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Tuesday
30th November, 1965

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

DEWAN RA'AYAT
(HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES)

OFFICIAL REPORT

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MALAYSIA

DEWAN RA'AYAT
(HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES)
Official Report

Second Session of the Second Dewan Ra'ayat

Tuesday, 30th November, 1965

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

PRESENT:

- The Honourable Mr Speaker, DATO' CHIK MOHAMED YUSUF BIN SHEIKH ABDUL RAHMAN, S.P.M.P., J.P., Dato' Bendahara, Perak.
- „ the Prime Minister, Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Culture, Youth and Sports, Y.T.M. TUNKU ABDUL RAHMAN PUTRA AL-HAJ, K.O.M. (Kuala Kedah).
- „ the Minister of Home Affairs and Minister of Justice, DATO' DR ISMAIL BIN DATO' HAJI ABDUL RAHMAN, P.M.N. (Johor Timor).
- „ the Minister of Transport, DATO' HAJI SARDON BIN HAJI JUBIR, P.M.N. (Pontian Utara).
- „ the Minister of Health, ENCHE' BAHAMAN BIN SAMSUDIN (Kuala Pilah).
- „ the Minister of Commerce and Industry, DR LIM SWEE AUN, J.P. (Larut Selatan).
- „ the Minister for Welfare Services, TUAN HAJI ABDUL HAMID KHAN BIN HAJI SAKHAWAT ALI KHAN, J.M.N., J.P. (Batang Padang).
- „ the Minister for Local Government and Housing, ENCHE' KHAW KAI-BOH, P.J.K. (Ulu Selangor).
- „ the Minister of Labour, ENCHE' V. MANICKAVASAGAM, J.M.N., P.J.K. (Klang).
- „ the Minister of Information and Broadcasting, ENCHE' SENU BIN ABDUL RAHMAN (Kubang Pasu Barat).
- „ the Minister of Lands and Mines, ENCHE' ABDUL-RAHMAN BIN YA'KUB (Sarawak).
- „ the Assistant Minister of National and Rural Development, ENCHE' SULAIMAN BIN BULON (Bagan Datoh).
- „ the Assistant Minister of Culture, Youth and Sports, ENSKU MUHSEIN BIN ABDUL KADIR, J.M.N., S.M.T., P.J.K. (Trengganu Tengah).
- „ the Assistant Minister of Education, ENCHE' LEE SIOK YEW, A.M.N., P.J.K. (Sepang).
- „ the Assistant Minister of Finance, DR NG KAM POH, J.P. (Telok Anson).
- „ the Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Health, ENCHE' IBRAHIM BIN ABDUL RAHMAN (Seberang Tengah).

- The Honourable the Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Labour,
 ENCHE' LEE SAN CHOON, K.M.N. (Segamat Selatan).
- „ the Parliamentary Secretary to the Deputy Prime Minister,
 ENCHE' CHEN WING SUM (Damansara).
- „ ENCHE' ABDUL GHANI BIN ISHAK, A.M.N. (Melaka Utara).
- „ ENCHE' ABDUL KARIM BIN ABU, A.M.N. (Melaka Selatan).
- „ WAN ABDUL KADIR BIN ISMAIL, P.P.T. (Kuala Trengganu Utara).
- „ WAN ABDUL RAHMAN BIN DATU TUANKU BUJANG (Sarawak).
- „ TUAN HAJI ABDUL RASHID BIN HAJI JAIS (Sabah).
- „ ENCHE' ABDUL RAZAK BIN HUSSIN (Lipis).
- „ ENCHE' ABDUL SAMAD BIN GUL AHMAD MIANJI
 (Pasir Mas Hulu).
- „ TUAN HAJI ABDULLAH BIN HAJI MOHD. SALLEH, A.M.N., S.M.J.,
 P.I.S. (Segamat Utara).
- „ ENCHE' ABU BAKAR BIN HAMZAH (Bachok).
- „ TUAN HAJI AHMAD BIN ABDULLAH (Kelantan Hilir).
- „ ENCHE' AHMAD BIN ARSHAD, A.M.N. (Muar Utara).
- „ TUAN HAJI AHMAD BIN SAAID, J.P. (Seberang Utara).
- „ CHE' AJIBAH BINTI ABOL (Sarawak).
- „ O.K.K. DATU ALIUDDIN BIN DATU HARUN, P.D.K. (Sabah).
- „ ENCHE' AZIZ BIN ISHAK (Muar Dalam).
- „ ENCHE' JONATHAN BANGAU ANAK RENANG, A.B.S. (Sarawak).
- „ PENGARAH BANYANG ANAK JANTING, P.B.S. (Sarawak).
- „ ENCHE' CHAN CHONG WEN, A.M.N. (Kluang Selatan).
- „ ENCHE' CHAN SIANG SUN (Bentong).
- „ ENCHE' CHIA CHIN SHIN, A.B.S. (Sarawak).
- „ ENCHE' CHIN FOON (Ulu Kinta).
- „ ENCHE' D. A. DAGO ANAK RANDEN *alias* DAGOK ANAK RANDAN
 (Sarawak).
- „ ENCHE' C. V. DEVAN NAIR (Bungsar).
- „ ENCHE' EDWIN ANAK TANGKUN (Sarawak).
- „ TUAN SYED ESA BIN ALWEE, J.M.N., S.M.J., P.I.S.
 (Batu Pahat Dalam).
- „ DATIN FATIMAH BINTI HAJI ABDUL MAJID (Johor Bahru Timor).
- „ DATIN FATIMAH BINTI HAJI HASHIM, P.M.N. (Jitra-Padang Terap).
- „ ENCHE' S. FAZUL RAHMAN, A.D.K. (Sabah).
- „ ENCHE' GANING BIN JANGKAT (Sabah).
- „ ENCHE' GEH CHONG KEAT, K.M.N. (Penang Utara).
- „ TUAN HAJI HAMZAH BIN ALANG, A.M.N., P.J.K. (Kapar).
- „ ENCHE' HANAFI BIN MOHD. YUNUS, A.M.N., J.P. (Kulim Utara).
- „ ENCHE' HANAFIAH BIN HUSSAIN, A.M.N. (Jerai).
- „ ENCHE' HARUN BIN ABDULLAH, A.M.N. (Baling).
- „ WAN HASSAN BIN WAN DAUD (Tumpat).
- „ ENCHE' HUSSEIN BIN TO' MUDA HASSAN, A.M.N. (Raub).
- „ DATO' HUSSEIN BIN MOHD. NOORDIN, A.M.N., P.J.K. (Parit).

The Honourable ENCHE' HUSSEIN BIN SULAIMAN (Ulu Kelantan).

- .. TUAN HAJI HUSSAIN RAHIMI BIN HAJI SAMAN
(Kota Bharu Hulu).
- .. ENCHE' IKHWAN ZAINI (Sarawak).
- .. ENCHE' ISMAIL BIN IDRIS (Penang Selatan).
- .. PENGHULU JINGGUT ANAK ATTAN, Q.M.C., A.B.S. (Sarawak).
- .. ENCHE' THOMAS KANA (Sarawak).
- .. ENCHE' AMADEUS MATHEW LEONG, A.D.K., J.P. (Sabah).
- .. DATO' LING BENG SIEW, P.N.B.S. (Sarawak).
- .. DR LIM CHONG EU (Tanjong).
- .. DR MAHATHIR BIN MOHAMAD (Kota Star Selatan).
- .. ENCHE' T. MAHIMA SINGH, J.P. (Port Dickson).
- .. ENCHE' MOHD. ARIF SALLEH, A.D.K. (Sabah).
- .. DATO' MOHAMED ASRI BIN HAJI MUDA, P.M.K. (Pasir Puteh).
- .. ORANG TUA MOHAMMAD DARA BIN LANGPAD (Sabah).
- .. ENCHE' MOHD. DAUD BIN ABDUL SAMAD (Besut).
- .. ENCHE' MOHAMED IDRIS BIN MATSIL, J.M.N., P.J.K., J.P.
(Jelevu-Jempol).
- .. ENCHE' MOHD. TAHIR BIN ABDUL MAJID, S.M.S., P.J.K.
(Kuala Langat).
- .. ENCHE' MOHAMED YUSOF BIN MAHMUD, A.M.N. (Temerloh).
- .. ENCHE' MOHD. ZAHIR BIN HAJI ISMAIL, J.M.N. (Sungai Patani).
- .. TUAN HAJI MOKHTAR BIN HAJI ISMAIL (Perlis Selatan).
- .. ENCHE' MUHAMMAD FAKHRUDDIN BIN HAJI ABDULLAH
(Pasir Mas Hilir).
- .. TUAN HAJI MUHAMMAD SU'AUT BIN HAJI MUHD. TAHIR, A.B.S.
(Sarawak).
- .. DATO' HAJI MUSTAPHA BIN HAJI ABDUL JABAR, D.P.M.S., A.M.N.,
J.P. (Sabak Bernam).
- .. ENCHE' MUSTAPHA BIN AHMAD (Tanah Merah).
- .. ENCHE, NG FAH YAM (Batu Gajah).
- .. ENCHE' ONG KEE HUI (Sarawak).
- .. ENCHE' OTHMAN BIN ABDULLAH, A.M.N. (Perlis Utara).
- .. TUAN HAJI RAHMAT BIN HAJI DAUD, A.M.N. (Johor Bahru Barat).
- .. ENCHE' RAMLI BIN OMAR (Krian Darat).
- .. TUAN HAJI REDZA BIN HAJI MOHD. SAID, P.J.K., J.P.
(Rembau-Tampin).
- .. RAJA ROME BIN RAJA MA'AMOR, P.J.K., J.P. (Kuala Selangor).
- .. ENCHE' SANDOM ANAK NYUAK (Sarawak).
- .. ENCHE' SEAH TENG NGIAB, P.I.S. (Muar Pantai).
- .. ENCHE' D. R. SEENIVASAGAM (Ipoh).
- .. DATO' S. P. SEENIVASAGAM, D.P.M.P., P.M.P., J.P. (Menglembu).
- .. ENCHE' SIM BOON LIANG (Sarawak).
- .. ENCHE' SNAWI BIN ISMAIL, P.J.K. (Seberang Selatan).
- .. ENCHE' SOH AH TECK (Batu Pahat).
- .. ENCHE' SULAIMAN BIN ALI (Dungun).

The Honourable PENGIRAN TAHIR PETRA (Sabah).

- „ ENCHE' TAJUDIN BIN ALI, P.J.K. (Larut Utara).
- „ ENCHE' TAI KUAN YANG (Kulim Bandar Bharu).
- „ ENCHE' TAMA WENG TINGGANG WAN (Sarawak).
- „ DR TAN CHEE KHOON (Batu).
- „ ENCHE' TAN CHENG BEE, J.P. (Bagan).
- „ ENCHE' TAN TOH HONG (Bukit Bintang).
- „ ENCHE' YEOH TAT BENG (Bruas).
- „ TUAN HAJI ZAKARIA BIN HAJI MOHD. TAIB, P.J.K. (Langat).

ABSENT:

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

- „ the Minister of Finance, ENCHE' TAN SIEW SIN, J.P. (Melaka Tengah).
- „ the Minister of Works, Posts and Telecommunications, DATO' V. T. SAMBANTHAN, P.M.N. (Sungei Siput).
- „ the Minister of Education, ENCHE' MOHAMED KHIR JOHARI (Kedah Tengah).
- „ the Minister for Sarawak Affairs, DATO' TEMENGGONG JUGAH ANAK BARIENG, P.M.N., P.D.K. (Sarawak).
- „ the Minister of Agriculture and Co-operatives, TUAN HAJI MOHD. GHAZALI BIN HAJI JAWI (Ulu Perak).
- „ TUAN HAJI ABDUL KHALID BIN AWANG OSMAN, Assistant Minister (Kota Star Utara).
- „ ENCHE' ABDUL RAHMAN BIN HAJI TALIB, P.J.K. (Kuantan).
- „ ENCHE' ABDUL RAUF BIN A. RAHMAN, K.M.N., P.J.K. (Krian Laut).
- „ DATO' ABDULLAH BIN ABDULRAHMAN, Dato' Bijaya di-Raja (Kuala Trengganu Selatan).
- „ Y.A.M. TUNKU ABDULLAH IBNI AL-MARHUM TUANKU ABDUL RAHMAN, P.P.T. (Rawang).
- „ ENCHE' ALI BIN HAJI AHMAD (Pontian Selatan).
- „ DR AWANG BIN HASSAN, S.M.J. (Muar Selatan).
- „ ENCHE' CHAN SEONG YOON (Setapak).
- „ ENCHE' FRANCIS CHIA NYUK TONG (Sabah).
- „ DATU GANIE GILONG, P.D.K., J.P. (Sabah).
- „ ENCHE' STANLEY HO NYUN KHIU, A.D.K. (Sabah).
- „ DATO' SYED JA'AFAR BIN HASAN ALBAR, P.M.N. (Johor Tenggara).
- „ ENCHE' KADAM ANAK KIAI (Sarawak).
- „ ENCHE' KAM WOON WAH, J.P. (Sitiawan).
- „ ENCHE' KHOO PENG LOONG (Sarawak).
- „ DATU KHOO SIAK CHIEW, P.D.K. (Sabah).
- „ ENCHE' EDMUND LANGGU ANAK SAGA (Sarawak).
- „ ENCHE' LEE SECK FUN (Tanjong Malim).
- „ ENCHE' LIM KEAN SIEW (Dato Kramat).

The Honourable ENCHE' LIM PEE HUNG, P.J.K. (Alor Star).

- „ ENCHE' PETER LO SU YIN (Sabah).
- „ ENCHE' JOSEPH DAVID MANJAJI (Sabah).
- „ DATO' DR HAJI MEGAT KHAS, D.P.M.P., J.P., P.J.K. (Kuala Kangsar).
- „ WAN MOKHTAR BIN AHMAD (Kemaman).
- „ DATO' NIK AHMAD KAMIL, D.K., S.P.M.K., S.J.M.K., P.M.N., P.Y.G.P., Dato' Sri Setia Raja (Kota Bharu Hilir).
- „ TUAN HAJI OTHMAN BIN ABDULLAH (Hilir Perak).
- „ ENCHE' QUEK KAI DONG, J.P. (Seremban Timor).
- „ ENCHE' SIOW LOONG HIN, P.J.K. (Seremban Barat).
- „ ENCHE' SNG CHIN JOO (Sarawak).
- „ ENCHE' TAN KEE GAK (Bandar Melaka).
- „ ENCHE' TAN TSAK YU (Sarawak).
- „ ENCHE' TIAH ENG BEE (Kluang Utara).
- „ ENCHE' TOH THEAM HOCK (Kampar).
- „ ENCHE' YEH PAO TZE (Sabah).
- „ ENCHE' STEPHEN YONG KUET TZE (Sarawak).

PRAYERS

(Mr Deputy Speaker *in the Chair*)

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

WAGES REGULATIONS (SHOP ASSISTANTS) ORDER, 1963—No. OF INFRINGEMENTS

1. Enche' C. V. Devan Nair (Bungsar) asks the Minister of Labour to give list of infringements by employers under the Wages Regulations (Shop Assistants) Order, 1963, during the first nine months of 1965, the action by his Ministry and the result in each case.

The Minister of Labour (Enche' V. Manickavasagam): Mr Speaker, Sir, infringements by employers under the Wages Regulations (Shop Assistants) Order, 1963, are as follows:

	No. of Infringements
Failure to maintain wage and other records	1,638
Failure to display Wages Regulation Order	1,377
Failure to pay such preliminary remunerations	278
Failure to pay overtime rates...	85
Failure to pay wages in lieu of leave	33

Sir, no prosecutions were instituted against any of the employers concerned,

but written warnings have been given to the employers, and there have been follow-up checks by my officers to ensure compliance. The Wages Regulations Order is the first of its kind in this country, and many of the infringements were due largely to the inability of many employers to understand the requirements of the Order. The Wages Council for Shop Assistants is, in fact, at present engaged in re-examining the Order with a view to tightening some of the provisions.

Enche' C. V. Devan Nair: Sir, is the Honourable Minister satisfied that wherever infringements have occurred, in all these cases, compliance has been secured from the employers concerned? Has the Minister secured compliance by the employers concerned in all cases where infringements have occurred?

Enche' V. Manickavasagam: Mr Speaker, Sir, as I have said, I have not been very happy about certain of their observance, and I have asked the Wages Council to look into the present position with a view of tightening it.

Enche' C. V. Devan Nair: Will the Minister give us an assurance that in case employers, when infringements have been brought to their attention,

and if they do not comply, then, if necessary, they will be prosecuted?

Enche' V. Manickavasagam: Surely, Sir.

**THE PADI CULTIVATORS
(CONTROL OF RENT AND
SECURITY OF TENURE)
ORDINANCE (No. 9 OF 1955)—
IMPLEMENTATION**

2. Enche' C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Lands and Mines if he is aware that the State Government are not taking effective steps to implement the Padi Cultivators (Control of Rent and Security of Tenure) Ordinance (No. 9 of 1955) and that as a result landlords are charging high rents for padi land, and if so, whether the Government will indicate what steps it will take in order to rectify this state of affairs.

The Minister of Lands and Mines (Enche' Abdul-Rahman bin Ya'kub): Mr Speaker, Sir, the Alliance Government has been aware of the ineffectiveness of the Padi Cultivators (Control of Rent and Security of Tenure) Ordinance, 1955. It is for this reason that although under the Constitution land tenure is a State responsibility, the Alliance Government being a Government which has the interest of the farmers truly at heart has engaged two Land Tenure Consultants, namely, Professor Smith and Dr Geothell to study the tenancy conditions and laws affecting landlord-tenant relationship, and to examine the present working of the said Ordinance and its effectiveness. These Consultants commenced their survey in March, 1964, and their report was submitted to the Government last June. This report is being studied by a Committee of officers from the Ministry of Agriculture and Co-operatives and the Ministry of Lands and Mines and also other officials, and has been referred to the State Government for their comments. The results of the study and comments from State Governments will be submitted for consideration of the Government in due course. So far, we have not yet received any comment from any State Government.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon (Batu): Mr Speaker, Sir, since the Alliance Government is solicitous about the welfare of the padi planters, is it not a fact that the Wilson Report way back in 1957 has already pointed out this question of security of tenure, this question of absentee *landlordism*; if so, why has the Government taken seven long years to get people to come and study this problem, when it has already been shown clearly in the Wilson Report of 1957?

Enche' Abdul-Rahman bin Ya'kub: Mr Speaker, Sir, the Wilson Report is in 1958 and not 1957. This Government is a Government which has a definite object and in order to achieve a certain objective, it has got definite plans. Unlike the Socialist Front, we like to plan things and do things in a proper way, and this is the thing we are doing as a result of the Wilson Report which says that action must be taken; and, therefore, we engaged two Consultants in this respect, in order to look into the problems more carefully. The Wilson Report is a departmental report, and the Government felt that further study must be carried out, and in fact in the report it is also stated that not all the problems have been studied, and the Consultants recommend to the Government that further investigations should be carried out.

Enche' C. V. Devan Nair: Surely, Sir, the archives of the Government must be pretty full of unimplemented reports and recommendations. We are given to understand, Sir, that the Consultants began work in March, 1964, they submitted their report some time in June this year, and then their report is now being submitted to the officials for study, and the officials' report will now go to the State Governments, and the State Governments' report will go back to the officials. May we have some assurance, Sir, that this will not go on and on, and that something will be done. Let it be a quick course.

Enche' Abdul-Rahman bin Ya'kub: Mr Speaker, Sir, I did not say that the officials' report will go to the State Governments. What I said just now

was that while the officials are studying the report, we are submitting the report to the State Governments—the Consultants' report to the State Governments—and all their comments will be submitted to this Committee of officials, who will then make their comments. I can assure this Honourable House that, as I said just now, the Government is really a Government which has the interest of the farmers truly at heart and these problems of land tenure legislation cannot be looked at from the purely padi-cultivators' point of view. It must be looked at from the overall economic policy of the Government. Whatever legislation there may be in respect of land tenure, it will not be effective, in the sense that it will not be able to up-lift the standard of living of the farmers, unless it fits in with the overall economic policy of the Government and, if the Honourable Member will have a chance to look at the report some time—the consultants' report—there it is emphasized that any plan to help the farmers must not be tackled in isolation but rather it must be tackled from this overall economic policy of the Government.

MALAYANISATION IN PRIVATE SECTOR OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

3. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Prime Minister whether it is not the declared policy of the Malaysian Government that Malaysianisation should proceed in the private sector as well and if so, to state (a) why certain foreign banks are allowed to bring in junior expatriate officers, thereby depriving local officers of the chance of progress and advancement; (b) whether it is true that the Chartered Bank and the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation have at least about 10 foreigners each on their establishments, and if so, why these officers are allowed into this country and thus deprive local men of the advancement that is their just due.

The Minister of Home Affairs (Dato' Dr Ismail): Mr Speaker, Sir, it is the declared policy of the Alliance Government that Malayanisation should proceed in the private sector,

provided that the employment of qualified local officers would not endanger the success of the business.

The Government has set up a Cabinet Committee to review the progress of Malayanisation in commerce and industry and also a Standing Committee of Officials to examine every application for entry of expatriates on employment passes. Such passes are only issued, if the Committee is satisfied that there is no suitably qualified Malaysian citizens for the job, that the employers have tried and failed to find a suitable Malaysian for the post. The overall Malayanisation programme of the employers concerned shows a satisfactory rate of replacement of expatriate employees by Malaysians and a satisfactory training programme for Malaysians to take over from expatriates is carried out. Since the Committee started functioning, no employment passes for inexperienced junior expatriate employees have been issued.

It is true that the Chartered Bank and the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation have more than ten expatriate employees each on their establishment. However, the applications of these two Banks to employ them were considered very carefully, and employment passes were issued only after the Government was satisfied that the issue of such passes was necessary and would not prejudice the declared Government policy on Malayanisation.

In this context, I would like to inform the House briefly of the background to Government's efforts to ensure that Malayanisation is being carried out in the private sector. On 4-9-63, a Cabinet Committee under the Chairmanship of the Deputy Prime Minister, was set up to review the progress of Malayanisation in commerce and industry. This Committee meets from time to time to consider applications referred to it by the Controller of Immigration for the employment of expatriates in commerce and industry in the States of Malaya. To assist it in its work, the Cabinet Committee later appointed a Standing Committee of Officials on

Malayanisation in commerce and industry, comprising of officials from the Ministry of Home Affairs, the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, the Ministry of Labour, the Ministry of Education and the Immigration Department, to consider all applications for employment passes and to make appropriate recommendations to the Cabinet Committee.

Since 8th August, 1964, the Standing Committee has been meeting regularly every Saturday to examine and advise the Controller of Immigration on all applications concerning the employment of expatriates in commercial and industrial firms in the States of Malaya. Its main task is to ensure that there is progressive Malayanisation in private firms. Later, on the recommendations of the Standing Committee, the Cabinet Committee agreed that all commercial firms and industrial companies should be asked to submit their Malayanisation programme for the next five years, so that each individual firm or company's Malayanisation programme would be examined and considered thoroughly. On the direction of the Cabinet Committee, a Secretariat has been set up to deal with the staff. Forms calling for details of the staff employed in each company and the company's plan for Malayanisation have already been sent out. It is expected that the Standing Committee of Officials will be able to complete the examination and approve of these plans in about two years' time.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Mr Speaker, Sir, with regard to these ten expatriate officers in the Chartered Bank and in the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, is the Honourable Minister absolutely sure that these ten expatriates are necessary, or that their posts cannot be filled with Malaysians of equal qualifications or, if not, better qualifications?

Dato' Dr Ismail: I am reasonably sure, Sir.

DAMAGE TO OFFICE OF EDITOR OF "MALAYA MERDEKA", TEMOH, PERAK

4. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Home Affairs if he is aware that

at about 10 a.m. on 17th October, 1965, about seven UMNO youths wrecked the office of the editor of *Malaya Merdeka* in the UMNO Building near TEMOH (Perak), that such mob rule is a very dangerous trend and should be stamped out at all costs; and if so, to state what action the Police have taken about this wrecking of the office concerned.

Dato' Dr Ismail: Sir, no formal report or complaint was made to the Perak Police in regard to this alleged incident. Moreover, the circumstances referred to occurred on private property. Therefore, no action is being contemplated by the Police.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Mr Speaker, Sir, we have an astonishing statement by the Honourable Minister of Home Affairs, that because a private building had been wrecked by whatever elements it may be in this country, the Police do not propose to take any action on this mob rule. Is the Minister aware that such action on the part of those concerned has given rise to serious misgivings about the control that can be exercised by the party leaders on their hot heads?

Dato' Dr Ismail: Sir, I am not aware that there was mob rule. As regards private buildings, if the owner decide even to demolish the buildings, I think, they are within their rights.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Mr Speaker, Sir, this is not a question of the owner wanting to demolish his building. The building had been demolished by somebody, who did not agree with his views. Is the Honourable Minister aware of that?

Dato' Dr Ismail: They are all members of the same party, and they can do what they like with their own buildings. *(Laughter)*.

Dato' S. P. Seenivasagam (Menglembu): Sir, does this mean that we have an assurance that the Police will not interfere if members of, for example, the M.C.A., disagree with the official group, they can go and start burning up papers inside the buildings and breaking up tables and chairs? If so, it would give a licence

to those dissident elements of their own parties to go and break up their own premises. Is there a licence being given?

Dato' Dr Ismail: Sir, there is no question of a licence being given if you own the property; and so long as you do not contravene the laws of the country, you can do what you like with the property. You can demolish it; if you want to add to it, you have got to go (in Ipoh) to the Municipal Council, but within the limits. If you are the owner of the house and if you decide to have ragging in that house and smash the furniture, so long as you do not cause disorder, then you are entitled to do it. (*Laughter*).

TEMPORARY EMPLOYMENT PASSES FOR JUNIOR EXPATRIATE OFFICERS OF FOREIGN BANKS

5. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Home Affairs if he is aware that certain foreign banks in Malaya particularly those in Kuala Lumpur bring junior expatriate officers by means of temporary employment passes which they renew every six months, that these jobs held by these junior expatriate officers can easily be filled with distinction by local men and if so, whether he would investigate this matter so that local men will not be deprived of jobs by expatriates.

Dato' Dr Ismail: Sir, there is no such things as a temporary employment pass renewable every six months. Employment passes are issued valid for a minimum period of two years up to a maximum of five years. But, as a matter of policy, such employment passes are issued for a period not exceeding three years. Applications for employment passes are referred to a Standing Committee of Officials on Malayanisation in Commerce and Industry for careful examination. Employment passes are only issued, if the Committee is satisfied that there is no suitably qualified Malaysian citizen for the job, that the employers have tried and failed to find a suitable Malaysian for the post. The overall Malayanisation programme of the employers concerned shows a satis-

factory rate of replacement of expatriate employees by Malaysians and a satisfactory training programme for Malaysians to take over from expatriates is carried out.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Sir, is the Minister aware that while he may be smugly complacent about this rate of Malayanisation, and while he may be satisfied that junior expatriates are necessary in the foreign Banks, particularly those in Kuala Lumpur, is he aware that there is a great deal of dissatisfaction amongst the senior local officers working in these foreign banks in Kuala Lumpur? Is he aware, in particular, that in the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank, the President of a Union is eminently qualified to take over one of these executive posts, but that because he happens to be the President of the Union, he was told that he would only be considered for a top post in the Bank provided he resigns from his post of president of the Union?

Dato' Dr Ismail: Sir, I have never been smugly complacent in anything, as the Honourable Member knows. Now, as regards the observation that he made in regard to these Malaysian officers being dissatisfied, I am afraid that, although I have at my disposal the Intelligence Branch of the Police, I have not got the intelligence which the Honourable Member possesses; and, if he would communicate to me and give me specific instances, I shall be very happy to investigate into the matter.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Sir, on a point of clarification, lest I be accused of wanting to be a pseudo-trade unionist, would the Minister be prepared to receive a delegation from the Banking Union employees, so that they will be able to enlighten the Minister on this matter? If the Minister will give a firm assurance that he will receive the delegation, I will see to it that that delegation write to him and ask for an appointment.

Dato' Dr Ismail: Sir, it is my duty, as a Minister of the Alliance Government, to hear all relevant complaints from members of the public, provided

there are grounds for these complaints, and, if for example, this employees' union were to come to me and ask to discuss subjects on Malayanisation, I shall be only too willing to meet the delegations.

BILL

THE SUPPLY BILL, 1966

Committee

Order read for resumed consideration in Committee of Supply (Third Allotted Day).

House accordingly resolved itself into Committee of Supply.

(Mr Deputy Speaker *in the Chair*)

SCHEDULE

Head S. 14—

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Dr Lim Swee Aun): Mr Chairman, Sir, the expenditure of my Ministry for 1966 is made up of:

Personal Emoluments ...	\$2,795,586
Other Charges Annually Recurrent ...	1,641,426
Other Charges Special Expenditure ...	174,236
	\$4,611,248

There is an overall increase of \$265,305.00 over the 1965 Estimates. This increase is mainly due to the creation of a new Service, the Trade Commissioners' Service, and a new Division called the "Standards Institution" within the Ministry. The sum required for these two new Services is \$655,068.00, and if these two establishments were not created, the Estimates for 1966 would be reduced by \$389,763.00.

It will be seen from the details of expenditure that, of the three main categories, two, i.e. Personal Emoluments and Other Charges Annually Recurrent show an increase of \$627,126.00 and \$540,231.00 respectively over the 1965 provision, whilst Other Charges Special Expenditure shows a decrease of \$902,052.00.

The net increase in Personal Emoluments is mainly due to the creation of

one post of Assistant Controller (Trade) for the East Coast to deal with the smuggling of rice in that area, the establishment of a new office in Sarawak, and another in Sabah in order to implement the new Companies Law, the establishment of a Standards Institution to provide advisory services to the public on national and other standards, and the opening up of Trade Commissioners' Offices in important countries of the world. The increase is also due to annual increments, revisions, adjustments in salaries and allowances and normal expansion of staff generally.

While there is an overall increase under this category, reductions however have been made in respect of the expenditure on Malay Secretariat, Export Commodities Division, Trade Marks Registry, and Food Control and Supplies, Sarawak, in view of re-organisation of these particular Sections and Divisions of the Ministry.

In the case of Other Charges Annually Recurrent, the increase of expenditure of \$540,231.00 over the provision for 1965 is due to the provision of \$300,720.00 for the various items under O.C.A.R. for the Trade Commissioners' Offices overseas, and the transfer of \$260,000.00 to Sub-head 7 (1) of O.C.A.R. 1966, which amount was formerly provided under O.C.S.E., 1965. In fact, if not for these two reasons, the expenditure under O.C.A.R. for 1966 is less than that on 1965.

The decrease in 1966 of \$902,052.00 under Other Charges Special Expenditure is due to:

- (i) No provision for New York World's Fair in 1966 of the amount shown in the Estimates for 1965;
- (ii) No provision for expenses of experts except for a Token Vote of \$10.00 as we do not know how much it would cost us in 1966; and
- (iii) No provision for Technical Courses for Malay contractors. This will be taken over by MARA.

There is, therefore, a net increase of \$265,305.00 in 1966 provision for my Ministry over the 1965 Estimates.

Sir, I beg to move.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Mr Chairman, Sir, may I deal with two bodies under the portfolio of the Honourable Minister of Commerce and Industry, namely the R.R.I. and the N.E.B., although they are not in these Estimates. Sir, when we were talking about the R.R.I. Bill the other day, we saw how the Minister apologised to the House for inadvertently informing this House that there was no Selection Committee when, in fact, there was a Selection Committee. He made that correction when a piece of paper came down the aisle. Sir, at that time, I talked about the Malayanisation of the post of Directorship, and the Minister said that this would be borne in mind, when the post became vacant. I regret to say that at that time, and perhaps even now, the Minister is ignorant of the fact that the post of Director of the R.R.I. is vacant. There is no substantive holder of the post. There is a *pro-tem* Director and there is no substantive holder. Mr Chairman, Sir, I see the Minister nodding his head in agreement, but he did not tell us that day. In fact . . .

Dr Lim Swee Aun: On a point of clarification, Sir, I am fully aware of that. That is why I have to come to this House explaining why we have to amend the R.R.I. Constitution, because under the old law, because of the vacancy, I cannot get even an acting man to be the Director.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: He did not tell us that the post was vacant, Sir, and he gave us the impression that the post was filled when, in fact, the R.R.I. is still looking for a Director.

