaga² Gaji jika di-dapati pëkërja² dan pënggaji² tiada dapat mënubuhkan badan përundingan mërëka sëndiri. Sa-bagaimana yang sudah² juga Kërajaan akan mëngambil bërät bërkenaan dëngan këhidupan sakalian pëkërja dan akan bërusaha dëngan sa-bërapa daya upaya-nya supaya pëndudok² nëgëri ini yang sëmakin bër tambah banyak itu akan mëndapat pëluang bëkërja.

Bërkenaan dëngan Kërajaan Tëmptatan maka mënurut pëngalaman tëläh di-dapati mustahak mënanggohkan këbanyakan pilehan² raya bagi-nya sa-lama sa-tahun. Dalam masa bëbërapa tahun sëmënjak di-jalankan përatoran Kërajaan Tëmptatan pada tahun 1950 kita tëläh dapati sa-tëngah² përkara tiada mëmudahkan hati tërutama sa-kali kësusahan hëndak mënnyëdiakan daftar² pëngundi yang sa-habis bëtul dan yang boleh di-gunakan untok sa-lama²-nya dan hëndak mëngadakan pilehan raya tiap² tahun untok mëmilih satu përtiga daripada ahli² bërbagai² Majlis itu. Oleh yang dëmikian dalam masa di-tanggohkan pilehan² raya itu Kërajaan beta bërchadang hëndak mënnyiasat bër sama² dëngan Kërajaan² Nëgëri chara mëmudahkan sharat² bagi këlàyakan pëngundi² supaya dapat di-sëdiakan daftar² pëngundi yang sa-habis bëtul dan boleh di-gunakan daftar itu sa-lama²-nya dëngan tiada payah pinda mëminda yang mëmakan përbëlanjaan yang banyak; dan lagi hëndak di-siasat juga sama ada chara² mënjalankan pilehan raya Pëhak Bërkuasa Tëmptatan patut di-ubah kërana ada-lah di-fikirkan bahawa përatoran yang ada sëkarang ini sangat-lah tiada sësuaï dëngan këadaan² di-Përsëkutuan. Ada-lah tujuan Kërajaan Përsëkutuan

dan Kërajaan² Nëgëri hëndak mënnyiasat përkara² itu dëngan sa-bërapa sëgëra-nya supaya pilehan raya Pëhak Bërkuasa Tëmptatan dapat di-adakan sa-mula dëngan lëbih sëmurna dalam tahun 1960 apabila habis tempoh masa di-tanggohkan pilehan raya itu. Kërajaan beta yakin ia-itu Kërajaan Tëmptatan di-Përsëkutuan yang tëläh di-janjikan-nya hëndak di-bësarkan lagi itu, akan bër tambah-tambah maju lagi dalam bëbërapa tahun yang ka-hadapan sa-tëläh tamat kërja mënnyiasat këkurangan² di-dalam përatoran yang ada sëkarang ini.

Sa-sunggoh-nya bukan-lah tujuan beta hëndak mënnyëntoh përkara yang mënjadi hak Mëntëri Këwangan pada hari ini tëtapi sa-bëlum beta mënamatkan ucapan ini tak dapat tiada kënalah beta mënnyëbut tëntang dasar këwangan dan ekonomi Kërajaan beta. Pada masa ini Kërajaan sëdang mënghadapi suatu mas'elah yang sangat rumit. Mas'elah yang beta katakan itu ia-lah bagaimana chara-nya hëndak mëmajukan ekonomi nëgara ini dan apa-kah ikhtiar yang hëndak di-jalankan supaya lëbih sënang lagi pëndudok² mëndapat pëkërjaan dan lëbih banyak hasil yang di-këluarkan oleh nëgara ini dëngan tiada mënjatohkan harga mata wang kita. Dalam mënghadapi mas'elah ini Kërajaan beta hëndak-lah mënjaga supaya këdudukan wang Përsëkutuan Tanah Mëlayu ini sëntiasa tëtap dan kokoh. Sambil mënjalankan sëgala usaha bagi mënambahkan khazanah sa-banyak mana yang di-fikirkan patut dan boleh di-usahakan, Kërajaan beta ada-lah bër'azam hëndak mënjaga supaya wang tiada di-bëlanjakan lëbih daripada yang di-këhëndaki bagi këmajuan nëgëri ini dan tiada lëbih daripada pëndapatan-nya. Sëmua përbëlanjaan yang bërulang² akan di-përeksa dëngan chërmat pada tiap² tahun dan Kërajaan beta akan mënjaga supaya bëlanja përkhidmatan 'awam tiada lëbih daripada had yang di-anggarkan sëkarang ini këchuali untok këmajuan atau lain² hal yang sangat mustahak dan jika dapat hëndak di-kurangkan lagi dëngan tiada mëngganggu këchëkapan

përkhidmatan itu. Hanya dengen mēmbandingkan pērbelanjaan dalam satu tahun dengen pērbelanjaan tahun yang lain baharu-lah dapat di-buat suatu anggaran pērbelanjaan yang sa-timbal dengen pēndapatan dan yang dēmikian nēgara ini akan sēntiasa ada wang sama ada dalam bank² tēmpatan atau pēnanaman modal dari luar nēgēri. Wang ini ada-lah mustahak untok mēnjayakan ranchangan lima tahun yang kēdua bagi mēmajukan ekonomi nēgara ini dan mēninggikan taraf hidup sakalian ra'ayat.

Sunggoh pun dasar Kērajaan sēntiasa hēndak mēnjalkan sēgala ikhtiar bagi mēnguatkan kēdudukan pērusahaan gētah dan bijeh supaya boleh bērtanding dengen pērusahaan nēgēri² lain kērana sa-bahagian bēsar daripada kēma'amoran ekonomi Pērsēkutuan Tanah Mēlayu bērgantong kapada kēdua² pērusahaan ini tētapi usaha mēnubuhkan pērusahaan² tēmpatan dan mēmajukan-nya akan di-galakkan juga supaya banyak-lah pēchahan ekonomi nēgēri ini dan lēbeh banyak lagi pēluang ra'ayat mēnchari kērja. Oleh itu pērubahan² kapada anggaran chukai akan di-buat bagi mēnchapai tujuan yang tērsēbut. Dēmikian juga usaha² bērkēnaan dengen kapal tērbang, pēlabohan dan pēngangkutan akan di-majukan supaya nēgara kita tiada kētinggalan dalam dunia yang tamaddun ini.

Kērajaan beta akan mēndirikan dan mēmajukan sa-buah pasar wang kērana nēgēri ini sudah lama bērkēhēndakkan pasar yang dēmikian. Bagi mēmulakan-nya suatu pinjaman wang untok tempoh yang pendek tēlah di-adakan dan Kērajaan beta sanggup mēnimbangkan pērkara mēminjamkan wang lagi untok kēgunaan pasar itu. Kērajaan beta akan juga mēnjalkan lain² ikhtiar yang mustahak bagi mēngalakkan pēnanaman modal walau pun untok tempoh yang singkat. Sa-lain daripada itu pēratoran² mēmungut chukai akan di-pērbaiki lagi dan ikhtiar² akan di-jalankan sa-bērapa yang dapat supaya tiada banyak bērlaku pērkara mēngelak daripada kēna chukai pēndapatan. Dengen chara yang dēmikian orang² yang patut kēna

mēmbayar chukai itu sēmuanya mēmikul bēban chukai pēndapatan bērsama². Pērjanjian² baharu bērkēnaan dengen pērkara mēngēchualikan sa-sorang daripada tērkēna chukai dua kali akan di-rundingkan dengen bēbērapa buah nēgēri. Kērajaan akan mēmulakan pērundingan bērkēnaan dengen pērkara mēngkaji Pērjanjian Wang yang ada sēkarang ini supaya modal boleh di-dapati lagi untok kēmajuan nēgēri ini.

Sa-sunggoh-nya jika tiada dengen kēchēkapan pērkhidmatan 'awam maka tiada-lah dapat di-jalankan dasar² Kērajaan dengen sēmpurna-nya. Kērajaan beta ada-lah puas hati kērana dasar yang di-bēntok-nya sa-bēlum Mērdēka dahulu mēnggantikan pēgawai² dagang dengen pēgawai² Tanah Mēlayu ada-lah elok dan sēdang bērjalan dengen sēmpurna. Dalam tahun 1956 pēgawai² Tanah Mēlayu tēlah mēmēgang 32 pēratus daripada jawatan² Pēringkat I yang tēlah di-isi dan dasar mēnggantikan pēgawai² dagang dengen pēgawai² Tanah Mēlayu ini di-jangka akan dapat di-laksanakan dengen sa-pēnoh-nya dalam masa lima tahun ia-itu dengen bēransor² mulai daripada tahun 1957 hingga tahun 1962, kēchuali bēbērapa jawatan yang mēngēndaki kēpandaian khas. Pada pērtēngahan tahun ini, bilangan pēgawai² Tanah Mēlayu dalam jawatan Pēringkat I tēlah mēningkat lēbeh daripada 67 pēratus dan bilangan pēgawai² dagang dalam jawatan Malayan Civil Service pada masa ini tiada lēbeh daripada 23 pēratus. Kēmajuan dalam pērkara ini ada-lah sēntiasa di-kaji dengen chērmat-nya oleh Mēntēri² dari sa-masa ka-samasa.

Beta suka mēnyatakan ia-itu agaknya ini-lah kali yang akhir ucapan sapērti ini di-lafadzkan dalam Mēshuarat Bēlanjawan. Kērajaan beta sudah lama mēmikirkan bahawa tiada-lah bērapa elok di-buat dua ucapan yang mustahak bērikut² ia-itu mula² Uchapan di-Raja dan kēmudian Uchapan Mēntēri Kēwangan bērkēnaan dengen mēmbachakan Rang Undang² Bēlanja kali yang kēdua pada satu hari itu juga. Dan lagi oleh kērana Uchapan di-Raja sēkarang ini mēnērangkan

dasar yang ka-hadapan dan tiada mēngkaji kēmajuan² yang tēlah di-chapai pada masa yang lalu maka Kērajaan beta mēmikirkan lēbeh elok-lah kiranya ucapan itu dapat di-lafadzkan kēmudian di-bahathkan oleh Dewan Nēgara dan Dewan Ra'ayat pada suatu masa yang di-tēntukan sa-bēlum di-bēntangkan Rang Undang² Bēlanja di-dalam Parlimen kērana hēndak mēngētahui buah fikiran ahli²-nya supaya dapat mēmbēntok dasar bagi Anggaran² Pērbēlanjaan. Oleh yang dēmikian Kērajaan mēnchadangkan supaya pēnggal pērsidangan Parlimen kali ini tiada panjang tempoh-nya dan dalam bulan April tahun hadapan hēndak-lah di-buka pula suatu pēnggal pērsidangan baharu dēngan Uchapan di-Raja, dan ucapan itu akan di-bahathkan dalam Dewan Nēgara dan Dewan Ra'ayat. Dēngan jalan ini dapat-lah Kērajaan beta pēluang mēndēngar buah fikiran Ahli² yang Bērhormat bagi kēdua² buah Dewan ini sa-bēlum mēnētapkan Bēlanjawan nēgara ini.

Sa-bēlum beta mēnutup ucapan ini beta suka hēndak mēnēgaskan sa-kali lagi tiga pēkerjaan bēsar yang hēndak di-utamakan oleh Kērajaan beta, pērtama dan yang mustahak sa-kali ia-lah mēmbena suatu bangsa nēgara dēngan sa-daya upaya-nya; kēdua, mēnjalkan ikhtiar mēmajukan kampong dēngan 'azam dan tēnaga yang bērsunggo² sa-bagaimana usaha mēnamatkan Dzarurat ini tēlah di-jalankan, dan kētiga, bērusaha mērapatkan pērhubongan Nēgēri² di-Tēnggara Asia supaya bērtambah sa-faham dan bēkērijasama dēngan lēbeh irat lagi. Sunggo² pun ada bēbērapa banyak pēkerjaan yang bēsar² lagi dan ada bērbagai² dasar yang mustahak yang akan di-tērangkan oleh Mēntēri² kapada tuan² dalam pērsidangan Mēshuarat Bēlanjawan ini tētapi tiga pērkara yang baharu beta sēbutkan itu dan kēwajipan-nya mēnjaga supaya kēdudokan wang dan ekonomi nēgara ini kokoh ini-lah yang di-pandang oleh Kērajaan beta sangat mustahak untok kēbajikan nēgara ini dan kēbajikan nēgēri² yang bērjiran dēngan-nya pada masa hadapan. Beta bērdo'a ka-hadzrat

Allah yang maha pēmurah mudah-mudahan di-limpahkan-nya rahmat dan rahim ka-atas Kērajaan Pērsēkutuan Tanah Mēlayu dan ka-atas Dewan Nēgara dan Dewan Ra'ayat ini supaya dapat ahli²-nya sakalian mēnchapai tujuan mēreka hēndak mēmbuat kēbajikan kapada nēgara yang kita chintāi ini. Ya Allah, bēri-lah hidayat dan taufik-mu kapada sakalian ra'ayat Pērsēkutuan Tanah Mēlayu supaya mēreka mēnjadi suatu bangsa nēgara yang tulih dan yang hidup ma'amor sērta mulia di-sisi sakalian bangsa. Amin.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

COMMITTEE TO REVIEW EDUCATIONAL POLICY (1956)

1. Mr. Chan Swee Ho asks the Minister of Education to state:

- (a) When the Government proposes to appoint a Committee to review the present Education Policy;
- (b) Whether in drawing up the terms of reference for any such Committee the Government will bear in mind the Constitutional right and duty of the Federal Government to preserve and sustain the use and study of the languages of all communities in the Federation of Malaya;
- (c) Whether the Government will include in any such Committee representatives of all Political Parties and of organisations representative of Chinese and Indian educationalists in the Federation.

The Minister of Education (Ēnche' Mohamed Khir Johari): Tuan Speaker, Kērajaan akan mēnubuhkan Jawatan-Kuasa Ulang Kaji ia-itu dēngan sachēpat mungkin dan saya bērharap Jawatan-Kuasa ini akan di-tubuhkan sa-bēlum pērsidangan Parlimen akan datang.

Ada pun jawapan bagi bahagian yang kēdua bagi soalan itu ia-lah "ya",

sa-takat yang terkandung dalam Fasal 152 Pērlēmbagaan Pērsēkutuan.

Bērsangkutan bahagian kētiga soalan itu maka sēmula badan siasah dan pēlajaran dan lain² ada-lah dipēlawa mēmbēri pēndapat², shor² dan sa-bagai-nya untok timbangan Jawatan-Kuasa itu.

Dato' Onn bin Jaafar: Nampak saya, Mēntēri Pēlajaran tidak mējawab pērtanyaan 1 (c) pērtanyaan kira-nya Kērajaan akan mēmasokkan Ahli² daripada party² siasah, di-dalam Jawatan-Kuasa ini.

Ēnche' Mohamed Khir Johari: Tuan Speaker, Kērajaan bēlum lagi mēnēntukan chorak Jawatan-Kuasa itu.

DECLARATION OF ASSETS BY MINISTERS

2. **Mr. D. R. Seenivasagam** asks the Prime Minister to state whether the Government intends to introduce legislation to require Ministers and Assistant Ministers to declare their assets before taking office.

The Prime Minister: Sir, ever since Council Paper No. 72 of 1954 was tabled in the Legislative Council, the rule has been strictly observed whereby Members of the Government, which include Ministers and Assistant Ministers, on taking office have to declare—and they are required to declare—their assets. It is therefore superfluous to introduce any legislation for this purpose.

Mr. D. R. Seenivasagam: On a point of information, are those declarations available to anybody except the Government?

The Prime Minister: I would like to know the reason for the request. I have nothing to hide from Honourable Members if Honourable Members want to examine my assets. But I do not know whether my Honourable colleagues would like to show their assets.

Mr. D. R. Seenivasagam: Sir, as a matter of interest

IMMIGRATION—APPLICATIONS FOR RE-ENTRY

3. **Mr. D. R. Seenivasagam** under Standing Order 24 (2) asks the Minister of External Affairs to state:

- (a) Whether the Government has received applications for re-entry from persons who left the Federation for China shortly before Merdeka;
- (b) The number of such applications which have been received and the number which have been granted;
- (c) Whether the Government will consider lifting the ban on the re-entry of students and others who left the Federation for China shortly before Merdeka but who now desire to return and reside permanently in the Federation.

The Minister of External Affairs (Dato' Dr. Ismail bin Dato' Haji Abdul Rahman): The answer to the first part of the question—(a)—is, "Yes".

With regard to the second part of the question—(b)—I am afraid that no separate figures are available of applications for entry of persons who left the Federation for China shortly before Merdeka. A comparatively small number of such applications have been received. Such applications are dealt with in the light of the Immigration (Prohibition of Entry) Order.

With regard to the last part of the question—(c)—the answer is, "No".

ORANG² TAHANAN

4. **Ēnche' Ahmad Boestamam** minta kapada Mēntēri Pērtahanan untok mēnērangkan:

- (a) Bērapa-kah jumlah-nya orang² yang maseh bērada lagi dalam tahanan dharurat (i) laki² (ii) pērēmpuan²?
- (b) Bērapa orang-kah di-antara-nya (i) Mēlayu (ii) China (iii) India (iv) lain² bangsa?
- (c) Bērapa orang-kah di-antara-nya (i) yang di-tangkap oleh Kērajaan Kolonial Inggēris

- (ii) yang di-tangkap oleh Kerajaan Pěrsěkutuan Tanah Mělayu?
- (d) Ada-kah Kerajaan Pěrsěkutuan Tanah Mělayu sěkarang měnganggap orang² tahanan yang di-tangkap oleh Kerajaan Kolonial Inggěris dulu dan yang maseh di-tahan lagi masa ini sa-bagai orang² tahanan tangkapan-nya sěndiri?
- (e) Ada-kah Kerajaan Pěrsěkutuan Tanah Mělayu běrmaksud hěndak měmbicharakan orang² tahanan yang di-tangkap-nya sěndiri dalam mahkamah těrbuka?

The Minister of Defence (Tun Abdul Razak): Yang Běrhormat Tuan Yang di-Pěrtua, jawab kapada pěrtanyaan yang kě-ěmpat sapěrti běrikut:

(a) Bilangan orang dalam tahanan:

	Laki ²	Pěrėm- puan	Jumlah
(i) Mělayu ...	2	—	2
(ii) China ...	93	17	110
(iii) Indian ...	5	—	5
(iv) Bangsa ² lain ...	—	—	—
	100	17	117

- (b) Bilangan orang yang di-tahan sa-bělum Měrdėka ...
- | | | | |
|--|----|----|-----|
| Bilangan orang yang di-tahan lěpas Měrdėka | 6 | 2 | 8 |
| Bilangan orang yang di-tahan lěpas Měrdėka | 94 | 15 | 109 |
- (c) Sa-sa-orang itu di-tahan oleh sěbab di-fikirkan ia-itu měrbahaya kapada kěsělamatan něgěri dan tidak-lah di-kira sa-lama di-tahan sa-bělum atau lěpas Měrdėka.

- (d) Saya tělah pun měnjawab pěrkara ini pada masa měnjawab pěrtanyaan 90 (f) yang běrtulis ia-itu Kerajaan udak běrchadang hěndak měmbawa sa-sa-orang yang di-tahan di-bicharakan ka-dalam Mahkamah. Sa-sa-orang itu di-tahan di-bawah Undang² Dharurat bukan sěmata² ia ada měmbuat kěsalahan těrtěntu, tětapi di-tahan juga jika di-fikirkan ada sěbab² yang měnasabah yang měnunjokkan bahawa orang itu jika tidak di-tahan, dia akan měmběri pěrtolongan kapada musuh² něgara Pěrsěkutuan ini.

Enche' Zulkiflee: Tuan Yang di-Pěrtua, měnurut Pěratoran Dharurat apa-kah sěbab-nya orang² yang di-tahan itu tidak di-bawa ka-dalam Mahkamah.

Tun Abdul Razak: Tuan Yang di-Pěrtua, měnurut Pěratoran Dharurat orang yang di-tahan itu tidak di-bawa ka-dalam Mahkamah.

RAILWAY ACCOMMODATION— THIRD CLASS SLEEPING BERTHS

5. Mr. Tan Cheng Bee asks the Minister of Transport whether Government proposes to provide sleeping berths for third class passengers in the Malayan Railway and, if not, whether the Government will cause investigations to be made into the feasibility and the desirability of making such provision.

The Minister of Transport (Enche' Sardon bin Haji Jubir): The provision of sleeping berths for third class passengers on the Malayan Railway has been investigated and my predecessor indeed inspected in Sentul Works a mock-up of a possible layout for a third class sleeping coach. The commercial intelligence available to the Railway Administration suggests that the third class travelling public might not be able to afford the supplement that would have to be charged to make it an economical proposition. But we are trying to find an economical solution, and these efforts will be pursued.

Dato' Onn bin Jaafar: Would it surprise the Honourable Minister to know that there is a demand for third class sleeping berth accommodation?

Enche' Sardon: I would not be surprised—but anyway I am looking into the whole matter.

PERMATANG PAUH BRIDGE

6. Mr. Tan Cheng Bee asks the Minister of Works, Posts and Telecommunications, whether the provision has been made for the construction of a permanent bridge to replace the pontoon bridge at Permatang Pauh, Province Wellesley, and if so, when it is expected to be completed; if not whether the Government will give an assurance that necessary repairs be effected to the pontoon bridge without any delay so that the maximum weight permitted over the bridge may be increased to at least 10 tons.

The Minister of Works, Posts and Telecommunications (Dato' V. T. Sambanthan): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the project is for inclusion in the next Development Plan and in the meantime repairs to the pontoon bridge are being made, and it is hoped that the weight of vehicles permitted to go over the bridge will be increased to 10 tons within the period of the next two weeks.

7. Mr. V. Veerappen asks the Minister of Works, Posts and Telecommunications, to state what steps, if any, the Government is taking to improve the present make-shift arrangements at the Permatang Pauh Pontoon Bridge across the Prai River on the Federal trunk road in Province Wellesley.

Dato' V. T. Sambanthan: I would refer the Honourable member to the answer which I gave just now, which answers this question.

8. Mr. Veerappen asks the Minister of Works, Posts and Telecommunications, to state whether there is any plan to build a permanent bridge across the river at or around this place and, if so, when.

Dato' Sambanthan: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would again refer the Honourable member to the answer just given which also answers this part of the question.

Mr. Lim Kean Siew: I beg to enquire from the Honourable Minister whether he is aware Question No. 6 is quite different from Questions No. 7 and 8 and that therefore the answer given to No. 7 would not reply Question No. 6.

Dato' Sambanthan: Mr. Speaker, I would remind the Honourable member that we are dealing with Question No. 8.

Mr. Lim Kean Siew: I am sorry, Sir. I mean that the answer to Question No. 7 has no reference to Question No. 8; one is about the make-shift bridge and the other about the permanent bridge.

Dato' Sambanthan: May I know whether the Honourable member would like me to answer Question No. 7 or Question No. 8.

Mr. Speaker: The Honourable member wants answer to Question No. 8

in connection with the permanent bridge.

Dato' Sambanthan: Yes Sir. I already mentioned in my answer to Question No. 6, to which I referred the Honourable Mr. V. Veerappen, that the bridge is for inclusion in the next development plan. He wanted to know when a permanent bridge would be put up and that precisely was the answer.

Dato' Onn bin Jaafar: Will the Honourable Minister say when the next development plan would be pursued.

Mr. Lim Kean Siew: Sir, I wanted to ask the same question.

Dato' Onn: Will the Honourable Minister say when will be the next development plan?

Dato' Sambanthan: It is under consideration. The development plan will be announced soon, in due course—for 1961-1964.

Dato' Onn: May I take it that the Hon'ble Minister means the development plan next to the present one which is going to be discussed now—that is, in another five years time.

Dato' Sambanthan: Precisely Sir. The development plan is the one which is not tabled now. It will be the next one.

Dato' Onn: So the next one will be in five years time.

Dato' Sambanthan: I think the presumption is quite out of order, Sir.

NANYANG UNIVERSITY (SINGAPORE) DEGREES—RECOGNITION

9. Mr. V. Veerappen asks the Minister of Education to state:

(a) what are the factors holding back the Government from recognising the degrees conferred by the Nanyang University of Singapore.

(b) Whether any of the "Nanta" graduates, who are Federal Citizens, will be considered for appointment in the Government Service.

The Minister of Education (Ĕnche' Mohamed Khir Johari): Tuan, tidaklah mĕnjadi amalan atau pun tugas Kĕrajaan mĕngi'tirafkan sa-chara umum dan rasmi sĕgala ijazah² yang di-bĕrikan oleh Sĕkolah² tĕrutama sa-kali jika sĕkolah itu dari nĕgĕri asing.

Sĕmua Kĕrajaan boleh dan pĕrnah mĕlakukan ia-itu mĕnilai darjat sa-suatu ijazah bĕrhubong dĕngan jawatan² yang tĕrtĕntu di-dalam pĕrkhidmatan Kĕrajaan. Pĕnilaian yang sa-umpama itu biasa-nya di-dasarkan kapada degree atau pun ijazah yang di-anugĕrahkan oleh University Malaya.

Itu-lah jawapan bagi bahagian pĕr-tama dari soalan itu. Bĕrhubong dĕngan bahagian yang kĕdua pula, jawapan-nya ia-lah ia-itu sĕmua warga nĕgara Pĕr-sĕkutuan boleh di-pĕrtimbangkan bĕ-kĕrja di-dalam pĕrkhidmatan Kĕrajaan dĕngan syarat kĕlulusan mĕreka sĕsuai dĕngan pĕkĕrjaan yang di-pĕrlukan oleh Kĕrajaan.

Mr. Veerappen: Mr. Speaker, I couldn't get the full meaning of the reply.

Mr. Speaker: You should have used the earphone.

Mr. Veerappen: Can't get anything, Sir.

Dato' Onn: Would I be right in assuming that the Deputy Prime Minister a few weeks back, with reference to the recognition of degrees of the Nanyang University, said that they could not be recognised because it was a foreign University?

The Deputy Prime Minister (Tun Abdul Razak): I don't think that that was the correct version of what I said.

Dato' Onn: Would the Deputy Prime Minister say what is the correct version?

The Deputy Prime Minister: That is not the question before the House.

REPORT OF SPECIAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON COST OF LIVING INDICES

10. Mr. V. David asks the Prime Minister if he is now in a position to

authorise publication of the Report of the Special Advisory Committee on Cost-of-Living Indices; and if not, if he would accelerate this event.

The Prime Minister: Sir, the Report of the Special Advisory Committee on Cost of Living Indices is laid on the Table as Command Paper No. 15.

UNITED NATIONS' GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Composition of Federation Delegation

11. Mr. V. David asks the Prime Minister to state the method of selection of delegates to sessions of the United Nations General Assembly and why no trade union representative was included in Malaya's delegation to the United Nations General Assembly last September.

The Prime Minister: Mr. Speaker, Sir, delegates who represent the Government at meetings of the United Nations General Assembly are chosen for their suitability to speak on behalf of the Government on items which are to be included in the agenda. The matters on which the trade union representatives are particularly qualified to speak are normally dealt with at meetings of one or other United Nations Specialised Agencies such as the International Labour Organisation. The Federation's Delegation to the Plenary Sessions of the International Labour Organisation always include a trade union representative.

TAMAN ASOHAN R.I.D.A.

12. Che' Khadijah binti Mohamed Sidek minta kapada Timbalan Pĕrdana Mĕntĕri mĕnĕrangkan:

(a) bĕrapa-kah jumlah wang yang tĕlah di-bĕlanjakan bagi Taman Asohan R.I.D.A. bahagian wanita mula' dari pĕnubohan-nya hingga sĕkarang;

(b) bĕrapa banyak-kah wanita² yang tĕlah tĕrlateh daripada Taman itu? Tĕrangkan dari nĕgĕri mana tiap² tahun daripada mula pĕnubohan-nya hingga sĕkarang;

(c) ada-kah Kerajaan menyimpan chatitan kemajuan tiap² sa-orang yang telah terlatah di-Taman itu sa-telah dia balek ka-kampung-nya? Jika ada apa-kah jadi-nya kapada kebanyakan mereka di-daerah-nya di-dalam ertikata kemajuan wanita?

