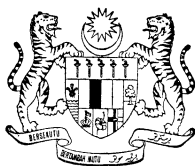


**Volume III
No. 7**



**Tuesday
23rd August, 1966**

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

**DEWAN RA'AYAT
(HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES)**

OFFICIAL REPORT

**THIRD SESSION OF THE SECOND PARLIAMENT
OF MALAYSIA**

CONTENTS

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS [Col. 1373]

MOTION:

**The Development (Supplementary) (No. 1) Estimates, 1966
[Col. 1403]**

Heads 103 and 105 [Col. 1448]

Heads 106 and 107 [Col. 1449]

Heads 114 and 115 [Col. 1454]

Head 118 [Col. 1456]

Head 120 [Col. 1457]

Heads 126, 129 and 130 [Col. 1461]

Head 134 [Col. 1471]

Heads 137 and 143 [Col. 1472]

Heads 145, 146, 147 and 148 [Col. 1498]

MALAYSIA

DEWAN RA'AYAT
(HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES)

Official Report

Third Session of the Second Dewan Ra'ayat

Tuesday, 23rd August, 1966

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

PRESENT:

- The Honourable Mr Speaker, DATO' CHIK MOHAMED YUSUF BIN SHEIKH ABDUL RAHMAN, S.P.M.P., J.P., Dato' Bendahara, Perak.
- „ the Prime Minister, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Minister of Culture, Youth and Sports, Y.T.M. TUNKU ABDUL RAHMAN PUTRA AL-HAJ, K.O.M. (Kuala Kedah).
- „ the Deputy Prime Minister, Minister of Defence and Minister of National and Rural Development, TUN HAJI ABDUL RAZAK BIN DATO' HUSSAIN, S.M.N. (Pekan).
- „ the Minister of Home Affairs and Minister of Justice, TUN DR ISMAIL BIN DATO' HAJI ABDUL RAHMAN, S.S.M., P.M.N. (Johor Timor).
- „ the Minister of Finance, TUAN TAN SIEW SIN, J.P. (Melaka Tengah).
- „ the Minister of Works, Posts and Telecommunications, TAN SRI V. T. SAMBANTHAN, P.M.N. (Sungei Siput).
- „ the Minister of Transport, TAN SRI HAJI SARDON BIN HAJI JUBIR, P.M.N. (Pontian Utara).
- „ the Minister of Health, TUAN BAHAMAN BIN SAMSUDIN (Kuala Pilah).
- „ the Minister of Commerce and Industry, DR LIM SWEE AUN, J.P. (Larut Selatan).
- „ the Minister for Welfare Services, TUAN HAJI ABDUL HAMID KHAN BIN HAJI SAKHAWAT ALI KHAN, J.M.N., J.P. (Batang Padang).
- „ the Minister for Local Government and Housing, TUAN KHAW KAI-BOH, P.J.K. (Ulu Selangor).
- „ the Minister of Labour, TUAN V. MANICKAVASAGAM, J.M.N., P.J.K. (Klang).
- „ the Minister of Information and Broadcasting, TUAN SENU BIN ABDUL RAHMAN (Kubang Pasu Barat).
- „ the Minister of Agriculture and Co-operatives, TUAN HAJI MOHD. GHAZALI BIN HAJI JAWI (Ulu Perak).
- „ the Minister of Lands and Mines, TUAN ABDUL-RAHMAN BIN YA'KUB (Sarawak).