Dr Lim Swee Aun: On a point of clarification, again. I think I have told the Honourable Member, who brought up the name of the Head of the Department of Chemistry. I said that his name would be considered, and it is being considered. The application is still open and it is being considered.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: I am not here to advocate the cause of anyone, as it will be most improper for me to do so. I merely want to say that the Minister did not make it quite clear to us. The Minister did not tell us that there was a *pro-tem* Director, and that there is no substantive holder of that post. While still on the subject of the R.R.I., may I ask the Minister, if he is aware that Malayanisation is not proceeding as it should be in that Institute. Now, here again, I wish to repeat what I said last time, Mr Chairman, Sir, that I do not advocate that all *orang putehs* should be kicked out, all and sundry. If that should happen, it would be a tragedy to this country, because research is international, and if we have an institution staffed only by Malaysians, it would lead to in-breeding and would be disastrous to this country. What I wish to ask is whether there are Malaysians understudying these expatriates, so that if the expatriates should want to walk out tomorrow, if they get a better job in Trinidad, for example—and now, of course, we must accept this “academic mobility”, as they call it—if they should walk out tomorrow, then we have somebody ready to step into the shoes of the *orang putehs*, and, as such, I hope the Minister will look into this matter of the local officers understudying these expatriates.

While we are on the discussion of officers, whether local or expatriates, I would commend to the Honourable Minister to see to it that the work done by these officers, be they senior or local, the standards are maintained by them, so that the high reputation that has been earned by their predecessors will not be smirched by the lowering of standards in that Institute.

Mr Chairman, Sir, I now wish to come to the National Electricity Board. The other day, when I asked a question on the electrical engineer in the Teaching Hospital, the Honourable Minister of Commerce and Industry adroitly allowed the Honourable Minister of Works, Posts and Telecommunications to answer that question. Probably speaking, to my mind at least, the answer should have given by

the Honourable Minister of Commerce and Industry, because the N.E.B. is under his portfolio and not the portfolio of his colleague. I do not know, Mr Chairman, Sir, but perhaps, he was trying to pass the buck.

Dr Lim Swee Aun: It is not a question of passing the buck. The point is that the Ministry of Works is responsible for all engineers—not the Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: I am very glad that he was not trying to pass the buck, Sir.

Now, Mr Chairman, Sir, if I stray from the path of truth, and here I am not trying to tell a lie, but if I do stray from the path of truth, in what I am going to say, I hope the Honourable Minister will haul me up as soon as I stray away from the path of truth. In the Annual Report of the C.E.B. last year, if I remember correctly, it was stated that the C.E.B. were the consultants for all major Government projects. It was also stated that the C.E.B. carried out major construction works of an electrical nature for other Government Departments; and it was also stated that, if they could not tackle the work, this work would be farmed out to other electrical consultants. I do hope the Minister will correct me if I am wrong in those statements—I see that he is nodding his head in agreement, Mr Chairman, Sir. Now, I do not know whether the Minister is aware that this is a very unsatisfactory state of affairs. Here, you have the C.E.B., which is an approving authority: it approves of all electrical installations in this country, and yet it also is a contractor for some major Government contracts; therefore, it also approves of its own work. In other words, it is jury, prosecutor and hangman as well. Now, I do not know whether the Minister is aware that this has led to a great deal of dissatisfaction amongst the electrical engineer. They say, “You know, the C.E.B., they are the contractors for these projects; of course, they will pass their own work; whereas we, we have got to see very carefully that we do not do this wrong, do that wrong; otherwise, the C.E.B. would not pass

the work that we do”. I do hope that the Minister will look into the matter and see to it that if the C.E.B. wants to go into the contracting business, then it should not be the approving authority. If it is the approving authority, then it should not dabble in contract work and should let others to do this work.

Mr Chairman, Sir, I now come to page 117, item 46, right at the top—this relates to Government Rubber Replanting Scheme. I do not know whether the Minister is aware that all is not well with replanting of rubber amongst smallholders, and that the Rubber Replanting Board should take more vigorous action to see that the money that is spent on replanting is actually spent on replanting and not spent on something else. I need hardly say that there has been lots of complaints in the Press regarding the tardy progress in this sector, and I do hope the Minister will take action on this.

Dr Lim Swee Aun: Can I have more specific tardiness, indetermination of tardiness, rather than just a general statement?

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: I shall provide the Minister with such information later on, if he requires it.

Now I come to page 118—Productivity Centre. I have asked a question on this, Mr Chairman, Sir, about the resignation of the Director of this national Productivity Centre, and the answer given by the Minister, of course, is that the Government does not want to stand in the way of the progress or advancement of any of its officers should they want to leave the Government service. Lest I be accused of cohabiting with any Government officer, I want to assure this House and the Honourable Minister that I have not in any way cohabited with this officer concerned—I have not even met this officer concerned. However, it is obvious that, when a senior officer of this nature, who has put in so many years of service in the Government and has taken on such an important job as that, decides to leave, something must be rotten in the State of Denmark. If a senior officer, who is

doing a good piece of work, should decide to resign and go into industry, then I submit that something must be seriously wrong. Mr Chairman, Sir, I also wish to ask the Minister of Commerce and Industry whether there are local officers understudying each and every U.N. expert, or others, who are seconded from elsewhere to this National Productivity Centre. Again, it is a question that if we do not get people to be trained, and be ready to step into the shoes of these people, who have come on secondment to us, then, when they leave, we will be where we were before; we would not have progressed at all; and this is a matter that I commend to the Honourable Minister of Commerce and Industry, because I think if my great grape-vine is correct, that not all the foreign officers, who are seconded to the National Productivity Centre have local understudies and that in fact there is a great deal of frustration over the whole project culminating in the resignation of its Director.

Mr Chairman, Sir, I now wish to touch, again, on page 118, item No. (82)—the Director of Tourism, whose salary is \$14,232. I have already drawn the attention of the Minister of Commerce and Industry to this in a question for written answer, and he has acknowledged that the headquarters of the Tourist Centre is badly sited and I do hope, having acknowledged that it is badly sited, he would take speedy steps to see that Tourist Centre is sited in a more prominent place, more easily accessible to visitors.

Sir, we have recently heard of the various *pergadohan* that had gone on in the International Airport regarding tourists landing in Kuala Lumpur. It seems strange to me that the Director of Tourism, whose job it is to see that tourists coming to this country are put at ease, are well taken care of, has not, as far as I can see from the papers, taken any steps or butted in to see that these tourists are well taken care of, instead of suffering, perhaps, indignities, or inconveniences, in the International Airport. I commend this inattention of the Director of Tourism

to the Minister of Commerce and Industry.

Now, Mr Chairman, Sir, I come to page 125—Trade Commissioners Offices, and I notice that the Government has now set up Trade Commissioners in various countries, ranging from as far east as Tokyo to as far west as the United States. Now, this is a very laudable thing, except that when one equates the communist—baiting speeches by the Alliance Government with the efforts that are being made by the Minister of Commerce and Industry, I do not know how it adds up. On the one hand, you condemn communism, you condemn all communist countries, you say you cannot co-exist with them, but on the other hand, you send trade missions and ask them “Come, come, to this country, we will sell you our rubber”. It really does not add up. I do not know whether the Minister of Commerce and Industry will try—I would not say gag his ministerial colleagues—and ask them to tone down these communist—baiting speeches, so that his Trade Commissioners can have an easier time selling our goods abroad, particularly to the communist bloc, because as is well known, if the communist countries refuse to buy rubber from us, the economy of this country will collapse overnight—and that the Minister of Commerce and Industry knows; and I do not know whether he himself knows that the young Turks in UMNO are also asking “Why should not we trade more with the communist countries? What is wrong with that?” Of course, the Minister of Commerce and Industry knows that Singapore is an independent country since 9th of August, 1965; it has already taken a junketing around the African continent, the United States, the Eastern European communist countries, communist Russia itself, down to India, Cambodia, Laos, and back to Singapore. In the space of less than three months, they have received assurances of trade missions coming to this part of the country and they have not uttered communist—baiting speeches. So, in the space of three months, they have achieved

what I have yet to see this Government achieving in the field of promoting trade with the communist countries. Again I see that Singapore is ahead of us, in that they are thinking in terms of the vast Continent of Africa as a virgin market. I have yet to see any statement by the Honourable Minister of Commerce and Industry tapping that source, instead of which they always go and bargain with the British Government for a few extra yards of cloth to be sold to the Lancashire cotton manufacturers.

Mr Chairman, Sir, I just want to draw the attention of the Minister to just one more small item and that is—on page 129—there is a Trade Commissioner for Austria. Now, we know that Austria is a very small country—indeed, there is hardly anything that we can sell to them. Instead of having a Trade Commissioner there, why not we transfer him to Yugoslavia, Belgrade, where we open up an Embassy or High Commission? This is where, I think, the Alliance Government has not got a sense of priorities. Instead of sending our men to the areas, where we can sell more goods, you post a Trade Commissioner to a tiny little country known as Austria, and spend so much money on it. I commend this suggestion to the Minister of Commerce and Industry—that his Ministry, or the Alliance Government, should send not only more trade missions, but—we heard a lot of the back-benchers asking for it—more parliamentarians to visit the communist countries so that, if nothing else, it can promote more trade with the communist countries.

Enche' Abu Bakar bin Hamzah (Bachok): Tuan Pengerusi, dengan izin tuan saya turut hendak berchakap sedikit berkenaan dengan peruntukan yang di-minta bagi Kementerian Perdagangan dan Perusahaan.

Tuan Pengerusi, muka 130, ia-itu jumlah Gaji atau pun "Personal Emolument" ia-lah sa-banyak \$2,795,586. Jadi apabila kita jumlahkan gaji² dengan kerja² yang hendak di-lakukan ini kita dapati kerja² yang hendak di-lakukan itu ia-lah sa-banyak

\$1,815,662 sahaja. Jadi gaji itu lebih banyak daripada kerja yang hendak di-buat. Tuan Pengerusi, saya perchaya-lah di-mana² pun, gaji itu tentu-lah lebih banyak daripada kerja yang hendak di-buat itu. Tetapi yang saya hendak menyesalkan di-sini, menyatakan kekesalan ia-lah kerja² yang hendak di-buat ini pun nampaknya baharu sahaja-lah kita tubuhkan Pesuruhjaya² Perdagangan di-negeri² yang banyak di-merata² dunia sabagaimana yang di-katakan oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Batu itu.

Tuan Pengerusi, berkenaan dengan Pesuruhjaya² ini akan saya tempoh kemudian dan sekarang ini saya hendak bertanya sedikit kepada Menteri Perdagangan ini, ia-itu selalu-lah kita membuat kenyataan² bahawa negara kita ini sedang menuju kepada keadaan yang lebih ma'amor. Jadi, Menteri² lain itu tentu-lah membuat statement bagitu supaya hendak menarek fikiran orang ramai, tetapi saya suka menarek perhatian Menteri ini berkenaan dengan muka 116, Bahagian Melayu—Malay Secretariat. Jadi, di-sini-lah saya hendak bertemu dengan Menteri ini supaya dia menerangkan di-mana kemajuan-nya yang kita boleh dapat.

Tuan Pengerusi, bagaimana Menteri ini boleh menerangkan kepada Dewan yang mulia ini dan kepada ra'ayat semua bahawa Malay Secretariat ini boleh maju, ia-itu kalau dahulu-nya Butiran (23), gaji ada \$16,000 lebih, sekarang tinggal \$4,000 lebih; yang \$44,000 lebih tinggal \$11,000 lebih; yang 5,000 lebih tinggal

Dr Lim Swee Aun: On a point of clarification, Mr Chairman. In introducing the Estimates for my Ministry I said the Malay Secretariat will be transferred to MARA. It would be taken over by MARA; hence this reduction in the Estimates.

Enche' Abu Bakar bin Hamzah: Tuan Pengerusi, saya tahu-lah dia hendak melarikan daripada tanggungjawab, dia serahkan kepada MARA, barangkali MARA itu ada sini, atau di-mana-kah, saya tidak tahu, tetapi saya membahathkan ini, satu chara dia hendak melarikan diri dia daripada

tanggung-jawab, sebab dia sudah failed dalam hendak menjalankan Secretariat ini. Saya, kalau sa-kira-nya Menteri kita ini betul² mempunyai kebolehan, saya chabar dia supaya dia mengambil balek bagi tanggung-jawab itu. Jadi, Tuan Pengerusi, orang semua hairan, kalau tahun sudah, kita membelanjakan \$97,499 untuk Malay Secretariat dahulu, sekarang ini ada \$27,749 sahaja. Ini just enough to buy coffin—ini chukup untuk hendak membeli kain, kain puteh untuk mengkebumikan Secretariat ini. Jadi, ini kalau-lah sa-kira-nya kita hendak bawa kapada MARA sa-kali pun, sa-patut-nya-lah benda ini di-terangkan di-dalam speech, dan saya minta-lah pada masa² yang lain, terutama Menteri Perdagangan ini, kalau speech dia itu—uchapan dia—menerangkan itu ada, boleh di-edarkan supaya tidak kita membuang masa, salah faham macham ini. Tetapi ini semua orang ketawakan, Tuan Pengerusi. Ini semua orang ketawakan chara membuat-nya dan saya perchaya orang² UMNO pun nanti hentam balek Menteri ini, sebab orang UMNO chukup sentiment, dia chukup extremist dalam ini—macham mana ini boleh kurang sampai \$70,000 sedangkan dia mengaku, kata-nya ini hendak boleh maju, dia menchari perpechahan di-dalam sama² Perikatan, sedangkan Government sendiri sekarang shaky, sekarang di-chari pula perpechahan di-sini, memang hendak memberi peluang kapada PAS hendak memerehantah (*Ketawa*).

Tuan Pengerusi, berkenaan dengan mengadakan Pesurohjaya² Perdagangan di-merata² dunia. Jadi, kita nampak tahun² yang sudah ini, ta' pernah ada pun Pesurohjaya² yang sa-macham itu, tetapi sekarang ini rata² negeri sudah ada, dan yang pelek-nya, Tuan Pengerusi, masa kita maseh ada perhubungan diplomatik dengan Pakistan, Pesurohjaya Perdagangan tidak ada, tetapi apabila kita sudah putus perhubungan diplomatik, ada pula kakitangan dari Malaysia—Home-based Staff, ini ada pula! Jadi, ini, Tuan Pengerusi, peruntokan, atau pun kenya-taan yang di-beri di-dalam anggaran Ordinary Supply ini lebeh merupakan political daripada betul² hendak mem-

buat Budget. Jadi, saya tidak suka-lah Menteri Perdagangan kita ini terlibat sangat dengan urusan luar negeri, sebab saya tahu berkenaan dengan urusan luar negeri sekarang ini di-pegang oleh pegawai—oleh officer—tidak oleh Menteri sendiri.

Baharu² ini hendak recognise Formosa, pegawai kata “don't—jangan”, ta' jadi-lah. Jadi, ini pun barangkali, agak-nya kesilapan yang di-buat oleh wakil kita di-U.N. baharu² ini, jadi hendak mengambil hati Pakistan, di-buat pula Pesurohjaya Perdagangan di-situ. Jadi ini, Tuan Pengerusi, satu perkara yang memberitahu kapada dunia bahawa Kerajaan Perikatan ini sudah malu kapada Singapura, sebab Singapura baharu merdeka, dapat pergi ka-luar negeri, dapat membuat perhubungan perdagangan di-merata². Jadi, kita pun tergopoh², buat-lah pada tempat² yang sa-macham ini.

Ini, Tuan Pengerusi, saya tidak nampak apa-kah untong-nya dari segi export barang² kita ka-luar negeri dengan ada-nya negeri² yang di-pilih untuk di-adakan Pesurohjaya, satu pun saya tidak nampak yang besar. Yang ada-nya ia-lah kita hendak import barang² sahaja, kebanyakan-nya. Yang kita hendak export, kalau sa-kira-nya tin, atau pun iron ore, bijeh timah dan bijeh besi, kita tahu-lah negeri Jepun sahaja yang menjadi pembeli-nya dan kalau getah kita pun, kebanyakan-nya kita terpaksa beri kapada Amerika, atau tempat² yang kita dapat banyak duit kita, yang kita menggunakan chukai cess kapada penanam² itu. Jadi, ini, sa-mata² di-pengarohi oleh Kementerian Luar Negeri, bukan benar² satu estimate untuk perdagangan.

Akhir-nya sa-kali, saya kembali balek kapada Malay Secretariat, ia-itu kalau sa-kira-nya Menteri kita berasa bahawa Malay Secretariat ini tidak dapat lagi beliau hendak menjalankan, oleh kerana pergaduhan dengan Ahli Yang Berhormat, nama-nya saya minta ma'af, saya kena sebutkan—kawasan mana saya tidak tahu—nama-nya Enche' Hamzah bin Alang. Jadi, dia merajok, Menteri kita ini merajok. Bila bergaduh sadikit—merajok, tinggal

Malay Secretariat ini. Jadi, kerana pergaduhan sedikit itu, ia sudah tinggalkan. Jadi, saya minta-lah kepada Menteri ini salah satu sahaja, imma mengambil balek tanggong-jawab ini, imma menghapuskan betul, sebab tidak ada ma'ana sekarang ini hendak membuat, hendak mempermain²kan nama orang² Melayu, hanya menggunakan nama ini pergi ka-kampong² mengatakan ini Malay Secretariat, kami ada, kami ada, pada hal orang tidak tahu perbelanjaan-nya telah di-kurangkan, dan ini satu perkara yang tidak baik bagi negara kita, bukan sahaja dari sentiment Melayu, atau tidak Melayu tetapi *once*—sa-kali kita memegang tanggong-jawab untok hendak memajukan sa-suatu benda, jangan mudah sangat kita menyerahkan kepada Menteri lain MARA itu, kalau tidak salah saya, dalam Menteri Kerjasama, barangkali, di-serahkan kepada Kementerian Sharikat Kerjasama, saya tidak tahu MARA-kah—ah—Kementerian Pembangunan Luar Bandar. Jadi, erti-nya bila kita serah kepada pembangunan—development,—tidak termasuk dalam Anggaran Ordinary Supply. Jadi, benda ini, bila kita boleh buat, kita tinggalkan, bila benda kita tidak boleh buat, kita tinggalkan begitu sahaja, sama-lah dengan Menteri Agriculture—Pertanian. Samalam, bila saya bahathkan dengan dia berkenaan dengan mengapa tidak di-buat Lembaga Penanam Kelapa, kata-nya sebab takut kena cess. Bila di-bahathkan di-sini, dia kata apa guna kita buat, kita hendak beri duit perchuma. Mana di-dalam Anggaran Ordinary Supply hendak memberi duit perchuma, lain daripada di-dalam Development. Anggaran—development—betul kita memberi duit buat masjid begitu bagini, tetapi sa-bagai sa-orang Menteri, di-dalam Ordinary Supply ini dia berani berkata kita hendak beri perchuma! Jadi, saya bimbang pula Menteri ini kata, walau pun duit sedikit, tetapi kita hendak beri perchuma dan lain²—I cannot accept that, terima kaseh.

Enche' Tajudin bin Ali (Larut Utara): Tuan Pengerusi, saya hendak berchakap di-atas S. 14, muka 116, Butiran (23) sampai (32)—perbelanjaan sa-

banyak \$27,349—Bahagian Urusan Melayu. Kalau saya ta' berchakap di-atas perkara ini, Tuan Pengerusi, tentu-lah saya tidak menjalankan kewajipan saya dengan baik dan terator-nya bagi kawasan saya khas-nya, dan 'am-nya bagi negara kita. Kerana apabila Secretariat ini hendak di-bentok, saya telah pun menyatakan tidak bersetuju, kerana kedudukan-nya sa-timbang dengan perjalanan RIDA. Jadi ini-lah sebab saya tidak bersetuju. Jadi, sekarang sudah berjalan empat lima tahun. Saya mintalah penjelasan daripada Yang Berhormat Menteri yang berkenaan, apa kejayaan-nya, apa perkara yang telah di-buat, apa faedah kepada orang Melayu. Jadi nampak sekarang ini, perbelanjaan sangat-lah kurang dan khabar-nya hendak bertukar jadi MARA pula.

Saya teringat satu perkara di-atas hal ini, Tuan Pengerusi, ia-itu urusan yang besar di-chadangkan hendak di-buat oleh Secretariat ini, ia-lah menu-buhkan kilang baja dan kilang kertas—berjalan lima enam tahun. Mula²-nya, kata expert atau pakar-nya, kertas yang baik boleh di-buat daripada jerami. Berjalan lima enam tahun, sudah ta' baik pula. Ini-lah yang menghampakan hati orang Melayu. Tetapi, nasib baik-lah orang Melayu kita ini sabar. Jadi ta' usah-lah kita berchakap banyak lagi di-atas perkara ini, bahkan saya mengeshorkan kepada Menteri yang berkenaan, kita orang Melayu ini balek sa-mula. Saya shorkan supaya orang Melayu kita ini di-ajar membuat chop stick—kayu sepit. Buat banyak sedikit—jualan di-market² pun bagus. Lebeh daripada itu, kita boleh hantar ka-Singapura, dan suroh Ahli daripada Bangsar menjadi ejen kita. Dia boleh bawa ka-Singapura. Market Singapura bagus. Satu dua dozen present kepada Perdana Menteri sana, jadi boleh bawa balek perniagaan daripada Singapura ka-tanah ayer kita ini. Jadi, ma'ana chakap saya pendek-nya, Tuan Pengerusi, kita mesti-lah balek sa-mula—daripada "A" balek—merangkak balek.

Tuan Pengerusi, sekarang saya hendak berchakap di-atas S. 14, muka 125, Butiran (185) sampai (188)—perbelanjaan sa-banyak \$26,476 bahagian

Pejabat² Pesurohanjaya Perdagangan. Ini satu jurusan hendak memajukan perniagaan dan perdagangan bagi negeri kita. Nampak saya, Tuan Pengerusi, perniagaan kita ini saperti yang telah di-terangkan oleh Yang Berhormat Menteri Kewangan di-atas, perniagaan yang besar sa-kali—hasil yang besar sa-kali, ia-lah getah. Getah, ta' ada satu pikul pun yang ta' dapat di-jualkan, kata yang Berhormat Menteri Kewangan, pada beberapa hari yang sudah.

Yang kedua-nya ia-lah bijeh timah pun di-terima bulat² bagitu. Sa-lain daripada itu, ta' ada banyak-lah barang yang kita hendak jual. Jadi tumbuh-nya banyak Trade Commissioners Office sa-rata dunia hari ini. Saya ta' tahu-lah apa kerja mereka itu. Dan yang lebeh²-nya, Tuan Pengerusi, saya suka hendak menyatakan di-sini, kebanyakan pegawai² yang di-hantar kepada Trade Commissioners Office itu ia-lah daripada orang yang pandai hal-ehwal teori—teori pandai! Practical-nya saya boleh nyatakan ta' berapa baik. Saya boleh bagi alasan di-sini, Tuan Pengerusi, kerana saya ada melawat ka-luar negeri. Saya ta' suka-lah menyatakan di-mana²—nanti orang kata saya hendak berbangga² pula di-sini. Saya pergi ka-sabua² negara—sampai ka-satu tempat, negara itu berkehendakkan rotan yang banyak sa-kali. Kemudian, saya balek ka-pejabat dan saya telah di-tanya, “ada-kah tuan tahu rotan?”. Dia tahu hanya Manila Cane sahaja. Sa-lain daripada Manila Cane, pada pendapat saya, Tuan Pengerusi, berpuluh jenis lagi nama rotan yang ada sa-bagitu banyak banyak dalam negeri kita ini. Jadi dia ta' tahu. Jadi kita sudah hilang perniagaan kita. Berbeza sangat-lah pendirian Pegawai² Trade Commissioner kita ini dengan wakil² daripada luar negeri, umpama-nya, Amerika, England, Jepun—ka-sana ka-sini dia mahu hendak jual barang bagitu banyak. Kita tidak ada barang banyak. Kita ini boleh di-katakan agricultural country. Barang² primary product kita saperti getah dan bijeh serta besi—senang sangat kita jual. Ta' tahu apa na' jual, kerana di-kilang² Petaling Jaya pun di-adakan barang yang di-

bawa masok daripada England dan Amerika. Barang ini mustahil kita hendak hantar dan jual di-tempat yang lain. Di-atas hal ini, Tuan Pengerusi, saya menchadangkan, kalau kita ada Trade Commissioners Office kita di-Pakistan—di-mana kita telah memutuskan perhubungan kita, ada di-Viena! Australia, mengapa tidak kita buka satu office, kata-lah di-Moscow? Pepatah China begini—saya bukan orang China, tetapi saya perchaya sangat, dalam hal-ehwal perniagaan—orang China yang pandai sa-kali. Orang China kata, kalau kita hendak duit, kalau sa-kira-nya duit itu ada dalam mulut harimau, kita pergi ambil—jangan peduli! Kita berkawan. Mengapa tidak lagi? Masa-nya sudah pun sampai. Jadi saya shorkan kepada Menteri, jangan takut—pergi-lah! Duit ada dalam mulut harimau—kita pergi ambil, siapa chepat dia dapat.

Tuan Pengerusi, S. 14 muka 130—Lain² Perbelanjaan Berulang Tiap² Tahun—Pechahan-kepala 5, Tuan Pengerusi, berkenaan publicity sabanyak \$15,000—ini sedikit sangat. Kita teringat, dalam Dewan ini, kita telah pun ada bahath berkenaan dengan satu publicity—berkenaan dengan jam—yang di-letakkan oleh pehak Rothmans, di-Malaya, Subang Airport—International Airport, belanja sa-tahun \$7,000. Kita satu Kerajaan Malaysia, belanja untuk seranta \$15,000. Ini tentu tidak chukup. Saya chadangkan dua atau tiga ratus ribu, baharu-lah kita boleh memajukan—sama ada kita hendak memajukan getah kita, bijeh kita atau pun jualan satay di-New York Trade Fair. Kita barangkali boleh jual satu chuchok satay sampai sa-ringgit. Dunia yang moden ini, berkehendakkan sangat kepada publicity. \$15,000 ta' ada ma'ana-nya, Tuan Pengerusi!

Tuan Pengerusi, minta saya berchakap di-atas S. 14 juga muka 131, Pechahan-kepala 17—Kursus² Teknik bagi Konterek² Melayu. Yang Berhormat Menteri yang berkenaan telah menyatakan hal ini telah di-tolak kepada MARA. Tetapi, saya ta' puas hati kalau sa-kira-nya saya tidak menyatakan kesalan orang Melayu kita di-atas hal ini, sebab pelajaran sudah

di-beri kapada konterektor² kita. Memikirkan hal ini—masaalah ini ialah masaalah collective responsibility of Alliance Government, jadi orang Melayu kita di-seluruh tanah ayer telah pun di-ajar hal-ehwal contract business ini. Balek ka-kampung atau ka-tempat masing², mereka ini salah² saperti anak ayam kehilangan ibu—ta' tahu hendak buat apa! Di-sana tender, di-sini tender—di-situ lekat, di-sini lekat. Jadi balek pada asal, ta' dapat buat apa! Jadi di-sini, saya mendatangkan shor saya chakap perkara kurang baik dan mengeshorkan terus supaya jangan orang tudoh saya, saya pandai mengeritik sahaja bahkan tidak mendatangkan chadangan² atau shor² yang berguna kapada pehak yang berkenaan. Masa juga sudah sampai, Tuan Pengerusi, segala contract² Kerajaan hendak-lah Kerajaan mengadakan syarat yang tertentu di-mana satu peratusan yang tertentu, pekerja²-nya mesti di-beri kapada orang Melayu. Kalau tidak, jangan di-bagi! Baharu-lah baik harapan kita untuk mententeramkan negara kita pada hari hadapan. Kalau tidak, orang Melayu ketinggalan-lah sampai bila². Sampai satu masa, mereka bukan hendak diam—sampai satu masa, barangkali keamanan negara kita ini tidak terjamin! Di-sini, saya harap-lah Menteri berkenaan berfikir bersungguh² supaya jangan terlewat.

Akhir-nya, Tuan Pengerusi, berkenaan dengan S. 14 juga muka 135—Perbelanjaan Khas \$20,000, Pechahan-kepala 84, berkenaan dengan Charum kapada Persatuan² dan Pertubohan Pelanchong². Perniagaan pelanchong ini sangat-lah penting dan berfaedah sangat kapada negara. Ada satu dua negeri di-West Indies mengharapkan sa-mata² di-atas perniagaan pelanchong, tetapi kita chuma beri kapada satu pertubohan yang bertanggung-jawab ini \$20,000. Jadi saya rasa jauh daripada cukup. Kurang² dalam \$200,000 saya rasa baharu cukup.

Saya teringat di-atas hal ini, Tuan Pengerusi, di-pantai kita yang chantek permai ia-itu di-batu 8 di-Port Dickson Negeri Sembilan. Tiap² hari tidak kurang daripada empat lima ribu orang

pergi mandi-manda di-sana, tetapi hendak mandi, hendak bertukar kain pun, susah. Empat, lima ribu manusia kita tidak ada tempat bertukar pakaian di-situ, wal-hasil satu kelab orang puteh, kulit puteh, ada di-tempat mandi-manda yang begitu baik, tempat bertukar kain, bersikat rambut. Ini kita bersikat di-tepi pantai, tukar kain di-tepi pantai—malu! Jadi masa-nya sudah tiba kita bagi perbelanjaan yang tertentu, betul sedikit perbekalan kita ini, kita buat tempat yang baik, di-mana ada pelanchong yang banyak, bukan pelanchong sahaja, orang kita, kita layan dahulu, pelanchong kemudian. Kita bukan hendak duit sangat, kita hendak layanan orang ramai. Disamping itu boleh-lah kita galakkan pelanchong² datang. Saya harap Menteri² yang berkenaan ambil perhatian yang berat di-atas hal ini. Terima kaseh.

Tuan Haji Rahmat bin Haji Daud (Johor Bahru Barat): Yang Berhormat Tuan Pengerusi, muka 119, S. 14 Butiran (104). Kalau kita tengok angka ini ia-itu pada tahun 1965, 8 Pegawai Penolong Pengawal Perdagangan dengan belanja \$70,774 dan pada 1966 sudah naik satu lagi dengan belanja \$75,196. Semenjak quota sistem diadakan di-negara Malaysia, peniaga², terutama sa-kali di-Johor Bahru, sangat susah menjalankan perniagaan-nya, sebab barang² yang di-masokkan daripada luar negeri berkehendakkan A.P. atau kebenaran mengimpot barang² itu, terutama sa-kali konterektor² yang membuat rumah dan lain² barang untuk pembangunan negara. Baharu² ini ada sa-orang peniaga datang berjumpa saya di-Johor Bahru mengadu hal ia-itu beliau telah memohon surat A.P. kerana hendak membawa masok barang² saperti besi, barang² perbuatan daripada besi sa-banyak 10 tan, biasa digunakan untuk sa-tahun. Sa-lepas saminggu, permohonan-nya di-hantar kapada Kementerian yang berkenaan, dia mendapat jawab hanya mendapat kebenaran 1 cwt sahaja atau 112 pound. Maka ini sangat-lah jauh bezanya, di-minta 10 tan hanya dapat 112 pound. Jadi saya pun beri keterangan kapada-nya mengatakan barangkali tentu ada kesilapan di-sini dan saya

tanya, kalau dia suka, boleh-lah dia datang dengan saya besok apabila saya ka-Kuala Lumpur. Kemudian saya bawa peniaga itu ka-Kuala Lumpur berjumpa dengan pegawai yang berkenaan di-Pejabat Perdagangan. Setelah di-siasat di-dapati betul tersilap, bukan-lah barang yang di-pohonkan itu yang patut dapat 112 pound, bahkan di-beri dengan sa-penoh-nya bagaimana yang telah di-pohonkan. Ini-lah satu perkara yang telah terjadi, yang menyusahkan pedagang² kita, terutama sa-kali di-Johor Bahru, jadi beliau dapat-lah kebenaran bagaimana yang di-kehendaki.