Tun Abdul Razak: Tuan Speaker, oleh sebab jawapan ini terlalu panjang, maka saya minta kebenaran supaya dapat di-edarkan salinan kapada Ahli² Yang Berhormat.

Enche' Othman bin Abdullah (Tanah Merah): Tuan Speaker, walau pun jawapan ini di-kemukakan sa-chara bersurat dan akan di-edarkan, apa-kah salah-nya, Yang di-Pertua, walau pun memakan masa yang panjang, supaya Ahli Yang Berhormat menerangkan apa-kah yang sa-benar-nya berlaku dalam soal yang kedua belas ini. Dari itu walau pun memakan masa yang panjang, maka biar-lah kita dengar jawapan-nya yang sa-benar.

Mr. Speaker: Saya benarkan boleh di-jawab dengan bertulis.

Jawapan-nya ia-lah seperti di-bawah ini:

(a) Taman Asohan R.I.D.A. itu telah siap di-bena dalam tahun 1956 dan belanja membena-nya berjumlah \$280,000.

Belanja menjalankan Taman Asohan itu berjumlah \$336,438 atau \$230 bagi tiap² sa-orang pelatah.

(b) Satu senarai mengandungi keterangan² yang di-khendaki ia-lah seperti di-bawah ini.

PELATEH² YANG TELAH MENGAMBIL KURSUS EKONOMI RUMAH TANGGA DI-TAMAN ASOHAN R.I.D.A.

Negeri	1956	1957	1958	1959 (hingga 25-11-59)	Jumlah- nya
Johor	41	72	20	9	142
Kedah	34	69	15	20	138
Kelantan	44	80	21	14	159
Malacca	25	49	12	11	97
Negeri Sembilan	42	86	22	14	164
Pahang	43	78	20	7	148
Pulau Pinang ..	21	38	10	16	85
Perak	41	80	20	24	165
Perlis	21	39	8	8	76
Selangor	39	79	21	9	148
Trengganu .. .	42	79	10	11	142
	<u>393</u>	<u>749</u>	<u>179</u>	<u>143</u>	<u>1,464</u>

Peringatan.—Dalam tahun 1956, 1957 dan pada sa-bahagian tahun 1958 tempoh kursus itu hanya-lah sa-lama sa-bulan sahaja; sa-lepas itu kursus itu telah di-lanjutkan tempoh-nya hingga tiga bulan.

(c) Chatitan berkenaan orang² yang telah berlatah ada di-simpan oleh Lembaga Kemajuan Kampong Dan Perusahaan. Pada masa ini, tujuan latahan itu ia-lah hendak mengajar orang² perempuan ini urusan rumah tangga, sukatan makanan yang betul, memelihara anak² kecil dan juga ekonomi rumah tangga supaya mereka boleh menjadi contoh tauladan kapada jiran² mereka di-kampung². Maka dengan jalan ini dapatlah mereka beransor² menolong mengelakkan lagi keadaan orang² di-kampung mereka itu. Pada masa ini ada suatu kursus yang baharu yang di-ajarkan sa-lama tiga bulan dan hanya baharu tiga kumpulan pelatah² sahaja yang telah mengambil kursus ini. Dengan sebab yang demikian belum-lah dapat lagi di-agak sa-jauh mana-kah kursus itu telah mendatangkan fa'edah di-kampung² mereka itu.

Fa'edah² daripada kursus yang sa-umpama ini hanya boleh di-dapati dengan beransor². Walau bagaimana pun kursus² ini ada-lah suatu chara untuk menolong orang² kampung mengelakkan keadaan mereka dengan jalan memakan makanan yang lebih banyak zat dan menjaga kesehatan mereka dan hidup dengan lebih sempurna.

PELAJARAN UGAMA ISLAM

Guru²

13. Tuan Haji Hasan Adli bin Haji Arshad minta kapada Menteri Pelajaran menerangkan mengarah kapada Pnyata Jawatan-Kuasa Pelajaran 1956, cheraian 121 (Bab X) yang

běrbunyi “Kami chadangkan di-dalam barang mana sěkolah jika murid-nya tidak kurang daripada lima bėlas orang yang bėrugama Islam, pėlajaran ugama yang di-bėrikan kapada mėreka itu hėndak-lah dėngan bėlanja Kėrajaan”, maka bėrapa-kah sa-hingga ini jumlah guru² Ugama Islam yang tėlah di-tugaskan mėngajar dėngan gaji Kėrajaan Pėrsėkutuan Tanah Mėlayu, dalam Sėkolah² Inggėris bahagian darjah² rėndah, dan bėrapa dalam bahagian darjah² mėnėngah?

ėnche' Mohamed Khir Johari: Hingga di-masa ini 104 orang guru bėkerja mėngajar Pėlajaran Ugama Islam di-dalam sėkolah² rėndah dan mėnėngah Inggėris yang mėndapat bantuan pėnoh daripada Kėrajaan. Sa-lain daripada itu ada juga guru² yang mėngajar sambilan². Sa-bahagian dari guru² ini di-bayar gaji oleh Kėmėntėrian Pėlajaran dan yang lain itu di-tanggung oleh Jabatan Ugama Nėgėri.

ėnche' Zulkiflee: Yang di-Pėrtua, bėrapa banyak yang di-tanggung oleh Kėrajaan Nėgėri dan bėrapa banyak tanggungan Kėrajaan Pėrsėkutuan supaya jėlas?

ėnche' Mohamed Khir Johari: Saya bėrkėhėndakkan notis di-atas soalan ini.

ASRAMA² SėKOLAH KėRAJAAN

14. Tuan Haji Hasan Adli bin Haji Arshad minta kapada Mėntėri Pėlajaran mėnėrangkan dalam mėnėrima pėnuntut² untok tinggal di-Hostel Sėkolah Kėrajaan, ada-kah pehak Kėrajaan tėlah mėmbuat suatu dasar ia-itu anak² Mata-mata dan Askar harus di-bėrikan lėbeh dahulu “Kėutamaan” untok mėndapat-nya, di-samping mėmbėrikan timbangan yang ‘adil kapada anak² yang lain?

ėnche' Mohamed Khir Johari: Sėkolah² Kėrajaan sėkarang ia-lah sėkolah² yang mėndapat bantuan. Pėrmohonan untok tinggal di-asrama di-timbangkan oleh Guru² Bėsar dan Lėmbaga² Pėngėlola Sėkolah mėnurut kėadaannya. Tidak ada pėratoran yang tėtup yang di-buat; sėkolah² pėnah mėmbėri dan di-galakkan mėmbėri pėrtolongan kapada anak² ahli Polis dan tėtėra dan juga anak² kapada

pėgawai² di-dalam lain² Jabatan Kėrajaan yang sėlalu bėrpindah ka-tėmpat lain atau ka-tėmpat yang tidak ada kėmudahan untok bėrsėkolah.

BANTUAN KėRAJAAN KAPADA SėKOLAH² UGAMA ISLAM YANG BUKAN SėKOLAH KėRAJAAN

15. Tuan Haji Hasan Adli bin Haji Arshad minta kapada Mėntėri Pėlajaran mėnėrangkan mėngarah kapada Pėnyata Jawatan-Kuasa mėnimbang bantuan Kėrajaan kapada Sėkolah² Ugama Islam yang bukan Kėrajaan tahun 1956 chėraian 79 (Bab VIII), yang bėrbunyi “Kami mėngėshorkan ia-itu mėlalui Bahagian Pėlajaran Ugama dalam Kėmėntėrian Pėlajaran supaya di-samakan sukatan pėlajaran dan pėpėreksaan mėnurut pėringkat² Sėkolah yang di-sėbutkan di-atas itu”? ada-kah Kėmėntėrian Pėlajaran akan mėnyėdiakan sukatan pėlajaran itu dėngan tėrlėbeh dahulu mėlantek sa-buah Jawatan-Kuasa Khas yang ahli-nya tėrdiri daripada orang² yang maher dan mėmpunyai pėngalaman yang banyak dalam hal ehwal Sėkolah² Ugama Islam yang bukan Kėrajaan itu sėndiri, bagi mėnyusun sukatan Pėlajaran itu, sa-kira-nya sudah dilantek harap di-tėrangkan nama² Ahli² Jawatan-Kuasa itu?

ėnche' Mohamed Khir Johari: Tuan, satu Jawatan-Kuasa tėlah di-lantek oleh Kėmėntėrian Pėlajaran mėngandongi orang² yang bėrpėngalaman dan maher dalam urusan pėntadbiran Sėkolah² Ugama Islam Ra'ayat supaya mėnyusun sukatan pėlajaran untok pėnggunaan Sėkolah² itu sa-bagaimana yang di-chadangkan di-dalam chėraian (79) oleh Pėnyata Jawatan-Kuasa bagi mėnimbangkan bantuan kėwangan untok Sėkolah² Ugama Islam Ra'ayat.

SECONDARY SCHOOLS ENTRANCE EXAMINATION

16. Mr. Tan Kee Gak asks the Minister of Education whether he is aware that more than 600 pupils in the State of Malacca were unable to take the Secondary Schools Entrance Examination 1959, because their parents could not afford to pay the Entrance fees; and, if so, how does the

Government propose to ensure that all pupils eligible to sit for the examination will be given an opportunity to do so in the future.

Enche' Mohamed Khir Johari: Sir, the entrance fee for the Secondary Schools Entrance Examination is \$3 and I am aware that more than 600 pupils in the State of Malacca who did not enter for this examination in 1959 stated in explanation that their parents could not afford to pay this small fee. I think, however, that the Honourable Member will agree that where poverty is a factor in deciding whether or not a child shall enter for the examination, it is not merely the amount of the entrance fee which worries parents so much as the difficulty of maintaining the child during his Secondary School course. The latter difficulty is partly met by offering free places in Secondary Schools for all children who have enjoyed free primary education and also for others who cannot afford to pay the fees. Holders of Federal Minor Scholarships are also exempted from paying fees in Secondary Schools.

However, on my instruction a country-wide survey of this problem of examination and entrance fees was made by my Ministry in September last, and I am considering various ways of solving the problem before next year's examination.

Mr. S. P. Seenivasagam: Mr. Speaker, with specific reference to the question of the Honourable Mr. Tan Kee Gak, may I ask whether Government intends to give these 600 pupils another chance to sit for this examination or do something about it?

Enche' Mohamed Khir Johari: Sir, as I said just now, I will give this whole matter my favourable consideration.

Dato' Onn: Mr. Speaker, on a point of information and clarification, may I know when the Honourable Minister knew of the case of the 600 children?

Enche' Mohamed Khir Johari: Sir, in my reply just now, I said I caused a survey to be made in September last.

Dato' Onn: Mr. Speaker, on a further point of information and clarification, does it mean that the Honourable Minister knew of this in September last?

Enche' Mohamed Khir Johari: Sir, I do not think I want to add anything more to what I have said.

Dato' Onn: "September last", I presume, means September three or four months ago? My recollection is that the Honourable Minister was not a Minister then. How did he cause the investigation to be made?

The Prime Minister: With your permission, Mr. Speaker, I might be able to answer the Honourable Member's question posed just now. He must remember that there is collective responsibility in any Cabinet. Therefore, if somebody else was a member of the Ministry before, the present member is equally responsible for what the other member did.

Mr. K. Karam Singh: Mr. Speaker, on a point of information, if there was some other member actually responsible, why did such other member not discharge his duty and responsibility to these 600 pupils?

FREE PRIMARY EDUCATION

17. Mr. Tan Kee Gak asks the Minister of Education when will he set up a Committee to consider the introduction of free primary education, the examination of which question was recommended by the Education Committee, 1956, to take place not later than 1959.

Enche' Mohamed Khir Johari: Sir, this issue will be considered by the Committee of Review to which I have referred in my answer to the Hon'ble Mr. Chan Swee Ho. I would like to add that the introduction of universal free primary education in this country depends upon the amount of the local contribution which people are willing to make by way of an education rate. The additional cost of providing free primary education to fully assisted schools in 1959 would have been nearly thirty million dollars. Only just over

two million dollars was collected this year by means of education rates throughout the country.

Furthermore, for the information of the Hon'ble Member and of the House, I would like to say that in this year 1959 nearly half of all the children in primary schools, that is, about half a million children, were in fact already receiving free primary education.

NANYANG UNIVERSITY (SINGAPORE) DEGREES—RECOGNITION

18. Mr. Tan Kee Gak asks the Minister of Education to state whether the Government would give official recognition to the degrees of Nanyang University in the case of graduates who are highly proficient in Malay, Chinese and English.

Enche' Mohamed Khir Johari: Sir, I would refer the Hon'ble Member to the answer which I have already given to a similar question asked by the Hon'ble Mr. Veerappen.

PENANG PORT COMMISSION— NOMINATIONS

19. Mr. Tan Phock Kin asks the Minister of Transport to kindly explain:

- (a) why the City Council of George Town was picked out for elimination when the Penang Port Commission Ordinance was amended with regard to appointment of nominees by various public bodies to serve on the Commission;
- (b) why most of the public bodies which together with the City Council of George Town were asked to appoint nominees to serve as members of the Commission under the old Ordinance are still being asked to do so now under the amended Ordinance.

The Minister of Transport (Enche' Sardon bin Haji Jubir): Mr. Speaker, Sir, according to the Penang Port Commission Ordinance, as amended in June, appointments to the Commission are now made by the Minister of Transport. Formerly, the membership

consisted of *ex-officio*, official and nominated members. The amended Ordinance also provides for the establishment of a Port Consultative Committee. The members of this Committee are likewise appointed by the Minister. In making these appointments recently the Minister consulted commercial, trading, industrial and shipping interests.

I think the Hon'ble Member may not have been aware of the distinction between the Commission itself and the Port Consultative Committee.

GEORGE TOWN CITY COUNCIL

Financial Assistance

20. Mr. Tan Phock Kin asks the Minister of Finance whether the Federal Government is willing to assist the City Council of George Town in its effort not to increase water rates in the near future by financial assistance in the form of:

- (a) extending the period of their present loan to the Council;
- (b) reducing the interest charges;
- (c) giving an outright grant should the Council's request for such a grant to the Penang State Government be turned down.

Mr. Tan Siew Sin: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Federation Government is not prepared to give any indication as to whether or not it would be willing to vary the terms of the water loan to the Penang City Council or to make a grant to the Council until it has received a formal written request from the Council giving details of the concession sought and the reasons therefor.

Mr. Tan Phock Kin: May I draw the attention of the Hon'ble Minister to the fact that an application has been made and up-to-date no reply has been received?

Mr. Tan Siew Sin: I have not seen the application myself.

AUDIT QUERIES, 1957

21. Mr. Tan Phock Kin asks the Minister of Finance to kindly elaborate on the actions, if any, taken by Government with regard to audit

queries for the year 1957, which are still unsettled and queries for the same year which were unsatisfactorily answered.

Mr. Tan Siew Sin: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Report of the Auditor-General on the accounts of the Federation of Malaya for the year 1957 has been considered by the Public Accounts Committee of the former Legislative Council and the report of that Committee was tabled at the meeting of the Legislative Council on 24th June, 1959, as Paper No. 56 of 1959. Some of the recommendations made in the Report have already been adopted and action on the others is proceeding. There is, however, one matter, Sir, which I should like to mention. I refer to the libellous and wholly unwarranted allegations and remarks which have been circulating in connection with the over-expenditure of about \$24,000,000 in 1957 to which reference was made by the Auditor-General in his Report. These allegations were especially rife during the recent Parliamentary Election and some of our political opponents attempted to mislead the Electorate in a most unprincipled manner

Mr. S. P. Seenivasagam: Mr. Speaker, Sir, on a point of order, that is entirely irrelevant.

Mr. Tan Siew Sin: That is entirely relevant to the question. Because of the number of allegations, I have got to explain in some detail and I hope you will permit me to continue that explanation. These allegations were to the effect that some of this vast sum of money has improperly found its way into the pockets of Ministers of the Alliance Government. These allegations are completely untrue

Mr. D. R. Seenivasagam: I rise on a point of order. The Hon'ble the Minister is trying to make a speech rebutting certain allegations which he said were made by politicians at political meetings. When objections of a similar nature to mine was made the answer was that allegations were made and that they must be rebutted. Mr. Speaker, I refer the Hon'ble Minister to the

question now being answered. No allegation was made and I ask you, Sir, to make a ruling.

Mr. Tan Siew Sin: These allegations are completely untrue. (*Interruption*).

Mr. Speaker: Order, Order.

Mr. Tan Phock Kin: Mr. Speaker, Sir, perhaps I should be the one to elaborate on this because the question was asked by me. As far as I am concerned I am not interested to know about any allegations at all. My question is quite straightforward, and I think his answers should be confined to it.

Mr. Speaker: I have asked the Hon'ble Minister to confine his reply to the question.

Mr. Tan Siew Sin: The tenor of this question is obvious—it is so obvious—and it was intended that the reply should catch the Government. These allegations are completely untrue. It was so obvious.

Mr. V. David: On a point of order, there is no allegation contained in the question. I think the Hon'ble the Minister is trying to repeat the same thing which he is not supposed to do.

Mr. Tan Siew Sin: These allegations are completely untrue.

Mr. D. R. Seenivasagam: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I ask for a ruling from the Chair on the objection I took.

Mr. Speaker: Order, Order. I have already ruled that the Minister should confine his answer within the question and should not refer to allegations which are not before the House. Leave that out for the time being.

Mr. Tan Siew Sin: May I finish the last sentence?

Mr. Speaker: I do not think so.

AN HONOURABLE MEMBER: No.

The Minister of the Interior (Dato' Suleiman bin Dato' Abdul Rahman): I object to anybody saying "No" from that side.

Mr. Tan Siew Sin: First, it should be pointed out that none of the over-expenditure mentioned by the Auditor-General represents an excess of funds

appropriated to Heads of expenditure by the Legislature. By the Supplementary Supply (1957) Ordinance, 1959 (No. 3 of 1959) the Legislature voted all the necessary financial provision to the Heads of expenditure. It should also be pointed out that this Supplementary Supply Ordinance only appropriated sums which had already been approved by Resolution of Legislative Council under the old Financial Procedure or were sums in respect of Pensions and similar matters which are now charged on the Consolidated Fund and no longer require the approval of the Legislature. Thus, the over-expenditure to which the Auditor-General referred was in relation to subheads of expenditure and does not represent a net over-expenditure on the voted provision.

Secondly, it should be pointed out that, whereas the over-expenditure as at 31st December, 1957, was in excess of \$24 million, by the time the accounts for the year were finalised the excess had been reduced to about \$19.5 million and particulars of this excess—and Hon'ble Members will, I hope, remember that this sum does not represent gross over-expenditure over voted provisions—have been detailed in Appendix IIIA of the Auditor-General's Report. Of this sum it will be seen that the great majority represents inescapable commitments which would now, under the new Financial Procedure, be charges on the Consolidated Fund. Hon'ble Members can, by perusing Appendix IIIA of the Auditor-General's Report, assure themselves that the over-expenditure mentioned was in respect of specific items detailed in that Appendix and in no possible way could any of this money have been paid to my Honourable friends and colleagues. Of the sum of \$19.5 million mentioned in that Appendix, all but \$6,000 has been cleared. The Treasury is now considering what action should be taken on this comparatively small outstanding balance and, in particular, is assessing the degree of blame which should be attached to individual officers in connection with this over-expenditure

with a view to possible disciplinary action as suggested by the Public Accounts Committee in paragraph 36 of its Report.

The same remarks apply to the \$2 $\frac{3}{4}$ million over-expenditure on Capital Account referred to by the Auditor-General in paragraph 88 of his Report and detailed in full in Appendix IIIB. Of this amount about \$2,405,000 has been cleared leaving \$305,000 outstanding and still under investigation.

While I associate myself with the general comments of the Auditor-General that there has been laxity in the control of expenditure in certain Departments, I strongly refute suggestions from outside sources—suggestions which were not made or implied by the Auditor-General—that this lack of control has been of a dishonest or criminal nature.

I hope the House will excuse the length of this reply and the severity of the language I have used, but I think it desirable that the rumours which have been circulating should be scotched once and for all. Whoever may be at fault, however, and it is clear that for the most part the irregularities in question were technical rather than criminal, Ministers themselves were not personally involved and this is the point I wish to emphasise. (*Applause*).

Mr. Tan Phock Kin: Mr. Speaker, I am afraid in spite of the very lengthy reply, some of my queries have not been answered. I am more interested in the particular items which are still pending investigation and I would like the Minister to let me know whether he can elaborate on such matters.

Dato' Suleiman bin Dato' Haji Abdul Rahman: On a point of order, may I ask whether this is a follow-up, or a comment on the reply, or what?

Mr. Speaker: It is a supplementary question.

Mr. Tan Siew Sin: I do not know what particular details the Honourable Member is referring to.

Mr. Tan Phock Kin: It was mentioned that there are still a number

of items pending investigation. Could the Honourable Minister kindly elaborate what those items are?

Mr. Tan Siew Sin: That is another question entirely; I want notice of it. That was not made clear in the Honourable Member's original question—unless I do not understand simple English.

Mr. Tan Phock Kin: I am merely asking that as a supplementary. I will accept Mr. Speaker's ruling.

Mr. Lim Kean Siew: I hope the Minister is not performing what is commonly known by people as "*J'excuse, J'accuse*"—he who excuses himself accuses himself.

Dato' Suleiman: Mr. Speaker, Sir, is that a follow-up or a comment?

Mr. Speaker: He is going to make a supplementary.

Mr. Lim Kean Siew: The question is simply to elaborate on any action if any—that is all. As far as I am concerned, I find that the Minister is for the last fifteen minutes trying to excuse his Ministry.

Dato' Suleiman: I still like a ruling from you, Mr. Speaker. Is this a comment on the question?

Mr. Tan Siew Sin: If I may say so, I think the Honourable Member was not listening to my reply.

Mr. Lim Kean Siew: I was too busy listening to your excuses.

Mr. Tan Siew Sin: I said that the Treasury is now considering what action should be taken on this comparatively small outstanding balance and, in particular, is assessing the degree of blame which should be attached to individual officers in connection with this over-expenditure with a view to possible disciplinary action as suggested by the Public Accounts Committee in paragraph 36 of its Report. If that is not simple English, I do not know what is simple English.

KĒRA'AYATAN

22. Ēnche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad minta kapada Mĕntĕri Dalam mĕnĕrangkan:

- (a) Bĕrapa orang-kah yang tĕlah di-bĕrikan Sijil Kĕra'ayatan mĕnurut Pĕrlĕmbagaan yang tĕlah di-dapati mĕmbuat kĕnyataan² palsu bĕrkĕnaan dĕngan sifat² yang mĕmbolehkan mĕreka mĕnjadi ra'ayat nĕgĕri ini dan bĕrapa orang-kah yang bĕrbuat dĕmikian yang tĕlah di-rampas kĕra'ayatan mĕreka? Dan apa-kah tindakan yang tĕlah di-ambil dan yang di-chadangkan lagi akan di-ambil tĕrhadap orang² itu mĕnurut chĕraian 16 daripada Jadual kĕ-2 dari Pĕrlĕmbagaan?
- (b) Apa-kah chara dan kuasa yang ada pada pehak Pĕndaftaran Kĕra'ayatan untok mĕngĕtahui sama ada orang² yang tĕlah di-bĕrikan Sijil Kĕra'ayatan itu bĕnar² pada hakikat-nya layak mĕndapat Kĕra'ayatan?
- (c) Bĕrapa-kah Sijil² Kĕra'ayatan palsu (yang bukan di-kĕluarkan sĕchara yang sah oleh Kĕrajaan) yang tĕlah di-rampas oleh Kĕrajaan? Dan apa-kah tindakan yang tĕlah di-ambil oleh Kĕrajaan tĕrhadap orang² atau pĕgawai² yang bĕrtanggung jawab mĕngĕluarkan Sijil² itu dan tĕrhadap orang² yang mĕndapat Sijil itu? Dan apa-kah pula tindakan yang tĕlah di-ambil oleh Kĕrajaan untok mĕnyakinkan bahawa orang² yang di-buang nĕgĕri kĕrana kĕsalahan di-atas itu tidak balek ka-nĕgĕri ini? Sĕkira-nya bĕlum ada tindakan di-ambil atas pĕrkara di-atas itu maka apa-kah halangan-nya?

The Minister of the Interior (Dato' Suleiman): Tuan Speaker, saya dahuluf mĕnjawab soalan ini ia-itu kuasa yang mĕngĕluarkan sijil kĕra'ayatan ini ialah pehak Jawatan-Kuasa Pilehan Raya. Sa-lain daripada itu, jawapan

yang pertama ta' dapat di-bëri dëngan tëpat-nya, bërapa orang yang tëläh dapat sijil këra'ayatan dëngan jalan *false representation* atau pun dëngan jalan bohong; yang sudah dapat di-siasat dan tahu salah-nya ia-lah 622 orang, daripada ini, 256 sudah pun di-luchutkan këra'ayatan-nya dan 366 orang itu maseh di-jalankan langkah² hëndak mëluchutkan-nya, 150 daripada 256 itu sudah pun di-pulangkan kapada polis—apa langkah polis hëndak ambil—sa-bagai policy Këmëntërian ia-itu kita bërkëhëndakkan sa-lëpas di-luchutkan këra'ayatan baharu-lah di-pulangkan kapada polis.

Jawapan yang këdua, Jabatan Pëndaftaran maseh mënyiasat sëmua sa-kali borang² përmintaan yang tëläh di-tërima dan kita harap sa-lëpas siasatan ini dan juga sa-lëpas mëngëluarkan Identity Card baharu, lëbëh banyak lagi orang² yang tëläh mëmbuat salah; Këmëntërian boleh dapat këtahuï. Këtiga-nya, bagaimana saya tëläh katakan tadi, 256 tëläh dapat kësalahan tëläh pun di-luchutkan këra'ayatan-nya dan 2 orang daripada pëgawai Kërajaan sudah di-ambil langkah bërkënaan dëngan kësalahan²-nya.

Satu list bërkënaan dëngan orang² yang tëläh di-luchutkan këra'ayatan-nya ada di-simpan oleh Chief Registration Officer atau Këtua Pëgawai Pëndaftaran dan sudah pun di-bëri salinan-nya (copy) kapada Immigration Department dan Election Commission atau Jawatan-Kuasa Pilehan Raya dan juga Registration Office.

Ënche' Zulkiflee: Yang di-Përtua, tëntang (b) ada sadikit përkataan yang di-tërangkan oleh Yang Bërhormat Mëntëri Dalam ia-itu përkataan "siasatan". Jadi, saya bërtanya apa-kah chara dan kuasa mënyiasat itu, ada-kah Registration bërkuasa.

Dato' Suleiman: Sa-bagaimana saya katakan tadi, kuasa mëngëluarkan këra'ayatan ini ia-lah daripada pehak Jawatan-Kuasa Pilehan Raya, ta' ada di-bawah Këmëntërian saya, jadi kalau saya dapat notice soalan sa-macham ini, boleh-lah saya tanya dan boleh-lah saya bëri jawapan-nya.

Ënche' Othman bin Abdullah (Tanah Merah): Tuan Yang di-Përtua, dalam soalan bërikut tidak ada di-tërangkan ada-kah orang yang tëläh bërsalah mëngikut jumlah yang tëläh di-dapati itu tëläh di-buang daripada nëgëri ini? Oleh kërana mëreka itu tëläh mëlanggar përatoran nëgëri dëngan tidak mëngaku ta'at sëtia kapada nëgëri ini dan kalau sa-kira-nya ada bëri jawapan yang pasti dalam soalan ini.

Dato' Suleiman: Tuan Speaker, bërkënaan hëndak buang nëgëri, sudah di-lëpaskan kapada polis, sa-kira-nya ada boleh di-buang nëgëri—di-buang. Siasatan ini di-jalankan sëmëntara, samata² hëndak mëluchutkan këra'ayatan; lëpas itu langkah di-jalankan, jika ada.

Ënche' Othman bin Abdullah (Tanah Merah): Tuan Yang di-Përtua, atas tindakan atau dasar yang tëläh di-buat oleh Kërajaan nëgëri ini tërhadap soalan yang di-këmukakan oleh Yang Bërhormat sahabat saya itu, jawapan-nya ta' bagitu tëgas. Maka dapat-lah di-mëngërtikan bahawa tindakan Pëmërentah dalam masa akhir² ini ia-itu mëmbërhëntikan sëgala Pilehan Raya bagi kawasan Bandaran yang tidak bërsabit, sëbab banyak përkara² yang salah. Maka saya dukachita sa-kali oleh kërana

Yang di-Përtua: Ini ta' boleh di-soalkan.