- The Honourable the Minister for Sabah Affairs, TUN MUSTAPHA BIN DATU HARUN, S.M.N., P.D.K. (Sabah).
- „ the Assistant Minister without Portfolio, TUAN HAJI ABDUL KHALID BIN AWANG OSMAN (Kota Star Utara).
- „ the Assistant Minister of National and Rural Development, TUAN SULAIMAN BIN BULON (Bagan Datoh).
- „ the Assistant Minister of Culture, Youth and Sports, ENGKU MUHSEIN BIN ABDUL KADIR, J.M.N., S.M.T., P.J.K. (Trengganu Tengah).
- „ the Assistant Minister of Education, TUAN LEE SIOK YEW, A.M.N., P.J.K. (Sepang).
- „ the Assistant Minister of Finance, DR NG KAM POH, J.P. (Teluk Anson).
- „ the Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Health, TUAN IBRAHIM BIN ABDUL RAHMAN (Seberang Tengah).
- „ the Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Labour, TUAN LEE SAN CHOON, K.M.N. (Segamat Selatan).
- „ the Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Finance, TUAN ALI BIN HAJI AHMAD (Pontian Selatan).
- „ the Parliamentary Secretary to the Deputy Prime Minister, TUAN CHEN WING SUM (Damansara).
- „ TUAN ABDUL GHANI BIN ISHAK, A.M.N. (Melaka Utara).
- „ TUAN ABDUL KARIM BIN ABU, A.M.N. (Melaka Selatan).
- „ WAN ABDUL KADIR BIN ISMAIL, P.P.T. (Kuala Trengganu Utara).
- „ WAN ABDUL RAHMAN BIN DATU TUANKU BUJANG, A.B.S. (Sarawak).
- „ TUAN ABDUL RAHMAN BIN HAJI TALIB, P.J.K. (Kuantan).
- „ TUAN HAJI ABDUL RASHID BIN HAJI JAIS (Sabah).
- „ TUAN ABDUL RAZAK BIN HAJI HUSSIN (Lipis).
- „ TUAN ABDUL SAMAD BIN GUL AHMAD MIANJI (Pasir Mas Hulu).
- „ DATO' ABDULLAH BIN ABDULRAHMAN, Dato' Bijaya di-Raja (Kuala Trengganu Selatan).
- „ TUAN HAJI ABDULLAH BIN HAJI MOHD. SALLEH, A.M.N., S.M.J., P.I.S. (Segamat Utara).
- „ TUAN HAJI ABU BAKAR BIN HAMZAH, J.P. (Bachok).
- „ TUAN HAJI AHMAD BIN ABDULLAH, S.M.K. (Kelantan Hilir).
- „ TUAN AHMAD BIN ARSHAD, A.M.N. (Muar Utara).
- „ TUAN HAJI AHMAD BIN SAAID, J.P. (Seberang Utara).
- „ PUAN AJIBAH BINTI ABOL (Sarawak).
- „ O.K.K. DATU ALIUDDIN BIN DATU HARUN, P.D.K. (Sabah).
- „ TUAN AZIZ BIN ISHAK (Muar Dalam).
- „ TUAN JONATHAN BANGAU ANAK RENANG, A.B.S. (Sarawak).
- „ PENGARAH BANYANG ANAK JANTING, P.B.S. (Sarawak).
- „ TUAN CHAN CHONG WEN, A.M.N. (Kluang Selatan).
- „ TUAN CHAN SIANG SUN, A.M.N., P.J.K. (Bentong).
- „ TUAN CHEW BIOW CHUON, J.P. (Bruas).