Bukan sahaja satu dua peniaga datang berjumpa saya, bahkan banyak yang sa-macam itu. Saya harap kepada pehak Kementerian ini menghantarkan sa-orang daripada Penolong Pengawal² ka-Johor Bahru membuka sa-buah pejabat yang kecil yang boleh menguruskan segala kerja² yang berkenaan surat² permohonan, berkenaan A.P. atau sa-umpama-nya. Kerana ini dapat menyenangkan bagi pehak peniaga² terutama sa-kali dalam Johor, tidak payah-lah menulis surat ka-Kuala Lumpur, kadang² sampai sa-bulan ada juga sampai dua bulan. Sebab masa ini, masa pembangunan, segala kerja² hendak-lah dengan segera, terutama sa-kali harga pun tidak tentu, umpama-nya, jika terlewat sampai sa-bulan, dua bulan, maka harga² boleh jadi naik dan boleh jadi turun. Ini sangat menyusahkan pada pedagang². Dari itu saya minta-lah kerana menyenangkan pehak Kementerian dan juga peniaga² supaya permohonan saya ini di-persetujukan. Terima kaseh.

Enche' Abdul Samad bin Gul Ahmad Mianji (Pasir Mas Hulu): Tuan Pengerusi, saya hendak berchakap sedikit sahaja, ia-itu S. 14, masaalah Menteri ini sendiri, ia-itu baharu² ini, saya telah membangkitkan masaalah perusahaan batek di-Kelantan, dan jawapan yang di-berikan oleh Yang Berhormat Menteri ini susah untuk kita mengadakan sekatan² kemasokan kain batek atau pun mengenakan chukai ka-atas batek yang di-masokkan daripada luar negeri, kerana hendak meletakkan tarif "batek" itu susah.

Tuan Pengerusi, kalau memikirkan dengan jawapan yang di-berikan oleh Yang Berhormat Menteri ini, nampak-lah kita bagaimana nipis-nya jawapan itu, kalau di-bandingkan dengan usaha² sekarang hendak di-lakukan oleh Kerajaan dalam mempertahankan perusahaan atau pun menghidupkan perusahaan, dan perusahaan batek ini hanya-lah satu² perusahaan orang Melayu yang sudah di-jalankan turun-temurun dalam negeri ini.

Tuan Pengerusi, perkara yang kedua juga yang di-jawab oleh Yang Berhormat Menteri Perdagangan ia-itu keluaran batek² Kelantan ini tidak cukup untuk pasaran dalam Tanah Melayu ini sahaja. Dalam masaalah ini betul, pengeluaran batek² ini tidak cukup untuk pemakai² dalam Tanah Melayu ini, kerana kilang² yang mengeluarkan batek itu tidak berani mengeluarkan lebih banyak modal untuk membeli alat² yang moden daripada luar negeri kerana tidak terjamin pasaran.

Tuan Pengerusi, batek daripada negeri Thailand masuk ka-negeri Kelantan dengan sa-chara haram sa-banyak 2,000 kudi tiap² bulan, lebih kurang. Batek ini-lah yang di-bawa daripada Kelantan memenohi pasaran² batek seluruh Tanah Melayu ini. Batek ini di-buat dengan mesin dan boleh di-jual dengan harga yang murah kalau di-bandingkan dengan batek yang di-buat dengan usaha orang² Melayu di-Kelantan. Ini-lah masaalah yang patut di-fikirkan oleh Yang Berhormat Menteri ini, Tuan Pengerusi. Ada lebih kurang 50 kilang batek Melayu di-Kelantan dan orang² yang menggantungkan harapan-nya kepada perusahaan batek ada-lah lebih kurang 5,000 orang, yang menggantungkan sa-suap pagi dan sa-suap petang dengan perusahaan batek ini. Kalau di-bandingkan dengan usaha² atau pun perusahaan² yang pernah dipertahankan pasaran-nya dan kemasokan barang² lain oleh Kementerian ini, ada perusahaan² itu yang pekerja²-nya hanya 200 orang pun, tetapi Kementerian ini dengan bergopoh-gapah telah mempertahankan perusahaan ini supaya

jangan rugi dan sa-bagai-nya. Kalau di-bandingkan dengan besar-nya perusahaan batek ini, patut-lah dan jangan-lah memberi jawapan yang tipis—tidak ada tarif—tarif ini boleh di-buat dengan chukup mudah.

Perkara yang ketiga, Tuan Pengerusi, ada-lah menjadi perkara yang hairan dan mena'ajubkan. Batek² daripada Kelantan ini, kalau hendak di-bawa masuk ka-Sabah dan Sarawak, di-kenakan chukai. Saya tidak tahu siapa yang membuat Undang² ini, tetapi ini adalah satu perkara yang tidak betul dan tidak patut. Mengapa-kah barang² yang di-bawa masuk daripada satu negeri ka-satu negeri dalam Malaysia ini mesti di-kenakan chukai? Orang² di-Sabah dan Sarawak membeli kain batek Kelantan itu dengan harga yang mahal, kerana chukai yang di-kenakan oleh Kerajaan di-kedua² buah negeri itu.

Perkara yang keempat, Tuan Pengerusi, ia-itu kemasokan barang² daripada luar negeri yang tidak mustahak, yang di-fikirkan dalam Tanah Melayu ini sendiri barang² ini boleh di-keluarkan seperti, mithal-nya, kayu bagi membuat manchis api. Tuan Pengerusi, dalam Tanah Melayu ini ada berjenis² kayu, seperti kayu terentang, jagong, simpoh, hutan, dadong dong, pulai, api², dan kelapayam. Kayu² ini tidak perlu untuk kilang² kayu dan kayu² ini tidak boleh di-gunakan untuk mendirikan bangunan², rumah² dan sa-bagai-nya. Kayu² ini di-Tanah Melayu ini di-buang, di-bakar, di-tebang hutan-nya dan di-buang dengan sia² dan kayu² ini, kalau boleh, semenjak tahun 1928 hingga 1958 tidak pernah kayu² untuk membuat gores api di-bawa masuk daripada luar negeri melainkan sa-sudah kita merdeka baharu-lah kayu² ini di-bawa masuk ka-negeri² ini dan kayu² yang ada di-Tanah Melayu untuk membuat gores api ini boleh tahan sa-lama 50 tahun.

Tuan Pengerusi, belanja harga membawa masuk kayu² daripada luar negeri ini lebih kurang \$300,000 hingga \$400,000 tiap² tahun. Boleh kita menjimatkan wang sa-banyak \$400,000 daripada Tanah Melayu ini kalau kayu² daripada Tanah Melayu kita sendiri di-gunakan. Tidak ada dalam Malaysia

atau pun di-Tenggara Asia ini yang membuat kilang² dengan memasokkan kayu² daripada luar negeri. Di-India mithal-nya, kerana kebetulan di-India itu tidak ada menchukupi kayu untuk membuat kilang gores api ini, maka di-buat-lah sa-jenis "stick" yang di-buat daripada kertas dengan di-chelup dengan pelastik dan di-jadikan "stick" gores api.

Tuan Pengerusi pernah satu masa dahulu, sa-masa Kementerian ini dipegang oleh Yang Berhormat Enche' Tan Siew Sin, dia telah memberi jaminan kepada semua perusahaan² dalam Tanah Melayu ini: ini guntingan surat khabar *Straits Times*, Tuan Pengerusi, dia menyatakan kerja-nya sa-bagai Menteri ia-lah, "My business is to take care of Malayan Industries". Ini-lah jaminan yang di-berikan oleh Menteri Perdagangan dan Perusahaan ini. Saya tidak tahu sama ada Kementerian ini, kerana berubah Menteri-nya itu, maka berubah-lah polisi-nya, saya tidak tahu, tetapi ini jaminan yang pernah di-keluarkan oleh sa-orang Menteri yang bertanggung-jawab dalam Cabinet Kerajaan Persekutuan ini. Lagi, "Mr Tan Siew Sin said, that he would not encourage foreign investor to start match making here."

Ini satu lagi jaminan yang di-berikan oleh Yang Berhormat itu ia-itu ia tidak akan menggalakkan perusahaan² manchis yang akan di-dirikan di-Tanah Melayu ini, tetapi apa yang berlaku hari ini, Tuan Pengerusi, saya berchakap ini masalaah Kelantan. Kelantan sudah ada match factory yang sudah di-dirikan lebih kurang 30 tahun dahulu, dengan pekerja²-nya 100% daripada bangsa Melayu, lebih kurang 500 orang. Kalau-lah mengikut perjanjian yang di-beri oleh Yang Berhormat Menteri Perdagangan dan Perusahaan ini, sa-patut-nya sudah tidak ada lagi mana² kilang yang di-dirikan di-Tanah Melayu ini berkenaan dengan match factory. Sa-patut-nya Kerajaan atau pun Kementerian ini memberi perlingdangan kepada perusahaan manchis yang sudah ada di-Kelantan walau pun perusahaan itu bukan di-punya'i oleh orang Melayu, tetapi kerana ia itu orang Islam dan pekerja²-nya dalam

kilang manchis itu 100% orang Melayu—daripada sa-rendah²-nya hingga sa-tinggi²-nya—patut Kerajaan memberi perlindungan, tetapi apa yang menjadi ta'ajub, sa-buah lagi kilang manchis di-dirikan dengan di-modali oleh 50% daripada foreign capital. Inilah perjanjian dan jaminan yang dibuat oleh Kementerian ini dan Kementerian ini sendiri melanggar-nya. Tuan Pengerusi, itu dalam masaalah match factory.

Perkara yang kelima, banyak lagi barang² yang di-bawa masuk ka-Tanah Melayu, pada hal barang² itu boleh di-usahakan dalam negeri kita sendiri, mithal-nya, Tuan Pengerusi, dedak. Sa-banyak \$4,796,324 harga dedak yang di-bawa masuk ka-Tanah Melayu pada tahun 1963 sahaja, pada hal dedak di-Tanah Melayu ini, walau pun tidak menchukupi, tetapi sa-kurang²-nya boleh memberikan sa-paroh kegunaan di-Tanah Melayu ini, tetapi saya mahu tahu daripada Yang Berhormat Menteri ini, fasal apa dedak² dari negeri Kelantan tidak di-benarkan di-bawa keluar untuk di-gunakan di-Tanah Melayu ini? Itu masaalah dedak. Alang-kah rugi-nya kita kalau wang sa-banyak \$4,796,324 ini di-beli dedak, sedangkan dedak *ada* di-Tanah Melayu ini dan kita dapat menjimatkan wang sa-banyak \$4,796,324—wang Tanah Melayu ini.

Tuan Pengerusi, itu-lah yang patut di-perbaiki oleh Kementerian ini selain daripada cherita² khayal yang hendak menolong orang Melayu dalam perusahaan. Saya katakan “khayal” kerana sudah tujuh tahun kita ini merdeka daripada penjajahan kapada kita merdeka dan kita mahu melihat berapa peratus-kah orang Melayu ini sudah merdeka dalam ekonomi-nya daripada kita di-jajah, sa-sudah kita jajah. Kita boleh berchakap, kita tubuhkan Jawatan-kuasa itu, Jawatan-kuasa ini, untuk menolong orang Melayu, tetapi satu masa bangsa Melayu akan tahu siapa yang menipu mereka.

Mr Chairman: Meshuarat ini ditangguhkan.

Sitting suspended at 11.35 a.m.

Sitting resumed at 12 noon.

House immediately resolved itself into Committee of Supply.

(Mr Speaker in the Chair)

Debate resumed.

Dr Lim Chong Eu: Mr Chairman, Sir, I must, first of all, compliment the Honourable Minister of Commerce and Industry for the extremely adroit manner whereby he performed his sleight of hand to try and persuade us that his Ministry had actually, apart from providing for two new Divisions, made savings over expenditure for 1965. Sir, we can understand why he has to perform this measure of budgetary juggling, because he is caught in this terrible position of having to appreciate that the Budget is an austerity Budget and that the policy of the Government has committed ourselves to a situation, whereby we are now going around the world with this theory of either democracy or communism, and we have to go begging around to the “Aid to Malaysia Club” in order to finance our own development. Therefore, Sir, when I listened to his presentation of his budget, I could not help remarking that this lessened budget that he has presented, showed also a trace of evidence of a lessened vigour in the prosecution of the development of commerce and industry.

Sir, there are several pointers to what I have said, and I wish to deal with them in three major areas.

First under general comments over “Personal Emoluments” and then with particular reference on page 118 to “Tourism” and to an item which is not included in the Ministry, which I think should be included.

Sir, with regard to the general provision for Personal Emoluments, we note that the increase this year is a very small one—\$627,126. However, we do hope that the Ministry of Commerce and Industry will really be able to give out that increased productivity to which the Minister of Finance laid stress, when he talked about increasing salary costs—and this is of particular

importance with the Ministry of Commerce and Industry in several areas. The first area which I would like to touch upon was a point, which I had not considered when looking through the Estimates but which was raised by the Honourable Minister himself, when he talked about the preventive unit in the East Coast with regard to rice smuggling. May I suggest to the Honourable Minister that it is about high time that the Government looked into the whole question of the importation on rice and the licensing thereof, and also the method of subsidy of rice and the relationship of the subsidy to the cost of imported rice from other countries as a measure of trying to curtail smuggling from the northern boundaries of Malaysia. The Honourable Minister of Finance in his Budget speech had referred to a speculative guess of about 100,000 tons. Sir, the degree of this smuggling may be bigger, but I do suggest that we could tackle this problem by new methods of licensing and by new methods of subsidy.

The other point, which I would like to refer to, is the question of the provision of trade missions and provision for Trade Commissions outside Malaysia. I notice, Sir, that although in the long list of the areas that are covered, most of them are covered by home-based staff with a provision of overseas allowance. Then, there are also provisions for locally recruited staff. There is only one little point which I want to make first, and that is item (222); page 127 the item referred to is called "Dearness Allowance"—\$844. I wonder what this "Dearness Allowance" is—I mean the term is very unfamiliar and it is an interesting term. I will be grateful if the Honourable Minister could elucidate.

The Honourable Member for Batu has already indicated the necessity for this country to establish wider and broader trade missions with all countries, who so wish to trade with ourselves, or who have trade relations with ourselves, and in particular I would commend to the Honourable Minister of Commerce and Industry that it is about high time also for the Government to consider the setting up

of trade commissions in the Afro-Asian countries as well as in the communist countries, to which the Honourable Member for Batu has already referred. From the point of view of trade, I think it is necessary for us to say that—and I am sure the Honourable Minister would wish that such a statement be made from the Opposition, in order to back his own hidden feelings—we would wish, generally to trade with any country, whereby we can maintain relations with it—and the main factor here is that what we should be concerned with is not a question of ideology in terms of political ideology, but we should be concerned more in terms with the promotion and growth of our own internal revenue from our new industries.

Sir, the other point, which I would like to refer to under general observations on Personal Emoluments, refers to the Export Commodities Division—page 116. Sir, this is a general observation made on the total estimate for that particular Division, and the observation that I would like to make is to ask, to urge, to plead with the Honourable Minister of Commerce and Industry to give particular attention to the fact that the manufacturers in the small industries in Penang Island really have to export into the rest of the Customs Area. Sir, with the imposition of the turnover tax as a single stage tax at source, particularly with reference to imported goods. A great number of the goods which have hitherto been manufactured in Penang at which the Ministry of Finance was unable to get its hands, are now paying this two per cent turnover tax for the imported material component, which goes into the products from Penang Island. Sir, we do hope, that after all these years of endeavour, I do not know with how much vigour the endeavour is prosecuted, but after all these years of endeavour, surely the Ministry of Commerce and Industry could come up with some solution, whereby the present small industries in Penang Island can find a market in the Principal Customs Area without, at the present moment, bringing up the highly controversial subject of the free port status of Penang.

Sir, an example of how we could do it, is that the components of imported goods which go into the manufacture should be taxed. I think all these years the principle which has been raised by local Penang Island commerce and industrialist has been that they have never protested against the imported components being taxed equally as with the rest of the Principal Customs Area—but they took objection to the fact that production as well as labour was also taxed in the export from Penang Island into the mainland. Sir, if the Honourable Minister of Commerce and Industry and, particularly, the Export Commodities Division could send some kind of investigation committee, or liaison unit, to discuss the whole problem with the manufacturers and industrialists in Penang Island, I think we could solve a situation which will certainly take Penang Island out of the present doldrums it now finds itself in.

The other item that I would like to touch on is the question of tourism, which was briefly touched on by various members. It appears on pages 131 and 135 and if we take the whole provision for the Tourism Division—under Personal Emoluments, under O.C.A.R. and O.C.S.E. and also the special provision under Subventions of \$20,000, which appears on page 135, and the \$6,500 which also appears on page 135, under items (84) and (90) respectively—the total expenditure for tourism for this year is \$453,786, which comes to very nearly 9.8%, or nearly 10% of the entire budget of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. Sir, with such a large allocation to one particular Division, we naturally wonder what the Tourism Division has produced. Naturally, the people of this country have been amused somewhat, and the people of this country have been bemused to a large extent by recent correspondence in the newspapers—one, by the accusations and, the other, by the rebuttal from members who are related to this Tourism Division that the Director of Tourism is probably the most travelled tourist in the whole of Malaysia. Sir, I do not wish to go into these personal issues, but we would

like the Honourable Minister to assure us that this very high percentage of expenditure on one Division is going to produce some revenue to this country.

Sir, I do suggest to the Honourable Minister that it is important for the Government now to assign not just a widespread concept of tourism and of the Minister going every now and then visiting various people and saying, "Oh, yes, we will put a greyhound track up in Cameron Highlands", or "We will put Annual Sea Sports, or Annual Sea Fair in Lumut", and then going down to Penang and saying, "Ah, tourism is a very important thing"—I feel that in all these years the Government has spread its wings rather too far and has never come down to earth over tourism, never really understanding what it means and has produced nothing very much in terms of benefit or revenue for this country—but it is about high time for the Government to concentrate and give priorities as to which parts of the country can be developed from the tourist point of view in any one particular year.

Sir, naturally, we in Penang Island and the State of Penang as a whole, where the revenues of the State are already at a standstill, and where the State Government is looking avidly at all potential sources of revenue, we look at tourism of Penang Island as a very major source of revenue and we would urge the Minister of Commerce and Industry to focus the attention of the Tourism Division on the development and promotion of tourism in the State of Penang, and particularly in Penang Island. Sir, the Director of Tourism himself is a Penang man and he knows very well that this question of the Pearl-of-the-Orient or the Gem of the East is already a natural trade mark for Penang Island, which does not require \$260,000 of publicity to sell. Sir, it may be difficult to sell the blue lagoon of Pangkor, or the Beach of Passionate Love in Kelantan, but certainly at the present moment the Gem of the Orient is already a ready-made name which could be exploited with not much difficulty, provided the Government can give real incentive,

and provided the Government can give the necessary stimulus and initiative for the development of tourism as a definite industrial project.

Sir, writing booklets about Penang, or about tourism in general, is not going to promote tourism. And I make this observation because I think at the present moment the Government has failed to tap one very important resource, and certainly failed to develop one very important potential resource, in this country, and that is the resource of internal tourism. Sir, the exchange of tourists is an extremely high potential, particularly when we take the concept of tourism in relation to the schools educational programme and in relation, for example, to the school holiday periods, where children from one State move on to another State, and people in the urban areas want to go to the rural areas, and those in the rural areas want to go to the urban areas. Sir, that movement on holidays by school children alone in any one year will provide a potential of a few hundred thousand good customers and regular customers, if their needs can be catered for properly and the tourist set-up organised in an efficient manner. Apart from the school children, Sir, we must never lose sight of the importance of the Malaysian as a tourist in his own land. The number of people, who have never been outside their own little home town, whose thoughts of Kota Bharu are about as vague as their thoughts of Jesselton, Sandakan and Kuching are enormous; and I think the exploitation of internal tourism can be well developed, as has already been brought up by a previous member speaking on this subject with regard to Port Dickson.

Sir, this provision for tourism is important. It is a large sum, and we hope that at the end of the year we can see definite benefits. The provision of \$260,000 for publicity is out of a total sum of \$453,000, but we have not been able to find out very much of the publicity efforts; it may have been distributed elsewhere in the world, but certainly in view of the internal tourist trade the publicity has not reached our own people.

Sir, the last item that I wish to talk about is the question of the Consumers' Association. Sir, particularly with the introduction of the turnover tax of 2 per cent and also the imposition of the new tobacco tax since the Budget had been introduced, the consumers in Selangor have at last awakened to the fact that this is not a "booster Budget", and in today's English medium paper a statement has been made by the Chairman of the Selangor Consumers' Association indicating that Christmas and New Year is going to cost the consumers very much more. We already know that with the passing of the Budget proposals certain tobacco and certain drinks have already gone up in prices. Sir, we have in the course of this session of the House, and at different meetings of this House, referred constantly to the Consumers' Association, and it seems as though the concept of Consumers' Association is like a shuttlecock, which the Minister of Commerce and Industry is prepared to lob over to us and we smash it back at him (*Laughter*). But, Sir, I feel that although we allowed him the point the last time in the course of an exchange in Committee Stage on another Bill, at this particular point he must permit us the point, because we would have liked to see under his provisions for new Departments under the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, particularly either included under the Standards Institution, or under a new sub-head by itself, at least a token vote of \$10 to the Consumers' Association. That \$10 which has not been written into this Budget speaks more than anything else of the casualness of the Government towards this concept of Consumers' Association. They have said blithely that they are prepared to assist the development of Consumers' Associations and they have put the onus of the establishment of the Associations on the people of this country, which is correct and proper. However, I think the Minister of Commerce and Industry realises that there is a definite association between the Standards Division and the development of private Consumers' Associations—and the Government itself has made public

statements, both outside and inside this House, that it will sponsor and encourage, financially and otherwise, the development of Consumers' Associations.

Sir, compared to last year, without any doubt this year, with the imposition of the new taxation policy, the consumers are going to bear the greater brunt of the new taxation policy. They say that the new taxation policy makes it easier and readily more feasible for the importers, for the manufacturers, and for the local producers to pass on the buck to the ordinary consumers. Sir, under those circumstances, more than even last year, it is imperative that Consumers' Associations should be given every encouragement to start off with, and it is with very, very great regret, taken in the light of previous statements made by the Honourable Minister himself, that we do not see this \$10 token vote in his Budget.

Sir, with this statement I would, lastly, touch on page 118 in respect of the estimates on the Productivity Centre. I do not really understand what the immediate problems of the Productivity Centre are, but we have for many years talked about the necessity of development of home industries, or handicrafts as a corollary to our general industrial development plan. We have also, Sir, talked about the necessity of dispersal of our industrial areas and not concentrate them just in Petaling Jaya, or any new development estate. Sir, this question of integration of the productivity of this country could well be brought up by the Centre and discussed as an overall plan, so that a spare-part or a small item—for example, a little screw produced, say, in Kelantan—could fit into a major motor-car re-assembly plant, which the Honourable Minister had mentioned before in Petaling Jaya or Province Wellesley. Sir, that type of co-ordination is very important in a newly developing country as far as industry is concerned, and the greater the planning and the greater the co-ordination, I think the greater will be the success. It is a great pity that the amount provided for in this particular item of

Supply is not as great as it should have been, and I do hope it did not reflect either a sapping of the vigour, which we had seen in this particular Ministry as in past years, or reflect this rather gloomy picture of the Budget as a whole, which I have described as a Budget which will take us and our children with begging bowls in hands to the A.M.C. Club.

Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Abdullah (Kelantan Hilir): Tuan Pengerusi, saya mengambil bahagian sedikit, pertamanya di-muka 115 Butiran (2)—Menteri Muda Perdagangan dan Perusahaan.

Tuan Pengerusi, saya berdiri di-sini hendak mengucapkan terima kasih kepada Menteri Muda yang dahulu yang telah sama ada di-buang kerana ta' dapat bekerjasama di-antara Menteri Tua dengan Menteri Muda-kah, maka sebab itu-lah dia di-hantar ka-luar negeri, atau daripada sebab² yang lain² lagi, saya tidak tahu-lah. Tetapi, adal ah Menteri Muda yang dahulu, walau pun dalam 'amalan-nya tidak dapat dia menjalankan banyak ikhtiar² dan pertolongan² kepada orang² Melayu, tetapi selalu-lah ia dari sa-masa ka-samasa telah membuat penerangan² yang mendirikan semangat dan menggalakkan orang² Melayu mengambil bahagian di-dalam perdagangan. Saya

Dato' Haji Sardon: Tuan Pengerusi, ada-kah Yang Berhormat dari Kelantan Hilir menggunakan perkataan “di-buangkan”?—Menteri Muda itu di-buangkan. Saya harap-lah Yang Berhormat itu, kalau sa-orang Menteri Muda, kalau dia berhenti—atau pun ada jawatan yang lain, kalau perkataan “di-buangkan” itu barangkali tidak kena pada tempat-nya. Saya minta-lah Ahli Yang Berhormat itu, kalau berchakap yang macham itu, kena-lah gunakan perkataan yang sesuai dengan keadaan sa-orang Menteri atau Menteri Muda, kerana boleh jadi dia akan menjadi Duta kita, jadi apa-kah kemudian, jadi kita akan sampai ka-negeri² itu nanti ta' kena macham itu nampak-nya. Saya minta-lah—bukan apa benda.

Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Abdullah: Baik, terima kasih. Tuan Pengerusi,

saya tahu Yang Berhormat Tuan Haji Khalid, yang ia-lah bekas Menteri Muda dahulu, akan di-hantar keluar negeri untuk menjadi Duta. Tetapi, saya pandang dia lebih mustahak duduk di-dalam negeri menjawat jawatan Menteri Muda supaya apabila dapat-lah dia menjawat jawatan Menteri Muda ini dapat-lah dia meneruskan kerja-nya yang telah bertahun² telah di-jalankan. Memang orang baharu yang akan kita lantek, belum kita tahu lagi pengalaman-nya, dan barangkali pekerjaan² yang berlaku dan polici² yang berlaku di-dalam Kementerian Perdagangan pun, dia terpaksa mengkaji sa-mula balek, kalau di-lantek orang baharu. Tetapi, Yang Berhormat Tuan Haji Khalid sudah dua tiga tahun di-dalam Kementerian Perdagangan, dia sudah tahu sakalian polici² dan arahan² yang lain² lagi. Maka oleh yang demikian, saya pandang

Mr Chairman: Itu ta' ada bab hendak berchakap macham itu di-sini. Masa ini, masa kita menghadapkan peruntokan² sahaja.

Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Abdullah: Saya berchakap di-bawah Assistant Minister of Commerce and Industry—\$24,000.

Mr Chairman: Ya, tetapi fasal buang kerja-lah, fasal hantar ka-luar negeri, itu ta' ada bab di-dalam peruntokan ini.

Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Abdullah: Saya maseh lagi

Mr Chairman: Saya kata tidak boleh chakap macham itu. Chakap atas peruntokan ini sahaja.

Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Abdullah: Kalau Tuan Pengerusi ta' benarkan saya berchakap, saya dudok sahaja dan saya akan keluar.

Mr Chairman: Boleh keluar.

(Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Abdullah pun keluar dari Dewan)

Enche' Mohamed Yusof bin Mahmud (Temerloh): Tuan Pengerusi, saya hendak berchakap sedikit sahaja. Yang pertama, saya minta Menteri kita, ada satu perkara berkenaan dengan

meminta Menteri mengambil bahagian atau pun melaksanakan satu perkara yang telah lama di-minta oleh Dewan ini, ia-itu berkenaan dengan Hire-Purchase Legislation. Perkara ini sudah lama dan juga tiap² kali berchakap, Yang Berhormat Menteri kita memberi penerangan akan mengambil tindakan², tetapi perkara itu, rasa saya, sangat mustahak supaya Menteri kita mengambil tindakan tegas, deras, supaya tidak lagi teraniaya dengan sebab ta' ada undang² ini. Chara² orang yang menjalankan perniagaan dan Hire-Purchase ini sangat berluasan telah menjadi satu kesusahan kepada orang ramai. Jadi, saya harap sangat dapat Menteri ini menimbang balek sa-mula sebab dia telah berjanji banyak kali.

Yang kedua, berkenaan dengan muka 116, Butiran (23) sampai (32) ia-itu Bahagian Urusan Melayu. Saya berkehendakkan, Tuan Pengerusi, supaya bahagian ini mengeluarkan penyata² bagaimana-kah kemajuan² yang telah di-jalankan oleh bahagian ini. Sa-takat mana perkembangan² yang telah di-jalankan untuk memberi peluang kepada orang Melayu mengambil bahagian yang chergas dalam perusahaan perdagangan. Jadi dengan ada-nya penyata yang di-keluarkan oleh orang yang bertanggung-jawab, yang kita beri peruntokan sa-banyak \$27,749 ini, rasa saya dapat-lah orang² yang bukan Melayu menimbang, sampai sa-takat mana telah pertolongan itu di-beri supaya mereka tidak churiga yang orang Melayu telah di-beri terlampau banyak keistemewaan telah melebehi daripada mereka itu. Sebab dalam Dewan ini telah di-timbulkan soal² Matahari dan sa-bagai-nya. Pada hal, yang saya tahu, Tuan Pengerusi, orang Melayu sedikit sangat yang dapat ini. Jadi, kalau ta' ada penyata daripada pejabat ini. Ahli dari Batu itu memikir orang² Melayu telah terlampau banyak mendapat lesen² dan sa-bagai-nya.

Pada hal kita tahu Ahli Batu itu tahu di-Kuala Lumpur ada lagi orang yang persaorangan yang dapat lesen teksi persaorangan, tetapi tidak di-usek, tetapi kalau orang Melayu—"Matahari" ini sedikit di-usek, jadi kalau dapat penyata ini di-keluarkan

oleh bahagian ini, jadi rasa saya tidak timbul orang yang bukan Melayu, tidak timbul sakit hati orang yang bukan Melayu terhadap orang Melayu yang mengambil bahagian chergas dalam perusahaan dan perdagangan.

Jadi, saya harap usaha ini memang baik Kerajaan mengadakan bahagian ini rasa saya sudah tiga, empat tahun, Bahagian Urusan Melayu ini—tetapi penyata-nya kita tidak tahu, kerja-nya kita tidak tahu, jadi kita adakan duit terutama sa-kali kerana Kerajaan hendak menolong supaya orang Melayu mengambil bahagian chergas sama dengan bangsa² asing dalam tanah ayer ini, kerana apa, jika tidak sa-imbangan, maka tidak ada-lah keamanan. Jadi saya harap pada tahun hadapan Bahagian Urusan Melayu ini mengeluarkan penyata²-nya terutama kepada Ahli Dewan kita di-sini-lah supaya ahli yang bukan Melayu berasa sedap, tidak berasa yang perniagaan daripada mereka itu di-churi atau pun di-rampas oleh orang² Melayu. Orang Melayu hendak sama juga taraf, sama boleh mengambil bahagian—itu sahaja. Kita tidak hendak merampas sa-siapa punya harta. Jadi saya harap, Tuan Pengerusi, wang peruntukan \$27,749 itu, saya hendak jasa²-nya, penerangan²-nya untuk kebaikan negara bukan untuk kebaikan sa-siapa. Sa-kian.

Enche' Ong Kee Hui (Sarawak):

Mr Chairman, Sir, I look through the provisions under this Head with some interest. Coming as I do from Sarawak, I am particularly interested in what the Minister hopes to do for the State of Sarawak and, looking through the estimates, I see that provisions have been made only under Sub-heads 69 to 71, Sarawak Registry of Trade Marks and Patents. There are, of course, provisions for the running of the rice-mill and the Supply Department, but apart from that I do not seem to see any other sub-heads which indicate the degree of responsibility, which the Minister would assume in respect of that State. I wonder whether the provisions made under these sub-heads to which I have referred, represent all that the Ministry intends to do in 1966 for Sarawak as far as trade and industry are concerned.