Ënche' Othman bin Abdullah (Tanah Merah): Tuan Yang di-Përtua, saya tidak mënyoal, tëtëpi

Yang di-Përtua: Ta' boleh di-soal.

Tuan Haji Hasan Adli bin Haji Arshad: Tuan, bërsabit bërkënaan dëngan siasat mëreka yang salah këra'ayatan-nya, kalau boleh dapat-lah saya tahu bërapa lama boleh sëlësaï.

Dato' Suleiman: Jika di-tengok soalan *false representation* ini atau pun salah kënyata'an chuma mëluchutkan këra'ayatan—256—ini chuma itu sahaja, banyak lagi di-luchutkan tëtëpi tidak tërmasuk di-dalam soalan ini.

Jadi kalau saya hëndak mënjawab soalan ini, saya minta soalan tëtëp.

RANCHANGAN KĒMAJUAN— BANTUAN BAGI NĒGĒRI KĒ- LANTAN DAN TRĒNGGANU

23. Ēnche' Asri bin Haji Muda minta kapada Pĕrdana Mĕntĕri mĕnĕ-rangkan ia-itu di-dalam kempen Pilehan Raya Dewan Ra'ayat baru² ini, ada di-antara Mĕntĕri² Kĕrajaan Pĕrikatan tĕlah mĕmbuat kĕnyataan, bahawa sa-kira-nya pĕngundi² di-Pantai Timor tiada mĕngundi Pĕrikatan maka Kĕrajaan Pĕrikatan bila bĕrkuasa nanti akan mĕmotong bantuan² Kĕrajaan bagi ranchangan kĕmajuan di-Nĕgĕri² Kĕlantan dan Trĕngganu. Boleh-kah Yang Bĕrhormat Pĕrdana Mĕntĕri mĕmbĕri pĕnjĕlasan tĕntang sikap Kĕrajaan dalam hal ini sĕkarang kapada Dewan ini?

Tunku Abdul Rahman: Tuan Speaker, yang sa-bĕnar-nya saya pun ta' tahu mana Mĕntĕri yang di-sĕbutkan oleh Yang Bĕrhormat itu, tĕtapi adalah saya dĕngar angin barangkali boleh juga Mĕntĕri itu kĕluar sa-bagai jawapan di-atas apa yang di-sĕbut²kan oleh party² lain bĕrkĕnaan dĕngan wang untok mĕmbuat kĕbajikan di-nĕgĕri kita ini. Jadi, satu pĕrkara yang tĕlah saya dĕngar, sa-orang Sĕtia-Usaha, saya ingat kalau saya ta' silap daripada Party P.A.S. Kĕlantan. Kata-nya dia tidak mahu wang yang di-pinjam dari Amerika itu—pinjaman lain² nĕgĕri jangan di-gunakan dalam nĕgĕri Kĕlantan untok mĕmbuat kĕbajikan. (*Tĕpok*). Jadi, kalau tĕrsalah di-atas fahaman saya bĕrkĕna'an dĕngan pĕrkataan itu, saya minta ma'af. Tĕtapi saya ingat kalau Mĕntĕri itu bĕrkata mĕnjadi sa-bagai jawapan itu sahaja, maka policy Kĕrajaan Pĕrikatan ini yang mana sĕmua kĕtahui ia-itu sĕntiasa mĕnim-bangkan ranchangan² kĕmajuan mĕngikut kĕhĕndak economy nĕgara dan kĕutamakan² bagi ranchangan² ini di-tĕtapkan supaya mĕmbĕri fa'edah kapada sĕgala lapisan ra'ayat dĕngan timbangan yang sama rata.

Dato' Onn: Tuan Speaker, bagi ma'alom Pĕrdana Mĕntĕri, saya suka hĕndak mĕnyatakan ia-itu Mĕntĕri² yang ada mĕngĕluarkan pĕrchakapan itu ia-lah Timbalan Pĕrdana Mĕntĕri, Mĕntĕri Hal Ehwal Dalam Nĕgĕri dan Pĕnolong Mĕntĕri Pĕnĕrangan. (*Tĕpok*).

Dato' Suleiman: On a point of order. Saya ta' ada. (*Kĕtawa*).

Dato' Onn: Sabar dahulu, saya bĕlum dudok.

Dato' Suleiman: On a point of order, Sir. Since my name has been mentioned, I would like people to know that I never said that.

Dato' Onn: I would like to clarify what the Prime Minister said.

Tunku Abdul Rahman: Jikalau Yang Bĕrhormat hĕndak sĕbutkan Mĕntĕri itu elok-lah jumpa dan soal kapada Mĕntĕri itu. Saya hĕndak jawab susah, orang lain yang bĕrchakap. (*Tĕpok*).

Dato' Onn: Saya rasa pada masa Mĕntĕri Dalam bĕrchakap di-Kuala Trĕngganu Sĕlatan, pehak polis ada mĕngambil report, boleh-kah di-bawa tape recorder itu di-sini.

Dato' Suleiman: Chakap saya boleh.

PĕJABAT PĕSUROHJAYA TINGGI TANAH MĒLAYU DI-UNITED KINGDOM

24. Ēnche' Asri bin Haji Muda minta kapada Mĕntĕri Hal-Ehwal Luar Nĕgĕri mĕnĕrangkan ada-kah jawatan Sĕtia-Usaha Kĕdua dalam bahagian Pĕnĕrangan di-Pĕjabat Pĕsurohjaya Tinggi Pĕrsĕkutuan Tanah MĒlayu di-United Kingdom pada masa ini tĕlah di-pĕnohi? Jika sudah siapa-kah orang-nya dan bagaimana pĕrlantekan-nya? Dan jika bĕlum ada-kah Kĕrajaan akan mĕngisi jawatan tĕrsĕbut dĕngan mĕ-lalui pilihan oleh Surohanjaya Pĕr-khidmatan 'Awam?

The Minister of External Affairs (Dato' Dr. Ismail bin Dato' Abdul Rahman): The answer is yes. The appointment was made by the normal posting of an External Affairs Service officer.

CUSTOMS STATIONS—DELAY

25. Mr. Tan Cheng Bee asks the Minister of Finance whether the Government is aware of the bottle-neck, delay and inconvenience suffered by public at the Customs checking point at Sultan Abdul Halim Pier at

Butterworth; and, if so, whether the Government will give an assurance that remedial action will be taken; if not, whether the Government will cause investigations to be made, and also take remedial action.

The Minister of Finance (Mr. Tan Siew Sin): Government is aware that every customs barrier is inevitably a cause of delay and inconvenience to the public since the collection and protection of the customs revenue cannot be undertaken without declaration and examination of goods, including passengers' baggage. The use of the word "bottle-neck" implies that the delays and inconvenience are avoidable but the Hon'ble member will appreciate that customs work must be carried out at a central point. Government is continuously taking remedial action to reduce delay and inconvenience without facilitating smuggling and this practice will continue. If the Hon'ble member has any individual complaints they will always be investigated by the Comptroller of Customs if full details are given.

BAYARAN GANTI RUGI KAPADA BUROH² KĒRETA API MAUT SIAM-BURMA

26. Ēnche' Othman bin Abdullah (Tanah Merah) minta kapada Mĕntĕri Luar mĕnĕrangkan:

- (a) Ada-kah Kĕrajaan Pĕrsĕkutuan Tanah Mĕlayu tĕlah mĕmbuat sa-suat² tuntutan ganti rugi atau sagu hati atau sa-bagai-nya tĕrhadap Kĕrajaan Jĕpun di-bawah pĕrjanjian kĕamanan (Japanese Peace Treaty) atau dĕngan apa² jalan yang lain sapĕrti mana di-buat oleh nĕgĕri² yang lain yang mĕn-jadi mangsa langgaran tĕntĕra Jĕpun dalam Pĕrang Dunia yang kĕdua dahulu?
- (b) Jika ada, maka ada-kah sĕsuatu pĕrtimbangan tĕlah di-buat oleh Kĕrajaan Pĕrsĕkutuan kapada tuntutan Pĕrsatuan Buroh Paksa Kĕreta Api Maut Burma-Siam 1942-46 di-nĕgĕri ini?

(c) Jika tidak, maka ada-kah Kĕrajaan akan mĕngambil sĕsuatu langkah untok mĕmĕ-nohi tuntutan buroh² paksa kĕreta api maut Burma-Siam di-Tanah Mĕlayu yang tĕlah di-paksa oleh Pĕmĕrentah Tĕntĕra Jĕpun pada tahun 1942-46.

Dato' Dr. Ismail: At the time the Japanese Peace Treaty was signed in September, 1951

Ēnche' Othman bin Abdullah: Tuan Speaker, saya minta jawapan dalam bahasa Mĕlayu.

Dato' Dr. Ismail: I can speak in both languages Kalau dia minta dĕngan jĕlas saya boleh bĕrchakap dalam dua bahasa. Ini saya punya hak.

Yang di-Pĕrtua: Tolong buat dalam bahasa Mĕlayu.

Dato' Dr. Ismail: Pada masa Peace Treaty di-tanda tangan dalam bulan September tahun 1951 dalam bandar San Francisco, Pĕrsĕkutuan Tanah Mĕlayu pada masa itu bĕlum lagi mĕnjadi sa-buah nĕgĕri yang mĕrdeka dan bĕrdaulat. Oleh sĕbab itu Pĕrsĕkutuan Tanah Mĕlayu pada masa itu tidak ada hak mĕnanda tangani Treaty² sapĕrti itu. Jadi Kĕrajaan Inggĕris pada masa itu bagi pehak diri-nya dan bagi Pĕrsĕkutuan Tanah Mĕlayu tĕlah mĕrayukan kĕhĕndak² pĕmbĕrian pĕmbayaran daripada Kĕrajaan Jĕpun di-bawah Artik²al 16 (20). Tĕtapi di-dalam Artik²al 16 itu tĕlah ada satu Bab kĕchuali ia-itu bayaran hĕndak-lah di-bĕrikan hanya-lah kapada orang² yang dalam Pasokan Angkatan bĕrsĕnjata sahaja bukan-nya kapada orang ramai.

Mĕngikut Artik²al 14 Treaty itu juga. Kĕrajaan Jĕpun hĕndak-lah mĕmbayar kĕrosakan dan kĕsĕngsaraan yang di-buat oleh orang Jĕpun dalam masa pĕrang. Tĕtapi tanggungan itu, pada masa itu nĕgĕri Jĕpun tidak ada daya hĕndak mĕmbayar sĕgala kĕrosakan. Jadi oleh sĕbab ini Kĕrajaan Inggĕris tĕlah mĕmikirkan pĕrlu, oleh sĕbab pada masa itu Kĕrajaan Inggĕris adal²ah mĕmĕgang kuasa bĕrkĕnaan dĕngan pĕkĕrjaan hal-ehwal nĕgĕri ini, pĕmbayaran di-kĕtĕpikan tidak di-minta.

Enche' Othman bin Abdullah: Sa-telah mēndēngar jawapan, apa-kah yang sa-bēnar-nya yang boleh kita buat Mēntēri Luar daripada pērmintaan mēreka mēnuntut hak kērana tēr-aniaya.

Dato' Dr. Ismail: Bila kita dapat kēmērdakaan dahulu kita tērima kēmērdakaan daripada Kērajaan Ing-gēris baik dan burok. Jadi kita tērima sēmua baik dan burok dan mēngikut International Practice, sa-bagai mana bērlaku di-India sēkarang, bagaimana Tuan Nehru tēlah mēnyatakan, ia-itu sēgala yang di-buat oleh orang Ing-gēris, bila Kērajaan India dahulu mēngambil kēmērdakaan, baik burok tērima daripada Kērajaan Ing-gēris; dan bagitu juga Pērsēkutuan Tanah Mēlayu mēnērima baik dan burok-nya.

Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad: Tuan Speaker, agak-nya sahabat saya mēngulang soalan (c). Tērangkan ada-kah Kērajaan akan mēngambil satu langkah.

Dato' Dr. Ismail: Mēngikut Interna-tional Practice tidak, apa yang baik burok-nya tēlah di-tērima.

PASOKAN BĒRSĒNJATA PĒR-SĒKUTUAN

27. Enche' Ahmad Boestamam minta kapada Mēntēri Pērtahanan mēnērangkan :

- (a) Ada-kah pērentah² yang di-pakai dalam Pasokan Bērsēnjata Pērsēkutuan di-kēluarkan dēngan bahasa kēbangsaan; jika tidak mēngapa tidak;
- (b) Ada-kah Kērajaan bērchadang hēndak mēngēluarkan pēren-tah² itu dalam bahasa kēbangsaan dan jika tidak apa langkah-nya dan bila hēndak di-jalankan langkah² itu su-paya pērentah² itu di-kēluarkan dalam bahasa kēbangsaan.

Tun Abdul Razak: Pērentah² yang di-gunakan dalam Tēntēra Pērsēkutuan dalam dua bahasa, bahasa kēbangsaan dan bahasa Ing-gēris. Sa-tēngah pērkataan yang biasa di-guna dalam bahasa Ing-gēris di-pakai dalam bahasa Mēlayu atau bahasa kēbangsaan oleh

sēbab pērkataan itu sudah tērmashhor dan sēmua orang tahu. Usaha sēdang di-jalankan bagi mēnchari pērkataan Mēlayu yang sēsuai bagi mēnggantikan Pērentah atau Orders yang di-gunakan dalam tēntēra itu dan Kērajaan akan mēnggunakan dēngan bēransor² dari satu masa ka-satu masa bila di-dapati pērkataan² itu.

Enche' Othman bin Abdullah (Tanah Merah): Dari satu masa ka-satu masa, ada-kah ērti-nya 10 tahun?

Tun Abdul Razak: Ini bērgantong kalau dapat adakan pērkataan² mēng-gantikan pērkataan² itu.

Enche' Ahmad Boestamam: Saya mahu adakan usaha, langkah mēnuboh-kan Jawatan-Kuasa Khas untok mēn-jadikan Pērentah dalam bahasa Ing-gēris itu ka-dalam bahasa Mēlayu.

Tun Abdul Razak: Ada langkah².

Tingkatan Gaji dan Allowance

28. Enche' Ahmad Boestamam minta kapada Mēntēri Pērtahanan mēnērangkan :

- (a) Ada-kah Warga Nēgara Pērsēkutuan yang bērkhidmat dalam Pasokan² Bērsēnjata Pērsēkutuan di-bēri sama heto-ngan gaji dan allowance sa-bagaimana yang di-bayar kapada orang² yang bukan Warga Nēgara yang mēmē-gang sama pangkat-nya;
- (b) Jika tidak mēngapa bayaran gāji dan allowance itu tidak sama.
- (c) Ada-kah Kērajaan bērchadang hēndak mēnyamakan bayaran gaji dan allowance itu dan jika Kērajaan bērchadang bila lagi hēndak di-jalankan.
- (d) Apa-kah langkah yang tēlah di-jalankan oleh Kērajaan bagi mēnyamakan gaji dan allo-wance di-antara dua kumpulan askar² yang di-sēbutkan itu dalam Pasokan² Bērsēnjata.

Tun Abdul Razak: Bilangan orang ra'ayat Pērsēkutuan yang bērkhidmat dalam Tēntēra Pērsēkutuan ada-lah sadikit sahaja, ia-itu ra'ayat Singapura yang bērkhidmat dalam Tēntēra Laut di-Raja Tanah Mēlayu pada masa

tëntëra itu di-sërahkan kapada Përsëkutuan; mēreka itu-lah di-bayar gaji sama sahaja dēngan ra'ayat Përsëkutuan. Dan oleh itu përkara lain dalam soalan ini tidak-lah bërbangkit.

Ĕnche' Ahmad Boestamam: Yang di-Përtua, apa yang saya maksudkan warga nēgëri lain, bukan-lah ra'ayat Singapura, orang Inggëris umpama-nya.

Tun Abdul Razak: Yang di-Përtua, Pëgawai Inggëris tidak bërkhidmat dalam Tëntëra Përsëkutuan. Mēreka bërkhidmat dalam tëntëra-nya sëndiri. Hanya di-pinjam bëkërja sēmëntara sahaja dalam Tëntëra Përsëkutuan.

Ĕnche' Ahmad Boestamam: Siapa G.O.C. Përsëkutuan Tanah Mēlayu sēkarang, sa-orang ra'ayat Malaya atau sa-orang Inggëris.

Tun Abdul Razak: Saya fikir Ahli Yang Bërhorat ta' faham.

Ĕnche' Zulkiflee: Soal-nya siapa yang mēmbayar gaji.

Mr. Lim Kean Siew: I hope I have not misunderstood the Honourable Minister's reply. I think he said that there were a few non-Federal Citizens serving in the Armed Forces. I do not think he has told us how many—I do not know what he meant by "a few".

Tun Abdul Razak: Few in number.

Dato' Onn: Is it not a fact that out of 136 majors in the Federation Regular Army, only about 36 are local officers?

The Deputy Prime Minister: That is not a question, Sir. (*Laughter*).

Dato' Onn: What is a question? Out of 136 majors in the Regular Army, is it not a fact that 36 are local officers?

The Deputy Prime Minister: That is a separate question.

Ĕnche' Ahmad Boestamam: Soal-nya ada-kah warga nēgara dalam Pasokan Bërsënjata Përsëkutuan Tanah Mēlayu di-bëri sama hetongan gaji, allowance dan sa-bagai-nya dēngan yang di-bayar kapada warga nēgara Inggëris umpama-nya.

Yang di-Përtua: Saya ta' boleh mēmaksa jawapan yang di-bëri oleh Mëntëri itu.

Dato' Onn: Yang di-Përtua, bolehkah saya bëranya kapada Mëntëri Përtahanan, sa-kira-nya sanggup hëndak mēmbayar allowance—disturbance allowance kapada pëgawai² yang bukan-nya dari luar, saya rasa tëntu tuan tahu ia-itu pëgawai yang pindah daripada rumah ka-rumah. Maka pëgawai² itu patut-nya dapat allowance tētapi tidak dapat. Ada-kah dia hëndak mēmbayar—allowance ayer batu umpama-nya (*Këtawa*) bagaimana yang ada di-bayar kapada tiap² sa-orang pëgawai orang puteh atau pun Warrant Officer, bukan local Officer, yang mēndapat 28 sen sa-orang allowance ayer batu dan allowance pëlajaran dan lain² allowance lagi.

Dato' Suleiman: On a point of Order. Is this a speech or a question?

Dato' Onn: These are questions I am asking the Minister. Is he prepared to grant the same allowances.

If that is not a question, please tell me what a question is.

Tun Abdul Razak: Kërajaan Përsëkutuan hanya mēnchadangkan hëndak mēmbayar gaji² kapada Pëgawai² Tëntëra kita mēngikut kēadaan di-nēgëri kita dan tidak bërchadang hëndak mēnyamakan gaji tëntëra Përsëkutuan dēngan gaji tëntëra yang lain.

Yang di-Përtua: Ahli² Yang Bërhorat, masa-nya yang di-untukkan kërana soalan mulut tēlah sampai-lah masa-nya ia-itu satu jam sahaja. Yang dēmikian mēngikut Standing Orders 24 (5) tidak boleh lagi soalan² yang di-minta jawab dēngan mulut di-langsungkan lagi. Jadi soalan yang bëlum di-jawab dēngan mulut pada hari ini akan di-jawab dēngan bër tulis.

Dato' Onn: Tuan Pëngërusi, tidaklah boleh di-sambong² soalan² ini? Dalam Standing Orders mēngatakan tiap² soalan tidak boleh di-kēmukakan sa-lëpas masa yang di-tëntukan ia-itu S.O. 24 (5)—Standing Orders mēngatakan mēshuarat ini akan bërsidang salama 10 hari maka "Sitting 10 hari" kēnapa-kah tidak boleh di-bagi²kan 3, 4 soalan dalam satu hari.

Yang di-Përtua: Mēngikut Standing Order tidak boleh (*Këtawa*).

ADJOURNMENT OF THE HOUSE UNDER STANDING ORDER 18

(MOTION)

Dato' Onn bin Jaafar (Kuala Trengganu Selatan): Mr. Speaker, before the House proceeds to the presentation of Government Bills, under Standing Order 14 the next item after Questions is "Requests for leave to move the Adjournment of the House on matters of urgent public importance".

Therefore, in accordance with Standing Order 18 (2), I beg leave to move the Adjournment of the House for the purpose of discussing a definite matter of urgent public importance, to wit, the Gracious Speech of the Timbalan Yang di-Pertuan Agong to the Houses of Parliament this morning.

Now, Sir, that Speech is of great public interest. It is the policy Speech of His Majesty's Government. It is urgent because by our not taking this opportunity to move for the adjournment of the House that Speech will never be debated except in conjunction with the speech of the Finance Minister, as we were told by the Duli Yang Maha Mulia Timbalan Yang di-Pertuan Agong himself.

I therefore beg to move the Adjournment of this House for the purpose of discussing a matter of urgent public importance, to wit, His Highness's Speech.

Mr. Lim Kean Siew (Dato Kramat): Sir, I beg to second the motion under Standing Order 35, paragraph (3), proviso. That means I reserve the right to speak afterwards if necessary.

Mr. Speaker: I have considered this point very carefully, and in my opinion it is not urgent, as Honourable Members will have the opportunity to debate the Speech of His Highness along with the Budget, as intimated to them, and I therefore cannot grant the Honourable Member leave to move his motion.

Enche' Zulkiflee (Bachok): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sunggoh pun tidak

ada tafsiran tetapi kita perhatikan daripada masa yang di-tentukan belanjawan itu 10 hari—10 hari di-khaskan—saya takut dasar ini di-bahathkan sa-chara yang terlalu terburu².

Mr. Speaker: Under Standing Order 18 my ruling is final.

Dato' Onn: Subject to a substantive motion.

Mr. Speaker: Yes, I know that very well.

BILLS PRESENTED

THE NATIONAL REGISTRATION BILL

Bill to provide for the registration of persons in the Federation, for the issue of identity cards and for purposes connected therewith; presented by the Minister of the Interior; read the First time; to be read a Second time on Friday, 27th November, 1959.

THE HOUSING TRUST (AMENDMENT) BILL

Bill to amend the Housing Trust Ordinance, 1950; presented by the Minister of the Interior; read the First time; to be read a Second time on Friday, 27th November, 1959.

THE PETROLEUM (AMENDMENT) BILL

Bill to amend the Petroleum Ordinance, 1949; presented by the Minister of Commerce and Industry; read the First time; to be read a Second time on Friday, 27th November, 1959.

THE PINEAPPLE INDUSTRY (AMENDMENT) BILL

Bill to amend the Pineapple Industry Ordinance, 1957; presented by the Minister of Commerce and Industry; read the First time; to be read a Second time on Friday, 27th November, 1959.

THE ATTESTATION OF REGIS- TRABLE INSTRUMENTS BILL

Bill to repeal and re-enact with amendment the law relating to the

attestation of instruments required to be registered under any written law relating to land, mining or the registration of deeds; presented by the Deputy Prime Minister; read the First time; to be read a Second time at a meeting in 1960.

THE DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR OFFICERS (OATHS FEES) BILL

Bill to provide for the administration of oaths and the levy of fees by diplomatic and consular officers; presented by the Minister of External Affairs; read the First time; to be read a Second time on Friday, 27th November, 1959.

THE OATHS AND AFFIRMATIONS (AMENDMENT) BILL

Bill to amend the Oaths and Affirmations Ordinance, 1949; presented by the Minister of External Affairs; read the First time; to be read a Second time on Friday, 27th November, 1959.

THE PARLIAMENT (MEMBERS' REMUNERATION) BILL

Bill to provide for the remuneration of members of each House of Parliament; presented by the Prime Minister; read the First time; to be read a Second time at a meeting in 1960.

THE SPEAKER (REMUNERATION) BILL

Bill to provide for the remuneration of the Speaker of the House of Representatives; presented by the Prime Minister; read the First time; to be read a Second time at a meeting in 1960.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE (REMUNERATION) BILL

Bill to provide for the remuneration of the President of the Senate; presented by the Prime Minister; read the First time; to be read a Second time at a meeting in 1960.

THE ASSISTANT MINISTERS BILL

Bill to provide for the appointment, remuneration and functions of Assistant Ministers; presented by the Prime Minister; read the First time; to be read a Second time at a meeting in 1960.

THE CENSUS BILL

Bill to provide for the taking of a Census from time to time; presented by the Prime Minister; read the First time; to be read a Second time at a meeting in 1960.

THE COMMON GAMING HOUSES (AMENDMENT) BILL

Bill to amend the Common Gaming Houses Ordinance, 1953; presented by the Minister of Finance; read the First time; to be read a Second time on Friday, 27th November, 1959.

THE BETTING (AMENDMENT) BILL

Bill to amend the Betting Ordinance, 1953; presented by the Minister of Finance; read the First time; to be read a Second time on Friday, 27th November, 1959.

THE TREASURY DEPOSIT RECEIPTS (AMENDMENT) BILL

Bill to amend the Treasury Deposit Receipts Ordinance, 1952; presented by the Minister of Finance; read the First time; to be read a Second time on Friday, 27th November, 1959.

THE EMPLOYEES PROVIDENT FUND (AMENDMENT) BILL

Bill to amend the Employees Provident Fund Ordinance, 1951; presented by the Minister of Finance; read the First time; to be read a Second time on Friday, 27th November, 1959.

THE LOAN (EXPORT CREDIT GUARANTEES DEPARTMENT) BILL

Bill to provide for the raising of loans from the Export Credits

Guarantee Department of the Board of Trade of the United Kingdom by the Federation of Malaya; presented by the Minister of Finance; read the First time; to be read a Second time on Friday, 27th November, 1959.

THE SUPPLEMENTARY SUPPLY (1959) (No. 4) BILL

Bill to apply a sum out of the Consolidated Fund for additional expenditure for the service of the year 1959, to appropriate such a sum for certain purposes and provide for the replacement of amounts advanced from the Contingencies Fund; presented by the Minister of Finance; read the First time; to be read a Second time on Friday, 27th November, 1959.

THE LAND CONSERVATION BILL

Bill to consolidate the law relating to the conservation of hill land and the protection of soil from erosion and the inroad of silt; presented by the Deputy Prime Minister; read the First time; to be read a second time at a meeting in 1960.

THE INCOME TAX (AMENDMENT) BILL

Bill to amend the Income Tax Ordinance, 1947; presented by the Minister of Finance; read the First time; to be read a Second time on Friday, 27th November, 1959.

THE SUPPLY (1960) BILL

The Minister of Finance (Mr. Tan Siew Sin): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to present the Supply (1960) Bill, 1959.

Bill accordingly read the first time.

Mr. Speaker: When will you take the Second Reading?

Mr. Tan Siew Sin: Forthwith, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: As copies of the Supply (1960) Bill have already been circulated to Honourable Members, the Minister may move his motion forthwith for the second reading.

EXEMPTED BUSINESS

(MOTION)

Mr. Tan Siew Sin: Before I move the motion, Sir, I would like to move that the proceedings on the Supply (1960) Bill, 1959, be exempted from the provisions of paragraph (1) of Standing Order 12, until the motion, that the said Bill be read a second time has been moved and seconded.

Tun Abdul Razak bin Dato' Hussein: I beg to second the motion.

Question put and agreed to.

BILL

THE SUPPLY (1960) BILL

Second Reading

Mr. Tan Siew Sin: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that a Bill entitled "an Act to apply a sum out of the Consolidated Fund to the service of the year 1960 and to appropriate such sum for certain purposes" be read a second time.

Sir, Hon'ble Members may, perhaps, be surprised that I rise to present this my first Budget at such a late hour in the day. Traditionally, in the former Legislative Council, the House met in the morning of the first day of the Budget Meeting and the first and second readings of the Supply Bill were moved before the lunch-time adjournment, the Minister of Finance delivering his Budget Speech when moving the second reading of the Bill. This was not satisfactory when the Budget included changes in the Customs Tariff since an Order giving effect to such changes must for practical reasons be in force at the beginning of a normal working day. Inevitably a number of traders sought to clear goods with the Customs early on Budget Day, and it was therefore necessary to bring any relevant Order into force from the previous midnight, and thus any changes in Customs Duties have in the past become known to some extent before they were announced in the Budget Speech. In order to prevent this and in order also

to stop an individual acting on advance information to profit himself at the expense of the country as a whole, it has been thought desirable to introduce this new arrangement, whereby the Budget Speech is given in the late afternoon and any Order giving effect to changes in the Customs Tariff will come into force either at the end of normal working hours that same afternoon or from the following midnight.