- The Honourable TUAN CHIA CHIN SHIN, A.B.S. (Sarawak).
- „ TUAN FRANCIS CHIA NYUK TONG (Sabah).
- „ TUAN CHIN FOON (Ulu Kinta).
- „ TUAN C. V. DEVAN NAIR (Bungsar).
- „ TUAN D. A. DAGO ANAK RANDAN *alias* DAGOK ANAK RANDEN (Sarawak).
- „ TUAN SYED ESA BIN ALWEE, J.M.N., S.M.J., P.I.S. (Batu Pahat Dalam).
- „ DATIN HAJJAH FATIMAH BINTI HAJI ABDUL MAJID (Johor Bahru Timor).
- „ TAN SRI FATIMAH BINTI HAJI HASHIM, P.M.N. (Jitra-Padang Terap).
- „ TUAN S. FAZUL RAHMAN, A.D.K. (Sabah).
- „ TUAN GANING BIN JANGKAT (Sabah).
- „ TUAN GEH CHONG KEAT, K.M.N. (Penang Utara).
- „ TUAN HAJI HAMZAH BIN ALANG, A.M.N., P.J.K. (Kapar).
- „ TUAN HANAFI BIN MOHD. YUNUS, A.M.N., J.P. (Kulim Utara).
- „ TUAN HANAFIAH BIN HUSSAIN, A.M.N. (Jerai).
- „ TUAN HARUN BIN ABDULLAH, A.M.N., J.P. (Baling).
- „ WAN HASSAN BIN WAN DAUD (Tumpat).
- „ TUAN STANLEY HO NYUN KHIU, A.D.K. (Sabah).
- „ TUAN HUSSEIN BIN TO' MUDA HASSAN, A.M.N. (Raub).
- „ DATO' HAJI HUSSEIN BIN MOHD. NOORDIN, D.P.M.P., A.M.N., P.J.K. (Parit).
- „ TUAN HUSSEIN BIN SULAIMAN (Ulu Kelantan).
- „ TUAN HAJI HUSSAIN RAHIMI BIN HAJI SAMAN, S.M.K. (Kota Bharu Hulu).
- „ TUAN IKHWAN ZAINI (Sarawak).
- „ TUAN ISMAIL BIN IDRIS (Penang Selatan).
- „ TAN SRI SYED JA'AFAR BIN HASAN ALBAR, P.M.N. (Johor Tenggara).
- „ PENGHULU JINGGUT ANAK ATTAN, Q.M.C., A.B.S. (Sarawak).
- „ TUAN THOMAS KANA (Sarawak).
- „ TUAN KHOO PENG LOONG (Sarawak).
- „ TUAN LEE SECK FUN, K.M.N. (Tanjong Malim).
- „ TUAN AMADEUS MATHEW LEONG, A.D.K., J.P. (Sabah).
- „ DATO' LING BENG SIEW, P.N.B.S. (Sarawak).
- „ DR LIM CHONG EU (Tanjong).
- „ TUAN LIM PEE HUNG, P.J.K. (Alor Star).
- „ DR MAHATHIR BIN MOHAMAD (Kota Star Selatan).
- „ TUAN T. MAHIMA SINGH, J.P. (Port Dickson).
- „ TUAN C. JOHN ONDU MAJAKIL (Sabah).
- „ DATO' DR HAJI MEGAT KHAS, D.P.M.P., J.P., P.J.K. (Kuala Kangsar).
- „ TUAN MOHD. ARIF SALLEH, A.D.K. (Sabah).

The Honourable ORANG TUA MOHAMMAD DARA BIN LANGPAD (Sabah).

- „ TUAN MOHD. DAUD BIN ABDUL SAMAD (Besut).
- „ TUAN MOHAMED IDRIS BIN MATSIL, J.M.N., P.J.K., J.P. (Jelebu-Jempol).
- „ TUAN MOHD. TAHIR BIN ABDUL MAJID, S.M.S., P.J.K. (Kuala Langat).
- „ TUAN MOHAMED YUSOF BIN MAHMUD, A.M.N. (Temerloh).
- „ TUAN MOHD. ZAHIR BIN HAJI ISMAIL, J.M.N. (Sungai Patani).
- „ WAN MOKHTAR BIN AHMAD (Kemaman).
- „ TUAN HAJI MOKHTAR BIN HAJI ISMAIL (Perlis Selatan).
- „ TUAN MUHAMMAD FAKHRUDDIN BIN HAJI ABDULLAH (Pasar Mas Hilir).
- „ TUAN HAJI MUHAMMAD SU'AUT BIN HAJI MUHD. TAHIR, A.B.S. (Sarawak).
- „ DATO' HAJI MUSTAPHA BIN HAJI ABDUL JABAR, D.P.M.S., A.M.N., J.P. (Sabak Bernam).
- „ TUAN MUSTAPHA BIN AHMAD (Tanah Merah).
- „ TAN SRI NIK AHMAD KAMIL, D.K., S.P.M.K., S.J.M.K., P.M.N., P.Y.G.P., Dato' Sri Setia Raja (Kota Bharu Hilir).
- „ TUAN NG FAH YAM (Batu Gajah).
- „ TUAN ONG KEE HUI (Sarawak).
- „ TUAN OTHMAN BIN ABDULLAH, A.M.N. (Perlis Utara).
- „ TUAN HAJI RAHMAT BIN HAJI DAUD, A.M.N. (Johor Bahru Barat).
- „ TUAN RAMLI BIN OMAR (Krian Darat).
- „ TUAN HAJI REDZA BIN HAJI MOHD. SAID, P.J.K., J.P. (Rembau-Tampin).
- „ RAJA ROME BIN RAJA MA'AMOR, P.J.K., J.P. (Kuala Selangor).
- „ TUAN SANDOM ANAK NYUAK (Sarawak).
- „ TUAN SEAH TENG NGIAB, P.I.S. (Muar Pantai).
- „ TUAN D. R. SEENIVASAGAM (Ipoh).
- „ DATO' S. P. SEENIVASAGAM, D.P.M.P., P.M.P., J.P. (Menglembu).
- „ TUAN SENAWI BIN ISMAIL, P.J.K. (Seberang Selatan).
- „ TUAN SNG CHIN JOO (Sarawak).
- „ TUAN SOH AH TECK (Batu Pahat).
- „ TUAN SULAIMAN BIN ALI (Dungun).
- „ TUAN SULAIMAN BIN HAJI TAIB (Krian Laut).
- „ PENGIRAN TAHIR PETRA (Sabah).
- „ TUAN TAJUDIN BIN ALI, P.J.K. (Larut Utara).
- „ TUAN TAI KUAN YANG (Kulim Bandar Bharu).
- „ TUAN TAMA WENG TINGGANG WAN (Sarawak).
- „ DR TAN CHEE KHOON (Batu).
- „ TUAN TAN TOH HONG (Bukit Bintang).
- „ TUAN TAN TSAK YU (Sarawak).