Sir, prior to Malaysia, there was a Department of Trade and Customs, which not only collects customs duties but also looks after trade matters. There was some merit in this combination, Sir, as the imposition of tariffs and the collection of custom duties affect trade a good deal. I understand now that it is the intention or arrangements have already been made that trade is no longer the responsibility of the Sarawak Customs Department, but I see that no separate Department of Commerce and Industry has been set up in Sarawak to take over the responsibility, which was discharged by the former Department of Trade and Customs in Sarawak. For that reason, we see the confusion that has arisen from time to time over tariff changes which has taken place: for instance, the recent change in tariff has resulted in the exploitation of consumers through the raising of prices which, according to the Minister, was quite unjustified. As Sarawak possesses very few domestic industries, Sir, the removal and change in tariffs which were made recently seem to the people in Sarawak to be of no benefit to them, and the impression is that we are just being made a market for industries which are based in the Malayan States. It is, therefore, very important, Sir, that there should be in Sarawak some organisation representing the Ministry which would be on the spot to put across views, government policies, and such like, and explain to the people the changes which have taken place. The setting out of missions to explain to people on an *ad hoc* basis is, in our view, not good enough, because it is very important that there should be some organisation in Sarawak to which representation could be made. The recent changes which have been proposed by the Honourable Minister for Finance, for instance, Sir, has resulted in a good deal of concern, and this concern has been expressed not only by myself but also by another Honourable Member from Sarawak, as we have received now representations from the Chambers of Commerce and Trade Associations, and this matter was raised the other day by an Honourable

Member from Sarawak; and as the Minister of Commerce and Industry is responsible largely for changes in tariff structures, which affect traders and consumers in that country, I would for his benefit refer him to a telegram which I have just received this morning from the Chairman of the Associated Chinese Chamber of Commerce which reads:

“Turn-over tax 2% too high. Chambers and Trade Associations met this afternoon. Unanimously resolved to request Central Government for reduction of 1% be paid every shipment together with import duty at time of importation of goods into Sarawak, instead of being levied on sales of imported goods. Grateful kindly present our case in Parliament.”

I would later on hand this telegram to the Minister, Sir, for appropriate action.

The Honourable Member for Tanjong has referred to the subject of tourism. Having just come from Penang myself, Sir, I can see the point which he has made, but I would also like to urge the Minister to consider the attractions, which are also present in the new States of Malaysia—I refer, Sir, to both Sabah and Sarawak, where tourism could be exploited much more and could I think bring to Malaysia as a whole, much needed income—national income—because there we have something to offer. It is just a question of organisation and making arrangements for the natural resources, which are present by way of tourism to be exploited to its full extent.

The other point that I have made some time ago, Sir, is the question of the Supply Department in Sarawak, which is responsible for the importation and distribution of rice from abroad. Complaints have been received from time to time and, despite the assurance of the Honourable Minister, we are far from happy with the present arrangements, and it is our hope that he will do all he can to look into this matter and see that the scheme which has been working quite satisfactorily before is not replaced by something, which resulted in not so satisfactory quality of rice for distribution to the consumers.

One last point I wish to make, Sir, is in connection with trade in general. It seems to me, Sir, it is quite paradoxical that certain items of goods, particularly fruits which are produced in this country, in Malaysia as a whole, are, when they move from one place to another, subject to customs duty. Having just, as I have said, come from Penang myself, I was rather startled when I learnt that nutmegs which are produced in Penang, and also Penang rambutan for that matter, coming across to the mainland, are subject to tax. This seems to me quite paradoxical, when we are trying to encourage local industries, when the Ministry of Agriculture is launching, in fact, a “consume more local foods” campaign.

Enche' Geh Chong Keat (Penang Utara): Mr Chairman, Sir, I would like to speak on Head S. 14, Item (1) the Honourable Minister, Item (33) Export Commodities Division, and item (97) Controller of Trade Division.

Sir, I would like to compliment the Honourable Minister and his staff for the big boost on the national industrialisation programme and the vast stride we have taken throughout these years. Sir, in complimenting him, I would like the Honourable Minister of Commerce and Industry to consider the subject of classification of the materials of product produced by the industries under pioneer status and other industries on the mainland. I know for certain that there are certain items which had been classified under these classifications too generally, and the protection accorded to these industries also has in certain case led to monopoly.

Sir, under item (33) in respect of the Export Commodities Division, I would like to touch on the AP system. Sir, with regard to export to the mainland for certain goods already imported to the mainland, the application of the permit system has been subjected to specific licensing to be approved by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry at Kuala Lumpur. The Penang businessmen and traders consider this procedure as very unfair as it impedes the progress of trade on the Island

and, as Penang Island is one of the States of Malaysia, goods that had been imported with an AP permit should be allowed to be re-exported to the Malaysian mainland without additional AP permits from the Honourable Minister of Commerce and Industry on payment of the custom duties leviable. The present procedure of application is causing businessmen and traders unnecessary trouble and financial strain. Those who have insufficient capital may be penalised and forced to cease trading. I know, Sir, there are lots of applications that have piled up at the Ministry of Commerce and Industry and it takes a long time for the applications to be attended to. I would like to appeal to the Minister of Commerce and Industry to simplify the system in which each and every application is indexed and attended to with a system that facilitates the approval, without necessitating the applicants to rush to Kuala Lumpur to have their applications facilitated throughout its process.

Sir, touching on import restriction on flour, I would like to point out to the Minister of Commerce and Industry that Penang importers of Australian wheat flour on applying for the first period of flour quota, or AP are requested to produce relative letters of credit for consideration. It is quite in order to request for relative letters of credit for Japanese, Taiwanese, Hong Kong, Canadian, German and French wheat flour, as these are transacted against letters of credit payments, but for so many years now, the Australian wheat flour business has been and is still being transacted against side draft payments. Hence, it will be impossible to get Australian flour importers to furnish proofs of letters of credit with the exception of relative documents of import declaration—a copy of the invoices and bill of lading together with duly signed contracts for their forward orders for goods which have still been unshipped in support of their applications for quota or application for permission to import from period to period issues. The Penang wheat flour merchants have requested the Honourable Minister of Commerce and Industry to exercise liberal considera-

tion when deciding upon the issue of quota or application for permit due to the fact that the two flour mills—one, the Federal Flour Mill Ltd. sited at Port Swettenham and the other is Malayan Flour Mills sited at Lumut—are still not yet in a position to start production for some months to come. Besides, respective private flour brands play a very influential part in each importer's business. While taking care to safeguard the interest of the flour mills, similar interest must be exercised to the interest of the importers as well as the public. This will prevent control and monopolised trade by various sectors.

Sir, while appreciating the progress made by the Minister, I would like to point out to the Honourable Minister as regards the free port status of Penang and trading. As I have said previously, Sir, it is the planning and the pattern of drawing Penang island into the P.C. Area that matters. The pattern has been very well designed in such a way that the public and residents of the Island and the traders have been split right in the centre. While the businessmen in asking for free port status, the retention of the free trade status of Penang, they have to suffer trade recession, or go out of business. Now, if they were to agree to come into the Principle Customs Area, they may have a flourishing trade but we may get the abuse and curse of the public. Therefore, I would wish to point out that the statement of the Government of the State of Penang has something for us to think over. Here, I quote the *Straits Echo* dated November 25th: "As far as the free port status of Penang Island is concerned, the State government will endeavour to maintain it as long as it is beneficial to the State as a whole". Therefore, Sir, I said it is the pattern, the design and planning of the Honourable Minister of Finance, the Honourable Minister of Commerce and Industry, and the Honourable the Chief Minister of Penang that matters. Therefore, I wish, for the three Honourable Ministers, to take into consideration the appeal and desires, of the victims of circumstances—the inlanders of Penang.

Sir, on the subject of the Controller of Trade, I wish to touch on the subject of re-licensing to deal in rice. On behalf of these traders, I would like to appeal to the Honourable Minister for Commerce and Industry to consider evolving a system of issuing licences to the existing ones at State by State level. There are about more than a thousand dealers' applications in the State of Penang, and I understand that all States of Malaya have to send their applications to the Ministry in Kuala Lumpur for registration, and many of them had previously registered to deal in rice. Sir, I understand that with all these application pouring in from all the States in Malaysia, the Ministry's room is also piled up with these forms and I am sure it has reached a stage of confusion as to how to sort them out State by State, and I think the evolving of a system at State level we will help to solve the problem of issuing licences to those who have been dealing in this business for many years.

Now, at this stage, I would like to thank the Controller of Trade Division for being very helpful and co-operative in dealing with certain matters of receiving application forms—and, of course, when I said the Controller of Trade, I also include the Honourable Minister for Commerce and Industry.

Sir, the Controller has agreed to accept application forms with photostat copies of citizenship and certificate of business registration, and the business registration forms of page 1 and page 4. I understand that the Ministry is also pressing for page 2 and page 3 of the forms. Sir, to do that would cost extra expenditure to these applicants. So, I would appeal to him to consider accepting the photostat copies, as we have already done with the citizenship certificates, the business registration forms, the licence forms (pages 1 and 4) which give all the necessary details; and to ask for pages 2 and 3 again would be repeating the particulars supplied in pages 1 and 4, because in pages 2 and 3, if there is any cancellation or alteration to the ownership, or partnership, of the firm, it is already again endorsed at the

back of page 4. Sir, one major thing affects the people who have to register this application to deal in rice. They have a fear as to what is the intention of the Government in requesting for this re-registration to deal in rice. What assurances would the Government give to those who have been trading for many years in business, that have been handed from grandfather to father, or father to son—this is more or less a family business. Now, I understand that in the course of registration Government may have to take certain steps to consider the necessity of limiting trading in certain kampongs. For example, let us take the case of a kampong, or a village, where you may have four shops dealing in rice, and Government feels that it is necessary to have three only. Now, whom are you going to strike off, if all the four have been there for nearly 20 to 30 years? Now, if you should strike one of them out, how are you going to decide should the village increase the necessity of everyone. Are you going to decide on ratio, or on the question of privileges, or are you going to deal on the *status quo* basis? This is the fear because businessmen have their goodwill irrespective of race or creed. There is no squabbling about privileges. They try to help each other. They try to help to build up their friends. They may have keen competition, but the basis of it is that they cultivate goodwill irrespective of race or creed. Therefore, I wish the Ministry could clarify this position, in order to prevent the misunderstanding that one privileged group is taking over the rice bowl of the other. Such assurances will contribute to harmony and goodwill in the commercial circle.

Sir, touching on another problem of the item—Export Commodities Division. Sir, touching on this, I have got a very interesting commodity which has not come to the notice of the Honourable Minister for Commerce and Industry—that is the export of raw grey duck feathers from the Island of Penang. In the early 1965 a new factory was established in Singapore, whereby announcement had been made by the Finance Minister of Singapore on 28th of February, 1965,

that no unsorted raw feathers would be allowed for export to any country, including the Federation of Malaya, to protect the Singapore factory from running short of supplies, and her interest. This Singapore factory is now getting its supply from Singapore and Malaya through their factory agents, collecting feathers at high competitive prices to interrupt the Malayan market. Sir, the first factory in Malaya to export assorted grey duck down feathers to the United States of America, Europe, and Australia was established in the year 1953 on the Island of Penang, and had been earning foreign exchange for our country—and in 1964, exported feathers in US dollars and the pound sterling amounted to around \$200,000.

AN HONOURABLE MEMBER: Not much.

Enche' Geh Chong Keat: Sir, every little drops of water makes the ocean. Sir, therefore, in the economy drive of the country, we must try to earn and maintain whatever foreign exchange that we have. Sir, before 1962, all feathers were sorted out by hands and the work was slow and could not meet the demand. However, with the installation of modern machinery, more were produced with the supplied of unsorted raw feathers collected from the various States of Malaya and Singapore. But with the price competition in Singapore and the restriction on the export of raw feathers, and the Singapore factory collecting from Malayan States whatever now available, collection in Malaya is insufficient to keep this factory in Penang and Malaya from operating—and whatever they could get is only to maintain the factory for 18 days in a month. This factory seeks the Minister's protection for their factory against Singapore's competition by prohibiting the export of raw unsorted feathers to Singapore, or other countries.

Sir, touching finally on tourism, as I said before, Mr Chairman, Sir, it is very unfortunate for the Island of Penang that the Government had taken a decision many years ago which led to the birth of the Mak Mandin scheme.

It was a decision which was made on whether Penang Island should industrialise or retain her free port status. A decision was taken about five years ago: Butterworth had her Mak Mandin industrialised programme and site, and Butterworth had her development. But, alas, Penang Island did not enjoy under whatever programme for improvement in making her into a tourist centre. Out of the allocations I have seen, Sir, on development, most have gone to Province Wellesley and a very small proportion to the Island of Penang. However, from year to year on the estimate on tourism, we see a small amount given to the State of Penang, but this did not specify "to the Island of Penang"—and this amount is also in the same proportion to the other States of Malaya. Sir, I would like the Hon'ble Minister for Commerce and Industry to consider the pattern and programme. If a decision had been made to develop Penang Island into a tourist centre, the Ministry should allocate a considerable sum for the development of Penang Island as a tourist centre, but not an allocation on publicity.

Sir, in conclusion, I would like to thank again the Honourable Minister for Commerce and Industry and the Ministry staff for their co-operation and consideration towards the trading problems of Penang Island. Much has been said and, as the Honourable Minister of Finance has said, "much heat has been generated", but problems have yet to be solved, and this leaves matters for the consideration of the Honourable the Prime Minister and the Honourable the Deputy Prime Minister. Assurances have been made by them, and contradictory statements have come out from the Honourable the Minister for Commerce and Industry, the Honourable Minister of Finance, and of course, the Honourable the Chief Minister of the State of Penang. If you put the statements from all the five Honourable Ministers . . .

Dr Lim Swee Aun: What about the contradictory statements between the Members of Parliament, the Assemblies, and the different parties in Penang?

Enche' Geh Chong Keat: Sir, as Member of Parliament, we have to present the views of the people. Some may want it one way, one may have it the other way. But as I said, the Honourable the Minister of Commerce and Industry has split the people of the Island, the commercial circle on the one hand, and the workers and wage earners on the other hand. So they have got to decide: if they want to trade and survive, join the Common Market; if they are wage earners, what can they do, if they are guaranteed of an increase of earnings that may meet an increase in the cost of living when Penang come into the Principal Customs Area? As it is, the view which before was one has now been split in the centre as two. So with that, I would say, "Please consider the views and the assurances that we had from the Honourable the Prime Minister and the Honourable the Deputy Prime Minister. I am sure, Sir, that such assurances and promise from, as I said, two national guardians, really mean something to us and it is an honour and a promise which we, the islanders of Penang Island will cherish.

Sitting suspended at 1 p.m.

Sitting resumed at 4.05 p.m.

(Mr Speaker in the Chair)

THE SUPPLY BILL, 1966

Committee

House immediately resolved itself into Committee of Supply.

Debate resumed.

Enche' Hamzah bin Alang (Kapar): Tuan Pengerusi, dalam berchakap berhubung dengan perbelanjaan tahun 1966 bagi Kementerian Perdagangan dan Perusahaan ini, saya suka mengambil perhatian, muka surat 115, ia-itu Menteri Perdagangan dan Perusahaan dan kedua muka surat 130 mengenai lain² Perbelanjaan Berulang Tiap Tahun.

Tuan Pengerusi, berchakap berkenaan dengan Kementerian ini, tentu-lah orang menunggu², agak saya, bahawa saya akan berchakap berkenaan

dengan perjalanan dan pentadbiran Kementerian Perdagangan dan Perusahaan ini, boleh jadi ada orang menyangka bahawa saya akan menyerang, akan membuat sa-suatu kenyataan yang tidak menasabah. Tetapi, Tuan Pengerusi, kalau pehak saya berchakap sa-belah sini, tentu-lah saya menoleh ka-kiri, ka-kanan, ka-hadapan dan ka-belakang. Sa-kali pun, Tuan Pengerusi, kata pepatah orang Melayu "harimau di-dalam perut, tetapi kambing yang di-muntahkan".

Saya ingin menarek perhatian, Tuan Pengerusi, tentang satu jawapan yang di-buat oleh Menteri ini, dalam masa mengulung perbahathan berhubung dengan Belanjawan 1966 ini bahawa menyatakan kilang kertas yang hendak di-buat oleh sharikat kerjasama² ini tidak mendatangkan keuntungan dan tidak ada ekonomi, dan lagi kata Yang Berhormat Menteri ini kalau sharikat ini hendak di-buat, buat-lah sendiri, kalau tidak mahu dengar nasehat Kerajaan. Di-sebabkan mendengar nasehat Kerajaan ini-lah, Tuan Pengerusi, semenjak tahun 1963 hingga hari ini, tunggu punya tunggu, ta' kunjong tiba. Malahan suatu jawapan yang kita sangkakan bahawa jawapan itu dapat memberi puas hati bagi sagulungan ra'ayat yang menjadi ahli² saham sharikat ini, boleh-lah saya menyatakan, Tuan Pengerusi, bahawa 90% ahli² sharikat ini terdiri daripada Parti Perikatan sendiri, termasuk orang² pengundi di-dalam kawasan ahli Yang Berhormat itu. Tetapi jawapannya sangat-lah menghampakan, Tuan Pengerusi. Walau pun demikian, saya tidak-lah hendak melawan kanchil dengan gajah. Tetapi, Tuan Pengerusi, saya berpendapat kenyataan yang di-buat oleh Menteri ini berlawanan dengan kemahuan Yang Teramat Mulia Tunku Perdana Menteri. Saya suka menyatakan, Tuan Pengerusi, bahawa sharikat ini telah pun mengunjongi Tunku Perdana Menteri pada tahun 1963 menyatakan meminta bantuan daripada Kerajaan atas usaha² kilang kertas yang hendak di-dirikan ini. Yang Teramat Mulia Tunku Perdana Menteri telah menyebut dengan baik usaha ini dan berjanji akan memberikan bantuan² yang sewajar-nya,

baik dari segi kewangan atau teknik. Yang Teramat Mulia Tunku telah pun membuat kenyataan pada 10hb Disember, 1962, kalau tidak silap saya, dalam keluaran 11hb Januari, 1963, dalam penerangan 1/63/102 (PM). Itu ucapan Yang Teramat Mulia Tunku menyokong ranchangan ini kerana Yang Teramat Mulia Tunku sendiri dalam menyatakan pada rombongan ini, ia-itu jerami² padi yang biasa-nya di-buang dan di-bakar dengan tidak mendatangkan faedah satu sen pun, ini kata Yang Teramat Mulia Tunku Perdana Menteri, kalau ini dapat di-usahkan, tentu-lah menolong sa-bahagian ekonomi orang² Melayu di-kampong², di-ladang² yang sa-lama hari ini jerami² padi itu hanya jadi umpan api belaka.

Jadi saya tidak-lah bermaksud hendak mengadu bahawa pendapat Yang Teramat Mulia Tunku dengan pendapat Menteri Perusahaan dan Perdagangan ini, tetapi apa yang saya maksudkan supaya perusahaan ini dapat di-bena bersama dengan fikiran yang waras, dengan hati yang jujur dan ikhlas dan ada yang mempunyai "initiative", supaya kita tidak membuat atau mentaksir suatu pertimbangan berat sa-belah dan sa-bagai-nya. Bagaimana yang saya nyatakan tiga empat hari yang sudah, bahawa sharikat ini bukan dari orang² bumiputra, tetapi ada di-masokkan sa-siapa sahaja—sharikat² kerjasama di-dalam bandar dan luar bandar yang menjadi anggota sharikat kerjasama² yang telah pun masok dalam gabungan sharikat yang sa-banyak 623 buah sharikat yang telah pun mengumpulkan duit sa-banyak \$365,000 termasuk orang² China, termasuk orang² India sendiri. Ini berarti luas, tidak-lah boleh di-salahkan kalau kita hendak memandangkan berat, sa-belah umpama-nya, bahawa ini orang Melayu! Tidak! Kita harus mempunyai satu perasaan di-dalam negara kita yang berbagai² bangsa ini tidak mengira siapa asal sahaja ra'ayat itu boleh maju, asal sahaja ra'ayat kita boleh hidup kalau dapat kita bantu, kita bantu.

Tuan Pengerusi, beraleh saya kepada pendapat Menteri itu menyatakan

bahawa kalau buat sharikat ini tidak boleh untong, tetapi mengapa kita dengar di-dalam ucapan dia ada 14 permohonan² yang hendak membuat kertas, membuat kilang kertas ini ditolak, sa-belum di-terima kerana hendak mengutamakan sharikat kilang kertas ra'ayat negeri ini. Mengapa begitu banyak orang memohon hendak membuat, kalau itu rugi tidak usah memohon! Dan mengapa ada tertuboh sa-buah kilang sharikat di-Tasek Junjong, Oh! itu kilang sharikat "private" ta' usah-lah kita binchangkan, dia rugi dia punya fasal! Tetapi kalau mengatakan kita tidak tahu mengenai soal itu, dia tertuboh, dia membuat, dia mendirikan—kita tidak tahu itu—saya fikir tidak lojik. Kerana di-kampong², kalau orang hendak mendirikan kedai dua, tiga ratus modal pun mesti mahu di-daftarkan, kalau tidak Menteri Kewangan nanti marah kalau tidak ada "income tax". Apa lagi kilang yang begitu besar, kalau tidak di-daftarkan, Kerajaan tidak tahu, hai, itu saya fikir satu perkara "impossible".

Tuan Pengerusi, kita tidak-lah terlalu jahil dan kita pun sa-lama-nya tidak mahu di-jahilkan orang, semenjak telah menchapai kemerdekaan ini. Sama² kita bertenaga sama² kita memerah keringat, memikirkan sa-suatu kebaikan demi kepentingan ra'ayat.

Saya tidak mahu menyebut apa sebab Sharikat itu di-tubuhkan di-Tasek Junjong, ta' usah-lah saya sebut perkara itu, kerana Yang Amat Berhormat Timbalan Perdana Menteri ia-lah sa-bagai ketua parti saya. Saya hormat atas "statement" yang di-berinya. Mengikut Muir report yang telah di-buat oleh Kerajaan, Bayer report dan Kanematsu, mengatakan ada kemungkinan kilang kertas ini boleh dapat chahaya yang lebih baik daripada 75 G.E., chahaya puteh-nya kertas itu sa-hingga sampai 82. Jadi kalau kita selalu mengatakan ra'ayat mahu mencherut pinggang, mengikat pinggang untuk membuat satu project, biar-lah project itu asal-nya tidak baik, tetapi kita punya sendiri. Lama kelamaan dia tentu baik. Tetapi kalau kita hendak menchari yang baik,

tidak payah kita mencapai kemerdekaan, hanya kita menunggu apa sahaja yang di-datangkan oleh Kerajaan penjajah, kita terima. Tetapi inilah usaha ra'ayat, sama² hendak diusahakan.

Tuan Pengerusi, kalau masalah ini kita tengok di-Taiwan, di-negeri Siam, di-Masir, membuat kertas dengan menggunakan jerami padi, di-Masir dengan jerami gandum, mendapat hasil yang baik. Tetapi kalau kita menengok report daripada Kanematsu menghendakkan sa-kurang²-nya 25 ribu ekar pada satu tahun. Pokok² getah hendak di-tebang untuk membuat alat² itu. Ada dua report mendapat perkara ini mengatakan bahan² yang ada di-Tanah Melayu itu di-champor sedikit dengan part dari luar, di-champor dengan kimia, berbagai² alat kita boleh mengeluarkan kertas dengan mutu yang baik. Saya tidak-lah terlalu, Tuan Pengerusi, dalam perkara ini, tetapi semenjak saya di-lantek pada bulan yang sudah jadi Pengerusi Lembaga Pengarah Sharikat ini, tentulah saya ingin mengambil berat dalam masalah membangun tenaga ekonomi ra'ayat negeri ini. Pada hal dalam dasar Sharikat Kerjasama ini, barangkali Ahli Yang Berhormat itu sendiri tahu bukan ada gaji. Semua ahli² yang kehormat belaka, elaun tidak ada, apa pun tidak ada. Kerana demi kepentingan bagi membela nasib ra'ayat negeri ini. Itu-lah kita bekerja. Di-dalam Rumah yang mulia ini banyak ahli² saham ada di-dalam Rumah ini, banyak ahli² pengarah ada di-dalam Rumah ini. Itu-lah saya mengatakan, jika usaha ini tidak dapat di-laksanakan, apa yang saya khuatirkan, Tuan Pengerusi, yang kita tahu Kerajaan mempunyai satu dasar bagi memajukan ekonomi di-luar bandar dengan chara melalui Sharikat Kerjasama. Saban² hari, Pegawai² Sharikat Kerjasama, masok kampung, keluar kampung, ini-lah dengan sa-baik² jalan. Tetapi kalau ini tidak kunjong, saya khuatir bahawa ranchangan Kerajaan untuk melalui Sharikat Kerjasama bagi menebus ekonomi orang Melayu ini, saya takut, lama kelamaan orang akan bosan, namun hasil-nya tidak ada kita jumpa.

Tuan Pengerusi, biar-lah saya menyatakan sedikit sa-banyak dalam mana yang saya katakan tempoh hari bahawa Menteri itu tidak boleh perchaya di-mana kita dapat untong sampai \$201 pada satu tan. Jadi disini, mengikut report yang saya katakan tadi, satu² telah di-kaji, sedangkan di-dalam Lembaga Pengarah Sharikat ini termasuk beberapa orang China yang kehormat memberikan tenaga, fikiran, pendapat, ahli² pakar yang tidak ada tauliah-lah saya katakan, kalau di-luar negeri itu ada tauliah-lah, tetapi orang yang mahir dengan practical telah memberikan pendapat² bersama² dengan Report Kanematsu. Umpama-nya, harga pengeluaran bagi satu tan bahan mentah jerami pada itu \$41.08 tetapi yang di-import daripada luar negeri \$94.59 kimia² \$196.89 kuasa letrik dan minyak \$85.33, gaji pekerjaan \$72.13 dan susutan jentera² \$63. Pada hal semua sa-kali telah kita kira memakan modal \$589.82 pada satu tan perbelanjaan. Mengikut harga kertas dengan gaya ini \$850 pada satu tan termasuk lagi bayaran komishen, penjual dan lain² \$50.17. Jadi kita belanja \$648.99, \$201.01 kita mempunyai untong dalam satu tan. Jika ini tidak ada untong, tidak ada-lah orang berebut² datang hendak membuat kertas ini, empat lima belas permohonan dan sa-bagainya. Tetapi walau bagaimana pun, Tuan Pengerusi, saya bukan-lah hendak marah perkara ini—tidak! Apa yang saya kehendaki, dapat kerjasama dari sa-genap lapisan pada menjayakan usaha². Sebab, sa-bagaimana saya katakan tadi, saya kalau berchakap terpaksa saya menoleh ka-kiri dan kakanan. Saya chubit paha kiri saya, saya tahu paha kanan saya sakit kalau saya berchakap. Tetapi ada orang yang tidak hiraukan pula paha kiri itu tidak sakit, paha kanan sahaja sakit. Ini-lah yang susah pada diri kita. Jadi sa-bagai kita sama² hendak menengok ka-arrah kemajuan, sa-bagaimana pepatah Melayu yang saya katakan tadi, sa-kali pun harimau di-dalam perut kambing, saya muntahkan; kalau keris terchabut batu di-jauhkan. Terima kaseh, Tuan Pengerusi.

Enche' Mustapha bin Ahmad (Tanah Merah): Tuan Pengerusi, saya ucapkan terima kasih. Saya hendak memberi ucapan sedikit sahaja di-dalam S. 14—Kementerian Perdagangan dan Perusahaan.

Tuan Pengerusi, saya mahu berchakap dalam masalah Bahagian Kemajuan Perusahaan—Industrial Development Division. Nampak-nya hari ini, Tuan Pengerusi, kemajuan² yang telah di-dapati dalam bidang perusahaan besar—large scale industries—yang ada di-Kuala Lumpur hari ini, hampir keseluruhan barang² dalam negeri ini sedang dan akan maju dan boleh di-harga² di-atas jasa² Kerajaan, khusus-nya Menteri yang berkenaan, tetapi kita amat dukachita large scale industries ini hanya ada di-bandar Kuala Lumpur ini sahaja dan di-bandar² besar sahaja dan untuk pemodal² besar sahaja. Sa-patut-nya Kerajaan pada hari ini membuat satu usaha supaya cottage industry, small industry yang ada di-kampung² dan di-merata² negeri di-Tanah Melayu, Sarawak dan Sabah, di-perkembangkan, di-beri galakan, di-beri pertolongan dan itu-lah saya fikir satu chara yang di-kehendaki oleh seluroh ra'ayat di-dalam negeri kita ini yang mana langsung usaha itu menyentuh kedudukan ekonomi orang² di-luar bandar. Berapa persen sahaja-kah large scale industry yang dapat kita memberi sumbangan kepada orang ramai, mungkin kepada capitalist itu sahaja dan yang memegang share² itu sahaja dan kuli² yang berkenaan itu sahaja, tetapi kalau cottage industry atau yang lain²-nya yang kita ada di-kampung² dan kita dapat perkembangan, maka dapat di-nekmati bersama oleh perusahaan² kecil yang ada di-kampung itu. Jadi, kalau-lah baharu² ini, kita luluskan satu Bill, Tuan Pengerusi, untuk kita menjaga dan membuat pasaran, masalah pineapple yang mana sangat sedikit dan berapa kerat sahaja yang berkepentingan mengapa soal² small scale industry dan cottage industry in tidak dapat di-adakan di-kampung². Kita harap pihak Kerajaan mengadakan dengan segera bagi mengambil per-

hatian sa-hingga “gap” between the “have” dan “have-not” itu tidak begitu luas sangat.

Yang kedua, saya mahu berchakap sedikit—peruntukan Assistant Minister yang ada di-sini sa-banyak \$22,200. Nampak-nya sa-bagaimana yang kita tahu, Menteri Muda ini sekarang ini tidak ada dalam negeri dan boleh jadi beliau ini akan lama di-luar negeri, maka patut-lah Kerajaan, kalau-lah pihak Menteri Muda itu ta' boleh bertugas dalam negeri, mengangkat orang lain, kalau sudah tidak suka dengan dia, atau sa-umpama-nya, ter-serah-lah itu kepada pihak Kerajaan sendiri mentafsirkan-nya. Mengangkat orang lain, saya rasa pihak Kerajaan ada orang yang ahli dalam soal ekonomi, mungkin hati orang² Melayu, atau hati orang² UMNO tidak berasa marah sangat kepada Menteri yang berkenaan ini atau pun sa-balek-nya. Kalau pihak Menteri ini mengatakan dia sa-orang sudah boleh membawa perkara ini dan boleh menjalankan perkara ini, ter-serah-lah pada Kerajaan tetapi saya perchaya akan timbul tuduhan bahawasa-nya Menteri ini tidak ada benda yang dapat di-buat-nya melainkan dia ahli dalam soal, “Dia ta' boleh menolong Melayu”, ahli yang ta' boleh menolong—ada juga ahli yang ta' boleh menolong akan di-katakan demikian, sa-bagaimana Ahli Yang Berhormat yang baharu berchakap tadi. Itu-lah sahaja yang saya hendak berchakap dan saya harap-lah di-segerakan dalam perkara tadi dan Assistant Minister ini di-gantikan, atau pun apa²-lah, supaya jangan peruntukan bagi-nya ada, orang-nya tidak ada—rugi sahaja!

Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Saaid (Seberang Utara): Tuan Pengerusi, saya bangun untuk menyokong peruntukan bagi Kementerian Perdagangan dan Perusahaan. Di-samping itu, saya ingin memberikan pendapat saya mengenai dasar² Kementerian ini dan, sa-belum daripada itu, pada pagi tadi, Yang Berhormat wakil dari Batu telah menyatakan bahawa Singapura lebeh chergas daripada wakil² Malaysia. Singapura telah pun menghantar rombongan perdagangan keluar negeri

untuk menchari, atau membuat perhubungan berkenaan dengan perdagangan. Jadi, saya berasa sangat-lah dukachita di-atas ucapan Yang Berhormat itu dengan tidak menetek-beratkan di-atas perkara yang berkaitan dengan negara kita, kerana bagi negara kita ta' payah kita hantarkan rombongan perdagangan ka-luar negeri, sebab kita sudah pun ada Embassy² kita di-beberapa buah negeri yang ada dalam dunia ini dan di-tiap² Embassy itu ada khas jabatan², atau pegawai² mengenai perkara perdagangan ini. Beliau berasa megah konon-nya yang Singapura ini negerinya kecil, dapat membuat beberapa kejayaan. Saya ingin menarek perhatian Yang Berhormat wakil dari Batu itu, Pulau Singapura ini sa-tahu saya apa bahan² atau apa hasil² buminya? Ta' ada! Apa yang ada hanya perdagangan. Getah ta' ada, bijeh ta' ada, kayu ta' ada. Jadi, apa yang boleh hendak buat perniagaan dengan negeri Singapura, saya pun tidak tahu. Jadi, ini satu perkara yang saya sangat² merasa dukachita di-atas ucapan Yang Berhormat itu, negeri pun luas sa-banyak 220 batu persegi sahaja, di-bandingkan dengan Malaysia ini sa-luas 125,000 batu persegi. Jadi, ini-lah satu pandangan yang chukup ta' kena pada tempat-nya, memburokan Kerajaan-nya sendiri dan meng-angkat² Kerajaan yang tidak ada apa pun.