This occasion is noteworthy in that for the first time in the history of the Federation a Supply Bill is being presented, not to a single Chamber, but to both Houses of our new Parliament. As some members may be attending their first Budget Meeting, I may, perhaps be pardoned for explaining what may be obvious to others. It will be necessary for this House to give its assent to the Supply Bill for 1960 and for the Bill then to be sent to the Senate during the present meeting of Parliament. On the return of the Bill from the Senate, again during the present meeting, it will be passed to H.H. the Timbalan Yang di-Pertuan Agong for his assent. The Supply Bill gives legislative sanction for expenditure on revenue account other than expenditure charged on the Consolidated Fund by the Constitution or by law. Hon'ble Members will note that the summary on the front page of the Ordinary Estimates of Expenditure for 1960 shows separately the appropriation that is required under the Supply Bill and the sums that are charged by law on the Consolidated Fund.

In addition, under section 4 of the Development Fund Ordinance, this House will be asked to approve by resolution the expenditure from the Development Fund proposed in the Development Estimates for 1960. The Development Fund is at present financed in the main by loans and the appropriation from revenue account is small in proportion. It would be wrong, however, to consider revenue account expenditure and development expenditure as two unrelated matters. Loans must in due course be paid for and both types of expenditure are met from the Consolidated Fund. The

separate presentation of the Ordinary Expenditure and of the Development Estimates does facilitate management, however, and it also reflects the requirement of the law that the proceeds of loans raised for development purposes must be devoted to that end.

The 1959 Budget was framed and presented in the context of the adverse economic circumstances prevailing in 1958. The recession in the United States and the slowing down in the growth of the economies of the industrialised countries of Western Europe had depressed the demand for and the price of primary commodities, including rubber and tin. Furthermore, in the case of tin, severe restriction of production was in force under the provisions of the International Tin Agreement.

In contrast, 1959 has been a year of strong and sustained improvement in the economic and financial circumstances of the Federation. The upturn in the U.S. economy and that of the other industrialised countries which first became evident at the end of 1958 has led to an increased demand for primary products and, in the cases of rubber and tin, has led to a considerable improvement in price. The Singapore price for RSS. No. 1 has increased from 83.27 cents per pound in December, 1958, to 104.9 cents per pound in October, 1959, and 10 months later the price, that is the current price, is around 128 cents. In the last quarter of 1958 the Federation's export quota for tin was 7,500 tons and the average Singapore price in December was \$385.60 per picul, whereas the current export quota is 11,325.5 tons and the average Singapore price in October was \$397.10 per picul.

This improvement in the rubber and tin industries on which the economy of the Federation depends so heavily has resulted in a material improvement in the Federation's balance of trade. During the first 9 months of 1959 exports totalled \$1,745 million as compared with \$1,882 million for the whole of 1958. Imports, however, have not increased correspondingly and during the first 9 months of this year, totalled

\$1,242 million, a monthly average of \$138 million, which is the same as that for 1958. The trade surplus is therefore \$503 million for the first 9 months of this year as compared with \$225 million for the whole of 1958. It is probable that the increased prosperity arising from high prices for rubber and the improvement in the circumstances of the tin industry will give rise to an increased level of imports during 1960, but I anticipate that even so there will be a considerable favourable balance of trade in the coming year.

Increased prosperity has given rise to a considerable expansion in the monetary supply as measured by the level of currency in circulation and bank deposits. The gross circulation of currency has increased from \$949 million in December, 1958, to \$1,065 million on 1st November, 1959, and at the end of September bank deposits had reached a total of \$796 million, over 10% more than a year earlier; if, however, allowance is made for funds now held by the Central Bank (Bank Negara), total deposits were \$911 million, or 26% above the figure for September, 1958. This expansion in the money supply has not given rise to an increase in the general price level and, in fact, the cost-of-living indices for all races show a slight fall during the first 8 months of the year.

The expansionary phase of the trade cycle in the economies of the industrialised countries should continue at least until the latter part of 1960 and the prospects for a continuing firm demand for rubber and tin are good. The economic outlook for the Federation in 1960 is therefore favourable. Nevertheless the sharp contrast between 1958 and 1959 indicates clearly the violent fluctuations to which the economy is subject due to external circumstances, and it is essential therefore that our current prosperity should be utilised to the full to promote savings and investment rather than be dissipated in excessive current consumption. I am encouraged by the fact that during the first 9 months of this year savings with the Federation banks increased by \$11 million and deposits

in the Post Office Savings Bank increased by \$7 million. Nevertheless, I consider a much higher level of savings to be practicable and the Government for its part is considering what steps can be taken to promote this.

No precise statistics are available regarding the level of private capital investment, but the Government's policy of promoting industrial development continues to meet with good response both from local and foreign investors. In the public sector, the improved financial circumstances of the Government enabled the first, second and third Supplementary Development Estimates to be presented and an increased level of expenditure to be undertaken, and, as will be clear when I come to the 1960 Development Estimates, it will be possible to increase the level of capital expenditure yet further in 1960.

Before we consider the 1960 Budget proposals we must also note what our financial position is likely to be at the end of this year. Speaking in the former Legislative Council last December, my predecessor said that we could expect to start the year 1959 with about \$90 million less in potential reserves than we had at the beginning of 1958. He suggested that, having regard to the difficult conditions experienced in 1958, a deficit of \$90 million on that year's working was not unsatisfactory. In the event we improved upon the figure of \$90 million by about \$4 million. Expenditure in 1958 totalled about \$848 million and revenue \$762 million, making a deficit of about \$85.5 million as shown in the statement on page 1 of the volume of the Draft 1960 Estimates of Ordinary Expenditure tabled at this meeting.

In that same volume the revised estimate of expenditure in 1959 is shown as just under \$870 million—nearly \$4 million less than the figure originally estimated a year ago. By contrast, the revenue position has been most dramatically and agreeably transformed. A year ago revenue for 1959 was expected to be just under \$760 million. We now estimate that it will reach \$867 million. For this year, in other words, we now know, working

on a conservative basis, that there may be a marginal deficit of not more than \$3 million instead of the deficit of \$114 million originally foreseen. (*Applause*). If rubber maintains approximately its present price for the next month, however, revenue for the year can be expected to exceed \$867 million by a few million. It is further calculated that expenditure for the year is in fact likely to be nearer \$860 million than \$870 million. The outturn on current account for 1959 may thus prove to be a surplus of up to \$10 million or so. (*Applause*).

Hon'ble Members may ask how it is possible that the estimate of expenditure for 1959, namely \$870 million, appearing in the Draft Estimates, may prove to have been \$10 million or so too high. The reason is simply that production of the Estimates of Ordinary Expenditure is a considerable undertaking. Collection of all the figures involved had to be finalised over 2 months ago and, as in past years, the estimates of revised expenditure for the current year shown in the abstract on page vi of the Draft Estimates and totalling \$870 million, have been prepared by Ministries and Departments on the basis of expenditure returns for only the first 7 months of the year. The Treasury is not however entirely satisfied that this procedure cannot be improved upon and we may decide that, in future years, we can incorporate a more up to date and closer estimate of total expenditure for the current year in the Draft Estimates which are presented to Parliament. On this occasion I can only indicate, as I have already done, that, on the basis of the latest figures as shown in Treasury accounts up to the end of October, 1959, expenditure is likely to be nearer \$860 million than \$870 million.

There is a matter regarding the assets and liabilities of the Federation which I wish to bring to the attention of Hon'ble Members as it were in parenthesis in this speech. In the statement of assets and liabilities as at 1st January, 1958, which was presented together with the 1959 Revenue and Expenditure estimates, a sum of \$201,213,260 was shown in respect of Advances from

Loan Funds (Recoverable) as an asset. This sum included \$52,420,712.04 in respect of allocations up to 31st December, 1957, to State and Settlement Governments, as they were then known, for the purpose of constructing water supply schemes. These allocations were treated as assets in the accounts as the Federal Government considered that the States should regard them as loans and should repay them together with interest. The State Governments have never accepted this view and have contended that the allocations must be treated as grants. The matter has been discussed on two occasions by the National Finance Council but it has not proved possible to reconcile the divergent views or to reach a compromise solution.

Having regard to the fact that the States prior to 1st January, 1956, returned their surplus balances to the Federal Government and that repayment would constitute a grievous financial burden on the less developed States it has been decided to accept the view of the States and treat the allocations as grants.

This decision will involve an adjustment in the 1958 accounts whereby the item Advances from Loan Funds (Recoverable) will be reduced by \$52,420,712.04 in respect of these allocations. The total cost of the schemes involved is approximately \$62 million and the expenditure incurred after 1st January, 1957, amounting to \$10 million more or less, will also be treated as grants.

I wish to emphasise first that this adjustment does not represent any loss of public money as the water supply schemes have been constructed, and secondly that no appropriation of funds will be required although \$3.3 million will be debited to revenue in 1958 in respect of adjustments to the Loan Redemption Reserve Fund.

I have referred to the failure of the originally estimated deficit of \$114 million to materialise as dramatic. In fact, I cannot believe that Hon'ble Members were unprepared for this. We are all aware of the general improvement in world economic conditions

about which I have already spoken, and we all know that this country has shared fully in that improvement. But if this is common knowledge, the effects on revenue remain dramatic. When introducing the Budget a year ago my predecessor maintained that, in looking a year ahead, it was part of the discipline of Government in its financial policies that it must take a reasonable and cautious view of events that might occur. I am sure we all agree with this. For my part, I firmly believe that such a view was indeed taken when the Budget was presented last year. Yet, what are the facts now? By the end of October, the export duty on rubber had yielded \$143 million as against the \$76 million originally estimated for the whole year; the export duty on tin \$29 million as compared with \$30 million. Overall, the yields to date of other export and import duties and of the excise duties give a clear promise that original estimates of revenue will be exceeded. On this basis, as the Draft 1960 Revenue Estimates, tabled this afternoon, show, the revised estimates for 1959 give a total revenue of \$867 million, including increases, as compared with the original estimates of from \$76 million to \$181.5 million for rubber exports, from \$30 million to \$37 million for tin exports, from \$288 million to \$293 million for import duties as a whole and from \$7.8 million to \$8.3 million for excise. Against this, and as a projection of the adverse conditions of 1958, income tax is expected to yield only \$125 million this year against the \$129 million expected a year ago.

We can expect to start the year 1960 then, with just about the same potential reserves as we had at the beginning of 1959, most probably with a few millions more. The statement on page 1 of the Draft 1960 Ordinary Expenditure Estimates serves to show what this means in a little more detail. On 31st December last there were surplus balances in the Consolidated Fund totalling about \$404 million, of which \$82 million were in the Revenue Account of the Fund, \$196 million in the Loan Account and \$126 million in the Trust Account. Clearly no question

arises at the present time of our being unable to meet our liabilities on Revenue Account from the credit balance in that Account. In any case, as Hon'ble Members may already have noted in connection with the 4th Supplementary Supply Bill for this year, I am transferring a nett sum of \$9 million from the Trust Account to the Revenue Account and so, at the end of the year, the Revenue Account credit balance should be not less than \$88 million.

With this encouraging starting point, what are the Government's 1960 proposals? In brief, we are budgeting for ordinary expenditure of over \$888 million and for revenue of \$874 million, that is to say for a deficit on current account of \$14 million.

Before I deal with the expenditure proposals and thereafter with the revenue proposals, let me enumerate certain considerations which the Government has had in mind in drawing up the Budget which is presented today.

First, while, as His Highness stated in his gracious Address, we expect to have negotiations for a fresh Currency Agreement in the near future and while we can anticipate that in the course of time the present position is likely to be changed fundamentally, we are still parties to the existing Currency Agreement. The currency of the Federation is still that of the Malayan currency area and the Malayan dollar is fixed at 2/4d sterling. This means that the Federation can only accept prospective deficits in its yearly budgets if it has the cash available from which such deficits can be properly financed. It will be evident from what I have said of the state of our finances, that we are clearly in that position at the present time. Nonetheless, we must never lose sight of the implications underlying the currency arrangements to which we are a party. In any case the present Government is already resolved that, even after the present arrangements are changed and it has a free hand in the matter, it would only reduce the present backing of the currency after the most careful consideration, and then only to an extent

which it was satisfied would not prejudice the public credit of the Federation.

Second, as far as can be foreseen, our financial situation must continue to be crucially affected by our production of rubber and tin, especially the former, and by the prices that both commodities command. That is a truism. But the Government is not prepared to accept supinely that the state of our finances should merely be a direct reflection of the state of the rubber and tin markets. On the contrary, we consider that we should so plan our affairs that our ordinary expenditure and our revenue are approximately in equilibrium whenever rubber and tin command what are judged to be mean prices. There is nothing novel in this line of thought, or in the argument that when times are lean for rubber and tin, we must accept a deficit and, when they are good, we can confidently rely upon a substantial surplus. The fact remains that the Government feels that it has a duty to ensure that it will always command sufficient resources to match the expenditure to which it has committed the country. In bad times it would still be ready to draw upon reserves, but in what it judges to be average economic conditions in the light of all the information available to it, the Government will ensure that current income matches current outgoings, and in good times the Government will aim at attaining a substantial surplus—the operative word is “substantial”—which either would serve to increase the reserves or might be devoted to some special purpose, but which would not be available for normal current expenditure. It follows, if I may revert for a moment to the present year, that, while we share the general satisfaction at our present good fortune, the Government sees no grounds for complacency. Despite the very good prices that rubber has commanded for almost the whole year and its present extremely high price, we only expect a surplus of about \$10 million at best. \$10 million is less than one-tenth of the difference between our original estimate of the yield of the rubber export duty and what we now expect to get from that source.

Third, it is the due of our growing population that it should be provided with the public facilities and services which it needs. These services must therefore continue to expand and their cost will expand with them. It would be unrealistic not to accept this fact. I take this opportunity to state, however, that the Government is determined that the public should receive good value for its money, both in goods and services. To this end the Government proposes to examine afresh the tender system in force both for local and international tenders; and though some increase of the public service is inevitable it is intended that the rate of increase should be kept within the bounds of what is necessary. Indeed, if we can reduce costs proportionately without loss of due efficiency, we shall do so and thus give the public better value for their money than they have received hitherto. This does not mean that the Government is prepared to be in any way less than fair to its employees, or that it has any intention to preclude all changes in the terms and conditions of employment in the Public Service which would cost money. That is certainly not the case and due weight will be given in these matters to considerations both of efficiency and of equity. The Government's primary responsibility, however, must always be towards the country as a whole. That is why it has recently been announced that we intend to examine all claims by the Staff Side of the National Whitley Council against the background of the public interest.

Fourth, and this is the last general point that has been considered in framing the 1960 Budget, the Federation is engaged in a general drive for development. At present, as Command Papers No. 17 and No. 18 state, the many development works on which we are engaged and the new projects upon which we plan to embark next year are being paid for either from funds which we have managed to borrow or from grants from the United Kingdom. While I am glad to acknowledge once again on behalf of the Federation that the debt which we owe to friendly countries and agencies overseas can

never be fully repaid merely in terms of money, I am concerned here with the fact that we cannot expect help of this kind and on this scale to continue indefinitely. There may also come times when, for one reason or another, we cannot raise money by local borrowing with the same ease as at present. It is therefore only prudent that we should be prepared to make substantial appropriations from revenue towards development costs. We are still only in the early stages of the full programme of development which we plan and which is indispensable if we are to maintain, let alone improve upon, the standards of living to which we are accustomed. The Government therefore recognises that there is a real need to husband our reserves and if possible to increase them so that we can be certain that there will be no interruption in the progress of development.

With these considerations before it, the Government has decided that it must achieve a substantial increase in revenue and therefore proposes that a number of measures to that end should be taken in this Budget. Before I outline these proposals, however, let me draw attention to certain aspects of the 1960 expenditure proposals which, I believe Hon'ble Members will agree, underline the need to expand the revenue.

The estimated expenditure for 1960 is \$888 million, nearly \$15 million more than the former Legislative Council authorised a year ago for 1959. The principal increases and reductions, by comparison with the estimates for 1959, within this figure of \$888 million are set out in paragraphs 8—10 of the Treasury Memorandum, Command Paper No. 18 of 1959, which has been tabled at this meeting. Hon'ble Members will, I believe, at once be struck by the fact that expenditure on the Emergency is reduced by \$37 million but that overall expenditure is nevertheless increased to the extent I have stated. In other words, while we can certainly congratulate ourselves on the reduction of the financial burden imposed by the Emergency—indeed, looking forward confidently as we do to an early end of the Emergency, we

can look forward also to the disappearance of this burden altogether—we have to note that the normal services of Government are going to cost some \$52 million more in 1960 than they will have cost this year.

The passages in Command Paper No. 18 to which I have referred tell part of the story. Paragraph 11 of the Paper shows that \$13 million more will be spent on Personal Emoluments in 1960 than in 1959, and paragraph 12 that about \$4 million of this is accounted for by new posts. Of the remainder, some \$7½ million is required for the most part to meet the increments of salary which will be earned by members of the Civil Service in the course of next year and reflects the expansion of the Service in recent years and its preponderant youthfulness. Hon'ble Members are reminded that the "wage freeze", as it has come to be called, which was imposed in mid-1958 has for all practical purposes remained in force up to the present. The country is therefore not being called upon to pay next year for expensive concessions won by, or otherwise granted to, its Civil Service. There have been no such concessions. In spite of this, however, there is still this additional bill of \$13 million for us to pay, and this is perhaps a fair indication of the kind of increase in expenditure that we shall have to meet each year for some time to come unless we choose or are compelled to call a halt to progress.

I would make a particular reference to Education. As my predecessor observed last year, this is in effect a long-term investment in the rising generation. That fact, however, does not excuse us from taking account of the cost of that investment. It is expected to be \$8 million more next year than this, \$174 million as against \$166 million. Shortly, as Hon'ble Members already know, we shall be embarking on a full-scale review of education policy, but I doubt if any one of us imagines that an appreciable reduction can or should result from that review in the rate at which education costs have been increasing and promise to go on increasing. Perhaps, however, we may hope that the review will pave the

way for a reasonable share of this great and growing burden to be borne by Local Authorities. We have been disappointed in past years and, as a measure of our disappointment, we are leaving a gap of about \$2 million in the 1960 Estimates for Local Authorities to endeavour to fill as compared with the \$6 million gap which was left in this year's Budget and the \$16 million gap left in the Budget before that. Nevertheless, it remains the Government's view that education of children is a cause which should justify in the eyes of everyone a reasonable increase in local rates.

The Estimates show a comparable increase in the cost of health services, although, when compared with education, the total figure is relatively modest, namely \$79 million for 1960 as compared with \$71 million in 1959. Again, I suggest that this is the kind of increase that we must expect to have to meet in respect of the health services for some time to come. There is certainly no lack of evidence of popular pressure for the improvement and extension of these services as they at present exist. What we spend on health services, just as much as what we spend on education, we can regard as money soundly invested. But in neither case, of course, can we look for any direct financial return on the money that we spend. In other words, the country must find all the money which is required now for these purposes, and which will be required in future, from outside sources, namely the general revenue.

In this connection it would I think be useful to look back over the post-war years. In 1950 the Ordinary Expenditure stood at \$340 million. For 1960, i.e., 10 years later, the figure has risen to \$888 million, or nearly 260 per cent of the old figure. Personal Emoluments in 1950 cost the Government \$109 million and the cost in 1960 is estimated at \$236 million, or 215 per cent of the 1950 figure. Revenue, on the other hand, in spite of the increases proposed, has in the same period increased from \$443 million to \$874 million, i.e., to only 197 per cent of the 1950 figure as compared with 260 per cent in the case of expenditure.

These few figures give a fair indication of what we can realistically expect. These figures also indicate the paramount need to ensure that we spend only on what is really necessary and that we get full value for every dollar spent if we are not to run into serious difficulties in the coming years. I personally think that there is considerable room for economy in Government expenditure and it is therefore my intention to start a campaign against waste and inefficiency in the coming year, and I hope that in this supremely important task I shall have the full co-operation of all Ministries and Departments and of all officers in the Public Service.

May I now turn to the 1960 revenue proposals? If no changes were made in the rates of taxation and duties for 1960, the estimated revenue would be \$811 million, both after taking due account of the favourable conditions which promise to continue during next year and after allowing for the benefit that will in any case accrue to revenue in 1960 as a result of the conditions which have prevailed this year. This would have meant a deficit of \$77 million. I venture to hope that Hon'ble Members will have understood from all that I have said this afternoon that the Government has no intention of accepting such a deficit in present circumstances. On the contrary, it has decided that the time has come to make a wide attack on existing and new sources of revenue with the frankly avowed object of achieving an appreciable increase in taxation yields. Full details of the measures which the Government proposes are being placed in the hands of Hon'ble Members this afternoon. I will try to explain to the House in general terms however what these proposed measures are and why they are proposed.

In the first place, I should record that there have been the usual problems of guessing rubber and tin production and average prices for the whole of next year.

The revenue from rubber export duty has been estimated on the basis of exports of 710,000 tons at an average price of 80 cts. a pound, that is at

\$97.5 million. A price of 80 cts. a pound may prove to be a conservative one. I think it wise, however, to err on the side of a low rather than of a high figure. I also wish to suggest that in present circumstances, and having regard in particular to the present selling price of synthetic rubber and to the certain prospect of continuing and perhaps accelerated sales from the United States and United Kingdom stockpiles, 80 cts. a pound is a reasonable mean price to take for the natural product. By assuming that that figure will be the average price for next year, I suggest also that we arrive at a realistic figure of what I venture to describe as our assured revenue at the present time. This in turn means that the shortfall, namely \$77 million, between that assured revenue and the level of our estimated expenditure in 1960 has to be made good by increases in taxation to the extent that the Government judges reasonable and practicable. I suggest also that, although 80 cts. rubber may sound unduly low in the context of the present, it is not an unreasonable average figure over the long term, and, when dealing with a commodity whose prices are liable to such violent fluctuations in the course of even a few months, common prudence dictates that the figure one should take is an average long-term figure.

The revenue from the export duty on tin and tin ore has been estimated at \$45 million, on the assumption that, while restriction will continue at least during part of 1960, it will become less severe and that not less than 60,000 tons of tin concentrates will be exported. This is \$8 million more than the total of \$37 million which it is now estimated that the duty will yield this year.

In the task of expanding the revenue which it has set itself, the Government has turned first to Income Tax. On several occasions at Budget time in recent years, and again last year, it has been asserted that sooner or later the base of the pyramid of taxpayers would have to be broadened. The Government has concluded that this step must be taken now. It is accordingly proposed to reduce the personal allowance for

a single taxpayer from \$3,000 to \$2,000; the allowance for a wife from \$2,000 to \$1,000 and the allowances for children from the present maximum of \$3,150 for 9 children to a maximum of \$2,350 for 5 children. At the same time, in order to spread the burden over present taxpayers as well as over the new taxpayers whom these changes in the personal allowances will produce, it is proposed to impose modest increases in the percentages of the tax payable on different levels of chargeable income up to a new rate of 45 per cent on individual incomes in excess of \$55,000 in place of the existing rate of 40 per cent at the same level. The full details of these changes are set out in the Income Tax (Amendment) Bill which Hon'ble Members have before them among the papers handed to them this afternoon, and I propose to speak on the implications of the Government's proposals for the individual taxpayer when I move the second reading of that Bill on 27th November next. Suffice it to say now that, while the Government takes no pleasure in increasing taxation, we are convinced that these changes in the incidence and rates of income tax will not cause hardship and that we can rightly expect the people to accept them as a part of the responsibilities which the independent status of this country and its present circumstances impose upon them. The changes will take effect from 1st January, 1960, and the additional revenue which it is estimated will accrue from the changes in that year is \$14 million.

These changes in the law are not the only means by which I intend to increase the yield of income tax. I am convinced that evasion of tax is both substantial and widespread and is the cause of serious loss of revenue. I am determined that this problem shall be tackled from various angles and with renewed vigour (*Applause*). The most effective measure to combat evasion is, of course, to provide an adequate supply of thoroughly trained and experienced staff and to this end additional posts have been approved for the Income Tax Department and more will be provided as and when they are necessary.

But the staff must have the means to seek out and detect the evader. One valuable weapon in their armoury is the power conferred on the Comptroller by section 68 of the Income Tax Ordinance which enables him to make an assessment on a chargeable income determined "to the best of his judgment" in cases where he does not accept a return or where no return is made by a person whom he considers liable to tax. This power will be used more liberally in future wherever conditions are appropriate (*Applause*).

Another is the supply of constant, accurate and hence valuable information particularly from inside sources. Rewards have been paid for some years for information leading to the detection of evaders, but the sums provided for this purpose have been on so meagre a scale—in 1958 the vote was only \$250—that the amount of information supplied has been disappointing although evasion or fraud can seldom be carried out without the active help of an accomplice and the connivance of some other individual. The sum available for this purpose was subsequently increased, but it is my wish to provide a really worth while amount and to pay well and promptly for information that proves of value. I am prepared to increase the provision for this item to as much as is necessary, whatever the figure may be, and provided it pays us to do so.

Lastly it is proposed to introduce legislation in the near future which will give the Comptroller vastly increased powers to obtain further information regarding incomes that are taxable and also power to require payment of tax as assessed notwithstanding that an objection or appeal has been lodged against the assessment. It may also be necessary to provide that serious tax offences could be punished by imprisonment as well as by fines so that would-be offenders will think twice and carefully before they attempt to defraud the Government of its rightful due (*Applause*).

In the meantime the addition to revenue next year of \$14 million which is expected to result from the changes in income tax which I have announced,

does not go far enough towards closing the prospective gap between revenue and expenditure. The Government has therefore undertaken a general examination of the Customs Tariff with a view to achieving a further increase in revenue, and it has decided upon a considerable range both of new duties and of increases in existing duties. The Customs Duties Order which makes the changes takes effect from 4.00 p.m. to-day and copies of it have been placed in Hon'ble Members' hands this afternoon. I shall be speaking further about these changes, and about the deletion of three items in the Order which I now propose, when I move that, subject to these deletions, this House confirms the Order. For the moment I will therefore only attempt to give Hon'ble Members a general outline of what the new and the increased duties are.

Let us take import duties first—the order which I follow being generally that of the trade classification code.

Eggs in shell are to pay a duty of \$1 a 100; noodles a duty of \$6 a cwt.

Fresh fruits in general will pay 10 cts. a pound, an increase of 2 cts. or 4 cts. for those fruits that were previously dutiable. Fresh pineapple, however, is to pay 20 cts. a pound, pineapple juice in airtight containers 100 per cent *ad valorem* instead of 20 per cent and tinned pineapple 100 per cent *ad valorem* at the full rate and 85 per cent at the preferential rate. Dried fruits not in airtight containers will pay 10 cts. a pound instead of 8 cts., preserved fruits in syrup or brine 25 per cent *ad valorem* and frozen fruits 25 cts. a pound. Edible nuts will pay \$10 a cwt and arecanuts \$20 a ton.

Vegetables generally other than those in airtight containers will pay \$10 a ton.

Rubber on which exemption from export duty is subsequently to be claimed is to pay \$20 a ton.

Heavy fuel oils—gas oil, diesel and liquid fuel—are to pay 20 cts. a gallon; lubricating oil \$1 a gallon and lubricating grease \$10 a cwt. These oils and grease are petroleum as defined in the

Customs Ordinance and the duties imposed upon them will be payable in Penang just as duty on petrol is payable in Penang.

Caustic soda and soda ash are to pay \$5 and \$3 a cwt respectively, sodium arsenite powder \$7 a cwt. Denatured ethyl alcohol and methylated spirit will pay \$2 a gallon; vegetable oils, flavouring materials and synthetic perfumes 50 per cent *ad valorem* instead of the present 25 per cent.