The Honourable TUAN TIAH ENG BEE (Kluang Utara).

„ TUAN TOH THEAM HOCK (Kampar).

„ TUAN YEH PAO TZE (Sabah).

„ TUAN STEPHEN YONG KUET TZE (Sarawak).

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

ABSENT:

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

„ the Minister for Sarawak Affairs, TAN SRI TEMENGGONG JUGAH ANAK BARIENG, P.M.N., P.D.K. (Sarawak).

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

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

„ TUAN CHAN SEONG YOON (Setapak).

„ TUAN EDWIN ANAK TANGKUN (Sarawak).

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

„ TUAN KADAM ANAK KIAI (Sarawak).

„ TUAN KAM WOON WAH, J.P. (Sitiawan).

„ TUAN EDMUND LANGGU ANAK SAGA (Sarawak).

„ TUAN LIM KEAN SIEW (Dato Kramat).

„ TUAN PETER LO SU YIN (Sabah).

„ TUAN JOSEPH DAVID MANJAJI (Sabah).

„ DATO' HAJI MOHAMED ASRI BIN HAJI MUDA, S.P.M.K (Pasir Puteh).

„ TUAN HAJI OTHMAN BIN ABDULLAH (Hilir Perak).

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

„ TUAN SIM BOON LIANG, A.B.S. (Sarawak).

„ TUAN SIOW LOONG HIN, P.J.K. (Seremban Barat).

„ TUAN TAN CHENG BEE, J.P. (Bagan).

„ TUAN TAN KEE GAK (Bandar Melaka).

PRAYERS

(Mr Speaker *in the Chair*)

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

APPOINTMENTS OF NON- MALAYS TO THE MALAYAN CIVIL SERVICE

1. Dr Tan Chee Khoon (Batu) asks the Prime Minister to state:

(a) the reasons for the intake of only three non-Malay M.C.S. officers

in 1965 out of a total number of 23 direct entries and 20 promotion to the M.C.S.;

(b) what is the number of non-Malay applications and did not all of them possess the requisite qualifications for appointment to the M.C.S., and

(c) why was the constitutional provision not adhered to.

The Prime Minister: Mr Speaker, Sir, there were, in fact, four non-Malays who were admitted to the Civil Service—not three: the Honourable Member, probably, was misled by the name

of one of the officers—in actual fact, this officer is an Indian Muslim, and with him the total is four. Thus, this is in accordance with the provision of the Constitution, which provides that the Yang di-Pertuan Agong, by virtue of his prerogative, shall exercise such protection for the Malays in the Civil Service in accordance with the ratio which had been agreed to, which is four Malays to one non-Malay.