Tuan Pengerusi, saya ingin menarek perhatian Yang Berhormat Menteri mengenai beberapa perkara yang saya perhati di-sini tidak ada peruntokan. Yang pertama, saya dapat tahu ada beberapa banyak barang² tiruan yang di-buat dan di-jual di-pasar²—barang², mithal-nya, minyak rambut, minyak bau²an, sabun dan lain², ada-kah Kementerian ini ada pegawai pemeriksa khas untuk menyelideki sama ada barang² ini di-keluarkan menerusi Kementerian-nya, dengan kebenaran Kementerian-nya, atau pun tidak. Jikalau tidak, apa-kah langkah² yang patut di-ambil di-atas perkara barang² tiruan yang di-keluar dan di-jual dalam negara kita ini—menipu ra'ayat mithal-nya, minyak rambut, ada minyak rambut yang di-gunakan, di-sukai oleh orang ramai, di-buat satu

minyak rambut tiruan dengan menggunakan tepong ubi kayu—ini menipu wang ra'ayat! Saya harap Menteri ini tolong ambil perhatian dalam perkara ini.

Yang kedua, sekarang ini menjadi² juga, Tuan Pengerusi, di-luar bandar khas-nya, mengenai penipuan alat² sukatan berat dan sukatan yang lain, ia-itu berkenaan weight and measures ada-lah sa-bagai kata² dalam bahasa Inggeris—Gantang and Picul swindles. Jadi, kita dapati di-kedai² dan orang² perniagaan, gantang, mithal-nya, kalau pekedai itu hendak jual, di-gunakan satu gantang yang kecil daripada yang di-sahkan oleh Kerajaan. Kalau orang itu hendak membeli biji²an, padi beras, dan lain² di-gunakan gantang besar daripada yang di-sahkan oleh Kerajaan. Saya buat siasatan sedikit bagaimana chara-nya di-jalankan, Sa-orang yang hendak mendapatkan gantang ini, gantang tiruan ini, gantang tipu, di-beli daripada tempat pembuat gantang yang betul ikut ukoran Kerajaan dengan ada chap-nya di-bawah gantang itu, dengan ini kawan yang membuat, orang yang membuat gantang itu, memberi resit rasmi kepada orang yang membeli gantang rasmi Kerajaan. Sa-balek-nya jikalau di-kehendaki gantang itu besar sedikit, atau kecil sedikit, di-buang-nya di-bawah gantang itu, di-buboh kepada gantang yang besar, atau gantang yang kecil. Jadi, saya harap mendapat perhatian daripada Yang Berhormat supaya mengambil langkah yang berat di-atas perkara ini, kerana penduduk² di-luar bandar yang ta' begitu faham mengenai sukat dan timbang mereka ini boleh di-katakan buta hati. Jadi, kalau Kerajaan tidak mengambil berat di-atas perkara ini, teraniaya-lah orang² ini. Jadi, saya harap pihak Kerajaan, kalau boleh di-adakan satu jabatan dengan pegawai pemeriksa sukat² rasmi yang di-keluarkan daripada Kerajaan dan sa-bagai-nya dan pada permulaan-nya di-beri tempoh kepada orang² ini supaya mereka menyerahkan gantang, atau pikul, atau daching, atau pun paun—sukat paun yang di-pakai membeli padi itu—dalam tempoh enam bulan, atau tiga bulan, mithal-nya, sa-lepas daripada

itu di-ambil tindakan yang keras di atas orang² yang menjalankan perniagaan chara menipu ra'ayat.

Tuan Pengerusi, beraleh saya kepada muka 116, ia-itu Bahagian Urusan Melayu. Banyak sudah kawan saya berchakap tadi, saya tidak-lah akan berchakap panjang berkenaan dengan ini. Tetapi, saya ingin menarek perhatian Yang Berhormat Menteri, selama tertuboh-nya Bahagian ini, saya ta' nampak satu bokti yang nyata, apa-kah Bahagian ini telah meranchangkan atau menjadi satu model—chontohan dengan usaha tenaga daripada Jabatan ini “bahawa ini-lah satu daripada model yang di-buat oleh jabatan ini”—saya ta' nampak satu pun. Oleh itu, saya berharap-lah kepada jabatan ini supaya membuat satu ranchangan jangka panjang. Katakan-lah ranchangan jangka panjang lima tahun. Jadi, boleh-lah jabatan ini mengusahakan tiap² tahun menjayakan ranchangan² yang di-adakan itu. Dan bagaimana boleh jabatan ini jalankan tugas-nya dengan sa-penoh, sa-bagaimana yang di-sebut di-sini, chuma wang peruntokan \$27,749 sahaja. Ma'alum-lah, Tuan Pengerusi, ahli² perniagaan Melayu, khas-nya Ahli² daripada Dewan Perniagaan Melayu—orang² ini ta' ada modal, tidak ada wang banyak untuk hendak keluar negeri dengan sendiri-nya, meninjau apa-kah perusahaan² atau perniagaan² yang mereka boleh jadi wakil penjual atau ejen atau pun membena kilang² perusahaan². Sa-balek-nya, orang yang biasa, yang mahir, yang ada duit—mereka boleh keluar dengan sendiri meninjau di-mana² juga negara yang maju dan membuat perjanjian dengan factory itu, supaya dapat mereka jadi wakil penjual, dapat mereka menegakkan perusahaan² di-dalam negara kita ini.

Oleh yang demikian, saya harap Kementerian ini adakan satu peruntokan khas untuk memberi peluang kepada wakil² daripada Dewan Perniagaan Melayu, keluar negeri untuk meninjau apa jua perusahaan dan perniagaan yang boleh mereka itu buat. Boleh-lah di-beri peluang kepada

mereka ini, keluar bersama² Yang Berhormat Menteri, kerana kalau beliau hadir dalam perundingan² atau pun dengan Menteri² yang lain, untuk meninjau dari sudut apa-kah perusahaan dan perniagaan yang boleh di-beri peluang kepada orang Melayu. Dan berkenaan dengan perkara ini, Tuan Pengerusi, saya berpendapat lebih baik Bahagian ini di-pindahkan kepada pentadbiran Kementerian Pembangunan Negara dan Luar Bandar, saya ingat lebih sesuai atau pun di-serahkan ka-bawah Kementerian Perdana Menteri sendiri supaya dapat Yang Amat Berhormat Perdana Menteri meninjau dan memerhatikan dengan sendiri-nya kemajuan bahagian perusahaan orang Melayu ini. Kalau tidak dapat maju, saya harap serahkan-lah kepada Kementerian Pembangunan Negara dan Luar Bandar atau pun kepada Kementerian Perdana Menteri sendiri. Kerana, mengikut Perlembagaan sa-bagaimana Fasal 153—tanggong-jawab Perdana Menteri, bagi pihak Duli Yang Maha Mulia Seri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agong, untuk memajukan iktisad orang Melayu dengan sa-chara memberi lesen dan permit. Saya harap dapat perhatian di-atas ucapan saya itu.

Tuan Pengerusi, saya chakap sedikit lagi mengenai S. 14 muka 131, Pechahan-kepala 17—Kursus Teknik bagi Konterekter² Melayu. Di-sini, saya mengambil peluang menguchapkan satinggi² tahniah dan terima kasih kepada Yang Berhormat Menteri yang telah pun memberi peluang kepada bakal² konterekter Melayu atau pun konterekter² Melayu untuk menghadhiri kursus di-Pusat Latehan Perusahaan Negara di-Sungei Besi. Saya sendiri telah pun hadir menyaksikan latehan ini, dan saya sangat tertarek hati kepada kursus ini. Saya berharap Yang Berhormat akan memberi peluang dengan sa-berapa luas lagi kepada beberapa orang ahli² konterekter Melayu dan memberi pelajaran dan pengetahuan kepada mereka itu dengan sa-lengkap²-nya, supaya dapat mereka ini pengalaman dan pengetahuan untuk menjadi konterekter sama

dan sa-imbang dengan orang² yang lebeh maju daripada mereka itu.

Mengenaï apa yang di-sebutkan oleh rakan saya tadi, ia-itu Ranchangan Kilang Kertas di-Lahar Tiang, Kepala Batas, saya tidak-lah akan berchakap panjang, chuma saya mengharapkan ambil pandangan kerana kilang kertas ini ia-lah di-chadangkan hendak di-dirikan di-kawasan saya sendiri. Kalau terjadi-lah kilang kertas ini. Alhamdulillah—shukor-lah! Saya berharap Yang Berhormat kita tolong-lah usaha dalam perkara ini, kerana ranchangan ini ada-lah satu ranchangan yang di-tunggu² akan menjadi satu chon-tohan—satu model perusahaan oleh sharikat² kerjasama. Saya harap Yang Berhormat kajikan dari segi pertukaran wang—foreign exchange. Kalau kita dirikan kilang kertas—kata pakar yang menyiasat perkara ini, uneconomic, konon-nya. Saya tidak nampak perkara ini boleh jadi uneconomic. Kerana, saya sendiri hadir bersama² dengan pakar itu yang menyiasat tempat itu. Dia beri tahu kepada saya, tempat ini ada-lah satu tempat yang chukup sesuai. Kerana 22,000 ekar tanah sawah yang di-tanam padi dua kali sa-tahun. Sekarang 228,000 ekar tanah bendang akan di-tanam padi dua kali sa-tahun manakala Ranchangan Sungei Muda itu siap. Mana-kah boleh di-katakan bahawa jerami tidak chukup untuk memberi kepada kilang kertas yang di-ranchangkan itu. Saya tidak perchaya. Jikalau-lah uneconomic, mithal-nya, belanja lebeh—Kerajaan ada kuasa boleh menahan kan ke-masokan kertas daripada luar negeri. Jangan masok kertas itu, dan jual kan kertas kita ini sa-chara economic sa-bagaimana di-buat di-Taiwan, sa-bagaimana di-buat di-Jepun dan lain² negeri. Kita katakan-lah kertas ini nombor dua—kita pakai kertas nombor dua, kita masokkan kertas nombor satu sedikit untuk memberi galakan kepada orang kita mengambil bahagian dalam perusahaan dan perniagaan. Saya berharap dengan sa-tinggi² harapan kepada pihak Kementerian, supaya menjayakan ranchangan ini, dengan apa daya juga yang boleh.

Sekian-lah Tuan Pengerusi, terima kaseh.

Dato' Haji Hussein bin Mohd. Noordin (Parit): Tuan Pengerusi, saya ada dua tiga perkara sahaja hendak bertanya dengan Menteri berkenaan dalam S. 14 ini ia-itu Pechahan-kepala 28. Saya tidak tahu-lah perbelanjaan makan, makanan kakitangan ia-itu di-Pejabat Surohanjaya Perdagangan—Trade Commission Office di-London—expenses on food for staff. Jadi hendak di-katakan perbelanjaan entertainment pun telah pun di-untokkan pada Sub-head 30. Jadi saya hendak dapat keterangan-lah perbelanjaan berkenaan dengan Sub-head 28 ini ia-itu berkenaan dengan sa-banyak \$5,632.

Nombor dua, Tuan Pengerusi, muka 131 ia-itu di-bawah O.C.A.R. Sub-head 17 di-sini—Technical Training Courses for Malay Contractors—telah pun ada peruntukan \$10—token sum \$10—tetapi tahun yang sudah jikalau kita tengok kapada Sub-head 89 telah ada \$35,000 di-untokkan. Jadi sunggoh pun Yang Berhormat, daripada Wakil Seberang Perai telah berchakap berkenaan dengan perkara ini, dahulu-nya pun telah pun saya berchakap dalam perkara ini ia-itu Training Courses bagi Malay Contractors ini amat-lah memberi faedah kepada Malay contractors. Jadi saya berharap Kementerian ini akan lanjutkan juga Kursus Teknik bagi Kontrekter² Melayu, sebab baharu² ini banyak-lah sungut kita telah dengar apabila kita membincangkan perkara ini di-dalam Kongress Bumiputra yang lalu, kebanyakan Malay Contractor² dapat kerugian apabila dia telah menawar atau telah mengerjakan satu² kontrek yang telah di-beri oleh Kerajaan. Ini saya perchaya-lah tentu-lah mereka itu tidak sa-benar²-nya faham bagaimana menjalankan kerja kontrek yang sa-rendah² atau sa-tinggi²-nya.

Saya juga hendak berchakap, hendak bertanya berkenaan dengan ia-itu Bahagian Urusan Melayu ia-itu Malay Secretariat. Sunggoh pun peruntukan ini bagi 3 bulan sahaja, tetapi banyak juga Ahli Yang Berhormat telah berchakap berkenaan dengan perkara ini. Kita pernah juga dengar beberapa

tahun apabila kita kemukakan peruntukan di-Dewan ini dan beberapa rancangan telah di-kemukakan oleh Menteri berkenaan dengan urusan Malay Secretariat ini, tetapi kita telah juga dengar ia-itu Malay Secretariat ini telah meranchangkan satu buku kuning; sampai sekarang ini pun kita belum tengok buku kuning, apa bendanya buku kuning, melainkan kita baca dalam surat khabar mengatakan Menteri Muda dahulu, Yang Berhormat Menteri Muda, ada mengeluarkan rancangan²-nya di-dalam surat khabar. Jadi saya minta-lah Menteri yang berkenaan itu, jikalau dapat beritahu kepada Dewan ini ada-kah buku kuning itu sa-benar² telah di-lancarkan oleh Kementerian ini.

Enche' Ramli bin Omar (Krian Darat): Tuan Pengerusi, saya bangun untuk berchakap terlebih dahulu dengan izin Tuan Pengerusi, saya ucapkan terima kasih. Berchakap saya dalam S. 14 ia-itu Butiran (117) yang bersangkutan dengan jawatan², di-pindahkan daripada bahagian Kilang Padi Kerajaan, Perak, muka 121. Tuan Pengerusi, saya suka-lah hendak menarek perhatian Dewan ini ia-itu keadaan ra'ayat khasnya pak² tani, peladang², yang membuat bendang adalah 70% lebih kurang dalam negeri kita ini yang juga menjadi tulang belakang kepada negara. Jadi apa yang menjadi masalah, Tuan Pengerusi, berkenaan dengan kejatohan harga padi dan ini-lah menjadi kesulitan kepada Kerajaan yang mana Kerajaan yang di-pilih oleh ra'ayat ia-itu Kerajaan yang akan membentok chara pentadbiran yang sesuai mengikut kehendak² ra'ayat. Kalau sa-kira-nya Kerajaan ini, Kerajaan yang di-pilih oleh ra'ayat, akan membentok pentadbiran yang tidak sesuai dengan kehendak ra'ayat, maka lebih burok daripada penjajahan lagi. Maka di-sini, Tuan Pengerusi, saya sangat-lah mengambil berat atas soal kilang padi, khasnya di-Bagan Serai, yang mana kilang padi pada masa dahulu, masa penjajahan dahulu, ada sa-buah kilang beras, jadi apakala telah menjadi kerugian kilang beras itu ditutup. Oleh itu bangkit-nya keadaan sekarang ini padi² yang di-beli oleh orang² tengah yang tidak bertimbang

rasa dengan pak² tani yang membuat bendang yang mementingkan tulang empat kerat, pagi dan petang, tetapi pengeluaran hasil mereka itu di-terima, di-ambil dengan harga yang bawah daripada yang di-tetapkan oleh Kerajaan. Ada saya dapat mendengar angin bahawa kilang padi yang di-Bagan Serai itu hendak di-dirikan dan anggarannya telah pun ada, kalau tidak silap saya, berjumlah sa-banyak \$2,000,000. Jadi apa-kah sudah jadi, saya hendak tanya kepada Yang Berhormat Menteri Perdagangan dan Perusahaan berkenaan dengan kilang itu. Jadi harga padi yang sa-patut-nya di-beli dengan harga hampir \$16, tetapi tidak di-beli dengan harga itu dengan sebab tidak-nya ada kilang yang saya sebutkan tadi. Jadi pengeluaran padi di-dalam Jajahan Krian satu juta pikul lebih pada tiap² tahun, kalau-lah tiap² sa-orang pak tani itu tiap² satu pikul itu rugi \$2 jumlah-nya tiap² tahun pak² tani kita di-tempat itu menimpa kerugian sa-banyak \$2,000,000. Jadi sa-lain daripada itu, Tuan Pengerusi, boleh-lah juga padi daripada kawasan² yang lain di-bawa ka-kawasan yang lain, tetapi oleh kerana pengangkutan-nya kurang dan juga wang-nya tidak cukup, sa-bagaimana kilang beras di-Telok Anson, boleh-lah padi daripada Jajahan Krian di-bawa ka-Telok Anson dan di-bawa ka-Anak Bukit dan sa-bagai-nya, tetapi dengan wang yang tidak cukup maka kesempatan itu di-ambil oleh orang² tengah, dengan sendiri di-ambil oleh orang tengah, padi ini di-bawa sa-umpama kita membawa mayat pergi ka-kubor.

Kalau satu lori kita bawa padi terpaksa-lah kita kena tolak. Jadi ini-lah saya kehendaki kepada Yang Berhormat Menteri Perdagangan dan Perusahaan, supaya 70% pak² tani yang jadi tulang belakang kepada Kerajaan—yang menjadi tulang belakang kepada negeri ini tidak-lah kurang-nya penting kepada kita sa-kalian dalam Dewan yang mulia ini supaya semua menarek perhatian dan memandang berat kepada mereka itu oleh kerana sampai-lah masa-nya bahawa kita akan mengubah nasib pak² tani kita ini.

Sa-lain daripada itu satu lagi keadaan harga padi ini juga—saya mithalkan

di-dalam Jajahan Krian. Di-dalam Jajahan Krian itu ada di-namakan, di-panggilkan Krian Utara dan Krian Selatan. Di-Krian Utara itu harga padinya lain dan Krian Selatan pula harga padi pun lain. Jadi, ini pun satu perkara yang mustahak yang patut di-siasat dan di-kaji apa-kah sebab² yang keadaan boleh jadi bagitu. Tuan Pengerusi, saya dapat angin yang mana boleh harga padi ini jatuh dan murah daripada harga yang di-tetapkan oleh Kerajaan. Ada harga beras yang di-tolakkan kepada Kerajaan itu, terutama di-Kuala Lumpur ini dia punya supply—dia punya tempat pengeluaran beras untuk di-beri kepada Kerajaan, tinggi \$2 daripada harga yang di-keluarkan oleh kilang² beras yang ada di-dalam kawasan di-selabel Utara Tanah Melayu kita ini. Jadi, keadaan ini-lah yang menyebabkan pak² tani kita menerima kerugian itu. Terima kasih.

Enche' Ahmad bin Arshad (Muar Utara): Dato' Pengerusi, saya bangun turut menyokong perbelanjaan yang di-minta oleh Yang Berhormat Menteri Perdagangan dan Perusahaan ini. Di-samping itu saya akan memberikan pandangan² 'am atas butiran yang saya akan bachakan. Muka 116 ia-itu Bahagian Barang² Export—barang² yang di-masokkan ka-dalam negeri ini gemar saya membangkitkan bahawa barang² ini di-hantar ia-lah melalui ejen² yang ada dalam tanah ayer kita ini. Tetapi ada satu perkara yang mendatangkan kesulitan dan kesusahan kepada ra'ayat ia-lah berhubung dengan spare part motokar² dan jentera² yang di-gunakan oleh ra'ayat. Barang² ini kalau pergi kepada ejen²—ejen mengatakan barangnya tidak ada—tunggu dua minggu atau tiga minggu bahkan memakan masa sampai satu bulan. Jadi, yang menjadi kesulitan, Dato' Pengerusi, hal yang sa-macam ini kalau tidak dapat perhatian terutama sa-kali pada jentera², carburettor-nya di-gunakan oleh petani² kita memakan masa 2 minggu atau 2 minggu spare part itu baharu ada. Maka usaha hendak menyegerakan kerja itu akan tersekat.

Yang kedua, dalam Bahagian ini juga kemasokan barang² daripada luar negeri termasuk di-antara-nya binatang²

yang boleh di-makan oleh orang² Islam seperti lembu, kambing dan kerbau. Saya nampak memang hasrat Kerajaan hendak mempersaibangkan ekonomi orang Melayu atau ekonomi bumiputra dengan orang yang bukan bumiputra. Dan Kementerian ini telah mengadakan satu Bahagian berhubung dengan Urusan Melayu. Jadi saya nampak kalau benar Kerajaan ini atau urusan ini hendak melangkah satu usaha hendak menolong orang² Melayu dalam jurusan perniagaan menjual daging ini, saya memandang bahawa beri-lah peluang kemasokan daging yang boleh di-makan oleh orang Islam itu khas-nya kepada peniaga² Melayu yang ada dalam tanah ayer kita dan saya mengharap pada Kerajaan Negeri dalam tanah ayer ini segala lesen² menjual daging² yang di-makan oleh orang Islam beri-lah peluang kepada orang Islam—kapada orang Melayu. Perkara ini, Dato' Pengerusi, tidak boleh di-buat dengan sa-kali gus, tetapi saya harap dengan beransor dari sa-masa ka-samasa. Banyak sangkutan-nya berhubung dengan daging yang saya sebutkan ini kalau menurut ajaran Islam kesuchian itu juga perlu di-pelihara oleh orang² Islam.

Yang kedua, Dato' Pengerusi, saya gemar membangkitkan dalam S. 14—Bahagian Menanam Getah Sa-mula muka 117—dalam ini, dalam Butiran (46), kita telah memberi satu peruntokan sa-banyak \$30,000 untuk gaji Pengerusi Lembaga ini. Apa perkara yang saya hendak bangkitkan ia-itu ada perkara yang berlawanan dalam usaha menanam getah sa-mula ini—pekebun² kecil kita ia-itu satu kawasan yang di-benarkan menanam getah sa-mula dengan menggunakan rachun, tetapi malang-nya pokok getah yang di-rachun itu di-sarang oleh kumbang. Maka kumbang itu pula akan membinasakan tanaman² kelapa yang dalam kawasan itu. Jadi saya harap Kementerian ini akan mengambil perhatian bahawa ranchangan menanam getah itu kalau dalam kawasan kelapa supaya di-nasehatkan pekebun² kecil itu tidaklah boleh membunuh pokok² getah itu melalui rachun, sebab kalau di-rachun, pokok-nya itu akan di-buat

sarang oleh kumbang seperti mana yang saya sebutkan.

Dato' Pengerusi, saya hendak berchakap dalam hal ini juga dalam hal Lembaga Menanam Sa-mula Getah juga. Apa satu perkara yang sangat menarek perhatian ra'ayat ia-itu perkembangan yang di-buat oleh jabatan ini sangat baik, khas-nya kepada pekebun² kechil dengan menanam getah baka yang baik dan mendapat susu yang baik. Satu perkara yang menyulitkan buroh² yang bekerja dalam getah pekebun² kechil—bila saya sebut pekebun² kechil itu ia-itu orang yang mempunyai kebun ka-bawah daripada 100 ekar—Dato' Pengerusi, ia-lah tuan punya getah kebun kechil ini hanya memberikan upahan gaji kepada orang yang menoreh getah itu \$2 atau \$2.50. Jadi tidak-lah sa-imbang dengan hasil yang keluar daripada kebun itu melalui getah yang baik baka-nya. Saya mengharap-kan supaya boleh Kementerian ini menasehatkan pekebun² kechil ini memberi upahan kepada penoreh-nya itu menurut dasar yang di-buat oleh ladang² besar. Walau macham mana pun kita tengok ladang besar telah membuat bermacam kemudahan di-estet², tetapi pekebun kechil ini kemudahan itu tidak di-buat-nya seperti berek, ayer dan api. Apa yang saya minta supaya di-berikan pertimbangan ia-itu menurut apa yang di-beri oleh ladang besar kalau 14 kati getah kering di-beri harga \$2.57 dan 14 kati ka-atas di-beri 8 sen dan scrap 4 sen. Jadi hetong panjang, sa-orang penoreh getah di-ladang² besar boleh dapat \$5, tetapi di-kebun kechil hanya \$2 atau \$2.50. Tuan punya ini malang-nya pula dia mengambil penoreh² ini tidak suka orang laki², dia suka mengambil amoi² sahaja, maksud-nya supaya dapat upahan yang lebeh murah. Saya mengharap-kan supaya dapat sa-imbang kemewahan dan nekmata daripada ranchangan menanam getah sa-mula ini.

Lagi satu, Dato' Pengerusi, dalam Bahagian Pelanchongan, muka 118 Butiran (82) Pengarah Bahagian Pelanchongan. Pada tahun ini bertambah peruntokan-nya daripada tahun yang lalu. Sa-belum daripada saya membangkitkan beberapa perkara, gemar saya mengucapkan terima kaseh ka-

pada Kementerian ini yang pada dasar-nya telah mempersetujuan satu peruntokan kerana peringkat permulaan Ranchangan Pelanchong di-Ayer Terjun, di-Gunong Ledang, sa-bagaimana telah saya sebutkan dalam Dewan ini, mudah²an pelaksanaan itu akan dapat di-buat dalam Ranchangan Malaysia Yang Pertama. Apa yang saya hendak bangkitkan dalam hal pelanchongan ini, walau pun negara kita ini negara yang termashor di-Tenggara Asia, sa-buah negara pelanchongan, dan menjadi keharuman kepada Malaysia dengan keindahan tanah ayer kita, dalam masaalah ini Kerajaan juga akan membuat rumah² perniagaan seperti rumah MARA, demikian juga hotel² yang besar² termasuk-lah bunglow² dan satu daripada-nya kedai² di-padang Lapangan Terbang Subang. Apa yang saya minta supaya kedai² yang saya chakapkan ini mengisikan barang² pertukangan tangan bumiputra. Saya telah melihat sa-tengah² tempat seperti kedai di-Lapangan Terbang Subang, saya tengok orang berniaga di-situ orang yang bukan bumiputra, barang² yang di-perniagakan itu semua berunsor orang yang bukan bumiputra, ada gambar Sang Hanuman. Kalau yang berniaga itu orang China, berunsor barang²-nya berupa unsor orang China. Saya mahu, sa-lain daripada barang itu, barang² buatan tangan yang di-buat oleh bumiputra dalam negeri ini supaya dapat-lah pelanchong² itu mengenal keaslian tanah ayer kita yang tidak kurang barang² pertukangan tangan daripada Sarawak, Sabah dan Kelantan supaya di-masukkan di-tempat² yang tersebut. Dan pelanchong² yang datang ka-tanah ayer kita memang ingin mendapat chendera mata yang di-bawa daripada negeri ini untuk kenangan² di-tanah ayer-nya. Hal yang macham ini, saya berasa sedih-lah bila sa-orang pelanchong berkehendakkan barang buatan bumiputra, dia tidak dapat, kadang² dia kena pergi pula ka-Kelantan. Kalau ada tempat² yang macham ini dengan mudah dia turun daripada hotel, dia hendakkan barang buatan seperti kain songket daripada Kelantan telah sedia ada.

Akhir-nya, Dato' Pengerusi, ia-itu berhubung dengan Head S. 14, Baha-

gian Pusat Daya Pengeluaran Negara. Banyak yang telah di-chakap oleh sahabat² saya, chuma satu perkara yang saya hendak sentoh bahawa Pusat Daya Pengeluaran Negara ini pada masa sekarang menurut dasar-nya hanya menampung penuntut² yang bekerja di-kilang², yang bekerja di-jabatan² Kerajaan, yang bekerja di-gudang² berhubung dengan jurutera dan teknik supaya belajar di-tempat itu sa-lama 5 tahun dan satu tahun dia mengambil bahagian sa-lama dua bulan. Oleh sebab kekurangan bumiputra yang dapat menuntut di-Pusat Daya Pengeluaran Negara ini, maka saya merayu-lah kapada Menteri yang berkenaan supaya mengubahkan dasar menerima penuntut² ini di-beri peluang kapada bakat² pemuda kita yang ada bahagian dalam teknik dan jurutera melalui Pusat Pengambil Orang² daripada Jabatan Buroh. Dengan itu mereka dapat peluang belajar di-situ, menambahkan lagi buroh² kita layak, dari satu masa di-mana² tempat yang kosong berkehendakkan buroh yang telah layak, maka dapat-lah peluang ra'ayat di-luar bandar itu bekerja di-gudang² dan juga bekerja di-kilang² sa-bagaimana yang telah di-chakapkan. Peluang ini, saya harap, di-berikan kemudahan kapada ra'ayat luar bandar yang ada mempunyai bakat dalam hal ini bagi menuntut di-Pusat yang saya sebutkan ini. Sekian, terima kaseh.

Enche' Sim Boon Liang (Sarawak): Mr Speaker, Sir, I quite agree with the Hon'ble Member from Sarawak who has spoken this morning about some requests. Now I will not repeat again.

Sir, now I would like to touch on S. 14, page 117, page 119, page 125, and 129. Now, Sir, I would like to say something about industrial development and Trade Commissioners Office. Sarawak has many producing sago flour districts, but the greatest sago flour producing districts are Mukah, Dalat and Balingian which have more than 30 big and small sago industries. The others are Matu, Daro, Saratok and Bintulu. Sir, the people of these districts are mostly depending on sago for their livelihood. As you know, Sir, the quality of sago flour, produced in

these districts is fine but it cannot fetch a good price. Therefore, Sir, I urge the Minister for Commerce and Industry to write letters to the Trade Commissioners in London, in Australia, and in some other parts of the world, to investigate the possibility of the expansion of the sago market, and to study the reasons why the price is so low.

Now, I would like to touch on page 129. Sir, as I read, from page 129, item (261), there are only 3 Divisional Supply Officers in the State of Sarawak, but as you know, Sir, Sarawak has 5 Divisions. I suggest that one Division should have one Divisional Supply Officer, so that the Supply Divisional Officers can look after the prices of foodstuffs, especially at the present moment when prices of foodstuffs are increasing day after day. The consumers, especially the poor people, will suffer a lot. Thank you, Sir.

Tuan Haji Mokhtar bin Haji Ismail (Perlis Selatan): Dato' Yang di-Pertua, saya hendak sentoh dalam Kepala S. 14 ia-itu muka 116 Pechahan-kepala 1, Butiran (33)—Pengawal Barang² Perdagangan Export. Dan bagitu juga muka 119 Bahagian Perdagangan ia-itu Pengawal Bahagian Perdagangan.

Dato' Pengerusi, sa-bagaimana yang kita sama² telah ma'alum bahawa sejak kejadian yang telah berlaku dalam Rhodesia dan oleh kerana negara kita tidak menyokong kemerdekaan Rhodesia sa-chara haram itu dan negara Rhodesia telah ada banyak hubongan di-dalam bahagian barang² import ka-dalam negara kita. Saperti tembakau, daun tembakau dan lain² lagi, jadi, saya harap-lah pihak Kementerian ini mengambil perhatian yang berat dalam perkara² barang² daripada Rhodesia, terutama sa-kali saperti daun tembakau yang saya sebutkan itu. Dan saya tahu bahawa kompany rokok di-Malaya ini saperti Rothman banyak-lah mempunyai ladang², kalau tidak salah saya, dalam Rhodesia. Jadi, dengan pemutusan perdagangan di-antara Malaysia dengan Rhodesia ini, saya harap-lah bahawa yang ladang² tembakau di-dalam Malaya ini di-perelok dan di-perbesarkan, terutama sa-kali dalam

negeri Perlis, kerana di-dalam negeri Perlis, Rothmans telah membuat perhubungan tanaman tembakau, dan saya harap-lah pehak Rothmans Company supaya membesarkan lagi perusahaan ini di-dalam negeri Perlis. Jadi dengan chara ini akan memberi peluang yang banyak kepada anak² negeri dalam perusahaan dan kemajuan.