Fertilizers are to pay \$10 a ton; liquid insecticides \$1 a gallon, powders \$15 a cwt; liquid weedkillers other than sodium arsenite 10 cts. a gallon and powdered weedkillers other than sodium arsenite \$30 a cwt.

In addition there are a few adjustments—upward adjustments—which I have not mentioned, and which are designed to remove anomalies. Also, in order to protect the revenue from the effect of certain concessions which are being granted under the Pioneer Industries legislation, the duty on glass is to be increased from 20 per cent to 25 per cent *ad valorem* and a new duty of 25 per cent *ad valorem* is imposed on rubber compounds.

As regards export duties, the duty on rubber planting material introduced a year ago is increased from \$3 pound to \$10 a pound on seeds and is about doubled on other items.

I have something to offer on the other side of the scale. We shall no longer treat spices prepared or packed for retail sale as flavouring materials and all spices will therefore be duty-free. And even if our motive is a fear of diminishing returns, we are not proposing to touch the main revenue-producing items in the present Tariff, namely, liquor, tobacco and petrol. Hon'ble Members will note from the Revenue Estimates that tobacco and petrol are already expected to produce less revenue this year than was estimated.

The only change in excise duties is a reduction of the duty on locally grown tobacco from 50 cts. to 25 cts. a pound. (*Applause*). The Government, and particularly myself, have been

under considerable pressure to abolish this duty altogether, as Hon'ble Members will be aware. We are, however, not satisfied that such difficulties as the industry is experiencing can be attributed to the tax on the product. Other factors are: unregulated production and probably some over-production, and the fact that the growers have not organised themselves and have in consequence been powerless to protect their own particular interests. In these circumstances, the Government has decided to keep the duty in force at a reduced rate, partly so that it may thereby remain able to measure accurately the state of the industry—and we shall watch with close interest the extent to which the growers themselves benefit from the halving of the duty—and partly because it would seem wrong, when we are imposing new or increased duties on so wide a range of other commodities, to exempt entirely from tax an article which is clearly a luxury and which when imported pays a heavy duty.

This concession, it is estimated, will cost the Revenue about \$1¼ million next year. Allowing for this loss, the nett effect of the new and increased duties I have announced will, we estimate, be an increase in revenue of the order of \$49 million. This substantial increase, I venture to claim, is to be achieved by spreading the burden widely both over industry and over those sections of the public which can best afford to pay, namely, those who are in the habit of consuming the imported goods in question. I also claim that the rate of the duties imposed is, with a few exceptions, moderate by any standards and certainly reasonable when measured against the need for enhanced revenue. Apart from pineapples, about which I need scarcely elaborate, I think that Hon'ble Members will find that relatively heavy duties are imposed only on luxuries or on materials used in the manufacture of luxuries.

Before dealing with the level of expenditure on development projects in 1960 I should like to outline the public debt position of the Federation.

The funded public debt up to the end of October this year consisted, in round figures, of \$720 million in respect of local loans and £26 million in sterling loans, which amounts to a total expressed in Malayan dollars of \$943 million. The nominal value of sinking fund investments at the end of September was \$164.4 million.

In addition to the funded debt the Federation has borrowed long-term from the U.K. and the Singapore Governments a total of \$106 million. Thus the Government has a total funded and long-term debt of \$1,049 million, which is currently offset by accumulated sinking funds to the extent of \$164.4 million.

Between 1st January and 31st October of this year the value of funded sterling and local loans increased by £4.6 million and \$140 million respectively, and two loans of \$US 10 million each have been obtained from the American Development Loan Fund, which are repayable in U.S. dollars. In addition it is anticipated that a further sum of \$27 million will be received in respect of local loans during the last two months of this year.

During 1960, the second instalment of \$40 million of the generous loan from Brunei will be received in April and in addition the Government will continue to raise long-term loans as and when conditions are favourable, the proceeds of such loans being paid into the Development Fund. The general pattern of such borrowing is likely to be similar to that in 1959.

The public debt charges in 1960 in respect of loans already raised and expected to be raised in 1959, including the two Development Loan Fund loans and the second instalment of the Brunei loan, and in respect of Treasury bills and Treasury deposit receipts is estimated at \$79.7 million, a rise of \$13.1 million over the comparable figure of \$66.6 million included in the 1959 Expenditure Estimates.

This rise of 20% is sharp but is inevitable if the Federation is to continue to undertake the rate of development necessary to cope with the rapid

increase in its population. Furthermore, \$79.7 million represents only 9% of the estimated revenue for 1960, and I maintain that such a level of charges on account of the public debt is both consonant with sound finance and does not entail an undue burden on the future revenues of the Federation. Nevertheless, the sharpness of the increase over the level of the present year, which moreover is likely to be repeated in the next few years, underlines both the need, on which I have already dwelt, to increase revenue and the need to ensure that, in determining the pattern of development expenditure, emphasis is placed on projects which will increase the wealth of our country. Only thus shall we provide a broad and firm basis for further public borrowing.

Before leaving the subject of the public debt, I would like to touch upon one aspect of it because it has been suggested that the level of the Federation's public debt is too high. I am afraid that I am unable to accept this criticism. There can be no hard and fast principles for determining the reasonableness or otherwise of a particular country's level of public debt. The problem must be considered in relation to such factors as level of national income, population and Government revenue. The annual public debt charges of the Federation represent only 9 per cent of the estimated revenue for 1960, as I have already indicated earlier, whereas in the U.K., 2s 5d out of every pound of revenue, i.e., 12 per cent, is absorbed in public debt charges. Similarly, the Federation's funded debt per head of population, as a percentage *per capita* national income per annum, compares extremely favourably with that of other countries in Asia. The figures which I intend to quote relate to the period 1952 to 1954:

Federation of Malaya ...	15%
Philippines ...	27%
Ceylon ...	39.7%
India ...	44%

It will therefore be observed that all these countries have a public debt which is much higher in proportion to their *per capita* national income than that of the Federation.

As was announced in His Highness' Gracious Address, the Government has started work on a new Development Plan which it expects to present to Parliament in the course of next year. Let us now consider the progress of our current Plan and the proposals for its fifth and final year. In the first 3 years, 1956 to 1958, we spent \$457 million on development projects and in 1959 actual development expenditure, including \$20 million for the capital of the Central Bank, is likely to be about \$184 million against the estimate, which includes supplementary estimates, of \$204 million.

The 1960 Development Estimates, which have been tabled as Command Paper No. 22 of 1959, contemplate expenditure of just under \$250 million and the source of this sum is indicated on page 1 of the Estimates. \$21 million is provided in the Ordinary Estimates as a contribution to the Development Fund and consists entirely of grants expected from the United Kingdom Government towards capital expenditure on the Armed Forces and in continuation of payments arranged before Merdeka through the Colonial Development and Welfare Corporation. \$40 million will be provided by the second instalment of the \$100 million loan from Brunei. \$24 million will, it is estimated, be drawn against the two \$30 million loans from the U.S. Development Loan Fund, \$4 million is expected to be derived by way of purchases of telecommunications equipment against a \$19 million credit arranged with the U.K. Finally it is anticipated that there will be a credit balance in the Development Fund at the end of this year of about \$100 million, comprising an unallocated balance of the \$55 million tap loan which was fully subscribed last August, sums raised towards the \$50 million long-term and the \$20 million short-term loans which are still on issue and

an estimated \$20 million of unspent allocations for 1959.

This leaves a total of \$61 million to be raised by way of loans if the expenditure of \$250 million proposed in the Estimates is to be met. The Government is confident that this sum will be forthcoming. It can be assumed that the Employees Provident Fund Board alone will have available some \$90 million during 1960 for investment and that a major part of that sum, probably not less than \$70 million, will in due course be invested in long-term Federation Government securities, if they are made available. There is also no reason to doubt, in the favourable economic climate which now prevails and which promises to continue during 1960, that further appreciable sums will be offered for similar investment from other sources within the country, if the opportunity for such investment is given.

While we are on the subject of development capital, it would not be inappropriate to touch upon the desirability of establishing a money market and stock exchange whereby money, including the savings of the small man, available for investment opportunities, could be channelled, if adequate and efficient machinery existed, into institutions specifically set up for the purpose. Such institutions could tap hidden resources which properly mobilised could contribute significantly to the development of a young and rapidly growing country and it is my personal belief that these hidden resources are perhaps far greater than most people realise. The individual amounts may not be large in themselves but if they are sufficiently numerous, they should be considerable in the aggregate. It is not my intention to-day to dilate further upon this subject as I have already referred to it in a previous public statement. Suffice it to say that the Government regards this task as one worthy of support and will leave no stone unturned to help in accomplishing this object. In this connection it is gratifying to note that our call, though only recently

made, has borne fruit, as we have seen the first Unit Trust formed in this country. Much more, of course, remains to be done in this, and in other directions as well, before we can claim to have achieved our purpose but this initial venture is a step in the right direction.

Speaking a year ago, my predecessor looked forward to an increase in the tempo of development in the course of 1959. In fact, thanks to the first \$40 million loan from Brunei, and thereafter to the upward trend of the economy, that increased tempo was achieved. And furthermore, we are now able to budget for yet a further expansion of effort in 1960. Speaking very generally, we have been able to include in the Development Estimates now before the House all projects previously embarked upon that can be effectively pursued in the coming year and, in addition, new projects put forward by Ministries on which planning is sufficiently advanced to enable a worthwhile start to be made. Availability of finance has been much less of a limitation than when this year's Estimates were drawn up a year ago, and the determining factors have been to a large extent the works capacity available and the Government's resolve to ensure that in all cases the expenditure proposed would be soundly committed and to devote the maximum possible effort to development of the rural areas. This is a fortunate situation in which to find ourselves and we may hope that we shall be equally fortunate in the years ahead. We shall deserve to be, however, only if we husband our resources rigorously and use them to sound advantage. In particular, if I may be excused for reverting once again to the point, we must contrive so far as we possibly can that we have reserves available to ensure that the momentum of development suffers no interruption through circumstances outside our control. This the Government regards as a primary task in the field of finance.

I have a suspicion that there will be many inside this House and many more outside it who will probably think it odd that the Government should see fit to increase taxation on the scale it proposes to do in view of the favourable economic climate anticipated during the coming year. It is, however, well to bear in mind that a boom, like a high tide, is usually followed, as at sea, by an ebb. It is therefore common prudence and commonsense, in times of plenty, to provide for the inevitable day when things will not be so cheerful. This is the time to build up reserves for a rainy day, but, unless the present high prices of rubber continue throughout the whole of next year, and this, as I have already indicated, is unlikely for various reasons, we may end up with a small deficit in spite of the increased taxation proposed.

As one who has sat probably longer in this Legislature than anybody else in this country, it is my guess that there will be many speeches in the general debate to follow, which will urge the Government to build more schools, build more hospitals and do all those things which even a Finance Minister would love to do and which come under the general name of social services. The reason, of course, why we cannot do what we would like to do, is simply that for every dollar available for expenditure, there is always much more than one dollar's worth in bids. There will be some who, while urging an increase in social services, would also like to reduce both the incidence and the rates of taxation. One cannot, of course, have it both ways and whatever is done by the Government has to be paid for by the people of this country in some form or other. There is no such thing as "free" education or "free" medical services. They have to be paid for by somebody.

The primary task of the Government in the field of finance must therefore be to increase revenue and keep expenditure to a minimum by cutting out

waste as far as possible, in order to maintain that financial and economic stability without which the best political system in the world and the best-laid paper plans will come to nought, and an essential prerequisite of such stability is, under normal circumstances, a balanced budget on current account, taking one year with another. A case can, however, be made out for financing capital expenditure from loans but even here the time may soon come when a large part of even this expenditure will have to be financed largely from surplus revenue if we are to avoid endangering our credit standing, and hence our general financial stability itself.

Faced as we are by a rapidly increasing population it is also important to ensure that the increase of revenue when it materialises, is sufficiently ahead of the increase in population to enable us not only to maintain our standard of living but to enhance it. Hon'ble Members will be aware of the Government's plans for land development both by the Federal Land Development Authority and by private enterprise. We are also proceeding apace with industrialisation in order to increase national productivity. We cannot even start, however, unless land is alienated for these purposes. In a speech I made last year on this subject in another capacity I emphasised that unless our present systems of land alienation are overhauled to permit of the expeditious alienation of land for development purposes our plans will remain plans on paper only. This premise holds good to-day. Another means of increasing revenue is to reduce the considerable income tax evasion to which I have already referred.

On the other side, I have also referred to my intention to cut out unnecessary and wasteful expenditure.

A nation's economy can be compared to a motor-car which requires, among other things, a brake and an accelerator. A sense of realism can be

likened to a brake because it acts as a restraining influence. Realism alone, however, is not enough. It should be counter-balanced, as in a motor-car, by an accelerator, which, in this case, means a sense of vision which realises that the difficulties of to-day could be the forerunners of bigger and better things to-morrow. A motor-car would be an unbalanced vehicle without these two, i.e. a brake and an accelerator. In the same way, in framing a nation's budget, one hopes to combine that essential foundation of realism with an adequate intermixture of practical vision so that our country can face the future with the confidence based on the knowledge that its policies though prudent, yet take into account the tremendous possibilities which await this young nation if, in conjunction with that prudence, we show those qualities of enterprise, thrift, resourcefulness, imagination and industry which could lift us from the difficulties of to-day to the promised land of to-morrow.

Sir, I beg to move. (*Applause*).

Dato' Onn bin Jaafar: Sir, on a point of order—Now, that the Honourable Minister has finished reading his speech, I would like to point out that it would probably save time, if copies of his speech had been circulated to Honourable Members. Reading of speeches is in contravention of Standing Order 35 (6) which reads:

“A member shall not read his speech, but he may read extracts from books or papers in support of his argument, and may refresh his memory by reference to notes.”

The Prime Minister: I beg to second the motion.

Mr. Speaker: Honourable Members, in accordance with Standing Order 66 (2) the debate on the motion, that the Supply (1960) Bill be now read a second time, will now be adjourned for two days till Saturday, 28th November, 1959.

The House is adjourned till 10 a.m. to-morrow.

House adjourned 5.15 p.m.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND CO-OPERATIVES

THE FISHING INDUSTRY

Assistance for Fishermen

1. Enche' Hamzah bin Alang asks the Minister of Agriculture to state, the total number of fishermen in the Federation of Malaya, excluding Trengganu and Kelantan, the number of these fishermen who are Malays, and the plans which have been made or will be made for increasing the earnings of *these fishermen*.

The Minister of Agriculture and Co-operatives (Enche' Abdul Aziz bin Ishak): The total number of fishermen at the end of 1958 in the Federation, excluding Trengganu and Kelantan, is 31,549 and of this 13,868 are Malays.

The following measures had been taken and will be expanded to cover all parts of the Federation:

- (i) Financial assistance to fishermen through Fishermen's Co-operative Societies to assist them in the purchase of up-to-date boats and gear.
- (ii) Establishment of Ice Factories at appropriate Centres to help fishermen to buy ice at much cheaper prices.
- (iii) Extension of intensive efforts to establish Fishermen's Co-operative Societies in all parts of the Federation.
- (iv) Establishment of Co-operative Marketing Organizations.
- (v) Training of fishermen at Fisheries Schools.
- (vi) Research and experiments by Fisheries Department on modern fishing methods and introduction of new materials for use in nets, lines, etc.
- (vii) Research and experiment by Fisheries Department on methods of processing and preserving fish.

(viii) Establishment of offshore fishing bases, e.g., Pulau Langkawi and Pulau Tioman.

(ix) The regrouping of the fishermen in the West Coast of Malaya who have hitherto spread themselves out along the entire coastline and resettling them at advantageous points such as at river mouths with the necessary deep anchorage for their mechanised craft.

FLOODS

Measures for Prevention of Flooding

2. Mr. Liu Yoong Peng asks the Minister of Agriculture to state what measure the Government is undertaking to ease the flood that exists along communication lines and agricultural regions during rainy seasons.

Enche' Abdul Aziz: The Government has spent quite considerable sums of money for this purpose every year. In 1959 alone the Government has voted over \$1.4 million for the maintenance of rivers throughout the country and over \$1.2 million for special work to alleviate flooding.

LIVESTOCK

Poisoning by Sodium Arsenite

3. Dato' Mohamed Hanifah bin Haji Abdul Ghani asks the Minister of Agriculture to state the number of each kind of livestock killed by poisoning as a result of the use of sodium arsenite in estates for the years 1955 up to date, State by State.

Enche' Abdul Aziz: The information is detailed below:

States	1955		
	Buffaloes	Cattle	Goats
1. Kedah	12	175	—
2. Perak	—	79	—
3. Selangor	2	65	—
4. Negri Sembilan	—	18	—
5. Malacca	11	17	—
6. Johore	17	44	1
7. Pahang	3	—	—
8. Penang	—	—	—
9. Kelantan	—	—	—
Total	45	398	1

States	Buffaloes	1956 Cattle	Goats
1. Kedah	44	261	—
2. Perak	1	26	—
3. Selangor	—	13	—
4. Negri Sembilan	8	69	22
5. Malacca	13	15	—
6. Johore	5	54	—
7. Pahang	39	11	—
8. Penang	—	2	—
9. Kelantan	—	1	—
Total	110	452	22

States	Buffaloes	1957 Cattle	Goats
1. Kedah	48	181	1
2. Perak	2	9	—
3. Selangor	—	5	—
4. Negri Sembilan	40	63	—
5. Malacca	4	31	9
6. Johore	—	17	—
7. Pahang	3	31	—
8. Penang	—	—	—
9. Kelantan	—	10	—
Total	97	347	10

States	Buffaloes	1958 Cattle	Goats
1. Kedah	42	228	12
2. Perak	3	8	—
3. Selangor	—	28	—
4. Negri Sembilan	18	100	2
5. Malacca	8	10	2
6. Johore	1	78	4
7. Pahang	5	19	—
8. Penang	—	7	—
9. Kelantan	1	7	—
Total	78	485	20

States	1959 (January-September) Buffaloes	Cattle	Goats
1. Kedah	38	229	—
2. Perak	2	5	—
3. Selangor	—	60	—
4. Negri Sembilan	7	10	10
5. Malacca	6	7	—
6. Johore	—	17	—
7. Pahang	—	10	16
8. Penang	—	—	—
9. Kelantan	—	2	—
Total	53	340	26

4. Dato' Mohamed Hanifah asks the Minister of Agriculture to state whether

steps have been taken by the Government with regard to research into the types of poison for use in Rubber Estates which will not be a danger to livestock, and if so, the progress made; if not to give the reasons.

Enche' Abdul Aziz: The Government in April, 1957, appointed a Committee under the Chairmanship of the Hon'ble Minister of Agriculture to consider the problem of cattle death from arsenic poisoning. The other members of the Committee consist of representatives from all interests. This Committee met on several occasions and after considering the number of deaths of human beings and cattle from arsenic poisoning has unanimously recommended that the use of sodium arsenite as weed-killer in Malaya be completely banned at the earliest possible date. This recommendation has been given publicity in the Press in September, 1958. The Government is now considering to issue instruction to this effect as soon as reasonable notice has been given to both importers and users of sodium arsenite.

5. Dato' Mohamed Hanifah asks the Minister of Agriculture, to state whether such research is expected to be completed soon, and, if not, whether the Government has any other scheme in mind for the protection of the livestock of the kampong people.

Enche' Abdul Aziz: Until the use of sodium arsenite as a weed-killer is completely banned, the Government has taken steps to ensure that all officers concerned, when issuing Permits to Agriculturists for the use of this fatal poison for agricultural purposes, should see that the requirements of the Regulations governing its use are rigorously carried out. This will be achieved by regular inspections of estates permitted to use sodium arsenite and to take immediate action where any breach of Regulation is noticed.

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES

Representations from Tobacco Growers— Difficulties

6. Mr. Khong Kok Yat asks the Minister of Commerce and Industry

whether the Government is aware of the difficulties being faced by tobacco growers in the Federation and, if so, what steps, if any, the Government is taking to assist and encourage tobacco growers in the Federation.

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Enche' Mohamed Khir Johari): The Government has received representations concerning the difficulties being faced by the tobacco growers in this country. Investigations have already been made by the Ministry of Agriculture to ascertain the validity of the growers' complaint of difficulties said to be caused by the imposition of this duty, and the problem is now under active examination by the Government with a view to finding a satisfactory solution.

Foreign Capital Investment

7. Mr. K. Karam Singh asks the Minister of Commerce and Industry to state:

- (i) the amount of foreign capital invested in Malaya and from which country and what are the profits that have gone out of Malaya every year for the past fifteen years;
- (ii) what part of such profits from foreign capital have been re-invested in Malaya.

Enche' Mohamed Khir Johari: Statistics have not been kept in the past which would enable an adequate answer to be given to the two parts of question 7. However, this position is being remedied. As staff can be recruited, machinery will be set up to enable the Government to collect statistics on matters of this kind which are very important from the view point of the Federation's economy.

Establishment of Industries

8. Mr. K. Karam Singh asks the Minister of Commerce and Industry to state whether any heavy industries have been started in Malaya since Merdeka and, if so, to give particulars.

Enche' Mohamed Khir Johari: If by "heavy industries" the Honourable Member means industries such as iron

and steel, pulp and paper, fertilizers and such like, then no heavy industries have been set up in Malaya since Merdeka. However, various proposals have been put forward to my Ministry in connection with iron and steel, pulp and paper and fertilizers. These proposals are now being examined to determine whether they are economically feasible.

CENTRAL ELECTRICITY BOARD

Consumers of Electricity

9. Mr. Chin See Yin asks the Minister of Commerce and Industry to give the figures of consumers of electricity supplied by the Central Electricity Board under the following categories—Domestic supply, Business supply and Industrial supply—and show the average monthly collection for 1959 to date in each case.

Enche' Mohamed Khir Johari: The information sought in the Honourable Member's question is included with other data in the Board's Annual Report for each year ending 31st August, which are laid before the Legislature and published and are available to the public. The relevant figures for 1959 will be found in the Report for the year ending 31st August, 1959, which will be placed before this House in the near future. I do not feel justified in asking the Board to produce special figures for June, 1959, which date bears, as far as I am aware, no special significance.

Deposits

10. Mr. Chin See Yin asks the Minister of Commerce and Industry to state:

- (a) the total deposits collected by the Central Electricity Board from all its consumers up to the end of June, 1959; and
- (b) the basis, formula, or system on which deposits are required to be made.

Enche' Mohamed Khir Johari:

- (a) Please see answer to above question.
- (b) The basis for requiring deposits is laid down in Rule 9 of the

Electricity (Board Supplies) Rules, 1949 (issued under powers conferred on the Board by sub-section (2) of Section 89 of the Electricity Ordinance, 1949):

- (1) A consumer may be required to deposit within seven days of demand a sum not exceeding that sufficient to cover the estimated charges for two months' supply of energy and two months' rental of apparatus and the said sum on deposit shall be subject to adjustment from time to time on variation of the estimated charges.
- (2) Such deposits shall be a security and not a payment in advance and shall not relieve the depositor from any liability under Rule 8.
- (3) In default of payment of a deposit within the time specified in sub-paragraph (1) of this rule the consumers' installation may be disconnected upon the instructions of the Electrical Engineer without further notice and may remain disconnected until such time after the deposit and reconnection fee have been paid as the Electrical Engineer is able to reconnect supply.
- (4) Where a consumer's installation has been disconnected on account of failure to pay his bill, the amount of such bill together with the charges for energy supplied and rental of apparatus from the date of such bill to the date of disconnection of the consumer's installation, may be deducted from the deposit made by the consumer.

11. Mr. Chin See Yin asks the Minister of Commerce and Industry to state whether consumers' deposits are utilised by the Central Electricity Board; if so whether the Board would consider paying interest on such deposits to the consumers; and if not utilised whether the Board should not consider placing such monies on deposit at interest in a bank to the benefit of its consumers.

Enche' Mohamed Khir Johari: This is a matter which properly falls under the discretion of the Board to decide. I have however consulted the Chairman of the Central Electricity Board, who has informed me as follows:

"The Board has at various times considered paying interest on consumers' deposits, but it has come to the conclusion that it will not be in the interests of consumers as a whole to do so. On the one hand such interest would have to be recovered by the Board from the charges which the Board itself makes to consumers for electricity supply. On the other hand the cost of computation of interest due to individual consumers would be very considerable; there are about 150,000 consumers' deposits and the great majority are of comparatively small sums between \$10 and \$50, interest on which would be extremely small and in many cases negligible. The primary purpose of consumers' deposits is to protect the Central Electricity Board from bad debts which, if they occurred in substantial amounts, would (like any other operating cost) have to be recovered from those consumers who paid their accounts. The effectiveness of the system is demonstrated by the fact that the average amount of bad debts which the Board finds itself unable to recover is negligible, being in 1958/59 no more than \$1,500 out of the Board's total revenue from consumers of \$43.3 million or about .003%.

While the primary purpose of the consumers' deposits is to safeguard the Board against bad debts, these deposits also save the Board from having to provide working capital to meet the amounts owing to it by its

consumers. If deposits were dispensed with, the Board would have to increase its working capital correspondingly by external borrowing and the interest on these would have to be passed on to consumers as part of the charge made for electricity."

Electricity Supply—Organisations

12. Mr. Chin See Yin asks the Minister of Commerce and Industry if he would state, from the Federal Government's experience with the operations of the Central Electricity Board, what are the superior advantages of a public Board over a Government Department in running the electricity supply industry of this country.

13. Mr. Chin See Yin asks the Minister of Commerce and Industry if the Federal Government is satisfied from its experience of operating the Central Electricity Board that the Board has proved to be a more suitable agency to run the business of power supply than a Government Department; and if so, whether he would state the relative advantages of operation by the Central Electricity Board vis-a-vis a Government Department.

Enche' Mohamed Khir Johari: Questions 12 and 13 appear to me to ask the same question twice. Federation Government is satisfied that an independent statutory body is generally speaking the best agency for providing public utility electricity services. The advantages of so doing are that it enables such services to be provided on a commercial basis and yet free from political considerations and from Civil Service procedures which, although proper to a Government Department, are not appropriate to the conduct of a business. By adopting Commercial Accounting and Financial Procedures, the independent statutory authority is also able—

- (a) to show the true cost of providing electricity services including overhead charges, depreciation, capital charges, etc., which are not reflected in the ordinary public accounts of the Government which are

designed for an entirely different purpose;

- (b) to plough back into the development of electricity within the Federation, its provisions for depreciation, for the increased cost of replacement of fixed assets, amortisation, insurance and other reserves. Since these provisions come from income derived from consumers of electricity it is appropriate that they should be earmarked in this way for the extension of electricity supplies. If the Board were to be a Government Department, however, such income would accrue to the Government and be unidentifiable as a part of the revenue side of the Government Budget, and would thereafter be merged in the Consolidated Fund;

- (c) as an independent statutory authority the Central Electricity Board is able, within the limits of its resources, to plan for the development of electricity supplies many years ahead. If it were a Government Department, it would, in common with all other Government Departments, be limited in its financial provisions to one year at a time. This restriction is a normal and appropriate feature of Government finance, but it is not always appropriate to the financing of long-term development needs of a commercial character such as those of an electricity supply undertaking.

Malayanisation—Personnel

14. Mr. Chin See Yin asks the Minister of Commerce and Industry to state the earliest possible time to complete the work of Malayanisation in the Central Electricity Board excluding the technical staff.

Enche' Mohamed Khir Johari: The Board's policy on Malayanisation was detailed in a statement by the Minister at the Legislative Council Meeting in

December, 1958, in answer to a written question by Mr. Thaver. A statement was also published in the Board's 9th Annual Report for the year ending 31st August, 1958.

It is the Board's policy to Malayandise as rapidly as the training and individual experience of Malaysians will permit without prejudice to the expansion and efficiency of its undertaking. To this end the Board has no less than 46 Malayan students overseas under its own or Colombo Plan arrangements. The non-technical divisions of the Board are the Financial Division and the Administrative Division, and the percentage of Malayisation in each is now 50% in its Financial Division and 62.5% in its Administrative Division. These percentages do not include pupil officers who will, of course, attain full Division I status on satisfactory completion of their pupilage. If these were included the percentages would become 59% and 67%. In view of the continuing expansion of the Board's activities it is not possible to give a precise date when the process of Malayisation in the non-technical divisions of the Board will be completed. It is, however, a feature of the Board's Malayisation policy that, should a sufficiency of qualified and experienced Malayan officers become available, the Board may, on payment of a scale of compensation which has already been laid down, retire prematurely expatriate officers now serving in its pensionable establishment or on long or short-term contracts.