The number of non-Malay applications was 59. The applications were short-listed to 31. Of this number, four were selected in 1965. On the question as to whether the non-Malays possessed the requisite qualifications for appointment to the M.C.S., they had; otherwise, they would not have applied, and nor would they be eligible for being short-listed.

With regard to part three of the question as to why was the constitutional provision not adhered to, there is no such constitutional provision, and I do not know which particular provision the Honourable Member is referring to. What had been done was strictly in accordance with the Constitution. Article 153 of the Constitution, as I said just now, provides that the special position of the Malays in the Public Service shall be upheld, or shall be protected, by the Yang di-Pertuan Agong as to what proportion he deems reasonable, and then selection is made—this, as I said, is on a ratio of 4 to 1.

Further, Sir, paragraph 1 (b) of the Scheme of Service for promotion to the M.C.S. sets out the procedure of promotion for officers to the M.C.S. in respect of another Scheme of Service and that is the Malay Administrative Service in the States, which were before the Federated Malay States. These officers are not subject to this ratio.

On the subject of promotion, there is no discrimination whatsoever. Under the Service Promotion Scheme they all possess the same right to be promoted in accordance with the seniority of their posts.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Mr Speaker, Sir, since the Honourable Prime Minister mentioned that there was no dis-

crimination in the Civil Service once a person has already entered the Civil Service, then may I ask the Honourable Prime Minister whether he is aware that the appointment—and here Mr Speaker, Sir, I have no grudge against any appointee that I may mention—of the new Chief Education Adviser, jumping over the heads of about 25 persons, has caused a good deal of dismay among serving officers in the Civil Service, and also whether he is aware that the Deputy C.E.A. was conveniently kicked upstairs, outside this country, to make way for the present incumbent?

The Deputy Prime Minister (Tun Haji Abdul Razak): Mr Speaker, Sir, I have asked permission from the Prime Minister to reply, because I know a little bit of this case. The Deputy Chief Education Adviser was sent abroad to an important post with his agreement, and this post of Chief Education Adviser is a designated post and it is a matter for the Government to consider the most suitable candidate. I think this is principally a matter for the Minister of Education, and it is for him to consider the most suitable person for this particular post.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Mr Speaker, Sir, may I ask the Honourable Deputy Prime Minister whether it is a fact that the new incumbent has jumped over the heads of about 20-plus people to his present appointment, and whether the people ahead of him, for example, Assistant Chief Education Advisers, were all considered not fit for this post in preference to the present incumbent?

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Sir, this has happened many times in the past. When we have to select a Head of Department, naturally, we have to select the most suitable officer to occupy the post; and although seniority is taken into consideration, other qualities also have to be taken into consideration. There was an instance some years back where an officer who was No. 41 on the list was promoted to be Head of Department.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Following up on that Mr Speaker, Sir, may I ask the

Honourable Deputy Prime Minister, since the Honourable Prime Minister has opened the door for me to ask such questions, whether the Honourable Deputy Minister is aware of the fact that in the Telecommunications Department, the Acting Director-General, who has been acting in that post for, perhaps, the last three years is now about to be sent out to Geneva, and the Deputy Director-General who has been acting for a long time is about to be sent to the Bornean States, making way for another person very low down in the list?

The Prime Minister: I am not aware of that. The Honourable Member appears to be very much in information where service matters are concerned. But I will examine the question and will give him an answer in due course.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: I am very obliged to the Prime Minister for his assurance. I bring these matters up not because I have anything personal against the new appointees concerned, but because it is promotions like these that cause great dismay amongst the Civil Servants and particularly now when departmental heads have powers to promote

Mr Speaker: Are you making a speech or are you asking a supplementary question?

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: I am asking both the Prime Minister and the Deputy Prime Minister whether they are aware of these appointments. I have learnt on very reliable authority of the moves in the Telecommunications Department. If these appointments are true, and indeed they are true, then an assurance from both the Prime Minister and the Deputy Prime Minister to this House that no discrimination was intended will reassure the Civil Servants sitting behind the ministerial benches.