Yang Kedua, Tuan Pengerusi, berkenaan dengan barang² yang masuk ka-dalam negara kita seperti barang² secondhand. Ini pun patut di-ambil perhatian yang berat oleh Kementerian Perdagangan. Satu daripada-nya saya tengok barang² secondhand yang masuk dalam negara kita ini—motokar, barangkali sama² kita telah ma'alum bahawa banyak motokar² secondhand yang di-bawa masuk dari negeri German, umpama-nya, Mercedes Benz yang steering kiri. Jadi ini pun satu bahaya yang besar kerana dalam negara kita ini memakai system steering kanan. Jadi barang² yang macham ini pun di-benarkan oleh Kementerian ini masuk ka-dalam negara kita, dan dengan barang² secondhand ini, Tuan Pengerusi, memberi peluang pula orang tengah ini mendapat keuntungan. sa-buah motokar chabok yang saya tengok dalam German bawa mari ka-sini, di-jual dengan harga \$7,000-\$8,000. Jadi, ini pun saya harap mendapat perhatian daripada Kementerian ini.

Di-muka 121, S. 14, berkenaan dengan Kilang Padi Anak Bukit di-Arau. Saya telah banyak kali-lah berchakap dalam perkara ini, kerana negeri saya Perlis boleh di-katakan satu negeri padi dan perkara ini mengenai keseluruhan ra'ayat negeri Perlis. Apa yang di-chakap² oleh peladang² negeri Perlis bahawa kilang beras di-Arau ini tidak dapat menjalankan tugas dan kerja-nya sa-bagaimana sa-chara perniagaan. Umpama-nya, dalam masa kerja biasa-nya pukul 8.30 buka dan 4.30 petang sudah tutup. Jadi, ini kadang² membawa satu kesusudahan kepada orang² yang hendak menjalankan perusahaan itu.

Yang ketiga, Tuan Pengerusi, berkenaan dengan Kilang di-Arau ini juga, kalau tidak salah saya, di-masa lepas

perang yang telah lalu bahawa kilang itu telah di-jualkan oleh Kerajaan kepada sharikat kerjasama dengan modal sama banyak, kemudian oleh kerana tidak dapat di-jalankan kerjanya dengan baik, maka kilang itu telah di-ambil balek oleh Kerajaan. Jadi, saya minta dan merayu kepada Menteri yang berkenaan supaya memikirkan sa-mula bagaimana kilang beras di-Arau itu dapat di-jadikan modal bersama di-antara ra'ayat dengan Kerajaan dan yang mana dapat-lah Kerajaan melateh lagi orang² negeri Perlis bagaimana chara² hendak menjalankan perusahaan berkenaan dengan kilang beras ini.

Yang akhir, sa-kali, saya hendak sebut di-sini berkenaan dengan Pesuruhjaya Perdagangan yang mana kita ucapkan banyak terima kaseh kepada Kementerian ini, kerana pada masa sekarang kita telah ada banyak Pesuruhjaya Perdagangan. Satu di-antara-nya ia-lah di-Thailand, tempat dudok-nya di-Bangkok. Jadi, Tuan Pengerusi, kita selalu-lah mendengar berkenaan dengan smuggling atau melarikan barang² chukai, beras, tembakau, gula dan sa-bagai-nya. Jadi, saya memikirkan pehak Kementerian ini tidak-kah boleh kita adakan lagi satu Pejabat Pesuruhjaya di-Songkla ia-itu dengan kita taroh satu Deputy di-Songkla, kerana dengan chara ini boleh-lah pehak Kementerian menchari satu jalan bagaimana supaya Kerajaan Malaysia ini dengan Kerajaan Thailand dapat berkerjasama supaya dapat kita mengurangkan kerja² yang melarikan barang² itu, kerana saya tahu Kerajaan Siam atau pun Thailand tidak suka, kerana barang² yang di-bawa masuk sa-chara haram yang tidak menguntungkan Kerajaan Thailand dan bagitu juga bagi kita. Jadi saya shorkan kepada pehak Kementerian supaya menchari satu jalan bagaimana supaya dapat di-adakan kerjasama di-antara dua buah negara kita yang bersempadan itu, kerana dengan chara ini dapat-lah kita mengurangkan berkenaan dengan pelari barang² haram ini masuk ka-dalam negara kita, kerana pehak negara Thailand pun bagitu juga rugi, kita juga rugi. Jadi dengan chara ini kita dapat-lah mengurangkan

banyak lagi kerja² yang tidak menguntungkan bagi negara kita. Jadi saya merayu sa-kali lagi kepada pehak Kementerian ini menchari satu jalan bagaimana saya sebut tadi.

Yang akhir sa-kali, berkenaan dengan Peruntukan dan Pameran Perdagangan. Kita adakan pameran ini chuma di-luar negeri, tetapi saya fikir satu perkara yang mustahak-lah supaya pameran² barang² buatan Malaysia ini, kalau boleh, kita adakan di-dalam tiap² negeri dalam Malaysia kita ini, kerana kalau kita adakan dalam tiap² negeri, kita pameran barang² buatan Malaysia ini dapat-lah ra'ayat dalam negara itu kenal. Sa-lama kita merdeka ini, apa yang telah di-buat oleh Kerajaan kita, apa-kah perkembangan kemajuan² perniagaan dalam negara kita. Jadi, sa-kadar itu-lah sahaja. Terima kaseh.

Enche' Harun bin Abdullah (Baling): Tuan Pengerusi, saya hendak berchakap, muka surat 115, S. 14 berhubung dengan Pejabat Menteri. Baharu² ini saya dapat tahu satu surat arahan daripada Kementerian ini telah di-edarkan kepada Kerajaan² Negeri, dan Kerajaan² Negeri pula telah memanjangkan arahan itu kepada Daerah² dengan maksud hendak-lah tiap² Daerah menubuhkan sa-buah jawatan-kuasa pengguna barang² atau pun pembeli barang². Jadi, saya faham tujuan yang di-minta menubuhkan jawatan-kuasa itu ia-lah hendak mengawal di-atas kenaikan harga barang². Jadi, saya perchaya pada hari ini semua tempat² atau semua Daerah² telah pun menubuhkan jawatan-kuasa itu. Tetapi pada fikiran saya jawatan-kuasa yang di-maksudkan itu, dalam keadaan sekarang ini, boleh jadi-lah Kementerian ini hendak tahu bagaimana perjalanan saudagar² di-dalam negeri ini. Adakah mereka itu mengambil peluang dalam masa kenaikan chukai atau pun sebab² yang lain. Pada pandangan saya, walau pun ada hari ini, di-antara barang² yang telah naik dengan sendirinya, sama ada barang² pakaian, barang makanan dan sa-bagai-nya, terbit puncha² bukan hanya sengaja daripada saudagar² itu hendak mengambil peluang untong yang banyak, tetapi

sa-bahagian-nya terbit kesalahan itu daripada Kerajaan sendiri, khas-nya kepada Kementerian Perdagangan dan Perusahaan. Mithal-nya, pertama sa-kali sa-umpama banyak yang telah di-ucapkan oleh Ahli² Yang Berhormat dengan sebab kesusahan mendapat A.P. kerana hendak memesan barang² di-luar negeri. Yang kedua, dengan sebab dasar Kementerian ini hendak menggunakan barang² di-dalam negeri ini sendiri dengan sebab itu hendak menghadkan barang² di-luar negeri masuk ka-dalam negeri kita ini bertambah banyak.

Tetapi boleh jadi Kementerian ini tidak halus ada-kah chukup atau tidak barang² pengeluaran negeri ini sendiri untuk keperluan anak negeri ini atau pun mutu-nya baik atau tidak dengan sebab itu di-hadkan kemasokan barang² luar dan kilang² perusahaan di-sini belum chukup dapat memberi sa-penoh²-nya keperluan dalam pasar² negeri ini, manakala telah di-sekat kemasokan barang² itu dengan sendirinya barang² dalam negeri kita ini telah pun naik. Hari ini, terutama-nya sa-kali kain² dari negeri India, dan kain² daripada negeri China telah pun naik melambong hampir 20% barang² itu telah naik. Orang² kampung, orang miskin, yang menanggung kerugian dalam perkara ini. Dalam kenaikan barang hari ini saya berani berkata, bukan dengan sebab chukai; kesudahan orang kampung yang ada pada hari ini bukan dengan sebab chukai. Walau pun banyak orang² kampung menyerang Menteri Kewangan dengan sebab sedikit sa-banyak kenaikan chukai, tetapi sa-benar-nya bukan daripada Menteri Kewangan berthabit dengan Menteri Perdagangan dan Perusahaan menjalankan dasar—dasar ini tidak di-halusi. Boleh siasat, kalau kita siasat betul² hari ini sama ada barang makanan, pakaian, bukan dengan sebab kenaikan chukai dan tidak pula menyalahkan saudagar². Saudagar² pada masa ini manakala kurang barang, sudah tentu-lah mereka mengambil peluang barang tidak chukup, thabit kesalahannya terbit daripada Kerajaan sendiri. Jadi perkara ini, saya berharap-lah pehak Kementerian ini, manakala hendak menghadkan suatu, hendak

menghadkan kemasokan sa-suatu barang kena-lah halusi, barang dalam negara kita ini chukup atau tidak. Jika kenyataan telah chukup maka baharu-lah boleh di-tahan. Ketika barang² belum chukup, dan kita tahan, pada ketika itu maka melambong-lah harga barang², orang miskin-lah yang menderita.

Yang kedua, saya hendak chakap Tuan Pengerusi, berhubung dengan S. 14 juga, muka surat 116—Bahagian Urusan Melayu. Walau pun Bahagian Urusan Melayu ini telah pun di-pindahkan dalam Kementerian Pembangunan Negara dan Luar Bandar ia-itu MARA, tetapi saya rasa tanggung-jawab tiap² Kementerian berhubung dengan perkara kemajuan orang² Melayu tidak-lah boleh lepas tangan begitu sahaja. Maseh orang² Melayu yang ketinggalan jauh dalam hal perniagaan dan perusahaan berkehendakkan pimpinan bukan hanya kepada Menteri yang di-tentukan sahaja, bahkan kesemua Menteri² di-kehendaki memajukan, di-kehendaki memimpin kemajuan² orang² Melayu kita.

Baik-lah, pada masa yang lalu Kementerian ini telah pun melateh “contractor” Melayu memberikan latehan dan tunjok ajar kepada mereka itu. Tetapi pada fikiran saya pada ketika hendak menubuhkan Bahagian Urusan Melayu ini pun kalau yang bersangkutan dengan “contractor” itu lebeh munasabah perkara itu di-pindahkan ka-pejabat Kerja Raya. Tetapi tidak apa-lah! Sudah kita buat—sudah, Kementerian ini telah berjalan, tetapi sa-bagai ganti-nya saya shorkan, sa-bagai ganti-nya, tanggung-jawab Kementerian ini berhubung dengan Bahagian Urusan Melayu ini, saya shorkan supaya Kementerian ini mengadakan latehan² lagi ia-itu latehan peniaga² Melayu yang telah pun ada kebolehan yang tinggi dalam hal perniagaan ini, ia-itu chara mengimpot dan mengekspot barang² luar negeri, Mustahak macham, kata-lah di-Pulau Pinang atau di-Kuala Lumpur ini, memberi ajaran kepada Ahli² perniagaan supaya mereka itu boleh memanjangkan perniagaan itu dengan luar² negeri. Hari ini walau pun

peniaga² Melayu ada sadikit sa-banyak yang boleh berniaga dalam tanah ayer dia, dalam negeri dia, tetapi mereka jahil sa-kali hal² urusan perniagaan dengan luar negeri. Sampai bila kedu-dokan orang Melayu, hendak tunggu bila anak² bumiputra ini boleh mengambil peluang perniagaan yang sa-umpama itu, yang sa-lama ini di-bolot oleh orang² luar negeri terutama sa-kali orang² British yang monopoli bersangkut dengan hal import dan export. Patut sampai ketika-nya Kementerian ini buat quota², buat pembahagi yang tertentu untuk mengimpot dan mengekspot barang² negeri ini. Jadi perkara ini bukan-lah kita merampas barang² orang lain—Tidak! Bukan merampas hak² orang² lain. Kalau dalam Kementerian Kenderaan dan Pengangkutan kita boleh buat begitu, kalau dalam hal perusahaan kayu-kayan di-dalam negeri kita ini boleh kita buat begitu maka mengapa pula dalam Kementerian ini dalam hal berniaga, import dan export kita tidak boleh buat begitu. Perengkat pertama, perengkat permulaan, kalau tidak boleh di-beri dengan banyak, lateh dengan chara sadikit. Mungkin Kementerian ini berkata tidak ada orang Melayu yang berke-layakan pada hari ini untuk menjalankan urusan dan perniagaan yang besar, dan saya pun bersa yakin begitu, tetapi ada-kah kita hendak biar begitu sampai sa-lama² menjadi tanggung-jawab kepada Kementerian ini melateh, ganti tempat yang lateh contract, itu ganti dengan yang ini pula supaya memberi peluang kepada anak bumi-putra ini mengambil bahagian dalam perusahaan pada masa yang akan datang.

Sa-kira-nya Bank Bumiputra, sa-kira-nya ranchangan MARA hendak di-majukan tetapi kalau peluang ini tidak dapat apa-kah guna bank, ada-kah ranchangan MARA sa-takat mana yang boleh pergi? Bank Bumi-putra akan di-jalankan, boleh jadi, kemaraan semangat bumiputra hendak mara lebeh jauh lagi. Dengan sebab itu dari sekarang saya shorkan Kementerian ini supaya mengadakan latehan² dan peluang itu tetapkan daripada sekarang, manakala Bank Bumiputra dan ada orang berkelayakan untuk

menjalankan perniagaan, perusahaan yang besar² dapat di-majukan dan tidak menjadi halangan daripada pehak Kementerian ini.

Telah lama kita berchakap berhubong dengan barang² kita hendak export, daripada negeri kita ini, kita telah merdeka hampir² 10 tahun. Tiap² kali Dewan Ra'ayat ini menyuarakan, Yang Berhormat Menteri Kewangan, dalam ucapan-nya, hendak membanyakkan lagi barang² pengeluaran kita supaya bertambah hasil-mahsul didalam negara ini, tetapi sampai hari ini pengeluaran kita dudok di-tangga lama juga, tidak lebeh daripada bijeh, getah, bijeh, getah dan nanas—tiga ini dok mari daripada belum mereka sampai-lah tiga ini sahaja dok mari. Modal kita yang ini sahaja dok naik dok turun, yang ini sahaja. Apa ada ikhtiar Menteri Perdagangan dan Perusahaan? Banyak di-perkatakan hendak buat perusahaan, hendak mengetinkingan barang² daripada buah², buah rambutan, durian dan sa-bagainya, tetapi sampai hari ini tidak berjalan, Menteri Perdagangan tolak Menteri Pertanian, Menteri Pertanian tolak kepada Menteri Perdagangan, dudok macham itu juga, jadi ra'ayat hendak tengok kemajuan bertambah hasil negara kita, ta' dapat. Jadi saya berharap-lah, kita hari ini, Kerajaan hari ini, jangan beku walau pun kita chakap kepada ra'ayat, Kerajaan sendiri ada berjalan, chari usaha, buat, tambahkan pengeluaran kita dengan sa-berapa daya yang boleh baharu-lah kita kata barang kita banyak chukai kita boleh dapat, banyak dengan tidak hanya menunaikan chukai yang ada. Jadi saya shorkan, terutama sa-kali, pegawai² Melayu yang ada dalam Kementerian ini dengan semangat yang tinggi majukan segala perusahaan² dalam negara kita, supaya negara kita lebeh maju dan perolehan dalam negeri kita akan bertambah. Sakian-lah, Tuan Pengerusi.

Enche' Hussein bin Sulaiman (Ulu Kelantan): Dato' Pengerusi, saya hendak berchakap di-atas muka 116, Bahagian Urusan Melayu. Berkenaan dengan perkara ini walau pun banyak ^hli² yang telah berchakap, tetapi

ada-lah isi yang tertinggal. Maka saya suka menambahkan lagi ia-itu di-sini peruntokan ia-lah \$27,749 di-untokkan bagi tiga bulan sahaja dan sa-lepas itu saya rasa di-serahkan perkara ini kepada MARA.

Saya suka juga memberi perhatian kepada bahagian ini supaya mengambil langkah yang tegas supaya betul² memberi faedah kepada urusan yang di-katakan Urusan Melayu tadi. Dan juga saya suka sentoh pada muka 129, ia-itu tentang kawalan Makanan dan Bekalan.

Di-sini saya suka sentoh bagaimana perkara ini berlaku di-kawasan Kelantan ia-itu di-kawasan perbatasan (border) di-antara Kelantan dengan Thailand, ia-itu di-Rantau Panjang. Saya rasa patut-lah Yang Berhormat Menteri Perdagangan mengambil titekberat tentang hal melesenkan atau memberi lesen² beras kepada wholeseller². Tetapi saya rasa pada masa ini dengan ada-nya perentah yang baharu, maka Yang Berhormat Menteri Perdagangan tidak dapat-lah mengeluarkan lesen² wholeseller beras tadi dengan ini berma'ana-lah kemudahan yang di-beri kepada bumiputra di-kawasan Kelantan di-sekat. Jadi, saya mengeshorkan supaya lesen wholeseller ini di-beri kepada bumiputra dengan mengurangkan lagi sharat² dia dan juga saya suka shorkan supaya memberi betul² satu kemajuan atau pun satu mata pencharian tetap kepada penduduk yang berhampiran di-kawasan Rantau Panjang, membagi lesen retailer² supaya dapat dia mengimport beras² kerana pada masa ini dan pada masa dahulu² lagi penduduk² merata sa-panjang Rantau Panjang menchari makan dan nafkah-nya dengan membawa masok barang² gelap ka-negeri kita. Jadi oleh itu, kerana hendak mengelakkan dari hal kejadian ini yang berpanjangan, maka saya menchadangkan Yang Berhormat Menteri memberi lesen² supaya dapat benda ini masok dengan tidak jalan haram.

Dan juga saya suka menyentoh di-muka 131, Pechahan-kepala 7, dan juga 138, Pechahan-kepala 90 berkenaan dengan Perbelanjaan Bahagian Pelanchong². Di-sini saya suka juga

memberi perhatian kepada pehak yang berkenaan bahawa bahagian pelan-chong ini kurang tentang publicity-nya dan juga kebanyakan kemajuan² di-chapai pada masa ini ia-lah ada kebanyakan-nya motel dan lain² tempat tinggal bagi pelan-chong² ini semua-nya berchorak barat. Patut-lah pehak berkenaan mengambil satu langkah yang baharu supaya men-dirikan rumah² fashion Malaysia atau pun yang berjiwa kemelayuan supaya pelan-chong² dari luar itu dapat-lah merasa sunggoh² mereka itu berada di-tanah Malaysia, bukan-nya berada di-Europah atau pun sa-bagai-nya.

Enche' Abdul Samad bin Gul Ahmad Mianji (Pasir Mas Hulu): Tuan Penge-rusi, minta penjelasan. Saya hendak tahu bagaimana hotel² berbentuk Malaysia.

Enche' Hussain bin Sulaiman: Ini perkara tentang rangka hendak buat motel atau pun bangunan berchorak Malaysia itu bukan-lah susah, sebab-nya kita telah ada architect² yang mahir yang boleh merupakan chorak² bagi Malaysia. Dan juga tentang publicity-nya atau pun 'ilan-nya pun tidak begitu banyak di-edarkan merata² dan juga poster²-nya atau pun 'ilan²-nya tidak begitu menarik. Patut-lah kita kemukakan satu poster yang berchorak kata-lah "to see and know three races in one price." Jadi ber-ma'ana-lah orang² pelan-chong di-luar negeri itu dapat menengok dengan mata-nya tiga bangsa dengan satu bayaran sahaja tidak guna-lah pergi ka-negeri China hendak jumpa orang China atau pun hendak pergi ka-India hendak jumpa orang India sebab di-negeri kita ini ada berbilang bangsa. Jadi berma'ana senang-lah pelan-chong² datang di-sini melihat dengan tiga bangsa yang telah ada di-dalam negeri kita.

Dan juga saya suka menyentoh Butiran 8, muka 131—Bayaran Meme-reksa Ranchangan Menanam Sa-mula Getah. Perkara ini saya rasa tidak puas hati-lah tentang Ranchangan Menanam Sa-mula Getah di-kawasan saya 'am-nya, kerana kebanyakan per-mohonan atau pun kerja² di-dalam Ranchangan Menanam Getah Sa-mula

ini tidak begitu memuaskan dan sa-tengah² daripada pemohon kena tunggu beberapa lama dan sa-tengah² itu telah di-selesaikan mengikut sharat²-nya tetapi tidak dapat di-selesaikan dengan jangka waktu yang pendek. Maka saya minta perhatian-lah kepada Yang Berhormat Menteri.

Dan pada Butiran 17—Kursus Tek-nik bagi Kontereker² Melayu. Dengan hal ini saya menguchapkan terima kaseh kepada pehak yang berkenaan kerana telah mengadakan satu kursus untuk faedah kontereker² Melayu. Tetapi saya rasa tidak mencakupi dengan ada kursus sahaja, tetapi tidak memberi bimbingan atau pun pim-pinan kepada kontereker ini supaya dapat maju lagi dalam membuat konterek²-nya di-merata tempat.

Dan di-muka 121, Butiran (117) berkenaan dengan Depôt Bekalan Kerajaan atau pun kilang padi yang di-adakan di-Anak Bukit dan di-Arau. Tetapi dukachita juga kerana salah satu daripada dasar Kementerian ini hendak menyekat *smuggling* di-antara tanah perbatasan. Maka ini-lah satu chara yang boleh kita mengamalkan atau pun mengelakkan daripada ke-jadian *smuggling* ia-itu kita mengada-kan *Depôt* supaya petani² di-dalam Kelantan dapat menjual padi²-nya kepada *Depôt* itu dan dari situ-lah maka saya rasa tidak-lah lagi kita menerima pengalaman yang ada sekarang ini ia-itu *smuggling* yang sedang di-jalankan dengan sangat ranchak di-perbatasan. Sekian-lah.

Enche' T. Mahima Singh (Port Dick-son): Mr Chairman, Sir, I like to speak very briefly on Tourism Division--- items (82), (83), (84) and (87).

I would like to draw the attention of the Director of Tourism that some of our beauty spots appear to be entirely neglected. I would like to draw his attention, particularly to Port Dickson. It is not at all surprising at any week-ends to see cars and buses by the dozens from as far as Singa-pore, Johore, Negeri Sembilan and Selangor. I have on several occasions, on festival occasions, seen up to 100 buses in Port Dickson from the 5th to the 10th mile; and yet this Department

has done nothing—I dare say absolutely nothing—to encourage the tourists, or to make it comfortable for our Malayan citizens, who wish to go to Port Dickson for a week-end of rest and relaxation. I would say that Port Dickson offers one of the best beaches on the West Coast. We do not have any report so far of anybody having been carried away by crocodile; we have no trouble of sea snakes; and as such I would think this will be the best sea resort for the Tourism Division to encourage. There is a very great lack of proper accommodation for the tourists and if the Tourist Department were to give proper encouragement, I am sure the business people would be quite willing to put up comfortable hotels. On the Government side, there are a few Government bungalows which, I would agree with the previous speaker, were run at a time under the colonial system, and the system has not been very much changed. If a Malayan guest books a room in these Government bungalows, he has to take the meals as provided according to the schedule. He has no choice of cooking his own meals, if he goes with his family—the meals that he and his family would enjoy. We have a Rest House which is at least 50 years old. The least the Government could do here in Port Dickson would be to put up an up-to-date Rest House that could give the first encouragement to the tourists to visit Port Dickson.

Mr Chairman, Sir, next I would like to speak briefly under item (97) Controller of Trade Division. Looking at the items that follow, it would appear that his main duty is to control trade, or encourage trade, locally. But I would think that it could be extended further in that trade from abroad should also be part of his duty. I think it has been mentioned several times in this House that we would like to control foreign trade where money goes from Malaya as much as possible. We in Malaya grow several varieties of fruits, which are nourishing and very tasteful; and sometimes it is quite hurting that Malaya should be spending roughly not less than \$20

million a year on imported fruits. I think this is a luxury that only the rich should have to pay dearly for, and I would say that these imported fruits, imported syrups and dried fruits should be more heavily taxed. I would suggest an exception here of two types of fruits perhaps—one could be dates which are usually brought in during the Hari Raya occasion, and the other may be oranges which are usually brought in during the Chinese New Year. Other than the two exceptions, I should say that it should be the duty of this officer to encourage the use and production of local fruits as much as possible.

Thank you, Sir.

Enche' Mohamed Idris bin Matsil (Jekebu-Jempol): Dato' Pengerusi, saya akan menyentuh dua tiga perkara sahaja di-dalam Kementerian Perdagangan dan Perusahaan ini. Yang pertama, muka 119 Bahagian Perdagangan. Saya fahamkan maksud Bahagian ini tentu-lah berhubung dengan perdagangan, sama ada barang² yang hendak di-bawa masuk, atau keluar, tetapi barang-nya di-bawa keluar itu ada satu bahagian yang di-uruskan oleh bahagian ini. Maksud saya, saya berharap kepada Kementerian yang berkenaan ia-itu patut-lah galakan di-beri kepada ahli² perniagaan tempatan, khas-nya bumiputera mengusahakan, atau menjalankan perdagangan berkenaan dengan barang² yang di-bawa masuk daripada luar negeri ka-dalam Malaysia ini, kerana, sa-bagaimana yang saya fahamkan, ramai ahli² perdagangan tempatan dan juga bumiputera yang suka hendak membawa barang² itu masuk dan membahagi²kan ka-dalam negeri ini, tetapi tidak mendapat peluang daripada pihak Kementerian ini dan boleh di-katakan keseluruhan-nya perdagangan itu di-jalankan oleh pihak orang² yang datang daripada negeri itu, mithal-nya, kalau barang² datang daripada negeri Italy, atau Germany, maka ahli² perdagangan, atau perusahaan German dan Italy-lah yang di-negeri ini yang menerima barang itu dan membahagi²kan-nya di-dalam Malaysia ini. Jadi, dengan jalan yang demikian, maka tidak-lah

ada peluang perusahaan itu dapat dijalankan oleh bumiputera dan dengan jalan itu juga memberi keuntungan dua kali ganda kepada negeri yang mengeluarkan, atau pun yang membawa dagangan itu ka-Malaysia ini.

Yang pertama sa-kali dia membuat-nya, yang kedua, dia membawa dagangan dia sendiri dengan mendapat harga yang lumayan, dan yang ketiga pula dia sendiri menjual dan dia pula membahagi²kan. Saya fahamkan juga, banyak peminta² di-sampaikan oleh Kementerian ini dan pehak yang meminta itu bukan-lah orang yang tidak layak dan bukan pula orang yang tidak mempunyai modal, tetapi biasa-nya tidak dapat keutamaan, atau pun tidak dapat di-timbangkan. Jadi, saya perchaya tentu-lah pehak Kementerian ini boleh menimbangkan dengan chara quota atau sa-bagai-nya supaya sa-imbang barang² yang di-bawa masuk ka-dalam negeri ini, patut-lah anak negeri di-Malaysia ini di-beri peluang untuk membahagi²kan-nya keseluruhan Malaysia ini.

Yang kedua, Dato' Pengerusi, ia-lah pada muka 131 ia-itu berkenaan dengan Bahagian Pelanchong, muka 118—ma'af, Tuan Pengerusi, perkara ini telah banyak kali di-suarakan di-dalam Dewan yang mulia ini dan saya fahamkan ini ada-lah satu bahagian yang nampak-nya sangat tertarek hati kepada Ahli² Yang Berhormat di-dalam Dewan ini dan saya suka-lah hendak memberi sa-banyak sedikit pendapat saya di-dalam bahagian ini bagi perhatian Yang Berhormat Menteri yang berkenaan.

Yang pertama, Dato' Pengerusi, pagi ini sahabat saya Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Larut Utara ada menyebutkan berkenaan dengan kedudukan pantai Port Dickson, dan sahabat saya daripada Port Dickson baharu juga menyuarakan perkara ini berkenaan dengan pelanchong. Saya fahamkan sama ada ini menjadi satu dasar, atau pun satu chara usaha pelanchong ini daripada pehak Kementerian ini bahawa pelanchong yang sa-benar-nya daripada yang saya faham daripada pehak Kementerian ini ia-lah hendak membawa orang luar daripada negeri ini untuk melanchong ka-negeri

ia-itu untuk membawa duit orang negeri luar daripada Malaysia ini supaya di-churahkan ka-dalam Malaysia ini. Jadi, menjadikan dia satu revenue kepada Malaysia, tetapi kalau-lah kata-nya—kata pehak di-Kementerian ini-lah—kalau-lah hendak di-baiki di-Port Dickson ini, hendak di-buat motel-kah, hotel-kah, atau sa-bagai-nya dan kalau-lah orang² dalam Malaysia ini sahaja hendak menchurahkan duit-nya ka-Port Dickson, maka itu tidak-lah ada berma'ana dan tidak ada berfaedah gerakan pelanchong di-dalam negeri ini. Sama ada betul atau tidak, itu terpulang kepada Ahli² Yang Berhormat dalam Dewan ini, tetapi walau bagaimana pun, Dato' Pengerusi, sebab Ahli² Yang Berhormat telah ramai beruchap dalam Dewan ini tadi bahawa pusat² atau tempat² kita melanchong dalam negeri ini telah banyak di-tubuhkan sa-bagaimana di-Kota Tinggi, Port Dickson, Pantai Timor terutama sa-kali, maka patut-lah Kementerian yang berkenaan ini, atau pun bahagian yang berkenaan ini berhubung rapat dengan pehak pertubohan² tourism, atau pun pertubohan² yang lain supaya mempengaruhi pelanchong² daripada luar negeri bagi membawa mereka itu ka-tempat² yang di-sebutkan oleh Ahli² Yang Berhormat tadi, meski pun jauh, tetapi dalam perjalanan mereka itu mungkin, barangkali ada baik-nya kalau mereka itu dapat melalui kampung² orang Melayu, orang² China dan orang² India, dapat-lah mereka itu melihat bagaimana-nya yang sa-benar-nya keadaan dan kedudukan orang² Malaysia di-dalam Malaysia ini, dan manakala mereka balek, boleh-lah mereka bercherita. Kalau orang Amerika, boleh-lah dia balek mencheritakan kepada orang² Amerika di-sana yang konon-nya sa-mata² bohong yang orang Malaysia ini maseh dudok di-atas pokok kayu lagi, kerana maseh ramai lagi ahli² kita daripada Malaysia ini yang melanchong ka-Amerika, walau pun kita telah merdeka, tetapi di-anggap oleh orang² di-Amerika dan orang² di-Eropah juga yang kita ini maseh dudok on tree top, what they call it. Jadi, sa-kurang²-nya manakala di-dapati dan di-perhatikan-nya dengan sendiri keadaan dan

kedudukan kita, maka dapat-lah dia balek memberi penerangan yang lebih jelas kepada warga-negara mereka yang kita ini ada-lah orang² yang juga telah tamadun dan bukan-lah orang² yang tidak tamadun.

Muka 131, Dato' Pengerusi—Pertunjukan dan Pameran Perdagangan. Sa-bagaimana pendapat Ahli² Yang Berhormat tadi, saya juga berpendapat pertunjukan ini biasa-nya di-adakan di-luar² negeri dan bukan-lah di-dalam negeri ini. Boleh jadi barangkali hendak menunjokkan barang² atau hasil² dalam negeri kita ini di-luar² negeri. Saya berharap, kalau dapat, biar-lah di-lipat gandakan lagi peruntokan ini, daripada \$10,000 di-jadikan kepada \$20,000 atau \$30,000 kerana apa yang saya dapati masa lawatan saya ka-luar negeri, barang² yang di-tunjokkan di-dalam pejabat² Kedutaan kita atau Persurohaya Tinggi kita, sama ada di-London dan sa-bagai-nya, duka-chita saya menyatakan—sangat memalukan Kerajaan Malaysia. Barang² sudah lapok. Kalau beg tangan yang di-buat daripada mengkuang itu pun, ta' tahu entah berapa tahun di-pamerkan di-dalam chermin atau pun showcase yang chantek, terutama sa-kali macham di-Trafalgar Square itu—sudah berkarat logam² atau pun buatan² perak daripada Kelantan itu. Jadi, patut-lah pertunjukan ini, daripada satu masa ka-satu masa, di-baharu² supaya pertunjukan itu menjadi sa-benar²-nya bahan yang boleh di-hantar oleh Kerajaan Malaysia ini ka-negeri² lain untuk di-perdagangkan, dan tidak-lah sa-bagai di-pertunjokkan sahaja.