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

POLICE

Accommodation for Rank and File

15. Mr. V. Veerappen asks the Minister of Defence to state what steps he is taking to improve the living conditions and quarters of the rank and file of the Police Force.

The Minister of Defence (Tun Abdul Razak): In the period 1956-59, 1,256 quarters have been built for the Police Rank and File. In the Development Estimates, 1960, a sum of \$2,500,551 is entered for capital works in the Police which, with the exception of

three items, will be used for building 305 Rank and File quarters at a cost of \$2,350,000.

Confiscation of Shot Guns from Kampong Residents

16. Dato' Mohamed Hanifah bin Haji Abdul Ghani asks the Minister of Defence:

- (1) To state the total number of shot guns confiscated by the Police from the kampong people for the years 1952 up to date;
- (2) to state the reasons for such confiscation;
- (3) to state the total number of shot guns since returned to their owners;
- (4) whether the Government has paid any compensation to the owners of shot guns so confiscated;
- (5) to state whether the Government proposes to pay compensation to the owners of the shot guns so confiscated.

Tun Abdul Razak:

- (1) The statistics on firearms are not compiled separately for urban and kampong areas. At present, there are 2,345 shot guns in Police custody belonging to known private owners for which no licence has been issued for the licensing year June 1959-June 1960.
- (2) For the most part, these shot guns were originally placed in Police custody, either for security reasons to prevent them from being seized by communist terrorists during the Emergency, or because the owner had ceased to be a fit and proper person to hold a shot gun.
- (3) The total number of shot guns returned to their owners is approximately 500.
- (4) The Government has never paid compensation to owners whose licences for their shot guns have not been renewed.

Licences have always been issued on this understanding.

- (5) The Government is not therefore considering any compensation scheme for the owners of shot guns which are now in Police custody. With the improvement in the Emergency situation, all former shot gun owners in white areas are now being allowed to re-license their weapons provided that they have a real need for a shot gun and that individually they are fit and proper persons to hold shot guns, i.e. that they are of good character and are able to carry and use a shot gun without danger to other persons.

Wan Abdul Hamid—Detention

17. Enche' Ahmad Boestamam asks the Minister of Defence to state:

- (a) on what ground is Wan Abdul Hamid detained;
- (b) is it for his activities in the Federation or outside the Federation;
- (c) if outside the Federation, are such activities against the law of the country concerned and has Government ever given warning to him—
- (i) not to indulge in such activities and/or to continue them; and
- (ii) that if he indulges in such activities or continues them he would be detained;
- (d) how was the warning given to him;
- (e) for how long will he be detained;
- (f) does the Government propose to bring him to trial in open court.

Tun Abdul Razak:

- (a)-(d) Wan Abdul Hamid was detained because he represented a security risk to this country. It is not the policy of the Government, nor is it in the public interest, to

publish details of security cases against detainees.

- (e) This is a matter for the Review Commission.
- (f) It is not the intention of Government to bring Wan Abdul Hamid to trial in open court. A person is detained not necessarily because he has committed an offence but because there are reasonable grounds to suppose that, if he is not detained, he would be likely to assist the enemies of the Federation.

HOME GUARDS

Disbandment of Home Guards (Bruas)

18. Mr. Yeoh Tat Beng asks the Minister of Defence:

- (1) If he is aware that the New Village Home Guard Operation Section at Bruas was given one day's notice on the 30th October, 1959, to disband and was disarmed on the following day, and if so, what are the reasons for doing so in view of the present intensification of operation "Jaya" in the Bruas area;
- (2) whether it is the normal practice to disband Home Guards on so short a notice.

Tun Abdul Razak:

- (1) In May this year, Government decided to complete the disbandment of the Home Guard by the end of 1959 and all Home Guard units, including the unit at Bruas, were told of the decision many weeks before they were disbanded. On 28th October the Inspector General, Home Guard, thanked the Home Guard for their past services in a ceremony at Bruas town and the disbandment and handing in of weapons for all units in the area, including the Bruas New Village Operational Section, was completed by 3rd November, 1959.

The disbandment of Home Guard units has been organised on a planned programme

so that disbandment throughout the country can be completed by the end of the year. Operation "Jaya" has not recently been intensified in the Bruas area.

- (2) All Home Guard units have been told well in advance that they will be disbanded this year, but for reasons of security it has not been the practice to give long notice of the actual date of disbandment in any particular area.

ARMED FORCES

Royal Malay Regiment and Royal Federation Army—Establishment of Officers

19. Enche' Hamzah Alang asks the Minister of Defence to state:

- (i) The total number of European and Malayan officers in the Royal Malay Regiment and the Royal Federation Army, and among the Malayan officers, the number who are Malays in each of the ranks from the rank of Second Lieutenant to Major;
- (ii) the reasons why the Federation Government does not recruit senior Instructors for the Royal Federation Army from India and Pakistan and why the Government recruit only European Instructors.

Tun Abdul Razak:

- (i) The figures are as follows:

	Royal Malay Regiment	Federation Army Less Royal Malay Regiment	Total
European ...	36	170	206
Malayan ...	136	211	347

The figures for Malay officers in the ranks of Second Lieutenant to Major are:

Second Lieutenant ...	38
Lieutenant ...	94
Captain ...	59
Major ...	36
	—
	227
	—

- (ii) It is the policy of the Government to recruit the best instructors available from any country using the same military system as the Federation Army.

Pay and Allowances for Armed Forces Personnel

20. Tuan Haji Hussain Rahimi asks the Minister of Defence what is the total remuneration paid to a contract British soldier in the various ranks, that is, Private, Corporal, Sergeant, Warrant Officer, Second Lieutenant, Captain, Major, Lieutenant Colonel, Colonel and so on; and what is the comparable rate paid to locally domiciled personnel in the various ranks.

Tun Abdul Razak: Pay and allowances in both the Federation Army and British Army vary considerably according to the individual's circumstances. The rates shown in Tables 1 and 2 below are in respect of married personnel and, in the case of British personnel, are the British Army rates for an officer or NCO accompanied by his family in Malaya and accommodated in quarters.

For the purpose of the comparative tables, rates for Warrant Officers and senior NCOs, both Malayan and British, are in respect of non-tradesmen and are assessed on 9 years service with 2 years in the rank.

The local overseas allowances for Malayan personnel are quoted at the standard rate for military personnel serving in the United Kingdom. Such allowances would vary for different countries and are at a reduced rate for attending courses.

British seconded personnel are paid at rates fixed from time to time by the United Kingdom Government and are exactly the same as for British personnel serving in British Forces in Malaya except that those serving with the Federation Army are liable to Federation income tax which is payable on all allowances received. Since these personnel are volunteers and since they do not receive some of the benefits to which personnel serving in the British

Forces are entitled, a separate Federation allowance is also paid as in Table 3.

There are no British soldiers below the rank of Sergeant and no British officers of Second Lieutenant rank serving with the Federation Army.

TABLE 1
PAY AND MARRIAGE ALLOWANCE

Rank	Malayan \$ (per mensem)	British
Sergeant	231.30	527.14
Staff Sergeant	265.90	572.14
Warrant Officer II	300.40	612.85
Warrant Officer I	364.30	655.71
Second Lieutenant	607.00	(None)
Lieutenant	652.00	636.43
Captain	830.00	790.71
Major	1,025.00	1,088.57
Lieut.-Colonel	1,270.00	1,401.42
Colonel	1,545.00	1,684.28
Brigadier	1,770.00	1,986.43
Major-General	2,295.00	2,564.00

TABLE 2
LOCAL OVERSEAS ALLOWANCE—
MARRIED

Rank	Malayan \$ (per mensem)	British
Sergeant	240.00	253.93
Staff Sergeant	240.00	273.21
Warrant Officer II	345.00	273.21
Warrant Officer I	345.00	294.21
Lieutenant	530.00	585.00
Captain	530.00	585.00
Major	540.00	585.00
Lieut.-Colonel	650.00	642.85
Colonel	800.00	642.85
Brigadier	*	700.71
Major-General	*	758.57

* Rates have not yet been laid down.

TABLE 3
FEDERATION ALLOWANCE—BRITISH
SECONDED PERSONNEL

	Rates for 30 day month
Sergeant	\$ 64.28
Staff Sergeant	64.28
Warrant Officer II	64.28
Warrant Officer I	64.28
Lieutenant	196.07
Captain	221.78
Major	247.50
Lieut.-Colonel	273.21
Colonel	273.21
Major-General	273.21

Executive Officers

21. Tuan Haji Hussain Rahimi asks the Minister of Defence how many Executive Officers are there in the Armed Forces of the Federation by race, namely, Malays, Chinese, Indians and others.

Tun Abdul Razak: The Executive Service is a common user service in the Federation Public Service and there are no Executive Officers in the Federation Armed Forces.

Military Equipment—Purchase by Federation Armed Forces

22. Tuan Haji Hussain Rahimi asks the Minister of Defence what is the arrangement made with regard to the purchase of military equipment by the Armed Forces of the Federation from the Imperial Forces, as regards price and other matters and what is the actual position in regard to the purchase of the vessel SRI PERLIS from the Imperial Forces.

Tun Abdul Razak: At the present moment the Federation Armed Forces purchase from the Imperial Forces such of their normal annual maintenance requirements as cannot be purchased locally. For these they are charged cost price plus routine departmental expenses and cost of freight. In the event of an item being scheduled as surplus to British Service requirements, it is charged at a specially favourable rate.

With effect from 1st April, 1960, the purchase of normal annual maintenance items from the British Army will cease and the Federation Armed Forces will purchase direct from suppliers in respect of normal annual maintenance. This accounts for a slight increase in the Armed Forces maintenance costs in 1960. Certain technical equipment for the Royal Malayan Navy and Royal Malayan Air Force will, however, continue to be procured from British Service sources. In the case of the Army further purchases from the British Army will only be made to meet urgent requirements due to unforeseen and temporary shortages.

With regard to capital equipment, i.e. initial equipment of units in the

Federation Armed Forces, about \$47 millions worth of equipment has been or is being provided free of charge as part of the United Kingdom grant-in-aid. In addition to this a United Kingdom cash grant of approximately \$15 millions has been made available for the direct purchase of such equipment.

With regard to H.M.M.S. SRI PERLIS no vessel of this name has been purchased. The present H.M.M.S. SRI PERLIS, an inshore mine-sweeper, was handed over by the United Kingdom as part of the grant-in-aid and is notionally valued at approximately \$2 millions. A previous vessel of the same name was also handed over free of charge, at the time of the transfer of the Royal Malayan Navy and, being considered unsuitable for further service, has now been sold.

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION RELIGIOUS EDUCATION (ISLAM)

Establishment of Religious Educational Boards

23. Tuan Haji Hasan Adli Arshad asks the Minister of Education whether Their Highnesses have been approached for their consent to the setting up of the Religious Educational Advisory Board recommended in para. 74 (Part VIII) of the Report of the Committee on financial aid to non-Government Religious Schools.

The Minister of Education (Enche' Mohamed Khir Johari): I do not consider it necessary at this juncture to appoint a Religious Educational Advisory Board as recommended in paragraph 74 of the Report of the Committee on Financial Aid to non-Government Religious Schools, as the Conference of Rulers has appointed a Special Committee to advise the Rulers on matters concerning Muslim religion including religious instruction in schools. This Ministry works in consultation with the said Committee on matters concerning religious education in schools.

Training of Teachers (Religious Schools)

24. Tuan Haji Hasan Adli Arshad asks the Minister of Education, with

reference to para. 76 (Part VIII) of the same Report, whether it is intended to commence classes for the training of teachers of such schools at the beginning of 1960.

Enche' Mohd. Khir Johari: As a first step I am considering the possibility with the co-operation of State Religious Departments of offering refresher courses for these teachers during school holidays in 1960.

EDUCATION

Absorption of Malay Pupils into Secondary and Other Schools

25. Enche' Hamzah bin Alang asks the Minister of Education what plan has been adopted, or is to be implemented, by the Government to absorb those Malay pupils who have passed the VIth Standard in the National Schools but failed to secure admission into the Secondary Schools.

Enche' Mohd. Khir Johari: These pupils are being absorbed into six Rural Trade Schools and into Further Secondary Education Classes (Secondary English—350, and Secondary Malay—15) which have been set up at various centres in response to the demands under the policy laid down in the Report of the Education Committee, 1956 (paras. 113 and 114, and of para. 4 of Appendix 6).

Committee to Review Educational Policy (1956)

26. Mr. Chin See Yin asks the Minister of Education:

- (a) To state the earliest possible time to appoint a Committee to review the present Education Policy in the light of experience gained since its implementation, bearing in mind the declared objective of making Malay the national language, while at the same time, encouraging and sustaining the growth of the languages and cultures of the other races.

- (b) To explain the policy to work towards a minimum School leaving age of 15 years.
- (c) To state the locality or localities in each State and the number of (i) rural trade schools, and (ii) schools of creative arts already set up or to be set up and the practice in the enrolment of and the fees, if any, payable by the students.
- (d) To state whether special sessions in primary and secondary schools have been provided or will be provided for the over-aged students, if not, what is the policy of the Government to help the over-aged students.

Enche' Mohd. Khir Johari:

- (a) The Government intends to set up this committee if possible before the next meeting of Parliament.
- (b) It is the Government's intention to work towards a minimum school leaving age of 15 and the committee of review referred to in my answer to the previous question will be asked to examine the detailed implications of this policy.
- (c) The number of rural trade schools, in the Federation is now six, situated as follows:
 Selangor: Telok Datoh and Tanjong Karang
 Negri Sembilan: Rembau
 Malacca: Alor Gajah
 Kelantan: Pangkalan Chepa
 Penang: Butterworth

Selection for enrolment in 1960 will be on performance in the Malayan Secondary School Entrance Examination. Fees are \$3 per month, with 10 per cent free places. There are no "Schools of Creative Arts" as such in the present Federation Education Programme but there are 84 schools that deal with the creative arts as separate subjects.

- (d) The policy of the Government towards over-aged students,

as recommended in para. 114 of the Report of the Education Committee, 1956, is that there shall be provision from public funds for part-time and further education in evening classes so that all pupils unable to enjoy normal primary or secondary education in assisted schools may be given opportunities in this way. Such classes have been provided as follows:

	January, 1958	January, 1959
Number of centres ...	94	132
Number of classes and courses ...	481	671
Teachers ...	210	1,588
Pupils ...	2,000	17,000

Analysis of classes—

Primary English classes and courses ...	217
Secondary English classes and courses ...	*350
Primary Malay classes and courses ...	7
Secondary Malay classes and courses ...	15
Primary Chinese classes and courses ...	46
Secondary Chinese classes and courses ...	36

* Includes the following:

- V Form classes 81
- VI Form classes 72

Vocational Education in Schools

27. Dr. Lim Swee Aun asks the Minister of Education whether the Government has started Vocational Education in schools, and if so, the number of schools having this type of education and the vocational subjects taught.

Enche' Mohd. Khir Johari: Yes, Sir. The number of schools teaching vocational subjects is:

Woodwork, Metalwork and Technical Drawing ...	45
Commercial Subjects: Typing, Book-keeping, Elements of Commerce, Shorthand ...	19
Domestic Science: Secondary ...	57
Others ...	140

Teachers of Vocational Subjects

28. Dr. Lim Swee Aun asks the Minister of Education to state the number of teachers who are qualified to teach Vocational Education in Secondary Schools and whether this number is adequate.

Enche' Mohd. Khir Johari: The number of teachers who are qualified to teach Vocational subjects in Secondary Schools is 270. The number is adequate for the schools in which these subjects are now taught. It is proposed to increase the number of schools teaching vocational subjects and a training programme for additional teachers needed is under way.

Technical Education

29. Dr. Lim Swee Aun asks the Minister of Education to state when the Government proposes to fully implement the recommendation for Technical Education as envisaged in the Razak Report on Education (1956).

Enche' Mohd. Khir Johari: Progress made in implementing the recommendations is as follows:

Technical College: Courses leading to professional examinations in Architecture and Surveying have started as have evening classes leading to professional examinations in Electrical, Mechanical and Civil Engineering. Evening classes also have commenced for Higher School Certificate.

Technical Institutes: Two Junior Technical Trade Schools one at Penang and one at Kuala Lumpur have been converted into Technical Institutes. The schools now have a full enrolment and conversion of the buildings, etc., is nearing completion. The two junior technical trade schools one at Ipoh and one at Johore Bahru, have been found unsuitable for conversion to Technical Institutes.

Trade Schools: The Razak Report called for 14 trade schools of which six have been built and are in operation. It is hoped to complete two more in 1960.

Teacher Training: 40 Instructors are under training, 32 for technical institutes and 8 for trade schools.

Secondary Schools Examinations

30. Dr. Lim Swee Aun asks the Minister of Education to give the figures, by race (i.e., Malays, Chinese, Indians and Others) of:

- (a) The number of candidates who sat for the Standard Six qualifying examination held in 1956, 1957 and 1958, the number who passed and the number who were promoted to Form I.
- (b) The number of candidates who sat for and the number who passed the Lower School Certificate Examination held in 1956, 1957 and 1958, and the number who were promoted to Form IV.
- (c) The number of candidates who sat for and the number who passed the Overseas School Certificate Examination held in 1956, 1957 and 1958, and the number who were promoted to Form VI.
- (d) The number of candidates who sat for the Malayan School Certificate in 1956, 1957 and 1958 and the number who passed.

Enche' Mohd. Khir Johari:

The answer to Question 30 (a) will be found in Table 1 (A-C) attached.

The answer to Question 30 (b) will be found in Table 2 (A-C) attached.

The answer to Question 30 (c) will be found in Table 3 (A-C) attached.

The answer to Question 30 (d) will be found in Table 4 (A-B) attached.

TABLE 1A

MALAYAN SECONDARY SCHOOLS ENTRANCE EXAMINATION

Year	NUMBER SAT				
	Malays	Chinese	Indians	Others	Total
1956	10,136	17,019	2,110	491	29,756
1957	12,752	22,247	3,429	332	38,760
1958	20,553	28,407	4,543	539	54,042

TABLE 1B

ANALYSIS OF RESULTS

Year	MALAYS				Total
	A	B	C	D	
1956	1,422	2,225	2,154	1,245	10,136
1957	1,854	3,535	4,710	2,653	12,752
1958	2,818	4,051	9,015	4,669	20,553

Year	CHINESE				Total
	A	B	C	D	
1956	4,520	4,318	6,094	2,087	17,019
1957	6,345	5,737	6,999	3,166	22,247
1958	5,313	6,251	11,884	4,959	28,407

Year	INDIANS				Total
	A	B	C	D	
1956	362	431	793	524	2,110
1957	746	823	1,179	681	3,429
1958	565	775	1,990	1,213	4,543

Year	OTHERS				Total
	A	B	C	D	
1956	101	128	190	72	491
1957	89	103	87	53	332
1958	100	115	218	106	539

* 3,090 from Malay Schools classified as C & D.

A & B=clear pass.

C=borderline.

D=failures.

TABLE 1C

MALAYAN SECONDARY SCHOOLS
ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONNUMBER PROMOTED TO FORM I, REMOVE
AND JUNIOR MIDDLE I IN ASSISTED SCHOOLS

No. promoted in year	Malays	Chinese	Indians	Others	Total
1957	4,959	16,149	1,863	226	23,197
1958	9,108	15,810	2,369	230	27,517
1959	11,195	17,957	2,756	239	32,147

TABLE 2A

LOWER CERTIFICATE OF EDUCATION

NUMBER SAT

Year	Malays	Chinese	Indians	Others	Total
1956*	—	—	—	—	19,102*
1957	—	—	—	—	16,401
1958	6,505	11,783	3,053	673	22,014

* Trial examination entries included Form IV pupils.

It is regretted that no breakdown by race is available for 1956 and 1957.

TABLE 2B

ANALYSIS OF RESULTS

Year	CATEGORY P				Total
	Malays	Chinese	Indians	Others	
1956	—	—	—	—	Award
1957	—	—	—	—	7,064
1958	2,445	3,823	779	273	7,320

Year	CATEGORY C				Total
	Malays	Chinese	Indians	Others	
1956	—	—	—	—	14,725*
1957	—	—	—	—	4,106
1958	1,813	3,263	853	167	6,096

Year	CATEGORY X				Total
	Malays	Chinese	Indians	Others	
1956	—	—	—	—	4,377
1957	—	—	—	—	5,231
1958	—	—	—	—	8,598

Category P=Qualified for further secondary education.
Category C=Awarded certificate.

Category X=Fail.

* Includes P & C. No distinction was made between P & C in the 1956 trial examination.

TABLE 2C

NUMBER PROMOTED TO FORM IV IN
ASSISTED SCHOOLS

No. promoted in year	Malays	Chinese	Indians	Others	Total
1957	—	—	—	—	6,872*
1958	—	—	—	—	7,064†
1959	2,445	3,823	729	273	7,320†

* Actual number of pupils in Form IV in 1957.

† Promotions based on L.C.E. examination.

TABLE 3A

OVERSEA SCHOOL CERTIFICATE

NUMBER SAT

Year	Malays	Chinese	Indians	Others	Total
1956	1,427	3,571	1,508	91	6,597
1957	2,118	4,595	1,802	185	8,700
1958	2,692	5,218	1,874	410	10,194

TABLE 3B

NUMBER PASSED

Year	Malays	Chinese	Indians	Others	Total
1956	773	2,374	940	52	4,139
1957	1,181	2,896	1,091	139	5,307
1958	1,124	2,954	901	248	5,227

TABLE 3C

NUMBER PROMOTED TO FORM VI
(LOWER VITH AND ARTS AND SCIENCE)

No. promoted in year	Malays	Chinese	Indians	Others	Total
1957	—	—	—	—	697
1958	—	—	—	—	792
1959	173	520	130	19	842

TABLE 4A
MALAYAN SCHOOL CERTIFICATE
NUMBER SAT

Year	Malays	Chinese	Indians	Others	Total
No Examination					
1956 ..					
1957 ..	1,539	545	191	27	2,302
1958 ..	2,235	486	200	27	2,948

TABLE 4B
NUMBER PASSED

Year	Malays	Chinese	Indians	Others	Total
No Examination					
1956 ..					
1957 ..	1,051	50	25	9	1,135
1958 ..	1,319	202	36	12	1,569

SCHOOLS

Malay Medium Secondary School (Larut Selatan)

31. Dr. Lim Swee Aun asks the Minister of Education to state if it is the Government's intention to open a Secondary School (Malay-medium) in Larut Selatan, and if so, when.

Enche' Mohd. Khir Johari: It is not intended to open a Malay medium Secondary School in Larut Selatan in 1960.

English Medium Secondary School (Jelutong, Larut Selatan)

32. Dr. Lim Swee Aun asks the Minister of Education to state if it is the Government's intention to open a Secondary School (English-medium) in Jelutong in Larut Selatan, and if so, when.

Enche' Mohd. Khir Johari: It is not intended to open an English-medium Secondary School in Jelutong, Larut Selatan in 1960. The available funds must be utilised where the need is greatest, and it is therefore regretted that funds cannot be made available in the near future for either of these schools.

Trade Schools

33. Dr. Lim Swee Aun asks the Minister of Education to state:

- (a) The number and situation of Trade Schools in the Federation of Malaya.
- (b) The total enrolment in these schools.

- (c) The types of vocation being taught in these schools.
- (d) The basis of selection of students for admission into these schools.
- (e) The number who graduate annually.
- (f) The number of graduates who have been successfully employed in the vocation in which they have been trained.
- (g) Whether these graduates have the necessary practical experience to qualify for employment in well established firms.

Enche' Mohd. Khir Johari:

- (a) The number of Trade Schools in the Federation is 6, situated at:
 - Selangor:* Telok Datoh and Tanjong Karang.
 - Negri Sembilan:* Rembau.
 - Malacca:* Alor Gajah.
 - Kelantan:* Pengkalan Chepa.
 - Penang:* Butterworth.
- (b) The total enrolment in each school is between 95 and 100 at present.
- (c) Two courses have been offered in these schools: one mechanical and one building.
- (d) Pupils entering must have completed their primary education, and in the past an aptitude test has been conducted. In 1959 for the 1960 enrolment, selection will be on performance in the Malayan Secondary School Entrance examination.
- (e) About 45 from each school should complete the course annually.
- (f) None have yet left school.
- (g) It is not the intention of these schools to qualify boys for employment with firms outside the rural areas. They are designed to train boys to be more useful members of the

rural community and to arrest the drift from the rural to the urban areas.

MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

PASSPORTS—ISSUE TO STATE NATIONALS

34. Dato' Onn bin Jaafar asks the Minister of External Affairs to state the reason why no passport will be issued to an applicant who is a State National by operation of law, unless he has registered himself as a Federal Citizen.

The Minister of External Affairs (Dr. Ismail bin Dato' Abdul Rahman): As far as the Government is aware no passport has been refused to a person who became a State National by operation of law. A Federation of Malaya passport will be issued to a person who satisfies the passport issuing authorities of his status as a State National by operation of law.

FEDERATION EMBASSY IN PARIS

35. Dato' Onn bin Jaafar asks the Minister for External Affairs to state:

- (a) the necessity for the establishment of the Embassy in Paris;
- (b) the sphere of its operations.

Dato' Ismail:

- (a) It is the normal practice in International relations to reciprocate, if possible, the opening of a diplomatic mission. France has had an Embassy in Kuala Lumpur since Merdeka and it is only proper that His Malayan Majesty's Embassy should be established in Paris.

The central position of Paris enables the Federation's political, trade and consular interests in Europe to be conveniently looked after and it is a measure of economy that the Federation Government has decided to establish an Embassy there.

It is also the intention to accredit His Malayan Majesty's Ambassador in Paris concurrently to a few other

countries in Europe in the near future.

- (b) At the moment (since July, 1959) the sphere of operations of His Malayan Majesty's Ambassador in Paris has been confined to France only.

FEDERATION DIPLOMATIC CORPS

36. Dato' Onn bin Jaafar asks the Minister for External Affairs to state what are the linguistic qualifications required of a member of the Federation Diplomatic Corps who serves in a foreign country, the spoken language of which is neither Malay nor English.

Dato' Ismail: None.

MALAYAN EMBASSY IN INDONESIA

37. Enche' Ahmad Boestamam asks the Minister of External Affairs to state:

- (1) (a) The number of staff employed at the Malayan Embassies at Medan, Sumatra, *Indonesia*;
- (b) How many are (i) males, (ii) females;
- (c) How many of them are Citizens of the Federation, and how many are not.

- (2) In recruiting staff for our Embassies and Consulates in overseas countries, whether preference is given to applicants who are Citizens of the Federation.

Dato' Ismail: There is no Malayan Embassy in Medan or any other part of Sumatra. If the Hon'ble Member means the Consulate in Medan, the staff is as follows:

- (1) (a) (i) Home Based Staff—2
- (ii) Locally Recruited Staff—5
- (b) (i) Home Based Staff—2 males
- (ii) Locally Recruited Staff—4 males, 1 female
- (c) (i) Home Based Staff—Both are Citizens of the Federation
- (ii) Locally Recruited Staff—None.

His Malayan Majesty's Embassy in Indonesia is in Jakarta.

- (1) (a) (i) Home Based Staff—9
 (ii) Locally Recruited Staff—14
- (b) (i) Home Based Staff—All males
 (ii) Locally Recruited Staff—11 males, 3 females
- (c) (i) Home Based Staff—All Citizens of the Federation
 (ii) Locally Recruited Staff—None.

- (2) *All Home Based Staff*—It is a condition of employment that they must be Citizens of the Federation.

Locally Recruited Staff—For reasons of economy and convenience, these are normally local citizens and they perform functions of a routine and unclassified nature. They are also employed because they know local conditions and the language. Citizens of the Federation may be appointed if available and suit the needs of the Mission concerned.

MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE

HOSPITALS

Hospitals in Negri Sembilan

38. Mr. Chin See Yin asks the Minister of Health and Social Welfare to state:

- (a) what are the schemes which have been drawn up or to be drawn up for the implementation of the Alliance pledge or policy to modernise the hospitals in all towns so that the latest treatment facilities are made available;
- (b) whether he is aware that the General Hospital in Seremban which is the Capital of Negri Sembilan was built from the year 1896 to 1928 and the population in 1901 was 96,607 compared with 365,045 in 1957;

- (c) when he is ready to give the "green light" for the construction of the new General Hospital in Seremban on a report which was submitted by Negri Sembilan Government many years ago;
- (d) when he is able to provide the full complement of doctors for all the hospitals in the State of Negri Sembilan.

The Minister of Health and Social Welfare (Dato' Ong Yoke Lin):

- (a) The Government is in the course of formulating the Second Five Year Development Plan (1961-1965) and in drawing up the Schemes for the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare the Alliance policy in regard to Health as laid down in the Alliance Manifesto is constantly borne in mind.
- (b) The General Hospital, Seremban, was built between the years 1896 and 1928. The population figures given are almost correct if they refer to the whole State of Negri Sembilan and not to the District of Seremban alone.
- (c) A new hospital site has been acquired and site and building plans have been prepared. Meanwhile, a sum of \$125,000 has been entered in the 1960 Development Estimates to meet the cost of the preliminary phase in the construction of the hospital.
- (d) It is constantly the desire of this Ministry to provide the full complement of doctors in all hospitals, not only in Negri Sembilan but also in other States in the Federation. Unfortunately we are still very short of doctors but every endeavour is being made to recruit more doctors. At the present rate of recruitment, it is expected that the existing vacancies in Negri Sembilan will be filled within the next two years.

**CENTRAL MENTAL HOSPITAL,
TANJONG RAMBUTAN**

Complaint against Medical Superintendent

39. Mr. D. R. Seenivasagam asks the Minister of Health and Social Welfare to state whether he received a letter of complaint dated 20th July, 1959, from one Mr. S. Ponniah of Lot 2322N, Eden Park, Ipoh, complaining of the conduct of the Medical Superintendent, Central Mental Hospital, Tanjong Rambutan, and if so,

- (i) to state why no reply was sent to the said Mr. S. Ponniah; and
- (ii) what action has been taken on the aforesaid letter.

Dato' Ong Yoke Lin: The letter of complaint referred to was received and an acknowledgment sent on the 24th July, 1959.

The complaint was the subject of investigation and a reply has now been sent to Mr. S. Ponniah.

**GENERAL HOSPITAL,
KUALA LUMPUR**

Complaints by Patients

40. Mr. V. David asks the Minister of Health and Social Welfare to state:

- (i) the number of complaints of discourtesy and ill-treatment committed by the staffs of the General Hospital, Kuala Lumpur, against patients recorded during 1st January to 30th September, 1959;
- (ii) the procedure for dealing with complaints from patients in the General Hospital, Kuala Lumpur;
- (iii) what action he had taken on the complaint made by Mrs. K. Paramsothy who was a patient in the General Hospital, Kuala Lumpur, during July, 1959, and which was the subject of press criticism.

Dato' Ong Yoke Lin:

- (i) Three complaints against members of the staff of the General Hospital were received during the period. On investigation,

one was found to have been written by a person who could not be traced owing to insufficient address given. Moreover the subject of the complaint was too vague to enable an investigation to be made. The second complaint was made due to a misunderstanding and the complainant subsequently apologised for making such a complaint. The remaining complaint was against rudeness and after an enquiry was held, the member of the staff concerned was duly warned.

- (ii) When a complaint is received this Ministry orders an immediate investigation to be instituted. If the results of such investigation warrant it, action is taken in accordance with the General Orders.

- (iii) The complaint of Mr. A. Kana-gasingam about harsh treatment meted out to his wife, Mrs. Paramsothy, was received twelve days after the alleged incident. An immediate investigation was conducted. During the enquiry, which was conducted in the presence of the Chief Medical and Health Officer, the Medical Superintendent, the Obstetrician and Gynaecologist and the Matron in charge of the Maternity Unit, the complainants decided not to pursue the matter any further. As a result, no further action was deemed necessary. I would however like to point out that the Medical Officer who examined Mrs. Paramsothy on admission certified that the baby was already dead and as regards Mrs. Paramsothy, she was discharged after an uneventful period of three days in hospital. It must be emphasised that the decision as to when a patient is to be taken into the Labour Room must rest with the qualified Nurse or Midwife and not with the patient herself.

LEPERS

Rehabilitation

41. Mr. Ng Ann Teck asks the Minister of Health and Social Welfare to state:

- (1) the number of lepers who have been certified as fit and discharged for the years 1956, 1957 and 1958;
- (2) the number of lepers who have been able to fit into society again through the medium of employment;
- (3) what arrangements, if any, the Ministry has done regarding their rehabilitation;
- (4) the number of persons whose cases have been certified as negative who have chosen to remain within the lepers' settlement and whether the Ministry has decided to give them pieces of land, etc., so as to enable them to earn a living.

Dato' Ong Yoke Lin:

- (1) The number of leprosy patients who have been certified as fit and have been discharged are as follows:

1956	...	...	483
1957	...	...	577
1958	...	...	446
- (2) When patients have been cured and discharged, further contact with them is not normally maintained by this Ministry. Hence it is not possible to give the information asked for.
- (3) Leprosy patients while in the various settlements are encouraged to learn various trades and to do small scale cultivation with a view to assisting them towards their rehabilitation. Public voluntary bodies have been formed to look after the welfare of discharged leprosy patients and the Ministry gives every encouragement to such public voluntary bodies.
- (4) There are 1,054 persons who have been certified as free

from leprosy but who choose to remain within the Settlements. They are accommodated in huts and are provided with food. They are in addition able to earn money by cultivating the land and rearing poultry around their dwelling place. A number of them is also employed as inmate staff and given allowance.

MEDICAL AND HEALTH SERVICES

Expenditure—1955/1959

42. Enche' Mohamed Yusof bin Mahmud asks the Minister of Health and Social Welfare to state the amount of provision made for the Medical and Health Departments in each State in the Federation for each of the years 1955, 1956, 1957, 1958 and 1959 in respect of the following headings:

- (a) salary for officers in Divisions I, II, III and IV respectively;
- (b) provision for quarters for officers in Divisions I, II, III and IV respectively;
- (c) provision for (i) drugs and (ii) medical equipments;
- (d) provision for travelling allowance for officers in Divisions I, II, III and IV respectively.

Dato' Ong Yoke Lin: It is regretted that information asked for is not available for the years 1955, 1956 and 1957, during which period the Medical Services were "State Services" and not a Federal responsibility. The Federal Government gave Block Grants in Aid to the States for Medical and Health Services during those years but there was no sub-division at Federal level.

Information in respect of the years 1958 and 1959 is given as follows:

- (a) Salaries for officers in Divisions I, II, III and IV:

Total Federal provision for Personal Emoluments in 1958:—\$41,202,743, of which \$33,894,980 were allocated for the Medical and Health services in the States.

Total Federal Provision for Personal Emoluments in 1959—\$40,951,070, of which \$35,472,630 were allocated for the Medical and Health Services in the States.

Allocations to the Medical and Health Services in the States in 1958 and 1959 were made as follows:

	1958	1959
	\$	\$
Johore	5,493,001	5,629,252
Kedah	2,860,847	2,971,773
Kelantan	1,326,412	1,316,240
Malacca	2,383,884	2,355,126
Negri Sembilan	2,885,290	3,064,512
Pahang	2,367,199	2,332,388
Penang	4,218,415	5,128,733
Perak	6,035,748	6,017,364
Perlis	476,968	451,406
Selangor	4,912,575	5,252,213
Trengganu	934,641	953,623

(b) No separate items appear in the Estimates for the provision of Quarters for Officers in Divisions I, II, III and IV for the years 1958 and 1959.

Certain Capital Projects, e.g., Health Centres, contain an element for accommodation of staff but this is incorporated in the general total for the Development Project. There are, however, two Medical Institutions, namely, the Sungei Buloh Settlement and the Central Mental Hospital, Tanjung Rambutan, where due to the special nature of their responsibility and the remoteness of the locality, special quarters have been built for the members of the staff.

In respect of Medical Officers holding Specialist posts or those whose attendance at the hospital is required at any time of the day and night, institutional quarters have been provided for them. Where Medical Department staff do not occupy institutional quarters, they take their turn in

the Waiting List for "pool" quarters, and provision for the building of additional "pool" quarters is not made specifically in respect of Medical Department staff.

(c) Provision for Drugs and Medical Equipment in 1958 and 1959 was as follows:

Total Federal Allocation for 1958 was \$5,323,740 of which \$5,212,066 were allocated for the Medical and Health services in the States.

Total Federal Allocation for 1959 was \$4,543,000, of which \$4,468,217 were allocated for the Medical and Health services in the States.

Allocations to the States were as set out below:

DRUGS, EQUIPMENT, LABORATORY REQUISITES AND STORES

	1958	1959
	\$	\$
Johore	507,536	437,000
Kedah	274,000	284,000
Kelantan	212,440	172,440
Malacca	350,000	312,800
Negri Sembilan	400,000	360,000
Pahang	220,000	180,000
Penang	590,000	631,760
Perak	780,800	610,800
Perlis	50,000	45,000
Selangor	880,000	954,000
Trengganu	151,000	101,000

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL EQUIPMENT

	1958	1959
	\$	\$
Johore	99,175	50,000
Kedah	36,100	25,000
Kelantan	30,600	10,000
Malacca	20,600	30,000
Negri Sembilan	44,500	14,000
Pahang	69,500	25,000
Penang	141,585	75,000
Perak	166,800	52,417
Perlis	12,200	5,600
Selangor	165,230	77,400
Trengganu	10,000	15,000

- (d) Provision for Travelling Allowance for Officers in Divisions I, II, III and IV.

No separate figures are available specifically for Travelling Allowance but the total Federal Allocation for Transport and Travelling Allowance in 1958 was \$1,300,000 and in 1959 \$1,000,000.

Allocations to States were as set out below but there were no separate allocations in respect of different divisions of Officers:

TRANSPORT AND TRAVELLING

	1958	1959
	\$	\$
Johore	139,063	130,610
Kedah	79,845	78,270
Kelantan	49,650	45,120
Malacca	56,725	53,040
Negri Sembilan	95,750	90,960
Pahang	176,500	165,170
Penang	76,784	74,130
Perak	138,085	166,180
Perlis	9,000	10,550
Selangor	126,425	119,100
Trengganu	37,850	36,100

OLD PERSONS' HOMES

43. Mr. V. Veerappen asks the Minister of Health and Social Welfare to state:

- How many homes for the old and destitute are run by the Government.
- What is the total accommodation available in these homes.
- How many persons are on the waiting list for entry into homes.
- Whether the Minister is satisfied with the situation, and if not, what steps is he proposing to take.

Dato' Ong Yoke Lin:

- There are eight Departmental Old Peoples' Homes.

- (b) The maximum accommodation provided in these Homes is:

Taiping Old Persons Home, Taiping	325
Tanjong Rambutan Old Persons Home, Tanjong Rambutan	150
Serdang Old Persons Home, Serdang	300
Seremban Old Persons Home, Seremban	200
Malacca Old Persons Home, Malacca	180
Johore Bahru Old Persons Home, Johore Bahru	220
Taman Kemumin Welfare Home, Pengkalan Chepa, Kota Bahru (Old Persons Section)	90
Bedong Welfare Home, Bedong (Old Peoples' Section)	220
	1,685

- (c) Accurate figures are not immediately available but it is estimated that there is an average of 15 people on the waiting list for each home. In some of these cases, applicants for admission are unwilling to take a vacancy offered to them in another State.

- (d) Voluntary associations and Local Councils are being encouraged to set up Homes for old people and in many States, State Governments are contributing towards the upkeep of the inmates of such Homes. Details of such help are not immediately available as this is a matter for the State Governments but the Federal Government is also giving an annual grant of \$90,000 towards the upkeep of voluntary Old Peoples Homes. A new development plan is being drawn up for the Social Welfare Department and the needs of old people will have to be considered in relation to the needs of other categories of under-privileged.

MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR

NOTICE OF EXECUTIONS

44. Mr. S. P. Seenivasagam asks the Minister of the Interior to state whether the Government is aware that

in many cases parents or next of kin of persons sentenced to death are not informed of the date of an execution; and, if so, whether the Government will take steps to ensure that sufficient notice of the date of an execution is given to parents or next of kin.

The Minister of the Interior (Dato' Suleiman bin Dato' Abdul Rahman): It was formerly the practice to notify parents and next of kin regarding the dates of executions. This practice was however discontinued when small demonstrations were staged outside the prison gates at the time of executions. The procedure now adopted is that when the date and time of an execution has been fixed, the Penguasa Penjara, Kuala Lumpur, informs the prisoner that he may have unlimited letters to notify any person he wishes and they are allowed to visit him till the day before the execution.

It is not proposed to alter the procedure set out above.

CITIZENSHIP BY NATURALISATION

45. Dato' Onn bin Jaafar asks the Minister of the Interior to state whether it is the intention of the Government to cause legislation to be drafted and presented to this House to provide for the naturalisation of persons desirous of becoming nationals of the Persekutuan Tanah Melayu; and if so, the steps that have been taken.

Dato' Suleiman: Articles 19, 20 and 21 of the Constitution and the Citizenship (Minister's) Rules made provision for the naturalisation of persons desirous of becoming citizens of the Persekutuan Tanah Melayu. The necessary application forms may be obtained at any Registration Office.

PREVENTION OF CRIMES ORDINANCE, 1959—ARRESTS

46. Mr. D. R. Seenivasagam asks the Minister of the Interior to state:

- (a) the total number of persons arrested in the State of Perak under Section 3 (1) of the

Prevention of Crime Ordinance, 1959, during the period 1st April, 1959 to 30th October, 1959;

- (b) how many of the persons arrested under Section 3 (1) of the Ordinance were brought before an Inquiry Officer;
- (c) how many of the persons arrested under Section 3 (1) of the Ordinance in the State of Perak during the period 1st April, 1959 to 30th October, 1959, and brought before an Inquiry Officer were thereafter released under Section 10 (1) of the Ordinance;
- (d) whether the Minister has in any case acted under the provisions of Section 14 of the Ordinance and ordered the name of any person to be removed from the Register;
- (e) if the answer to (d) above is in the affirmative, then the Minister to state the number of such cases;
- (f) in how many cases of person registered under the Ordinance has the Minister *not* imposed any of the consequences of registration as set out in Section 15 (1) and 15 (2) of the Ordinance.

Dato' Suleiman:

- (a) 25;
- (b) 24 (one was released by the Police before he was produced before an Enquiry Officer);
- (c) None;
- (d) No;
- (e) Does not arise;
- (f) One.

MINISTRY OF LABOUR

MALAYAN COLLIERIES LTD.

Alleviation of Retrenched Workers, Batu Arang

47. Mr. Liu Yoong Peng asks the Minister of Labour to state in view of the fact that the Malayan Colliery Co., Ltd. is going to close down its mine at

Batu Arang, what measure the Government has undertaken to solve the unemployment problem of the retrenched workers as well as to relieve the difficult situation of the inhabitants of Batu Arang, as a result of such close down, in such problems as the provision of health, water, electricity and other services as well as the problem of obtaining stable source of income for the inhabitants.

The Minister of Labour (Enche' Bahaman bin Samsudin): As far as the unemployment aspect is concerned, the Employment Exchange Service has been instructed to give every assistance in securing alternative employment to persons registering with it from Batu Arang. I am advised that in fact the service has so far found employment for 246 persons, but that some of the residents appear to prefer to remain in Batu Arang and engage in small scale agriculture rather than seek work elsewhere.

Some of the other issues raised by the Hon'ble Member involve the Selangor State Government. In this connection I am informed that the State Government has agreed to convert 2,500 acres of the Company's lease from mining to agricultural terms in order to permit the planting of rubber and so provide additional employment. The State Government is also giving consideration to the desirability or otherwise of establishing a Local Council in the area. I can assure the Hon'ble Member that the problems likely to arise in Batu Arang will be the subject of close consultation between the State and the Federal Governments as the situation there unfolds.

UNEMPLOYMENT

Statistics

48. Mr. Tan Kee Gak asks the Minister of Labour whether he will consider establishing machinery to ascertain the true number of persons unemployed in the Federation of Malaya.

Enche' Bahaman: The possibility of establishing suitable machinery to ascertain the number of persons unemployed has already received consideration. It is considered however

that in a country where approximately three-quarters of the population is spread often quite thinly over a wide variety of rural and seasonal occupations in rural areas, no reliable figures of the incidence of real unemployment could be collected. The position is entirely different from that in a country where the bulk of the population is in towns and in commercial or industrial occupations.

49. Mr. V. David asks the Minister of Labour to state the figures of unemployed persons in 1957, 1958 and 1959 in the Federation of Malaya, the manner in which the figures were collected, and the extent of their reliability.

Enche' Bahaman: No figures of unemployed persons in 1957, 1958 and 1959 in the Federation of Malaya are available.

The following are the number of persons who registered themselves for employment at the Employment Exchanges of the Department of Labour and Industrial Relations:

1957	...	10,331
1958	...	18,032
1959	...	20,418 (as on 31-10-59)

Not all these persons are necessarily unemployed. The figures were collected as and when persons came to register themselves for employment. As a record of the number of persons who have registered themselves for work the above figures are absolutely correct, but it must be appreciated that as there is no law to compel the unemployed to register themselves.

Registration at Labour Exchanges

50. Mr. Tan Kee Gak asks the Minister of Labour how many persons whose names have now been registered with the Labour Exchanges throughout the Federation for one year or more without any work having been found for them.

Enche' Bahaman: The number of persons whose names have been registered with the Employment Exchanges throughout the Federation without any work having been found for them by the Exchanges is 5,041.

It is to be understood that persons registered with an Employment Exchange are not necessarily unemployed. An employed person may register in the hope of obtaining a different kind of employment and further, a person unemployed at the time of registration may find work by his own efforts without bothering to inform the Exchange.

Fragmentation of Estates—Unemployment

51. Mr. S. P. Seenivasagam asks the Hon'ble the Minister for Labour to state how many persons lost their employment on the estates which have been fragmented.

Enche' Bahaman: There is no law to say that fragmentation of estates should be reported. There is also no law requiring those who have lost their employment because of fragmentation of estates to register themselves at Labour Offices or elsewhere.

However, the following are believed to have been dismissed as the result of sales of estates:

1957	...	2,274	persons
1958	...	3,000	..
1959	...	2,425	.. (up to 30th September, 1959)

There are no records to show how many of these remain unemployed.

COURT OF ENQUIRY—FUNG KEONG RUBBER MANUFACTORY Co. Ltd. vs. NATIONAL UNION OF FACTORY AND GENERAL WORKERS, 1955

52. Mr. V. David asks the Minister of Labour if he is aware of the recommendations of the Court of Enquiry appointed to enquire into the dispute between the Fung Keong Rubber Manufactory Co. Ltd. and the National Union of Factory and General Workers in December, 1955, and the action his Ministry has taken to implement them.

Enche' Bahaman: I am aware of the contents of the Report of the Court of Enquiry that was set up to enquire

into the causes and circumstances of the trade dispute between Fung Keong Rubber Manufactory (M) Ltd., and its employees in 1955, but the Hon'ble Member appears to be under a misapprehension because the Report does not contain any recommendations that require to be implemented by my Ministry.

MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT

TIN MINING INDUSTRY

53. Mr. Chin See Yin asks the Deputy Prime Minister to state—

(a) The number of tin mines being
(i) in continual operation between 1954 and 1957, and
(ii) shut down for various reasons between 1954 and 1957.

(b) Whether the Tin Control Regulations were made with the advice of or in consultation with the representatives of the Tin Mining Industry and how many members of the Central Committee appointed under such Regulations are the representatives of the Tin Mining Industry.

(c) The number of tin mines permitted by the Central Committee under Regulation 43 (2) to resume operations.

(d) The number of new tin mines permitted to operate under the Tin Control Regulations, and the number of tin mines rejected for permission to resume operation under the said regulations.

(e) The number of amang-dumps belonging to tin dredging companies in the country, and how are allotments of quota or coupons being made available to cover the tin ore extracted from such dumps, which have often been given to outsiders on tenders.

(f) The number of tin mines awaiting permission for resumption

and why is resumption not permitted to them in the same manner for new tin mines with a view to provide more employment.

The Deputy Prime Minister (Tun Abdul Razak):

(a) It is assumed that the question refers to the period of 1953 to 1957, the base period for assessment. Very few mines operated continuously during this period for various reasons.

(i) The number of tin mines in operation on 31st December, 1957, was 738 units.

(ii) It is estimated that some 200 other units operated at some time during the period 1953 to 1957 but were not in operation on 31st December, 1957.

(b) (i) The Tin Control Regulations, 1955, were made after reference to the Councils of the F.M.S. Chamber of Mines and of the All-Malaya Chinese Mining Association; representatives of the Industry sat on the Advisory and Drafting Committees, as noted in para. 64 of White Paper 76 of 1954.

(ii) Four of the seven members of the Central Committee are directly representative of the Tin Mining Industry, two being nominated by the F.M.S. Chamber of Mines and two by the All-Malaya Chinese Mining Association; of the remaining three members two are nominated by the Minister being persons closely connected with the Industry, in fact both are miners, and the Controller (Chief Inspector of

Mines) is an ex-officio member and is Chairman of the Committee.

(c) (i) 25 mines not in operation on 15th December, 1957, have already been permitted to resume operations under Regulation 43 (2), these being cases in which the Central Committee was satisfied of the formation before that date of a clear intention to resume operations, that is they have been treated as for Clear Intention Assessments under Regulation 13.

(ii) In addition the Committee has authorised resumption with effect from 1st January, 1960 of mines that ceased operations in 1955, 1956 or 1957 and operated for 365 days (1 year) or more during the base period comprising 1953 to 1957. Some 35 such mines have been permitted to resume, but it is expected that further applications will be received in respect of mines in this category.

(iii) Enquiries are now being made regarding the number of mines wishing to resume in the category of mines that ceased operations at any time during the base period and worked for less than 365 days.

(d) (i) Four New Mines have so far been approved.

(ii) A small number of applications have been refused, but the number is not representative as from March, 1958 to October, 1959, it was notified that such applications were suspended.

(e) (i) No recent survey of amang dumps has been carried

out, but it will be appreciated that almost all mines, dredging or otherwise, have amang dumps, the size depending upon the nature of the operations. It is estimated that some 30 large amang dumps derive from dredging operations, but it must be noted that improvements in mineral recovery now reduce the tin content to an amount that is not economic.

(ii) No quota has been granted to dredging companies for the disposal of tin-concentrates derived from amang dumps. 1,469 piculs were granted to licensed retreatment dealers during the 1st quota period (15th December, 1957 to 30th March, 1958) as an interim measure. Subsequently such dealers have been permitted to dispose of such tin-concentrates by appropriate endorsement on a miner's certificate of production, subject to certain safeguards to prevent abuse.

(f) (i) As noted in the answer to question (c) all mines that worked 365 days or more during the period from 1953-1957 are being permitted to resume if they wish to do so. It is not known how many mines that worked less than 365 days wish to resume, but enquiry is now being made.

(ii) Mines that worked at some time during the period 1953-1957 are considered to have a better claim than New Mines that did not do so, but exceptional cases will be considered for new mining developments, and in cases where the application of the Regulations is inequitable. Account is taken of the

total amount of quota available, as decided by the International Tin Council, and New Mines will be permitted if there is any danger of under-production. It is apparent however that when quota is limited, as at present, the number of operating mines will be self-adjusting and that the opening of new mines will inevitably result in the closure of other mines and that in consequence any increase in employment will be temporary.

RUBBER PLANTING INDUSTRY

Fragmentation of Estates (Number and Acreage).

54. Mr. S. P. Seenivasagam asks the Deputy Prime Minister to state:

- (i) how many rubber estates in the Federation have been fragmented;
- (ii) the total acreage of the estates fragmented.

Tun Abdul Razak:

- (i) 173 Estates.
- (ii) 43,687 Acres.

MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT

Railway

RAILWAY OPERATION

Precautionary Measures against Accidents, etc.

55. Mr. Liu Yoong Peng asks the Minister of Transport to state, in view of the fact that there were landslides and derailment along the railway line near Serendah, what steps the Government have undertaken in the form of precautionary measures so as to prevent such incidents and accidents from arising in various parts of Malaya in the future.

The Minister of Transport (Enche' Sardon bin Haji Jubir): The Malayan Railway, like other railways, is organised to deal with seasonal climatic

conditions which require varying precautionary measures according to the section of the line concerned which may be subject to flood, washout or landslides.

During heavy rains the railway line is regularly patrolled and warnings of flood, washout or landslides sent at once to all concerned. On the East Coast Line revised timetables are operated during the monsoon period where experience has shown such action to be necessary.

The recent derailment near Serendah was not the result of climatic conditions.

SCHOLARSHIPS

Award to Malays

56. Enche' Hamzah bin Alang asks the Minister of Transport to state the total number of Malays who have been awarded Federal Scholarships tenable in overseas countries, with a view to qualifying for senior appointments in the Railway Administration, in accordance with the accepted quota.

Enche' Sardon: With one exception, scholarships granted by the Railway Administration for overseas training have been awarded to serving officers and in these circumstances the question of the quota does not arise: the exception referred to was the award of a scholarship to a Malay not then in the service. Altogether, thirteen Malays in the Railway service have been granted overseas training awards; during the course of such training officers are given the opportunity to obtain academic degrees enabling them to qualify for the senior appointments in the Railway Administration. These awards are essentially advanced training awards.

ACCOMMODATION FOR RAILWAY STAFF

57. Mr. V. David asks the Minister of Transport to give details of houses for Railway workers built in 1957, 1958 and 1959.

Enche' Sardon: The following quarters for railway workers have been built since January, 1957:

During 1957—			
Class VII	...	5 units	
Class IX	...	27 units	
Class X	...	61 units	
Class XI	...	41 units	
		<hr/>	
		134 units	... 134 units
During 1958—			
Class IV	...	1 unit	
Class IX	...	2 units	
Class X	...	2 units	
		<hr/>	
		5 units	... 5 units
During 1959—			
Class IX	...	4 units	
Class XI	...	6 units	
		<hr/>	
		10 units	... 10 units
		<hr/>	
		Total	... 149 units

58. Mr. V. David asks the Minister of Transport to state the improvements made to quarters provided for Railway workers since Merdeka.

Enche' Sardon: Since Merdeka the following quarters, provided for railway workers, have been improved:

- (a) Kluang—23 units Class XI provided with ceilings.
- (b) Kuala Kangsar—8 units Class XI provided with new roof and improved kitchen.
- (c) Bahau, Krai and Gua Musang—The accommodation of units of prefabricated blocks of buildings initially provided for construction workers now occupied by railway staff has been considerably improved.
- (d) Prai—4 blocks Class XI provided with increased accommodation for each family with improved bathing and cooking facilities.
- (e) Perak—Recently work has started on the improvement of 46 units Class XI quarters throughout the State of Perak.

59. Mr. V. David asks the Minister of Transport if he is aware that quarters provided for Railway workers are of very low standards and what action he has taken or contemplates taking to introduce improvements to them.

Enche' Sardon: I am aware that many Class XI Railway quarters throughout the system are sub-standard and that improvements to these quarters are very desirable. The Railway has however a very large number of quarters throughout the country, and the cost of bringing these quarters up to Labour Code standards and providing the same quantum of accommodation would be between \$15 and \$20 m.: if the necessary improvements alone were carried out, the number of quarters would be halved. It has not proved possible recently to put large-scale improvements in hand owing to lack of funds; the Hon'ble Member will be aware of the Railway's financial problems. But I will continue to keep the question of improvement to Railway workers' quarters in mind and have them effected as soon as funds can be made available.

PENANG PORT COMMISSION

Appointment of Trade Union Representative as Member

60. Mr. V. David asks the Minister of Transport to state if he has considered the appointment of a trade union representative to the Penang Port Commission and the result.

Enche' Sardon: No, Sir. The Minister of Transport in speaking on the Second Reading of the amending Bill in the Federal Legislative Council in June this year made the following statement—"I have already given an undertaking to the Malayan Trade Union Congress to appoint to the Commission should this Bill be passed, a person with knowledge and experience of labour matters. The Government is convinced that there is every advantage in, and it favours, the appointment to statutory bodies employing labour, of a member with knowledge and experience of labour matters. But it has decided that no trade union, or trade union organisation, should be accorded

the right, whether by law or usage, to *nominate* persons for appointment to such bodies. This decision has been taken on the grounds that, since the members of a statutory body should work together as a team in the general public interest, it is undesirable in principle that any member should owe his appointment to, and thus find himself under an obligation to take instructions from, an organisation or body serving sectional interests."