ON THE SPOT DONATIONS BY MINISTERS

2. Tuan Ong Kee Hui (Sarawak) [*under Standing Order 24 (2)*] asks the

Prime Minister whether it is the Alliance Government's policy for Ministers to make on the spot donations from public funds when visiting any part of the country.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Mr Speaker, Sir, it is not the policy of the Government for Ministers to make on the spot donations from public funds, but it is the practice adopted by Ministers, particularly myself, that when we visit districts or rural areas, if there are urgent projects, if minor projects require immediate implementation, we normally allocate funds for the implementation of such projects.

Dato' S. P. Seenivasagam (Menglembu): Is it not a form of bribery when such on the spot donations are made during the course of elections while election campaigns are going on in the constituency?

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: It is not—certainly not. It is an evidence of efficient administration (*Laughter*).

Tuan Haji Abu Bakar bin Hamzah (Bachok): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, soalan tambahan. Ada-kah Timbalan Perdana Menteri kita sedar bahawa chara memberi bantuan demikian itu telah pun menimbulkan beberapa kesulitan di-dalam tempat² yang di-lakukan itu?

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, tidak ada kesulitan, bahkan ra'ayat di-tempat itu sangat suka mendapat bantuan dengan serta-merta (*Tepok*).

Tuan Haji Abu Bakar bin Hamzah: Saya tidak bermaksud hendak bertanya sama ada ra'ayat suka, atau pun tidak, bukan sahaja ra'ayat, saya pun suka, tetapi chara memberi "on the spot" begitu sudah menimbulkan beberapa kesulitan di-dalam penggunaan wang itu dan saya tidak suka berchakap dalam Dewan ini. Kalau Timbalan Perdana Menteri bersetuju, saya akan menulis dengan terang. Saya tidak mahu membochorkan benda² yang tidak elok itu.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, biasa-nya tidak ada kesulitan, sebab sa-belum di-beri peruntukan, ranchangan itu telah di-sediakan oleh pegawai yang bertanggung-jawab, hanya-lah apabila ranchangan itu telah sedia dan peruntukan wang di-kehendaki, baharu-lah peruntukan wang di-beri.

Dato' S. P. Seenivasagam: When I suggested that it was a form of bribery to make donations while an election campaign was going on, the Honourable Deputy Prime Minister said that it was a sign of efficiency. Would the Government state why this sense of efficiency arises during the course of campaigning?

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Because we do this all the time—not only near elections (*Laughter*) but all the time: even now we do it.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Soalan tambahan, Tuan Yang di-Pertua. Wang di-beri kepada ra'ayat oleh Kerajaan, kata Timbalan Perdana Menteri sangat suka oleh ra'ayat, sa-balek-nya betul-kah wang di-beri kepada ra'ayat sangat suka oleh Kerajaan Pusat untuk memenangi pilihan raya?

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, dua² suka (*Ketawa*).

Tuan Ong Kee Hui: Mr Speaker, Sir, I would like to ask the Honourable Deputy Prime Minister whether these on the spot donations would not make nonsense of our planning?

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: No, Sir. We have our Development Plans and we implement the Development Plans strictly in accordance with priorities, but there are urgent minor projects which require immediate implementation, and that is why when we visit the areas where there are such projects we approve allocations immediately.

DA'AYAH PENUNTUT² MALAYSIA DI-MEKAH MEMBUROKKAN KERAJAAN MALAYSIA

3. Dato' Haji Mustapha bin Haji Abdul Jabar (Sabak Bernam) bertanya

kapada Menteri Luar Negeri ada-kah beliau sedar bahawa ada tuduhan terhadap sa-bilangan daripada penuntut² Malaysia di-Mekah, Saudi Arabia, yang mengatakan mereka telah menjalankan da'ayah, memburok²kan nama baik Kerajaan Malaysia, dan jika sedar, sudah-kah Kerajaan menjalankan penyiasatan atas tuduhan ini dan apa-kah tindakan yang telah di-ambil.

Perdana Menteri: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Kerajaan sedar di-atas penuntut²—sa-bilangan yang kecil—di-Mekah yang telah memburok²kan nama baik Kerajaan dan negeri-nya sendiri. Tetapi, tidak-lah dapat Kerajaan hendak buat atau menjalankan apa² tindakan kepada mereka itu, melainkan kalau terang kepada Kerajaan mereka itu bekerja dengan seteru untuk hendak mengancham negeri-nya sendiri.