Dan satu lagi, saya dapati di-Commonwealth Institute di-London manakala kita sampai pada bahagian Malaya—pada masa itu Federation of Malaya lagi, alang-kah sedeh-nya, gambar yang pertama kita tengok bukan-lah gambar orang² Malaya—kalau ta' silap saya, gambar orang² Siam yang kita dapati di-pintu besar itu. Jadi perkara ini patut-lah di-buat perubahan, kerana pertunjukan dan pameran ini tentu-lah ada bersangkut-paut dengan Siam. Jadi, oleh sebab kita telah mengadakan beberapa Pesurohaya Perdagangan di-beberapa buah

negeri di-luar negeri ini, itu-lah saya menhadangkan patut-lah peruntokan ini di-lipat-gandakan lagi untuk di-tunjokkan apa yang sa-benar-nya yang dapat kita usahakan, yang dapat kita keluarkan daripada negeri kita Malaysia. Kerana pertunjukan ini, saya fahamkan tidak-lah mengena² di-dalam negeri ini, kerana Yang Berhormat Menteri, di-dalam ucapan-nya sedikit masa yang lalu kata-nya Kerajaan tidak-lah memberi peruntokan atau belanja jika ada satu² Trade Fair atau exhibition dalam negeri ini, kerana biasa-nya trade fair atau exhibition itu di-kelolakan atau di-tunjokkan oleh pedagang² di-dalam Malaysia ini. Jadi, itu-lah satu dua perkara, Dato' Pengerusi, pandangan saya berkenaan dengan perkara² yang saya sebutkan tadi. Terima kaseh.

Enche' Ismail bin Idris (Penang Selatan): Tuan Pengerusi, di-sini saya hendak menyokong Anggaran Belanjawan berkenaan dengan Kementerian ini. Saya hanya hendak berchakap atas satu perkara sahaja, ia-itu pelanchongan atau tourism. Walau pun, Tuan Pengerusi, ada kata² bahawa soal kemasokan Pulau Pinang di-dalam custom area ini ada-lah terpulang kepada ra'ayat Pulau Pinang sendiri, tetapi saya perchaya lambat laun Pulau Pinang tetap-lah akan di-masokkan di-dalam kawasan custom area. Berdasarkan kepada ucapan Yang Berhormat Menteri Kewangan, ia-itu apa-kala Pulau Pinang di-masokkan di-dalam custom area, maka Pulau Pinang patut-lah di-jadikan sa-buah kawasan pelanchongan. Semenjak itu kita dapati tidak ada langsung perubahan untuk memperbaiki keadaan pelanchongan di-Pulau Pinang. Wal-hal sekarang kita dapati, sedikit, demi sedikit, barang² di-Pulau Pinang itu telah pun di-kenakan chukai. Apa-kah nasib ra'ayat di-Pulau Pinang akan datang, ada-lah terserah kepada Kerajaan Negeri ini untuk memberi pertolongan. Apa yang saya maksudkan, Tuan Pengerusi, hari ini, oleh memandang mustahak-nya soal ini patut di-kaji dan di-beri pertimbangan, saya suka-lah, kalau Kementerian ini dapat mengadakan satu pejabat pelanchongan di-Pulau Pinang, supaya pegawai itu dapat

menolong meranchangkan chara² bagaimana pelanchongan patut di-adakan di-dalam Pulau Pinang supaya dapat menarek orang² daripada luar boleh masok ka-dalam Pulau Pinang. Dan dengan yang demikian pendapatan atau pun perbelanjaan² dan kemasokan kewangan di-dalam Pulau Pinang itu dapat-lah terjamin.

Di-Pulau Pinang ada sa-buah lapangan terbang yang baik, hari ini. Dan ada juga tempat² yang patut dapat perhatian oleh pelanchong². Tetapi oleh sebab keadaan dan kebaikan² tempat² itu tidak dapat di-adakan—boleh jadi kerana ta' ada pakar² atau pun orang yang pandai untuk membuat ranchangan pelanchongan ini, maka mustahak-lah pada fikiran saya dan saya harap supaya pejabat ini, di-adakan ta' lama lagi, dan terus di-adakan di-sana bagi mengotar chara² pelanchongan. Tuan Pengerusi, kalau kita datang daripada tanah besar Malaya ini untuk menuju ka-Pulau Pinang, di-masa kita dudok atau masok di-dalam ferry itu, maka dapat-lah kita memerhatikan bagaimana endah-nya natural beauty of Penang Island, memandang kapada kehijauan² tumbuhan² dan sa-bagai-nya itu. Jadi, molek-lah dari segi ekonomi, atau iktisad, dan untuk menjaga supaya ra'ayat di-Pulau Pinang itu tidak berkelaparan pada masa akan datang, saya lagi sa-kali-lah meminta supaya dapat pertimbangan yang sa-benar²-nya di-dalam soal ini. Itu-lah saya minta dengan harapan yang penoh atas nama ra'ayat Pulau Pinang, supaya Menteri dapat memberi pertimbangan. Terima kasih.

Enche' Abdul Karim bin Abu: Dato' Pengerusi, saya menyokong peruntukan Kementerian Perdagangan ini. Saya, pada kali ini juga mengalu²kan dan memberikan tahniah kapada Menteri Perdagangan dan Perusahaan kerana dapat menjayakan beberapa perkara besar yang berhubung dengan perdagangan di-dalam negeri kita ini.

Dato' Pengerusi, saya teringat dalam meshuarat yang sa-rupa ini juga, di-dalam tahun yang lalu, kita dapati orang² tengah mengambil kesempatan menaikkan harga barang—pada hari ini

juga, sudah pun mula berjalan. Kata-lah rokok Rothman—daripada sa-ringgit sudah pun naik sa-ringgit sa-puluh sen.

Enche' Abu Bakar bin Hamzah: Saya suka mendengar ucapan Ahli Yang Berhormat, tetapi saya chari butir, saya ta' berjumpa butir yang mana? Sedap sharahan-nya itu—saya na' ikut-lah. Tolong bagi tahu butir mana? (*Ketawa*).

Enche' Abdul Karim bin Abu: Muka surat 115—Menteri (*Ketawa*).

Dato' Pengerusi, saya berdiri ini merayu-lah, dengan kuat kuasa Menteri Perdagangan ini dapat menjalankan tugas-nya saperti tahun yang lalu walau pun telah di-sorak² oleh Parti Pembangkang dalam meshuarat tahun lalu, kalau tidak salah, tetapi kita beroleh kejayaan mengawal berkenaan dengan kenaikan harga barang. Pada kali ini, tidak-lah begitu berat ra'ayat nampak-nya. Di-harapkan kesempatan ini juga jangan-lah dapat orang tengah menjalankan.

Berhubung dengan hal ini saya suka-lah berchakap sa-kali lagi kapada Menteri sendiri dengan menguchapkan sa-tinggi² terima kasih kapada Yang Berhormat Menteri kerana memberikan sokongan-nya kapada perjalanan Sharikat² Kilang Beras Kerjasama², walau pun tempoh hari, selalu saya berlawan dengan dia, tetapi perlawanan ini ia-lah sa-bagai menchari kebenaran. Hanya saya merayu kapada Menteri Perdagangan, berhubung dengan perniagaan pulut hitam di-Malaka, jangan-lah diberi kapada orang lain, kerana Sharikat kami telah membeli pulut hitam banyak. Kalau lesen ini di-berikan kapada orang lain nanti Sharikat kami tentu-lah mendatangkan kerugian.

Dato' Pengerusi, sekarang saya beraleh kapada muka surat 116 berhubung dengan Bahagian Urusan Melayu. Saya nampak Bahagian ini, pada pendapat saya-lah, patut-lah di-hapuskan. Saya selalu sangat pergi kapada Kementerian Perdagangan, saya tidak terjumpa dan tidak tahu mana, apa kerja dia, apa tanggung-jawab dia. Jadi rasa saya Jabatan ini lebeh baik tidak ada

Bahagian Melayu ini perkauman—nampak-nya macham perkauman kita ini, saya nampak Jabatan Kementerian Perdagangan yang selalu saya datang daripada pegawai² atas hingga ka-bawah-nya layanan kepada ra'ayat sangat-lah memuaskan. Kerja² yang di-jalankan kata orang, pepatah orang tua², macham lipas kudong dia punya chepat-nya—kerja² yang di-jalankan oleh kaki-tangan Kementerian Perda-gangan ini. Jadi kalau ada Bahagian Melayu ini saya tidak nampak, jadi saya meminta ma'af-lah kepada pegawai² yang berkenaan, barangkali tidak ada urusan-nya. Dari itu saya menge-shorkan Kementerian ini hapuskan Bahagian ini, dan peruntokan ini kita membangunkan dengan nama Menteri ini sendiri ia-itu Dewan Negara yang telah di-laung²kan baharu² ini. Per-untokan ini, kalau boleh-lah di-nama-kan Dewan Negara yang di-anjorkan oleh Menteri kita sendiri. Dato' Pengerusi, saya berchakap berhubong dengan muka (117), Bahagian Kema-juan Perusahaan—Kilang Kertas. Sa-bagai salah sa-orang Jema'ah Pengarah Kilang² Baja dan Kertas, Persekutuan Tanah Melayu, apabila saya men-dengar jawapan Yang Berhormat Men-teri Perdagangan berhubong dengan ucapan rakan saya, Enche' Hamzah Alang daripada Kapar, saya salah sa-orang daripada-nya berasa-lah sangat gembira, kerana Yang Berhormat Menteri ada berkata kalau-lah di-fikir-kan Sharikat Kilang Kertas ini boleh mendapat keuntongan \$200 kalau tidak silap, dia berjanji akan memberi sekarang juga bantuan kepada kilang ini. Hanya Yang Berhormat Menteri mengatakan kalau gagal dalam per-niagaan itu nanti, jangan-lah di-salah-kan Kerajaan. Perniagaan ini, Yang Berhormat Menteri pun tahu, per-niagaan ini ada untong, ada rugi. Tetapi telahan kami bagi pehak Jema'ah Pengarah Kilang Kertas ini memang dalam kiraan mendapat keuntongan—pakar daripada India datang beberapa kali.

Dato' Pengerusi, saya kena-lah ber-chakap lebih sedikit berhubong dengan Kilang Kertas ini. Dalam Undang² Sharikat ini, ia-itu Sharikat Kilang² Baja dan Kertas Persekutuan Tanah

Melayu, ia-itu Malaysia pada masa itu, kilang baja telah tenggelam, tidak berjaya dan saya tidak-lah hendak menyalahkan sa-siapa. Tetapi kerana bagi pehak ra'ayat negeri ini juga, ter-masok wakil PAS di-sana itu, tidak memberi sokongan kepada Sharikat Kerjasama (*Ketawa*) tentu-lah tidak mengumpulkan wang kerana melak-sanakan tujuan kita. Kilang Baja ini memang untong tetapi ada pehak me-ngatakan rugi. Kalau rugi mengapa I.C.I. menjerit²kan dan melaung²kan di-dalam Radio telah di-bangunkan di-Kilang.

Enche' Abu Bakar bin Hamzah: Tuan Pengerusi, tadi Ahli Yang Berhormat itu mengatakan Kilang Baja sudah tenggelam, kemudian dia kata untong pula, jadi tenggelam untong pula, jadi tenggelam untong macham mana?

Enche' Abdul Karim bin Abu: Lagi sa-kali.

Enche' Abu Bakar bin Hamzah: Kami hendak tolong juga duit sedikit², hendak masuk share, tetapi bila men-dengar tenggelam, kemudian untong, kemudian tenggelam.

Enche' Abdul Karim bin Abu: Tidak berapa dengar, lagi sa-kali kuat sedikit, tidak dengar.

Enche' Abu Bakar bin Hamzah: Saya minta penjelasan ia-itu pehak kami boleh menolong masuk share itu sama—saham itu—sa-bagaimana per-modalannya di-Perak, tetapi mendengar penerangan daripada Ahli Yang Berhormat itu mengatakan Kilang Baja ini sudah tenggelam, ma'ana tenggelam itu rugi, kemudian untong pula, rugi pada masa itu, untong pun pada masa itu, payah kami hendak menyokong . . . (*Ketawa*).

Enche' Abdul Karim bin Abu: Terima kaseh, Kilang Baja ini asal ranchangan kilang ini kita hendak menubuhkan Kilang Baja. Hendak membangunkan Kilang Baja di-tanah ayer kita ini, beberapa masaalah ber-laku-lah dan tidak mendapat sokongan daripada Kerajaan. Kita ini hendak bergantung kepada Kerajaan, Kerajaan tidak menyokong, jadi Kilang Baja ini

batal-lah. Yang saya kata tadi, sebab Sharikat² Kerjasama orang Sharikat Kerjasama², berchita² hendak membangunkan Kilang Baja, kami berpendapat kalau di-bangunkan Kilang Baja ini mendapat keuntungan, kerana apabila tidak berjaya Kilang Baja daripada Sharikat mengelolakan, Kilang Baja I.C. sudah di-bangunkan.

Enche' Abu Bakar bin Hamzah: Jadi kalau begitu, Kerajaan tidak tolong-lah bukan kerana kami tidak bagi modal? (Ketawa).

Enche' Abdul Karim bin Abu: Terutama sa-kali ra'ayat tidak membagi modal termasuk PAS (Ketawa). Jadi, Dato' Pengerusi, sekarang pula hanya tinggal ranchangan kilang kertas. Kilang kertas ini sudah pun mula di-bangunkan—di-bena di-Lahat Tiang di-Seberang Perai. Kami telah mengeluarkan \$500,000 wang permulaan kepada kompeni Jepun yang membena kilang ini. Saya hanya merayu kepada Yang Berhormat Menteri, di-atas pengakuan-nya berunding-lah dengan Yang Teramat Mulia Tunku Perdana Menteri kerana Yang Teramat Mulia Tunku Perdana Menteri kita telah berkata dalam satu perjumpaan kami, tidak salah, dua tahun yang lalu: "Kalau kamu batalkan ranchangan Kilang Baja, dirikan Kilang Kertas, kami akan berikan ini jam juga satu chek \$6,000". Tetapi sampai hari ini Yang Berhormat Menteri tidak ada chek itu.

Enche' Hamzah bin Alang (Kapar): Tuan Pengerusi, bukan \$6,000—\$6 juta.

Enche' Abdul Karim bin Abu: Minta ma'af. \$6 juta—enam juta, permulaan Kerajaan menolong. Enam ribu itu, tidak kena-lah.

Dato' Pengerusi, perkara kilang kertas ini kalau-lah bagi pihak Menteri Perdagangan mengatakan ini juga kalau di-bangunkan rugi! Saya per-chaya apabila sharikat ini tidak berjaya besok, ada lagi kompeni yang lebih besar hendak membangunkan kilang kertas ini. Jadi harapan kami ini-lah symbol sharikat kerjasama di-tanah ayer kita ia-itu hendak mendirikan sa-buah kilang kertas untuk

kegunaan di-tanah ayer kita sendiri. Saya tidak kata-lah—saya tidak nampak kalau kilang kertas ini Kerajaan memberi pertolongan mengatakan rugi, kerana daripada sa-kecil² sampai sa-besar² manusia hendak menggunakan kertas. Beberapa juta kertas ini di-beli daripada negeri luar. Masaalah kertas nombor satu dan kertas nombor dua, itu terpulang-lah kepada Yang Berhormat Menteri Perdagangan besok sama² memberi sokongan manakala kilang ini di-bangunkan. Rasa saya, kilang kertas ini hanya memakan belanja \$15 juta lebih kurang. Jadi saya berharap-lah sangat kepada Menteri Perdagangan kalau dia sanggup menyokong berbong dengan sharikat yang telah ada di-tanah ayer kita mengambil beras² ia-itu Sharikat Kerjasama Kilang Padi. Dengan jasa baik Yang Berhormat Menteri ini pula akan memberikan sokongan kepada sharikat kilang kertas kita. Terima kaseh.

Enche' Othman bin Abdullah (Perlis Utara): Dato' Pengerusi, saya hanya hendak mengambil satu dua bahagian sahaja di-samping mengalu²kan dan menguchapkan terima kaseh kepada Menteri yang berkenaan yang telah membuat peruntukan² dan membuat perubahan² baharu di-dalam Kementerian yang tersebut itu.

Terutama sa-kali saya suka mengambil bahagian dalam muka 119 ia-itu Bahagian Perdagangan. Kita tentu sedia ma'alum bahawa negara kita ekonominya bergantung kepada hasil bumi—hasil tanaman² getah, bijeh, kayuan² dan sa-bagai-nya, dan tidak kurang di-dalam Bahagian Perdagangan dan Perusahaan, terutama sa-kali di-bandar² dan di-sempadan² negeri dan juga di-pelabohan² seperti Pulau Pinang, Johor Bharu, dan lain² dan begitu juga tidak kurang perniagaan di-sempadan ia-itu di-Rantau Panjang, Padang Besar dan di-Kuala Perlis. Dan banyak rakan² saya tadi berchakap mengenai masaalah penyeludupan. Hal ini memang-lah tidak dapat di-nafikkan, di-mana² negeri juga dalam dunia, masa-lah ini, sentiasa berlaku ia-itu di-pelabohan², di-sempadan² negeri kalau sa-kira-nya kawalan yang tidak begitu rapi. Saya mengambil bahagian

berchakap masaalah perniagaan yang sedang di-jalankan di-Kuala Perlis dan Padang Besar. Di-Kuala Perlis dan di-Padang Besar beberapa bulan yang lalu perniagaan yang laris yang di-bawa masok daripada negeri Thailand ia-lah beras

Enche' Abu Bakar bin Hamzah: Butiran nombor berapa?

Enche' Othman bin Abdullah: Yang Berhormat tanya apa?

Enche' Abu Bakar bin Hamzah: Butiran nombor berapa?

Enche' Othman bin Abdullah: Bahagian Perdagangan, Tuan.

Enche' Abu Bakar bin Hamzah: Bahagian Perdagangan itu ada-lah, Butiran nombor berapa?

Enche' Othman bin Abdullah: Saya berchakap muka 115 ia-itu Menteri Perdagangan—faham ya? (*Ketawa*).

Di-Kuala Perlis dan Padang Besar, perniagaan yang maju beberapa bulan yang lalu ia-lah barang² saperti beras, gula dan lain² barang lagi. Dan saya mengambil kesempatan menguchapkan terima kaseh kapada Menteri Perdagangan dan Perusahaan yang telah mengeluarkan banyak lesen² kapada pembawa² masok barang² itu terutama sa-kali semenjak kebenaran membawa masok barang² itu daripada negeri Thailand telah banyak anak² bumiputera kita mendapat lesen mengimpotkan barang² itu ka-dalam Malaysia ini menerusi Padang Besar dan Kuala Perlis. Ini ada-lah satu perkara yang baik ia-itu melatehkan anak negeri terutama sa-kali anak bumiputera membawa masok dan mengetahui pengalaman² berhubung dengan perniagaan di-luar negeri yang mana boleh jadi pada satu masa kelak sa-kira-nya ada pengalaman² ini maka perniagaan² yang akan di-tempatkan di-beberapa buah negeri di-dalam seluroh negeri di-dalam dunia ini akan dapat juga di-beri peluang kapada bumiputera masa hadapan. Saya hendak ambil satu bahagian sahaja berkenaan dengan perniagaan beras. Sa-panjang pengetahuan saya, ia-itu

sa-belum bulan Ogos yang lalu, bahawa beras telah di-benarkan membawa masok melalui Padang Besar dan Kuala Perlis. Dan peratoran-nya pada masa itu—pembawa² masok beras daripada Thailand ia-lah menurut syarat ia-itu membeli satu daripada Thailand dan satu lagi daripada Malaya ia-itu quota-nya satu. Umpama-nya kita kata-lah 100 tan² daripada Thailand dan kita hendak tan lah beli 100 tan juga beras hendak-Malaysia sendiri. Pada masa itu di-Padang Besar dan Kuala Perlis masok menerusi sa-lepas bulan Ogos di-Kuala Perlis. Dan itu telah pun di-luluskan yang lalu quota kita boleh-luluskan longgarkan lagi ia-itu Thailand dan membeli dua daripada Thailand dan satu daripada Malaysia. Tetapi, tidak di-benarkan beras itu dibawa masok melalui Padang Besar atau pun Kuala Perlis, tetapi hendaklah menerusi Permatang Pauh atau pun di-Pulau Pinang melalui jalan laut ia-itu dengan menggunakan kapal.

Enche' Abu Bakar bin Hamzah: Impot ini barang luar yang kita beli di-Siam itu kita boleh impot, tetapi yang kita beli di-Malaysia ini hendak impot macham mana?

Enche' Othman bin Abdullah: Apa ini? (*Ketawa*).

Enche' Abu Bakar bin Hamzah: Beras ini yang kita hendak beli—hendak bawa masok—hendak impot itu ma'ana impot ini bawa masok yang kita beli beras daripada Siam itu betul-lah impot. Yang beli daripada Malaya ini hendak impot ka-mana?

Enche' Othman bin Abdullah: Ini saya berchakap soal impot ekpot, tuan, jangan-lah ganggu macham lagu itu (*Ketawa*).

Enche' Abu Bakar bin Hamzah: Tuan Pengerusi, saudara saya berchakap ekpot, impot. Kalau begitu, saya hendak bertanya barang² yang di-beli daripada Thailand betul-lah kita impot masok. Tetapi barang yang kita beli di-Malaysia hendak impot macham mana?

Enche' Othman bin Abdullah: Saya belum habis berchakap lagi ini. Nanti-lah dahulu—dudok-lah!

Enche' Hussein bin Toh Muda Hassan (Raub): Tuan Pengerusi, tolong jalankan Standing Order.

Mr Chairman: Tiga orang hendak berchakap ini.

Enche' Othman bin Abdullah: Saya minta Tuan Pengerusi memberi nasihat khas kepada Ahli Yang Berhormat itu, kerana saya dapati telatah²-nya sangat-lah memburokkan maruah Parlimen kita yang mulia ini. Jadi, kadang² dia chabar orang, kadang² dia bangkit, dia kachau orang. Apakah manusia macham ini (*Ketawa*), terutama sa-kali

Enche' Abu Bakar bin Hamzah: Tuan Pengerusi, saya bertanya bahawa barang²

Enche' Othman bin Abdullah: Saya belum beri chakap, saya hendak berchakap ini, dudok-lah (*Ketawa*). Apa pun ta' tahu! (*Ketawa*). Saya naik kasehan balek.

Mr Chairman: Sila sambongkan balek ucapan Yang Berhormat itu.

Enche' Othman bin Abdullah: Oleh yang demikian, apa yang saya chakapkan tadi ia-itu tentang pemberian peratoran baharu ia-itu dua dari Thailand, satu daripada Malaysia, pedagang² chukup puas hati. Hanya satu sahaja yang saya merayu dan meminta pertimbangan sa-kali lagi kepada Menteri yang berkenaan supaya pembatalan membawa masuk melalui Kalau Perlis dan Padang Besar ini dapat di-timbangkan sa-mula supaya dapat melapangkan peniaga² dan dapat melapangkan ra'ayat² negeri Perlis memberi beras di-sana. Kerana kita tahu-lah di-daerah, terutama sa-kali di-daerah utara negeri Perlis dan Padang Besar, tidak begitu luas sawah² padi terutama sa-kali pada masa sekarang ini di-tempatkan beratus² orang²—penghuni² dan pekerja² tanah pinggir berkehendakkan beras yang lebih banyak di-dalam negeri itu.

Perkara yang kedua, saya tertarek hati juga berkenaan dengan shor daripada sahabat saya dari Perlis Selatan ia-itu berkenaan dengan Surohanjaya Perdagangan yang ada di-Thailand.

Kata-nya kalau boleh di-minta tubohkan satu chawangan lagi yang akan di-tempatkan di-Songkhla, Thailand, ia-itu selatan Siam. Kalau sa-kira-nya tidak boleh di-tempatkan chawangan, saya menyeru kepada Menteri yang berkenaan supaya berhubung dan merundingkan perkara ini dengan Kementerian Luar Negeri supaya dapat di-besarkan lagi Konsul kita di-sana dengan menambahkan pegawai² yang boleh menjalankan sama tugas hal-ehwal perdagangan di-Selatan Thailand. Peri mustahak-nya chawangan Surohanjaya Perdagangan di-selatan Thailand itu tentu-lah sa-kali kita sedia ma'alum terutama sa-kali kata sahabat saya masalah penye-ludupan dan menyelesaikan masalah² perdagangan yang ada di-Selatan Thailand terutama melalui negeri Perlis dan lain² negeri di-utara Malaysia.

Dan satu lagi perkara yang, saya rasa, mustahak ada-nya chawangan Konsul Surohanjaya Perdagangan Malaysia kita di-Songkhla, Thailand yang dapat menyelesaikan masalah² yang akan berbangkit antara negara jiran terutama sa-kali selalu berlaku masalah pukat harimau yang ada di-Kuala Perlis, Kuala Kedah dan lain² tempat ia-itu umpama berlaku tuduh menuduh. Siam melanggar perayeran Malaysia, Malaysia melanggar perayeran Thailand. Ini telah berlaku yang mana akan membawa satu perselisihan atau rasa tidak puas hati antara satu sama lain yang akan memburokkan perhubung antara negara² jiran yang kita sangat perlu dan kita perlu mendapatkan sa-penoh² kerjasama saling mengerti antara satu sama lain, lebih² lagi dalam masa keadaan negara kita sekarang ini. Kita tentu-lah faham salah sa-buah negeri yang telah menunjukkan dengan terus terang, jujur dan ikhlas terhadap Malaysia kita tidak lain dan tidak bukan ia-lah negara Thailand. Kalau masalah berhubung rapat kita ini di-ganggu oleh peniaga² ia-itu macham apa yang saya katakan tadi umpamanya masalah transport daripada Thailand, memungut penumpang² di-Pulau Pinang, dengan tidak memberi hasil kepada Malaysia kita ini, jadi masalah² perniagaan² yang begitu—masalah pukat harimau dan sa-bagai-nya,

akan membawa satu perselisihan atau pun silap faham di-atas perhubungan dua buah negeri yang berjiran yang telah menunjukkan kerjasama yang rapat dan rapi dari segi pertahanan sempadan seperti yang saya katakan tadi.

Sekian-lah dan saya sukachita-lah menarik perhatian supaya kira-nya Yang Berhormat daripada Bachok—wakil daripada PAS itu—dapat mengubah sikap sedikit supaya tidaklah terlatah sa-bagaimana yang telah lalu (*Ketawa*).

Sitting suspended at 6.30 p.m.

Sitting resumed at 6.50 p.m.

(Mr Speaker in the Chair)

House accordingly resolved itself into Committee of Supply.

(Mr Speaker in the Chair)

Debate resumed.

Head S. 14—

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Dr Lim Swee Aun): Mr Chairman, Sir, as in the past, the debate on my Ministry has centred mostly around a few subjects, particularly on Malay participation, and invariably, like the good old saying “empty vessels make the most noise”, the Members from the P.M.I.P., who have done very little for the Malays, have been the biggest critics of the Government on our assistance to Malays in commerce and industry. Despite all that, Sir, I would like to say that this Government has done many things to help the Malays in commerce and industry, and I do not want to play the old record of repeating in this House again and again what we have done. But as there has been a lot of debate on the Malay Secretariat, I thought, perhaps, I could give some background about this particular Division of my Ministry.

Sir, when the Alliance took over the Government, and when we decided that we should do something to assist the Malays in commerce and industry, a Committee of officials was set up, including leading members of commerce and industry to work out a

blueprint, a plan, as to how to assist the Malays to take a greater share in commerce and industry. Sir, this Committee met many times; it came across many problems; it came up with many suggestions; and invariably they found that there was no short cut to this solution; invariably it had to be based on long-term policies, because, although capital is important in commerce, technical know-how, or commercial experience, is equally important and as these two factors appear to be lacking amongst the Malays, not only a question of opportunities, this plan which was drawn up had to deal with how to increase the capital growth of the Malays and how to give them sufficient experience, training, and knowledge in commerce and industry itself, besides, of course, creating new opportunities, so that they can have a better and greater share in the activities of commerce and industry. Amongst its recommendations were, of course, the problems of training, the problems of how to give more opportunities, and all these were set out in a report, which was presented to the Cabinet and which had been adopted and out of this report was this proposal to set up a Malay Secretariat. If Honourable Members will remember, I came to this House last year to get the money and approval for the setting up of the Malay Secretariat, which I am sure some of you here, who have had contacts with the Malay Secretariat, would agree that they had done a reasonably good job within their limitations.

Sir, since then, also because of the tremendous debates on Malay participation and Malay economy in this House last year, it was decided that we should set up a Congress Bumiputra on economic problems, and out of this Congress it was decided that instead of scattering the responsibility, or dividing the responsibility, of increasing the economic position of the Malays into the various Ministries, it would perhaps be more effective and more efficient, if all these were centralised under one Ministry. Hence this question of raising the economic situation of the Malays has now been taken over by the

Ministry of National and Rural Development, and that was why the MARA Bill was passed and adopted in this House, Sir, in future, this work of the Malay Secretariat will be taken over by MARA.

Sir, during last year, my Ministry suggested the necessity to train Malay contractors, so that after they had this course on estimates, on how to fill in forms, on how to do cost accounting, then they would perhaps be better equipped to compete with other races in the building industry. Sir, as a result of that, I am happy to report that 155 Malay contractors received training in seven courses and, I understand, there are still many who are interested in these courses, but whether or not these courses will continue to be run by my Ministry or will be taken over by MARA, has not yet been finally decided. That is why, Sir, if you will see, under O.C.A.R., Sub-head 17, there is only a token vote of \$10 for Technical Training Courses for Malay Contractors. Now, until the Government has decided which section, or which Ministry, should continue with this good work, then we will come back to this House for further provisions.

Sir, I would like also to report that as a result of these training courses for Malay contractors and Government's policy of helping and giving more opportunities to the Malay contractors, that in 1963, for the first quarter, the number of work given to the Malays was 544 and the total value was \$479,431.50. Since then this amount has gradually increased and—I do not want to read through the whole lot except to pick a few figures—in 1964 in the third quarter 1,842 jobs were given to Malay contractors valued at \$2.588 million, and for the second quarter of 1965, 2,185 jobs were given to Malay contractors valued at \$1.845 million. So, you will see, Sir, there is a steady rise in the number of jobs given to Malay contractors and the total amount of the value of contract given to the Malays from P.W.D. Department. Sir, I am also very glad that this House, at least some members of this House,

have expressed appreciation of this good work on this training of Malays in the contracting and building industry.

The subject of paper industry—paper factory—came up again today and although I had replied the other day, I thought, perhaps, in view of the fact of certain disclosures, that it would be fair for me to make the stand of the Government very clear on this subject. Sir, first, let me start that it is, has always been, and it will always be, the Alliance Government's intention to assist this Malay co-operative company to set up a paper factory—there is no doubt about that. Secondly, the Government's is prepared to assist it by blocking other applications for pioneer status and also will give it financial assistance, if necessary, if the project is feasible and competitive. But before

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: On a point of clarification, Mr Chairman, Sir, may we know whether this new decision of the Government has been taken before or after the dismissal of the former Minister of Agriculture and Co-operatives?

Dr Lim Swee Aun: This decision had been taken long before that, and it is still the same decision—we have not changed at that.

As I said, Sir, the whole paper industry can be divided into two types: either paper can be made out of imported pulp, or pulp ready-made, or recovered from old newspaper, or the fully integrated industry, where paper can be made from pulp which is made locally. Sir, in this country, as a result of the reports of many experts, who have come here to investigate into the sources of raw materials, the general conclusion is that we do not have enough bamboo as a source of pulp: that although rice straw is available in quantity, but because the rice straw has a low pulp content and has short fibres and very difficult to collect—it is scattered all over the country—it means very bulky conveyance, producing very little paper—not because of the weight, but because of its bulk, because padi straw is light—it is thought that, although it is feasible to set up a factory to

make paper out of padi straw, it may not be competitive as other sources of pulp. We know that there is rubberwood in this country. We have four million acres of rubber of which at least 3 per cent is cut annually for replanting. We also know that rubberwood can be used to make paper and, from the costings that have been produced, it is competitive. When I say competitive, it means that once we make paper here, the paper produced locally can compete with prices of imported paper. Therefore, if we make paper out of padi straw, it is feared that the cost would be higher, much higher, than imported paper, which means that consumers in this country would have to pay more; and if printing paper is made out of padi straw, the first person to suffer most would be the kampong people, because their children have got to go to school and they have to buy exercise books and these exercise books are going to cost more. So, it is not a question of not being feasible—it is a question of whether the price is competitive.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: On a point of clarification, Mr Chairman, Sir, the Minister has time and again told us in this House that because we want to give more employment opportunities we should use more local products, and the people of this country must be prepared to pay a little more for home-made product. How can you reconcile that argument with what he is saying now?