Accordingly I have appointed a person with knowledge and experience of labour matters. Mr. M. Arokiasamy has accepted my invitation to become a member of the Commission. The appointment is of course in his personal capacity.

ROAD TRANSPORT INDUSTRY

Permits for Malays

61. Enche' Hamzah bin Alang asks the Minister of Transport to state what privileges have been afforded by the Government to the Malays from 31st August, 1957 to 18th August, 1959, in respect of the following:

- (a) the number of Haulage Permits issued to the Malays and where;
- (b) the number of taxi licences issued to the Malays and where;
- (c) the number of Malay Bus Companies given licences to operate on new routes.

Enche' Sardon: The increase in the number of haulage and taxi permits issued to Malays from 31st August, 1957 to 31st August, 1959 (statistics are maintained monthly) is as shown in the following table:

(a) Haulage Permits—

	"A" H/Per- mit	"B" H/Per- mit	"C" H/Per- mit	Total
Johore	5	10	10	25
Malacca	2	2	2	6
Negri Sembilan	1	3	2	6
Selangor	2	2	8	12
Perak	4	3	10	17
Penang	2	1	2	5
Kedah/Perlis	5	9	13	27
Kelantan / Trengganu	4	21	13	38
Pahang	2	8	3	13
Total	27	59	63	149

At 31st August, 1959, the total numbers of permits held by Malays and by mixed concerns (i.e., Malays and others) were—

	"A"	"B"	"C"
Malays ...	72	190	246
Mixed ...	29	1	4

(b) *Hackney Carriage (Taxi) Permits*—

Johore ...	...	...	106
Malacca ...	...	...	40
Negri Sembilan ...	...	...	15
Selangor ...	...	...	13
Perak ...	...	...	37
Penang/P. Wellesley ...	...	...	5
Kedah ...	...	...	21
Perlis ...	...	...	7
Kelantan ...	...	...	4*
Trengganu ...	...	...	26
Penang ...	...	...	13
		—	
	Total ...		287
		—	

* (Due to surrenders and cancellations. Vacancies have since been filled).

At 31st August, 1959, the target figures in Malacca, Negri Sembilan, Perak and Penang had been reached. Expressed as a percentage, the Malay percentage of hackney carriage proprietors for the whole Federation was 43.62 per cent and the target percentage is 49.80 per cent. The total number of permits was 3,744, of which 1,633 were held by Malays.

(c) *Bus Companies*—

The number of Malay bus companies given licences to operate on new routes during the period in question consisted of two Malay Companies with all Malay shareholders, and one mixed company with Malays and others as shareholders. As at 31st December, 1958, there were 13 Malay-owned bus companies, 40 of mixed Malay and other ownership, and 68 non-Malay companies.

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

THE TREASURY

Report of the Auditor-General—Accounts of the Federation of Malaya, 1958

62. Mr. Tan Phock Kin asks the Minister of Finance to state the reasons why the presentation of the "Report of the Auditor-General on the Accounts of the Federation of Malaya for the year ended 31st December, 1958" to this House has been delayed for so long.

The Minister of Finance (Mr. Tan Siew Sin): While the Report of the Auditor-General on the Accounts of the Federation of Malaya for 1958 has not yet been received, the Auditor-General's Reports relating to previous years have not usually been received until early in the second year succeeding the year to which they relate. It is, however, true that the Accounts for 1958 were only received by the Auditor-General in the first week of November, and the Auditor-General's report on this late submission of these Accounts has been tabled at this meeting of Parliament.

The delay in the submission of the accounts is attributable to unavoidable staffing difficulties in the Accountant-General's Office which have now been overcome and to the introduction of entirely new financial procedure on 1st January, 1958, in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution.

FINANCE

National Debt

63. Mr. Chin See Yin asks the Minister of Finance to state the present position of the Federation's National Debt under the following headings:

- (a) Amount of each loan.
- (b) The purpose for which each loan was raised.
- (c) The interest payable in each case.
- (d) The date of redemption and the method of amortization adopted in each case.
- (e) From whom.

Mr. Tan Siew Sin: The Public Debt of the Federation is divided into two main groups, funded and unfunded.

As regards the funded debt the answers to parts (a) to (d) of the question are given in the Table set out below:

STATE OF NATIONAL DEBT AT 31ST OCTOBER, 1959

Particulars of Loan	Amount	Purpose	Interest	Date Redemption	Method of Amortization
1935 F.M.S. Sterling Loan	\$ 34,285,714.29	Redemption of 4½% F.M.S. Loan	3%	1960/70	S.F.
1936 F.M.S. Local Loan ..	15,000,000.00	Redemption of 6% F.M.S. Loan	3%	1956/66	S.F.
1941 F.M.S. War Loan ..	10,000,000.00	Gift to U.K. Government ..	3%	1953/60	S.F.
1946 M.U. Local Loan ..	54,000,000.00	General Development	3%	1962/66	S.F.
1949 F.M.S. Sterling Loan	69,000,000.00	General Development	3%	1974/76	S.F.
1949 F.M. Local Loan ..	24,825,200.00	General Development	3¼%	1961/71	S.F.
1949 F.M. Local Loan ..	7,500,000.00	General Development	5%	1962/72	S.F.
1951 F.M. Local Loan ..	60,000,000.00	General Development	4¼%	1964/74	S.F.
1951 F.M. Local Loan ..	41,250,000.00	General Development	4%	1965/75	S.F.
1952 F.M. Security Loan ..	50,000,000.00	Transfer to General Revenue	5%	1962/72	S.F.
1952 F.M. Security Loan ..	10,000,000.00	towards prosecution of Emer-	5%	1962/72	S.F.
1952 F.M. Security Loan ..	40,000,000.00	gency	4¼%	1963/73	S.F.
1953 F.M. Sterling Loan ..	24,857,142.86	General Development	3%	1960/70	S.F.
1953 F.M. Sterling Loan ..	16,242,857.14	General Development	3%	1974/76	S.F.
1955 F.M. Sterling Loan ..	40,000,000.00	General Development	3%	1975/76	S.F. B
1955 F.M. Local Loan ..	160,000,000.00	General Development	5½%	1967/76	S.F.
1957 F.M. Local Loan ..	50,000,000.00	General Development	6%	1968/73	*
1957 F.M. Local Loan ..	10,000,000.00	General Development	6%	1968/73	*
1957 F.M. Local Loan ..	50,000,000.00	General Development	5½%	1977/80	*
1957 F.M. Local Loan ..	35,000,000.00	General Development	5½%	1977/80	*
1957 F.M. Local Loan ..	55,000,000.00	General Development	5½%	1978/81	*
1959 F.M. Local Loan ..	50,000,000.00 (a)	General Development	5½%	1979/82	*
1959 F.M. Local Loan ..	20,000,000.00 (b)	General Development	4½%	1964	*
1959 F.M. Sterling Loan ..	40,000,000.00	General Development	3½%	1989	* B
1941 S.S. War Loan ..	3,400,000.00 (c)	Gift to U.K. Government ..	3%	1953/60	S.F.
1951 F.M. Premium Bonds	1,135,550.00	General Development	--	1961	--
TOTAL ..	\$971,496,464.29				

NOTES.—

(a) Amount subscribed to 31st October, 1959, \$35,302,550.

(b) Amount subscribed to 31st October, 1959, \$8,111,650.

(c) 34% of S.S. Loan of \$10,000,000.

* S.F. contributions commence from 1960 onwards.

B = Brunei Loan.

Loans both local and sterling were issued for subscription by the public. It is not in the public interest to reveal the details of holdings of individual subscribers.

As regards the unfunded debt, the position on 31st October, 1959, was as follows:

(1) Treasury bills issued	\$ 69.4 million
(2) Treasury deposit receipts issued ..	119.4 ..
(3) Federation's share of the United Kingdom interest free loan ..	76,389,422 (estimate only)
(4) Loan from State of Singapore ..	30,000,000

Treasury bills and Treasury deposit receipts are not issued for the purpose of financing any particular project but are issued in order to provide cash to meet Government's day-to-day requirements. Treasury bills are issued on different dates and for periods of 3, 6, 9 and 12 months. The current rates of discount are 3% for 3 and 6-month bills and 3¼% for 9 and 12-month bills. It is not in the public interest to reveal details of individual holdings.

Treasury deposit receipts are issued on different dates for periods of three, four or five years. The annual rates of interest are 4¼% for three years, 4¾% for four years and 4½% for five years.

It is not considered to be in the public interest to provide details of individual holdings.

The discount payable on Treasury bills and interest payable on Treasury deposit receipts are charged to expenditure and in the 1960 Estimates of Federal Ordinary Expenditure the necessary provision is made under Head 34—Charges on account of the Public Debt, Subheads 4 and 5. On maturity the payment of bills and deposit receipts is made from and charged to the Consolidated Loan Account.

The interest-free loan from the United Kingdom was paid into the War Damage Fund. The Federation is jointly liable with Singapore to make repayment of the loan in 20 annual instalments, the 5th of which will be paid in March, 1960. The final apportionment of the liability between the Federation and Singapore has not been made, but it is estimated that the Federation's outstanding liability as at 30th October, 1959, was \$76,389,422. The annual instalment is charged to expenditure.

The \$30 million loan from the State of Singapore is repayable on 1st January, 1979. It is interest-free for the first 10 years and thereafter on such terms both as to interest and repayment of principal as may be agreed between the Governments of the Federation and Singapore. No provision for amortization has yet been made.

Flotation of Loans

64. Mr. Chin See Yin asks the Minister of Finance whether the Federal Government intends to raise any further loans, and if so to state:

- (a) Amount of each loan;
- (b) The purpose for which each loan is to be raised;
- (c) The interest payable;
- (d) The date of redemption and the method of amortization proposed to be adopted;
- (e) From whom.

Mr. Tan Siew Sin: It is neither practicable nor in the public interest

to attempt to foretell the details of future loans unless the terms of such loans have already been decided.

The Federation has entered into agreement with the State of Brunei to borrow the following sums:

- \$40 m. on 1st April, 1960, and
- \$20 m. on 1st April, 1961

The terms and conditions of these loans are:

- (1) Interest is payable at $3\frac{1}{2}\%$ per annum for the first 15 years and at $4\frac{1}{2}\%$ thereafter.
- (2) Redemption will be in 1989 and 1990 respectively.
- (3) Sinking Funds will be established within 12 months of the date on which each loan was received. A separate Sinking Fund will be established for each loan. Contributions to the Sinking Funds will be at a rate of not less than $1\frac{1}{2}\%$ per annum of the nominal value of the loan.

The proceeds of the loans will be paid into the Development Fund after payment of the expenses of issue of the loans.

The Federation has also agreed in principle to borrow the sterling equivalent of \$19,236,000 from the United Kingdom Government for Telecommunications projects. The rate of interest has not yet been decided. The loan is subject to approval by Parliament of the Loans (Export Credits Guarantee Department) Bill, 1959.

Flotation of Loans for the Central Electricity Board

65. Mr. Chin See Yin asks the Minister of Finance, with reference to the Federal Government's practice of raising loans on behalf of the Central Electricity Board, if the Minister would give reasons why such practice has been adopted.

Mr. Tan Siew Sin: The Government of the Federation of Malaya has not raised any loans on behalf of the Central Electricity Board.

MINISTRY OF WORKS, POSTS AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS

TELECOMMUNICATIONS

Public Telephone Call Boxes

66. Dato' Onn bin Jaafar asks the Minister of Telecommunications to state the number of public telephone call boxes that have been installed in the State of Trengganu and where each is situated in respect of each Parliamentary Constituency in that State.

Dato' V. T. Sambanthan: The number of public telephone call offices provided in the State of Trengganu is 15, and one more is under construction.

They are situated in each Parliamentary Constituency as follows:

Besut—2

At Jerteh and Kuala Besut Sebarang Barat.

Besut—1

Under construction at Besut Post Office.

Dungun—3

At Dungun District Office, Dungun Post Office and Marang.

Kemaman—6

At Kemaman Post Office, Kemasik, Kerteh Kijal, Kuala Kemaman and Paka.

Kuala Trengganu Selatan—4

At Chabang Tiga, Jalan Banggol, Jalan Gong Kepas and Tanjong Market.

No public telephone call offices have been provided, so far in the Constituencies of Kuala Trengganu Utara and Kuala Tenggara.

PRIME MINISTER'S DEPARTMENT

GENERAL PUBLIC SERVICE

Schemes of Service

67. Dato' Mohamed Hanifah bin Haji Abdul Ghani asks the Prime

Minister to state particulars of Division, Grade and Salary Scale in the following schemes of service:

- (a) Malayan Civil Service.
- (b) Administrative Officer on Contract.
- (c) Emergency Administrative Officer.
- (d) Senior Assistant Administrative Officer.

The Prime Minister:

- (a) Malayan Civil Service, Division I, salary scale \$592, 628 × 34-934/Eff. Bar/982 × 34-1,254.
- (b) Administrative Officer on Contract, Division I, salary scale as for the Malayan Civil Service.
- (c) Emergency Administrative Officer, Division I, salary scale \$585 × 28-977.
- (d) Senior Assistant Administrative Officer. There is no such appointment or grade in the public service.

Senior Officers—Expatriates and Malaysians

68. Dato' Mohamed Hanifah asks the Prime Minister to state the numbers of Expatriates and Malaysians employed under each of the respective schemes (a), (b), (c) and (d) of Question 67 as on 1st November, 1959.

The Prime Minister: The number of Expatriates and Malaysians employed in each of the respective schemes are as follows:

	Expatriates	Malaysians
Malayan Civil Service ...	61	277
Administrative Officers on Contract ...	6	—
Emergency Administrative Officers on Contract ...	4	—
Senior Assistant Administrative Officers ...	Nil	Nil

Terms and Conditions of Service—Public Services

69. Dato' Mohamed Hanifah asks the Prime Minister to state who is responsible for considering the applications for extension and renewal of the

contract in respect of the officers employed under categories (b), (c) and (d) of Question 67.

The Prime Minister: The Public Services Commission is the responsible authority for approving the extension or renewal of contracts. Any extension or renewal of contract of an expatriate officer must be agreed by the Malayisation Committee of Cabinet in the first instance.

70. Dato' Mohamed Hanifah asks the Prime Minister to state if the Public Services Commission is the approving authority for the applications mentioned in Question 69 above, whether the Commission take into consideration the Malayisation policy of the Government in dealing with such applications.

The Prime Minister: The Public Services Commission does not consider applications for renewal or extension of contracts until the prior approval of the Malayisation Committee has been obtained.

71. Dato' Mohamed Hanifah asks the Prime Minister whether any directive has ever been issued to the Public Services Commission to comply with the Malayisation policy of the Government, and if so, when.

The Prime Minister: The Public Services Commission is fully aware of the Malayisation policy of Government and does not undertake recruitment or extension of service of expatriate officers without the prior approval of the Malayisation Committee.

72. Dato' Mohamed Hanifah asks the Prime Minister to state whether it is the practice for cases affecting the extension and renewal of the contract of expatriate officers to be referred to the Malayisation Committee of the Cabinet under the Chairmanship of the Prime Minister.

The Prime Minister: Yes, in all cases.

73. Dato' Mohamed Hanifah asks the Prime Minister to state the present policy of the Government towards the temporary administrative officers, the majority if not all of whom are expatriates.

The Prime Minister: The general policy is that contracts of Emergency Administrative Officers and Administrative Officers on contract should not normally be renewed.

Retirement of Expatriate Officers and Compensation

74. Dato' Mohamed Hanifah asks the Prime Minister to state how many expatriate officers in the M.C.S. have since retired under the Tenth Schedule on Malayisation.

The Prime Minister: 128 expatriate officers of the Malayan Civil Service have left Malaya under the provisions of the Amendment to the Tenth Schedule.

75. Dato' Mohamed Hanifah asks the Prime Minister to state the total amount of money already expended on payment of compensation to all the expatriate officers who have since retired under the Tenth Schedule, by departments.

The Prime Minister: In the time available it has not been possible to produce the figures by departments. The table below shows the amount actually expended in each year:

1957	...	...	\$16,941,027
1958	...	...	18,570,487
1959 to date	...	...	6,947,296

76. Dato' Mohamed Hanifah asks the Prime Minister to state the total sum originally estimated for compensation under the Malayisation Scheme, and if any increase is expected, the estimated amount.

The Prime Minister: The total sum originally estimated for compensation under the Malayisation Scheme was \$75,000,000. It is not yet possible to say whether or not this figure will be exceeded.

Expatriate Officers—Leave and Passages

77. Dato' Mohamed Hanifah asks the Prime Minister to state the number of expatriate officers who took leave during each of the years 1955, 1956, 1957 and 1958, and the number of expatriate officers who have taken or are expected to proceed on leave during this year.

The Prime Minister: The number of expatriate officers who took leave is as follows:

1955	...	518
1956	...	566
1957	...	392
1958	...	375
1959	...	273

78. Dato' Mohamed Hanifah asks the Prime Minister to state the total amount of costs of passage expended on leave of the expatriate officers during each of the past 4 years, the amount of money that has already been spent on expatriate leave this year and the additional amount expected to be spent until the end of 1959.

The Prime Minister: It is not possible in the time available to extract this detailed information. The total cost of all passages during each of the past 4 years is as follows:

1955	...	\$3,336,814
1956	...	4,035,444
1957	...	4,921,147
1958	...	3,669,613

The majority of which was, of course, spent on passages for expatriate officers and their families and for 1957 and 1958 includes the cost of passages for the large number of officers proceeding on leave prior to retirement.

Retention of Service of Expatriate Officers

79. Dato' Mohamed Hanifah asks the Prime Minister whether under the terms of the London Agreement the Government of the Federation of Malaya is obliged to retain the services of the expatriate officer until the time he chooses to retire even if it appears obvious that his continued employment is redundant to the service.

The Prime Minister: Every entitled expatriate officer in the service has been offered guaranteed employment until a certain date in accordance with Government's Malayanisation policy. Government is obliged to retain the officer until that date unless he himself chooses to ask for permission to retire earlier.

Malayanisation

80. Dato' Mohamed Hanifah asks the Prime Minister to state when the Government will Malayanise all the key posts of secretaries and deputy secretaries to the ministries, and to list all the ministries and show where the posts of secretaries and deputy secretaries have been Malayanised, the dates when the Malayanisation was effected, and in cases where the posts of secretaries and deputy secretaries have not yet been Malayanised, state the target date of Malayanisation.

The Prime Minister: Government's Malayanisation programme is based on the Malayanisation of services and departments and not on individual posts. The dates set for Malayanisation of the Malayan Civil Service is 1962 by which time all posts of secretaries and deputy secretaries to ministries will have been Malayanised. Until that time senior posts in the Malayan Civil Service will be filled according to normal service principles.

81. Dato' Mohamed Hanifah asks the Prime Minister to explain why, after it was Malayanised some time ago, the post of Deputy Principal Establishment Officer is again held by an expatriate officer, on the Malayanisation of the higher post of Principal Establishment Officer.

The Prime Minister: The reason for this is explained in the answer to Question 80 above.

Recruitment of Non-Federal Citizens

82. Enche' Hamzah bin Alang asks the Prime Minister to state the reasons why the Federation Government still recruit candidates who are not Federal Citizens to serve in the various services.

The Prime Minister: The recruitment of non-Federal Citizens is only undertaken as a last resort and when the Malayanisation Committee of Cabinet is satisfied that no Federal Citizens are available and that the posts cannot be left vacant until Federal Citizens can be recruited. In these circumstances approval is given for recruitment of non-Federal Citizens on contract or temporary transfer for specific periods.

In no circumstances do these contracts contain any provision for the appointment of the officers to the pensionable establishment.

Establishment of Division I Officers

83. Dato' Onn bin Jaafar asks the Prime Minister to state:

- (a) The total number of "Malayans" in Division I of the Public Service.
- (b) The total number of Expatriates in that Division.
- (c) The total number of vacant posts in the same Division.
- (d) Whether any recruitment of Expatriate staff has been authorised since 31st July, 1957, and if so, on what terms.
- (e) Whether any retired Expatriate staff has been re-employed, and if so, on what terms.

The Prime Minister:

- (a) The total number of Malaysians in Division I of the Public Service as on 1st July, 1959 ... 2,005
- (b) The total number of Expatriates in Division I of the Public Service as on 1st July, 1959 ... 1,000
This figure includes all Entitled Officers and approximately 300 officers on contract.
- (c) The total number of vacant posts in Division I of the Public Service 559
- (d) A small number of officers have been employed since 1st July, 1957, on contract or temporary transfer from one of the Commonwealth Civil Services.
- (e) No Entitled Expatriate Officer who has retired after 31st July, 1957, has been re-employed by Government.

FEDERATION OF MALAYA— CITIZENS

84. Dato' Onn bin Jaafar asks the Prime Minister to state what the nationality is of the citizens of the Federation of Malaya.

The Prime Minister: They are citizens of the Federation of Malaya.

TOUR OF AUSTRALIA BY THE PRIME MINISTER

85. Mr. S. P. Seenivasagam asks the Prime Minister to state:

- (a) How many persons accompanied him on his visit to Australia?
- (b) The total cost incurred by the Federal Government on account of this visit?
- (c) Whether the President of the Malayan Orchid Society did go to Australia with him?
- (d) If the answer to (c) is in the affirmative the reason why and at whose expense?

The Prime Minister:

- (a) Six persons accompanied the Prime Minister on his visit to Australia.
- (b) It is not possible to state the total cost incurred on account of the visit since all the items of expenditure have not yet been checked. However, a provision of \$24,757 was approved.
- (c) The President of the Malayan Orchid Society accompanied the Prime Minister on his visit to Australia.
- (d) At a recent orchid festival in Australia, Malayan orchids attracted widespread attention and received the highest recognition. In consequence the Government, whose policy it is to seek every opportunity to expand markets for Malayan products abroad, took

advantage of my visit to Australia to arrange for the President of the Malayan Orchid Society to visit that country to investigate the possibility of popularising Malayan orchids abroad and encouraging research into their growth with a view to expanding the export market. The journey was at the Government's expense.

GRANTS TO SPORTS ORGANISATIONS

Football Association of Malaya

86. Mr. D. R. Seenivasagam asks the Prime Minister to state whether any subsidy has been given to the Football Association and if so to state the sum given and under what Head of expenditure has this been accounted for.

The Prime Minister: It is not the practice of the Government to subsidise the Football Association of Malaya but it has from time to time made grants for specific purposes:

- (a) In 1958, the Association was given a grant of \$9,500 from Head 30, Treasury, Subhead 26—"Grants to Sports Organisation"—to enable it to undertake a scheme for the coaching of schoolboys so that the best material may be available for teams which represent the Federation in international events.
- (b) In 1959, a further grant of \$10,000 was made to the Football Association for the purpose stated in (a) above.
- (c) In 1959, a grant amounting to \$10,228 was also given to the Football Association from Head 5, Prime Minister, Subhead 19—"Grants to Sports and Cultural Organisations"—in order to meet the cost of a Gold Cup to be competed for by the teams taking part in the All Asian Youth Football Tournament.

ALAM REPORT

87. Mr. D. R. Seenivasagam asks the Prime Minister to state:

- (a) whether the Report of Mr. Alam of Pakistan reveals or indicates the existence of corruption among high officials in any Ministry and, if so, in which;
- (b) whether in view of public interest in the matter will Government publish the Report of Mr. Alam in full or at least that part of it which deals with corruption in any Ministry or Government Department.

The Prime Minister:

- (a) The Report does not reveal or indicate the existence of corruption among high officials in any Ministry.
- (b) The Government does not intend to publish the Alam Report or any part of it, as it is considered that it is against the public interest to do so, because the Report contains many passages relating to the techniques of corruption and counter-corruption and also contains information relating to the methods of detection of offences of corruption, which cannot be separated from the rest of the Report, and which it is obviously undesirable to make public.

NATIONAL DRESS

88. Dato' Onn bin Jaafar asks the Prime Minister to state what the national dress is as officially recognised by the Government.

The Prime Minister: The national dress as officially recognised is formal Malay dress. Accepted alternatives are lounge suit for day wear and evening dress for evening wear. In addition, the Government raises no objection to the wearing by non-Malays of the customary formal attire of their races.

LABOURERS—EMPLOYMENT AND REGISTRATION

89. Enche' Ibrahim bin Abdul Rahman asks the Minister of Labour to state—

- (i) the total number of
 - (a) skilled labourers
 - (b) unskilled labourers recruited by
 - (i) Government
 - (ii) Industrial bodies in 1959 up to the month of July.
- (ii) the total number of
 - (a) skilled labourers
 - (b) unskilled labourers who have registered themselves at Employment Exchanges up to the month of July, 1959.
- (iii) the total number of such labourers who have obtained employment in 1958 and 1959 up to the month of July.

The Minister of Labour (Enche' Bahaman bin Samsudin): The answer to the first part of the question is that no figures are available. This is because not all Government Departments, especially the State ones, recruit their labourers through the Employment Exchanges, and consequently it is not possible to compile figures of such recruitment. The same applies to industrial bodies who more often than not recruit labourers on their own and they need not report such recruitment to the Labour Department.

The answer to the second part of the question is that at present there is no exact definition of "skilled" and "unskilled" labourers. Consequently, it is not possible to give a break-down of figures as requested. However, the total number of persons who continued to register their names at the Employment Exchanges as at 31st July, 1959, was 19,338.

The answer to the third part of the question is that during 1958 a total of 7,988 persons, skilled and unskilled, were placed in employment by the Employment Exchanges, and in 1959 up to July, 9,795.

BRIDGE AND ROAD PROJECTS, KELANTAN

90. Enche' Mohd. Asri bin Haji Muda asks the Minister of Works, Posts and Telecommunications, to state when the Federal Government would begin its project of constructing a bridge across the Kelantan river, from Pasir Mas Town to Seberang Pasir Mas, and to complete the road from Bachok to Wakaf Setan, Kota Bharu.

Dato' Sambanthan: The Government is reviewing the various development projects and their priorities, and therefore the bridge and road projects mentioned by the Hon'ble Member are subject to this review.

LOANS FROM FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS

91. Enche' Harun bin Pilus asks the Minister of Finance to state:

- (a) the total amount of Federation loans from foreign Governments since August, 1955, and the total amount of interest incurred on such loans per annum;
- (b) the country from which such loans are obtained and the total from each country;
- (c) whether Government is planning to raise further loans in 1960 and if so, how much, and from which country.

Mr. Tan Siew Sin: Since August, 1955, and up to 31st October, 1959, the Federation Government has raised the following loans from foreign Governments:

- (i) *From the State of Brunei*
 - (a) \$40 million. Interest at 3% per annum is payable for the first ten years. The rate for the subsequent period is to be negotiated between the Brunei and Federation Governments. Annual interest payable during first ten years will be £140,000 (\$1,200,000).

(b) \$40 million from the State of Brunei. Interest on the loan is payable at 3½% per annum for the first fifteen years and 4½% thereafter. The annual interest payable during the first fifteen years will be £163,334 (\$1,400,000).

(ii) *From Agencies of the United State Government*

Two loans of US\$10 million each from the Development Loan Fund, an Agency of the United States Government for financing the North Klang Straits project and a Roads and Bridges Programme respectively. Interest is payable on the outstanding balance of the loans at 3½% per annum. No drawings have yet been made

and therefore no interest charges have been incurred.

As regards future loans the Federation has entered into an agreement with the State of Brunei for further loans of \$40 million on 1st April, 1960, and \$20 million on 1st April, 1961. Interest is payable at 3½% per annum for the first 15 years and at 4½% per annum thereafter in both cases.

The Federation has also agreed in principle to borrow the sterling equivalent of \$19,236,000 from the United Kingdom Government for Telecommunications projects. The rate of interest has not yet been decided. The loan is subject to approval by Parliament of the Loans (Export Credits Guarantee Department) Bill 1959.

It is neither practicable nor in the public interest to attempt to foretell from whom loans will be obtained in the future except in the above mentioned instances where agreement with prospective lenders has been reached.