Tetapi, Kerajaan Saudi Arabia adalah Kerajaan yang bersahabat dengan Kerajaan Malaysia dan dengan kerana itu segala da'ayah² yang di-bawa oleh penuntut² kita di-situ tidak di-ambil berat atau di-ambil perhatian langsung oleh orang² di-Saudi Arabia, chumanya da'ayah itu di-jalankan antara mereka sendiri, yang nampak-nya berlainan di-atas pandangan dasar politik. Jadi, dengan kerana da'ayah itu tidak dapat-lah hendak di-jalankan apa² tindakan di-atas mereka itu. Sunggoh pun begitu Duta Besar kita di-sana ada-lah menjalankan sedikit nasehat² kepada mereka, jangan-lah buat pekerjaan² yang melampau daripada batas. Jadi, saya nampak sa-takat itu sahaja yang kita boleh buat.

Tuan Haji Abu Bakar bin Hamzah: Soalan tambahan, Tuan Yang di-Pertua. Ada-kah Yang Amat Mulia Perdana Menteri kita sedar bahawa soal yang sa-macam ini di-bawakan di-dalam Parlimen, menchemarkan lagi nama kita di-luar negeri, kerana reaction pelajar² itu akan memunchak. Kerana masaalah berlainan pendapat ini bukan sahaja berlaku di-luar negeri, tetapi di-dalam universiti di-Malaya kita pun berlaku. Kalau-lah, kerana pelajar² yang kita pandang maseh budak² dan anak² kita itu berbedza sedikit sa-banyak pendapat, apa-kah

Parlimen kita mesti bertindak sampai bagini rupa—ada-kah Perdana Menteri kita sedar bahawa soal yang macham ini rugi-nya lebeh banyak daripada untung?

Perdana Menteri: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, memang-lah dalam negeri yang berchorak demokrasi ini, Parlimen ada-lah satu tempat yang kita berbinchang berbagai² hal—kecil, besar, sulit dan terang. Jadi, soalan yang dibawa oleh Yang Berhormat itu tidak yang luar daripada biasa-nya. Jadi, apa yang saya jawab, sa-takat yang berpatutan dan tidak chuba hendak memburok²kan orang² atau pun beri nama siapa² yang menjalankan da'ayah² terhadap negeri-nya sendiri.

TOPPLING OF THE IAN SMITH REGIME, SOUTHERN RHODESIA

4. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Foreign Affairs what steps has the Government taken or proposes to take to topple the Ian Smith regime in Southern Rhodesia.

The Prime Minister: Mr Speaker, Sir, Malaysia is so small, and we are so peaceful, that we do not want to topple the government of any country—bad or good. However, I can tell the Honourable Member the part taken by this Government to help other countries to outlaw the Smith Government—and this has been going on quite effectively.

The Malaysian Government, since the Ian Smith regime seized independence illegally in November, 1965, had refused to recognise this unilateral action and the independence of the State of Rhodesia claimed to exist by Mr Smith and his Government. Following this, passports and visas issued by the rebel regime have not been recognised, and any letter, parcel, or anything, coming from that Government is not accepted—or in the case of letters, they are surcharged, in the sense that we accept them as if they have come without being stamped. That is the most that we can do. Then, again, under the Prohibition of Imports and Exports (South Rhodesia) Order, 1965—and that is for Eastern Malay-

sia as well—the importation into and the exportation from Malaysia of all goods, which are consigned from or to Rhodesia, or any territory administered by Rhodesia, have been absolutely prohibited. The provisions are Malaysia-wide and have the effect of a total trade ban on Rhodesia.

For the moment, this is all Malaysia and other Commonwealth countries can do in dealing with the situation. Very soon I shall be leading a delegation to attend the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference from the 6th to the 15th of September, and this Conference will make an up-to-date assessment of the effectiveness of the sanction and other measures so far taken against Rhodesia. In that Conference, I suppose, many things will be suggested on how we can make the measures against the Smith regime more effective. That is all we can do. We cannot be expected, as the Honourable Member suggests, to topple the Smith Government on our own. We have to work with the other nations, with Afro-Asia, and we have to impose sanctions on the Smith Government.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Mr Speaker, Sir, does the Honourable Prime Minister not agree that, at the Lagos Commonwealth Conference early this year at which the Malaysian Government was present, the whole Conference was taken for a ride by Mr Wilson, when he promised that the economic measures would be effective by July this year? Mr Speaker, Sir, is the Honourable the Prime Minister aware that July has come and gone and perhaps the Ian Smith regime is as strong as ever?