Dr Lim Swee Aun: Mr Chairman, Sir, that is why the Government is still looking around to find out which raw material available in this country that can produce paper pulp to make paper at a competitive price. Surely the Honourable Member from Batu will agree with that issue?

Sir, we have found that from researches, from experiments, and, in fact, from the export of rubberwood to Japan, that rubberwood can be competitive. Then, again, research work has been done on the soft woods in our own forests. Now, it is feasible to make paper pulp from the wood in our own

forests, but the unfortunate part is that in our jungles there are many varieties of wood growing in one same compartment. As a result, it would be difficult for the manufacturer to have a standard type of wood to supply the pulp, which has to be processed with caustic soda and all the other chemicals, and unless there is standardisation of the raw material, then the end product may all go wrong. That is why, Sir, the World Bank, the M.I.D.F.L., and a large Canadian company, who came here to investigate the future of setting up a paper factory, have suggested that, if Malaya, or Malaysia, really wants to go into the pulp and paper industry and be of benefit to the country, as it is a basic industry, then they suggest we should reserve at least 50,000 acres of forest land which, first and foremost, should be exploited for its timber value—that is to say cut the timber and sell it as timber, or make them into plywood, and with the profit replant these forests which have been cut with pine trees and in 10 to 20 years later, these pine trees can then be very profitable to make paper pulp. The Forestry Department has already made research work on the growing of tropical pine, and we understand that this has been quite successful. But this project is a major project which runs into hundreds of millions of dollars. Sir, that is the present position about the question of producing pulp and paper in this country.

However, Sir, there are 14 applicants who want to make paper and pulp, and most of them want to make paper out of old newspaper. Sir, this type of factory can, perhaps, be competitive in the beginning, but when there are more factories, or when the people begin to realise that waste paper has value, then the cost of raw material for the factory would go up. A classical example is the case of making coir rope, or coir fiber, for export in Johore. Everybody knows that coconut husk has no value. Everybody just throws it about or burns it, but the moment a factory has been set up making use of this waste product, i.e., coconut husk, it has become valuable, resulting in the factory now not being able to get raw

material in the form of coconut husk at a price that is competitive, so that it can convert that coconut husk into fibre for export. That factory cannot compete any more because its cost has gone up. Similarly, Sir, it is with a factory using waste paper. Waste paper today may not be worth anything, but the fact that there is a demand means there will be value added to it, and then the factory would put itself in a very difficult position. That factory, which has not been given pioneer status in northern Malaya, which has been set up recently, is using waste paper and that cannot in any way endanger the project of the Malay Co-operatives to put up a paper mill.

Sir, it is the Government's intention to try and find a suitable raw material which is economic and competitive, which can be made into paper and pulp, and reserve that factory for the bumiputras—for this Malay Company—and give it pioneer status. But up till today, we still have not got a reasonably good report. We have tried to convince

Enche' Abdul Karim bin Abu (Melaka Selatan): Saya hendak terangkan berkenaan kertas ini, bagi ma'alamat Menteri, bukan-lah sharikat orang Melayu, kerana sharikat itu di-dalam pendaftaran-nya daripada sharikat² kerjasama mengandongi seluroh kaum dalam tanah ayer kita.

Dr Lim Swee Aun: We have tried, both my Ministry and the Ministry of Agriculture and Co-operatives, to explain to the directors of this Co-operative Society that it would be more competitive not to use padi straw. But from the evidence given today by speakers in this House, they have depended upon their expectation of profit upon a report produced by Kanematsu & Company. Sir, I had tried to keep quiet on this, but as this has come out I have to explain further about Kanematsu.

Sir, Kanematsu & Company was the company—a Japanese company—which agreed to on a turnkey contract for \$14,000,318 to set up a paper factory, using padi straw to produce 30 tons a day; and according to their budgeting

on a long-term deferred payment basis, it would be possible to get a profit of \$195 per ton. Through this system, with Government guarantee on this \$14 million, they would work themselves out of this debt in about 8 to 10 years. The feasibility report was put up by this company who was selling them this machine. When I was in Japan attending the World Bank Conference last year, I took the opportunity to discuss this matter with Kanematsu & Company to find out what sort of firm it is. I do not know if it is fair to disclose everything, but I think it would be useful to this House and to the rest of the country to know that Kanematsu & Company does not manufacture the machine itself, but has to buy from somebody else. Secondly, when I asked the directors of this company whether or not they would take shares in this venture—in view of the fact that the Malay Co-operative Society Limited did not have the capital, would they go into joint venture? The answer was “No, Sir, we have only agreed to sell the machines but not to take part in the capitalisation of this factory”.

Sir, whilst there I also investigated about paper mills in Japan using rice straws. There is only one such paper mill still in existence. I personally did not visit that mill, but my officer from the Industrial Development Division visited that mill and found that it was a very small, ancient mill, which was producing pulp out of rice straw, and it was only used for a special purpose. Rice straw pulp has one advantage and that is it produces transparent paper, and for that reason it has value in making currency notes. But this mill, which is very near Tokyo, does not produce paper, but only produces pulp.

On my way back, I also visited Taiwan and in the whole of Taiwan, there is only one paper mill using rice straw. That too produces only pulp and mixes rice straw pulp with bagasse pulp, i.e., pulp made from sugar cane bagasse, after crushing sugar cane to make sugar, to produce hardboard. From my investigations too they tell me that rice straw is not competitive.

I am also told by the Malaysian Ambassador in Bangkok—the previous one—that the factory using rice straw to make paper is finding itself in great difficulties and is trying to convert itself into using bamboo as well as rubberwood. I do not know anything about the factory in the United Arab Republic using wheat straw to make paper.

This, Sir, is the general picture about this question of using rice straw for making paper pulp and paper.

Sir, whilst the Prime Minister may have promised the directors of this Board a \$6 million loan or grant, I myself am not aware of it. But what I do know is the direction that I have received from the Cabinet and, as I have reported to this House, the Cabinet in 1962 decided that we would invite a Canadian expert to study the whole question of the feasibility of setting up a paper and pulp factory in Malaya. Since then we have had also other experts, which I have reported to this House at the last meeting.

The position today is that although the original scheme using the Kanematsu machine contract was to produce 30 tons of paper out of straw per day, another company has come in here which suggests that it, perhaps, can only be feasible if they produce 70 tons of pulp a day. Then only can it be economic and competitive, but using only about 15 tons of padi straw and the rest rubberwood—but the capitalisation of this would be increased to \$69 million.

Since receipt of this report, both the Ministry of Agriculture and Co-operatives and my Ministry have studied it, and we have referred this to an American firm of consultants to find out whether the costing is correct, and if it is correct, and if the Co-operatives are prepared to go on this venture of using rice straw and rubberwood together, I am sure the Government is prepared to assist them. So, that is the present position. It is not that the Government does not want to help, or wants to block the formation of this paper factory. In fact, the Government

is very keen to proceed with the setting up of this factory, provided it is feasible, it is competitive and Government—I suppose Government's money would be there, I do not know how much money, and I cannot commit the Government on this one—is ensured that it will not be a failure. Sir, I hope this clarifies the whole position; and, as the Honourable Member for Kapar has said, he is not angry—and I too am not angry. But, I am only trying to get co-operation from all the people, so that this very essential basic industry of paper pulp can get ahead and can be done in this country, because it will help the economy of the country.

Enche' Abu Bakar bin Hamzah: Tuan Pengerusi, saya hendak berchakap sedikit, ia-itu, bagi pehak P.M.I.P. suka hendak mengambil penjelasan yang lebih tegas lagi, ia-itu, janji yang di-sebutkan oleh Perdana Menteri—\$6,000,000 itu—tidak sa-tahu Menteri Perdagangan—langsung² tidak tahu?

Dr Lim Swee Aun: No, Sir, I did not know about that—I just heard about it only now. However, that does not alter the Government's intention to assist this Malay Co-operative Society to set up a paper and pulp factory. The problem today is what raw materials should be used and whether the paper produced would be at a competitive cost, so that the thousands, or in fact millions, of users of paper in this country do not have to pay very much more than is necessary, because the first people to be affected would be the school children who will be using writing paper. If we were to produce writing paper that is too expensive, although we can help this factory by putting protective duties and all that, but it can affect the economy of the people whom we want to help. So, that is why we have to weight carefully before Government proceeds on which process to recommend and which factory to set up.

Sir, the other very controversial subject has been this question of the issue of import licences as a result of protection for our industries. There appears to be two schools of thought.

Everybody, or at least most of the people here have expressed the urgency and the need for industrialisation. Yet when it comes to protecting our factories there seems to be a division of opinion. Some say that unless that factory can produce sufficient quantity for this country then we should not protect it. Others say that unless you protect it, then this factory cannot progress. Sir, the principle of having this quantitative restriction is sound. It has been practised in many countries, and the principle is very simple. If the factory does not produce enough for the country, then we allow the import of 100 per cent of what was imported the year before; and as the factory, or factories increase their production from 0 per cent to 10 per cent, 20 per cent or 30 per cent, then we reduce the amount imported accordingly, but always leaving a margin for safety. That on principle is sound and the administration should not be difficult, because those, who have been importing the year before, can prove past performance by documents, like Customs documents and all the other papers. But the difficulty comes when people, who have not imported these things before, suddenly want to import these things now. Sir, when a particular product is produced in the country, say, 50 per cent of the country's consumption, then we probably allow an import of 60 per cent of the year before, which means any person, who used to import 100 tons the year before and he can prove that, will now be allowed to import only 60 tons—that means there is a reduction of his imports, which further means he is going to reduce his import business, but the balance of his business can be made up by buying the locally-made product, so that there should not be any loss of business either way. Sir, the problem arises when somebody, who has not been an importer before, suddenly decides that he must import now, and when he comes to my Ministry we say, "Very sorry, you have not got the past performance. Therefore, we cannot give you this import permit." Now, this is where the bad name starts, and this is where troubles start, and my

Ministry is being accused of this and that. But on principle, and if everybody will play the game as it should be played, there should not be any quarrel about this import and export licences.

Enche' Geh Chong Keat: Mr Chairman, Sir, on a point of clarification—the Honourable Minister was mentioning about the quota basing on past performance. If specifications had been laid down, and the terms and conditions had been laid down, and strictly adhered to, I do not think there would be any squabble among the importers. However, very unfortunately, in some cases the licences issued were not based on past performance. For example, sugar; certain quantities of sugar being imported by a person, or a firm, which has not shown a certificate of past performance; or in the case of monosodium glutamate. Those are cases which give rise to such complaints.

Dr Lim Swee Aun: Sir, as I said, this is the principle, and this has been carried out, and if the Honourable Member has evidence that the Ministry has gone out of its way to have this done, then I should be very happy, if he will bring the matter up with me. However, as I said, when a person, who has not imported before, wanted to import, that raises the problem; and the problem is getting more and more acute, because certain members of the Malay business have argued that if it is the policy of the Alliance Government to help the Malays in commerce and industry, this is the time to give a portion of the quotas to the Malays.

Sir, as I have been trying to explain, these quotas are temporary. They are temporary until the Tariff Advisory Board sets up an inquiry and sets up the new duty rates, and after that the quota will be lifted. It is a temporary measure and it has to be based on past performance. Therefore, there is a yardstick as to how to divide this quota amongst the existing importers.

The Government is now studying and trying to find a solution as to how to find another yardstick for the bumiputeras, so that they too can get a share of the quota because most of the

bumiputeras have not had the opportunity to import before you cannot use this question of past performance as a yardstick. Then the P.M.I.P. may start up and say "Because So-and-So is a member of the Alliance you gave him so many tons and I, from P.M.I.P., you do not give me any tons." So, there is no yardstick, and we are trying to find out how we can find some yardstick of allowing quotas to be divided too amongst the bumiputeras—whether it be desirable or not has to be considered.

Perdana Menteri: Tuan Pengerusi, baharu² ini—dalam itu saya ada dengar soalan daripada Wakil Yang Berhormat daripada Bachok berkenaan dengan Kilang Kertas, kalau saya tidak silap. Ada-kah saya ini telah pun berjanji hendak beri pinjam \$6 million daripada wang Kerajaan kepada orang² Melayu yang hendak menubuhkan Kilang Kertas? Jadi, ini-nya telah pun

Enche' Abu Bakar bin Hamzah: Untuk penerangan, itu sebutan hendak beri \$6 million itu ia-lah di-sebut oleh sa-orang ahli backbenchers. Jadi, saya bertanya kepada Menteri ini ada-kah benar Tunku berjanji hendak beri \$6 million dan ada-kah dengan sa-tahu Kementerian ini. Jadi Menteri ini berkata dia tidak tahu.

Perdana Menteri: Ya, ya, yang itu-lah yang saya hendak jawab, Tuan Pengerusi, masa itu dia belum jadi Menteri lagi (*Ketawa*). Masa dahulu terlampau jauh—lama-nya masa-nya apabila Menteri Sharikat Kerjasama Enche' Abdul Aziz Ishak telah pun berchadang hendak menubuhkan Urea Plant. Urea Plant ini kata-nya tidak-lah mustahak di-tubuhkan kerana perbelanjaan terlampau banyak. Dalam 2 chadangan itu, chadangan hendak tubuhkan Kilang Kertas itu-lah yang terlebih baik. Jadi, ada-lah di-adakan meshuarat berkenaan dengan hendak tuboh Kilang Kertas ini dan perbelanjaan yang di-beri tahu kepada saya ia-itu \$7 million perbelanjaan semua-nya yang hendak tubuhkan Kilang Kertas. Jadi, saya kata jikalau duit yang di-kutip untuk menuboh

Kilang Urea itu di-untukkan kepada Kilang Kertas, Kerajaan boleh-lah memberikan pinjaman, bukan memberi duit begitu sahaja—duit Kerajaan itu tidak dapat hendak beri tetapi boleh memberikan pinjaman dan boleh ator bagaimana-kah hendak membayarkan balek. Jadi daripada itu tidak lagi dapat saya apa² khabar daripada mereka itu melainkan satu masa yang saya berada di-Pulau Pinang, orang Jepun yang telah pun dengar-nya ada berkongsi dengan mereka itu telah pun datang berjumpa saya minta bantuan ini. Jadi, ini saya telah sebut saya tidak ada bichara² dengan lain daripada sharikat orang Melayu yang hendak buka Kilang Kertas itu tidak kena menegeni dengan orang² itu. Itu-lah sahaja, jadi Menteri ini belum lagi jadi Menteri.

Dr Lim Swee Aun: Sir, this question of AP system, when it suits the individual person it is good, but when it does not suit the individual person it is bad. For example, Sir, the Honourable Member from Penang Utara said that this AP system is bad. It affects the business of all the people in Penang and therefore, should be got rid of; and yet in the next breath he said, "Oh, you know we have a poor chap in Penang, who since 1953 has been collecting duck's feathers and sorting them out, and earning foreign exchange. Government must do something to protect it. Government must not allow the export of feathers except sorted ones." Sir, whether we put restrictions on import or export, it is the same principle. So, when it suits the Honourable Member it is good, but when it does not suit him, it is bad (*Laughter*).

Sir, the Honourable Member for Penang Utara also complained that where wheat flour is concerned, we insist on having letters of credit. Sir, I would like to explain to this House that when this question of restriction of import of any product is enforced, it comes suddenly, nobody knows, because we want to prevent speculation and people making money out of it. But we do realise that when we apply such restrictions some merchants would be caught, when their goods are already in the ships and coming to this country;

and through no fault of theirs it would not be fair to block the entry of those goods. So, we have what we call a "waver", and if the firm importing these goods can prove that a contract had been signed, or letters of credit, had been taken out before the date of coming into force of the *Gazette* Notification, then we allow that amount of goods to be imported; and in the case of wheat we have told them that we are prepared to accept any document that these importers can produce, stating that they bought wheat flour from Australia before the coming into force of this *Gazette* Notification.

Sir, on the question of rice marketing, milling and smuggling several Members have spoken on this, and the Honourable Member for Tanjong whole question of rice subsidies, because he feels that because of the high subsidies that is why we encourage smuggling. Sir, this is where we are caught between two stools, in that it is the Government's policy to assist and to help the Malay padi planter to get a higher cash income, and we do know that the price of padi in neighbouring States is cheaper, but despite that the Government is prepared to pay \$16 per picul of padi. This, in a way is a subsidy and, naturally, because of the subsidy and the high price of rice available, it attracts smuggling, and to stop smuggling Sir, it is necessary that all rice dealers should be licensed—and this is not new, as since the Emergency every person dealing in rice must have a licence. But somehow or other quite a lot of people have been dealing in rice without applying for a licence, and when the Government insists that they now apply for a licence, they complain, "What is the use of licensing, what is your intention?" As put up by one Honourable Member, "Is it your intention to cut down the number of licences for the benefit of one race against another?" Not at all, Sir. The intention is to see that rice dealers deal in rice that are not smuggled.

Enche' Geh Chong Keat (Penang Utara): Sir, the confusion caused was

this: At one stage most of the retailers had a licence to deal in rice issued by the Food Control Department. These dealers had been sending their licences for renewal until at one stage the Food Control Department stated that it was not necessary to have that licence renewed, because there is no need for a licence. Then this sudden introduction of the need to licence dealers in rice, which certainly caused an alarm to understand the intention of the Government.

Enche' Abu Bakar bin Hamzah: Tuan Pengerusi, Menteri kita ini sudah beri confusion kapada saya, ia-itu Ahli dari Perlis Utara tadi mengatakan Kementerian ini memberi lesen supaya menggalakkan *trade and commerce*, barang² itu, antara Thailand dengan Malaysia. Tiba² Menteri ini kata pula hendak control smuggling. Yang mana betul—keterangan Menteri betul-kah atau chakapan Perlis Utara betul?

Dr Lim Swee Aun: I hope Member for Bachok will be a bit more patient.

Sir, anybody dealing in rice must have a licence—that is within the law. Some people have been issued licences before, and they have no expiry date. Therefore, it is not necessary for them to renew those licences. Unfortunately, there has been a bit of confusion. Those who hold licences almost perpetually with no date of expiry can carry on using those licences. Those who have not applied for licence should apply, but it is going to take some time for my Ministry to issue every licence, because of the great number of people, who have been dealing in rice without a licence.

Sir, as a result of this, we have found that there is some smuggling of rice along our borders, both in the Kedah-Perlis border and the Kelantan border. We have set up a Committee of officials of my Ministry, the Treasury, including representatives of the Customs and the Police, to find out ways and means to reduce this smuggling. It was decided amongst other things that wholesale licences for rice, new applications for wholesale licences for rice, in the border

region should not be approved. The reason is that if a person along the border has a wholesale licence, it would be difficult for Government to ensure whether the rice which he has in his store was smuggled or was legal rice. So, if we took all these wholesalers away from the border, it should help to reduce smuggling. The second is that imports of rice by wholesalers should not come by rail via Padang Besar, or Kuala Perlis, because then against it is difficult to check whether or not they have been smuggled and it would be more effective to reduce smuggling, if the rice from Thailand were brought by ship to one of our ports. Sir, this question of smuggling of rice means that because cheap rice comes into Malaya and one does not have to buy Government rice which is subsidised, it would mean that the free market price of rice would drop. In a way it is good for the people who consume rice but, unfortunately, when the free market price of rice drops then the rice-miller who mills the padi from the padi planter, who buys padi from the padi planter, will not pay the guaranteed minimum price of \$16.00 per picul, because although he can sell all that to the Government, some of the rice is sold in the open market. So, this because a vicious circle, and consequently the more smuggling of rice there is, the more our padi cultivators are going to suffer. However, on this question of marketing of padi to ensure that the padi planters get a fair price and not be bullied or extorted by the middlemen, the Ministry of Agriculture has now set up this FAMA, which we hope will find a solution on how to ensure that the padi planter will get his guaranteed minimum price of \$16.00 per picul, provided of course that the padi is good quality padi and sufficiently dry. That is the problem, Sir, with double cropping—difficulty arises in respect of sufficient time and space to be made available to dry the padi that is harvested, because immediately after harvesting the padi planters have got to go on tilling the ground for the next season. So, unless there is space and sufficient time to dry this padi, invariably the padi

planters tend to sell the padi whilst still wet with heavy deductions.

Sir, there has been considerable debate on this question of Trade Commissioners, and one very glaring point, of course, was that in these Estimates it was printed that we should send a Trade Commissioner to Pakistan. Sir, I might draw the attention of this House that these Estimates were drawn up before we broke diplomatic relations with Pakistan, and it is too late to delete it. But I can assure this House that this

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Mr Speaker, Sir, Pakistan broke relations with us, not that we broke relations with Pakistan.

Dr Lim Swee Aun: Yes, Pakistan broke relations with us. When Pakistan broke relations with us, this matter had already been printed. However, the Government would keep this under constant review, and we certainly will not be sending a Trade Commissioner, if we do not have any diplomatic relations with Pakistan.

Now, the other point raised was, why do we have to choose Austria? Sir, we have deliberately chosen Austria and, in point of fact, we are going to post a Trade Commissioner at Vienna, because that is a neutral country, where the Eastern bloc countries and the Western bloc countries do meet and that would be a very suitable place where our Trade Commissioner can meet Trade Commissioners of all the other countries and also the businessmen of all the countries in that region.

There was one suggestion that we should set up a Trade Commission in Songkla, so as to reduce smuggling and also increase better understanding between the two countries in cases of trouble over pukat harimau. Sir, at the moment, we think it is not quite necessary because all these things can be handled at Bangkok.

Enche' Abdul Samad bin Gul Ahmad Mianji (Pasir Mas Hulu): Ada-kah Yang Berhormat Menteri ini hendak

melantek sa-buah Surohanjaya Perdagangan di-Kabul, Negeri Afghanistan.

Dr Lim Swee Aun: Afghanistan?

Enche' Abdul Samad bin Gul Ahmad Mianji: Yes.

Dr Lim Swee Aun: Does the Honourable Member come from Afghanistan, Sir? Sir, in deciding where to site this Trade Commissioner's centre, we have considered the volume of trade we have with these countries, and that was the fact that decided where we should put this Trade Commissioner's centre.

On the big question of tourism, there have been charges that my Tourist Division has not done anything for tourism and that we are wasting our money—one said that \$260,000 on advertisement is much too much and there are others who say it is much too little. Sir, may I point out that there are two aspects of tourism that my Ministry is particularly interested in:

- (1) The Foreign tourists—we try to invite as many foreign tourists as possible, or try to attract as many tourists as possible to come here; and
- (2) which is equally important and that is to encourage internal tourism, that is tourism by our own nationals to see the other parts of Malaysia.

Sir, where external tourism is concerned, my Tourist Division spends this \$260,000 on publicity and advertisements. This is considered a small amount compared to other countries. Hong Kong and elsewhere spend four to five times our amount, but because of our austerity and because of our lack of money, the Treasury has not found fit to increase the vote for publicity. Despite all that, Sir, we have been able to increase the foreign tourist trade in Malaysia. We have statistics to show that in 1959 foreign tourists spent \$3 million in Malaya, and in 1964, tourists spent \$14.1 million. So, you will see, Sir, that in a matter of five years the amount has been increased more than four-fold, which means to say that these advertisements

have been quite effective. We are now collecting statistics

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Mr Chairman, Sir, on a point of clarification—can the Honourable Minister please enlighten this House how these statistics are culled, because one must always take these figures with a pinch of salt.

Dr Lim Swee Aun: The Honourable Member must be very lacking in salt, Sir: he always takes pinches of them. In any case, these statistics are collected by the Statistics Department. I do not know personally what exactly were the factors, but I would have thought that it would be from the amount of tourist cheques or foreign exchange changed by tourists with our different banks. However, the Statistics Department is also collecting statistics on the number of tourists that come to visit Malaya—their ages, their sexes, their nationality, where they come from, and also how long they can spend here.

Sir, I would like to impress on this House that whilst every Member here would like to see foreign tourists visit his own "kawasan", or his own beauty spots, foreign tourists invariably can only spend a very short amount of time in Malaysia—usually one or two days, at most four or five days—because they are going to see other parts of the world, and any tourist going on a holiday, naturally, wants to see as many countries as possible within the shortest minimum time, because he has to go back to work, or he has to go back to his business. And I am sure that applies to Honourable Members in this House, as when we go abroad we too like to run through rather than stay in one town, or one region, to see all.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Some do not go abroad at all.

Dr Lim Swee Aun: Probably the Honourable Member is not prepared to spend his money to go abroad.

AN HONOURABLE MEMBER: He is saving up.

Dr Lim Swee Aun: I have heard that he is saving up. (*Laughter*). Sir, so it would be difficult to ask all our

foreign tourists to visit every little waterfall, or every little beautiful sea coast; and invariably the tourists will only spend time in the point of entry—that is to say where the aircraft comes in, and in this case it is Kuala Lumpur or sometimes Penang if they come via Bangkok, and Kuching and Sabah if they come from Hong Kong. Now, in the good old days, before there was air travel, naturally most of the tourists went to Penang, because they came by boat. But since the advent of air travel, it is to Penang's misfortune that the emphasis now is more foreign travellers to Kuala Lumpur than Penang. Therefore, when these foreign tourists can spend such short space of time, we must try and show as much as we can, within that short space of time, or within a limited area.

However, my Tourist Division has been trying to sell the idea that tourists coming to this part of the world should do a circle tour. That is from Hong Kong they can go on to Sabah, Jesselton, Kuching, then Singapore, then come up to Kuala Lumpur, Penang up to Bangkok, and then to Hong Kong. Now, if that comes about, then more and more of our towns in Malaysia can have some share of the international tourist trade.

As I said, it is more important that we should develop our internal tourism. This has been done mostly by tourist associations and also by State Governments. I do hope that Honourable Members do not expect too much from the Central Government to do the development of tourist sites in their own State. However, the main problem that we face in internal tourism is our habit of taking holidays only when our children have their school holidays—probably because this is an economic reason—and, as a result tourist sites, or tourist hotels are only full or are able to get business only during the school holidays, and for the rest of the year—nine months of the year—they have no business. So, that creates a problem. Cameron Highlands, Kuantan, and the East Coast, during the August holidays, you will find everybody there; there is not sufficient

hotels, there is not sufficient beds, there is not sufficient room to move around; but after the August holidays, or December holidays, it is just quiet. So, no private enterprise is prepared to spend huge sums of money developing hotels, unless they can be assured of some considerable return throughout the year.

Where Port Dickson is concerned, it is fortunate that it is relatively close to Kuala Lumpur. Hence in the week-ends they do get a considerable trade, but the rest of the week they probably will not have the amount of visitors. And I do hope, local entrepreneurs, local capitalists, would assist in this question of setting up hotels and amenities for tourism. But what is more important, is that we must try and change our habits of taking holidays only when our children take holidays. I do not know whether that is possible—possibly because of economic reasons—but perhaps some people should start thinking about this, of staggering their holidays and not concentrating them only during the peak periods.

Sir, on this question of tourist associations, we find that the local tourist associations do not receive much or great support from the people, or the businesses, who are going to benefit, or who do benefit from tourists. For example, the businessmen, the shops, the hoteliers, the restaurants, they should be the people who should be members of tourist associations, particularly more so in Penang, because they are the people who get all the business. Unfortunately, this class of people, who are directly benefiting from the tourist trade do not join the tourist associations and do not support the tourist associations with financial aid. What they expect is that the Government should do all the spending. So, as a result of that, we find that Penang receives the largest grant from the Central Government every year. I am only given \$20,000 a year to divide among the different tourist associations, and Penang gets the lion's share, but it is time that people who want tourism in Penang to start thinking of paying their own bill.

Sir, on this very controversial subject of whether Penang should be a tourist centre, whether it should be an industrial area, or whether it should join the Common Customs Union, Sir, that is a matter where, as the saying goes, "Fools rush in where angels fear to tread". Sir, this is such a sensitive subject that, I feel, I should not rush in by giving them advice as to what it should be. Our stand has always been that it is for the people of Penang to decide what they want, and I do hope they will make the right choice, so that economically they will benefit from that choice.

Sir, I now come to points raised by other Members. The Honourable Member for Batu raised the question of Malayanisation of the R.R.I. Sir, this policy of Malayanisation was introduced in 1961, and it was decided that all vacancies would be filled in the following priority: Malaysians suitably qualified would be given first priority, and if we cannot find such Malaysians, then we could offer the jobs to expatriates on a contract basis; and the promotion of junior officers from Division "B" to senior posts of Division "A" has been proceeding, and we have been appointing more and more probationary Research Officers to understudy the expatriates; and more and more overseas training is being given—particularly post-graduate training has been given to our local Research Officers.

Now, on the 1st of August this year, the position of staffing of the R.R.I. is:

In Division "A", there are 24 Malaysian citizens; 8 Asians, who are not Malaysians; and 25 expatriates; 4 Malaysian citizens have been appointed Heads of Departments—that is the Head of the Statistics Department, the Chemical Division, Head of the Smallholders Advisory Services and Manager of the Experimental Station at Sungei Buloh: there are 8 probationary Research Officers, who will be eligible for promotion to senior posts in Divisions "A" after two years of training; 7 Officers are now receiving post-graduate training overseas; 5 under-graduates are receiving scholarships at the local University and Overseas.

So, you will see, Sir, that Malayanisation is proceeding, but the problem is to get sufficient of our local people suit-

ably qualified to fill those research posts.

The Honourable Member for Batu has also asked whether or not there is any control on the standard of the work of the R.R.I. Sir, I can assure this House that there is adequate control, because all research planning has been done by the Co-ordinating Advisory Committee, which comprises of scientists of international standing. This Committee is responsible for the planning of the work to be done by the R.R.I. and also to examine the Annual Reports on the work of the R.R.I.

The Honourable Member for Batu has said that the Smallholders' Replanting Scheme has not been satisfactory and that money should be spent on replanting and nothing else. I did not know what he was trying to infer by that, but I would like to report to this House that in 1953, thirty thousand acres were replanted by smallholders, and in 1964, the amount increased to 98,222½ acres, which shows an almost three-times increase in the pace of replanting in a matter of ten years. Up till now, the total amount of smallholders rubber replanting is 42 per cent of the acreage registered in 1952; and of this only 10 per cent had deferred payments because they did not keep their planting areas up to good agricultural standards.

Enche' Abu Bakar bin Hamzah: Tuan Pengerusi, saya berkait dengan ini bukan berma'ana yang kekurangan bagi *smallholders* itu tentang di-tanam atau tidak, tetapi kebun² yang besar yang merupakan *plantation* dia mendapat pertolongan *technical* lebeh *advanced* lagi, tetapi *smallholders* ini, tanah² yang di-punyai oleh *smallholders* ini, walau pun di-tanam banyak, tetapi *technical advance* itu tidak ada. Itu yang di-maksudkan kurang dapat perhatian.

Dr Lim Swee Aun: That is not correct, Sir, because the R.R.I. spends more money on the Smallholders Technical Service than on the Estate Technical Service.

The Honourable Member for Batu has said that the National Electricity

Board acted both as consultants and as contractors at the same time. Sir, this is partly true and partly not true (*Laughter*). The N.E.B. used to be the consultants for the P.W.D. and used to charge a sliding scale for that work, but recently it has not done that work but rather adopted the role of adviser to Government projects on the question of whether there is sufficient supply of electricity in that particular area and other matters pertaining thereto. On the question of contracting, in the Annual Report, there is a Contracts Department which could have misled people to believe that the N.E.B. does contracting work. What it really does

Mr Chairman: The time is now eight o'clock!

Dr Lim Swee Aun: I have still got some more to go, Sir.

Mr Chairman: You can continue tomorrow.

House resumes.

Mr Speaker: Honourable Members, I have to report that the Committee of Supply on the Supply Bill, 1966, is still considering Head S. 14 of the Schedule.

The House is adjourned until 10.00 a.m. tomorrow.

Adjourned at 8.06 p.m.