The Prime Minister: Well, I know that July has come and gone, but I do not know whether the Smith Government is as healthy as suggested by the Honourable Member.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Mr Speaker, Sir, in the catalogue of measures taken by this Government against the Ian Smith regime, can the Honourable Prime Minister tell us whether Rhodesian tobacco has not been imported by

Rothmans or Malayan Tobacco? Can he give us an assurance, Mr Speaker, Sir, because he can easily check up?

The Prime Minister: I can give that assurance because I was told that no more tobacco from Rhodesia has been ordered for importation into this country.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Can the Honourable Prime Minister tell us what measures this country has in mind, in co-operation with other Afro-Asian countries who are against this illegal Ian Smith regime, to topple it, or does this Government rule out the use of force to topple the Ian Smith regime?

The Prime Minister: Well, we do not rule out anything. But, as I said, the use of force against another country is something that must be avoided at every possible cost, because the repercussion as a result will be very, very serious. We know what force has done to the people in a country where force is used. Therefore, we do not want to encourage it. And, above all, the Honourable Member must remember that the people of Rhodesia are the same flesh and blood as the people of Britain. I dare say—perhaps, I may be wrong and I stand to be corrected—that if any Prime Minister of Britain were to propose the use of force against such a regime, he will not stay where he is one day longer. Another thing is that I do not think the British people themselves would take up arms against those people—this is my personal opinion. If the British people or the British Government, to which the Smith Government was a colony, would not take such action, I do not see why we should do it, and there is no reason why we should do it. We are not as near as that. On the other hand, as I said, we cannot rule out anything. If it is going to bring benefit and peace to the world, we have got to make our fair contribution. But I, for one, say I am against the use of force for anything.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Mr Speaker, Sir, while I agree with the Honourable

Prime Minister on the use of force to solve any problem, whether domestically or internationally, does the Honourable Prime Minister not agree with the use of force to rule, because the pigmentation of one's skin is a very dangerous thing, as we have seen it in the postulation of Aryan supremacy by Hitler before World War II?

The Prime Minister: I do not think he wants a reply from me.

MENAREK BALEK PENG- IKTIRAFAN NEGARA ISRAEL

5. Tuan Haji Abu Bakar bin Hamzah bertanya kepada Menteri Luar Negeri :

- (a) sama ada Kerajaan sudah mengambil langkah² untuk menarek balek pengiktirafan-nya ka-atas negara Israel; dan
- (b) sama ada Kerajaan sedar bahawa pengiktirafan Malaysia ka-atas Negara Israel itu telah menchemarkan nama baik Malaysia di-kalangan negara² Arab dan Negara² Islam yang lain.

Perdana Menteri: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, bagi menjawab soal itu tidak perlu Malaysia membuat apa² langkah untuk menarek balek pengiktirafan ka-atas Israel kerana sunggoh pun kita mengiktiraf Israel sa-bagai sa-buah negara, kita tidak mengiktirafkan Kerajaan-nya. Maka dengan kerana itu kita tidak ada pun perhubungan diplomatik dengan Kerajaan Israel.

Berkenaan dengan soal yang kedua, Kerajaan kita tidak sedar tentang hal yang di-katakan di-sini, sama ada Kerajaan Malaysia sedar bahawa pengiktirafan Malaysia ka-atas negara Israel itu telah memchemarkan nama baik Malaysia di-kalangan negara² Arab dan negara Islam yang lain. Yang kita tahu semua negara² itu ada-lah berhubung baik dengan kita dan juga menaruh perasaan kaseh-mesra dan muhibbah terhadap kita kerana apabila kita menjemput mereka baik pun mengambil bahagian di-dalam pertandingan membacha Quran atau membuka Masjid Negara kita, semua mereka datang dan apabila kita

ada apa² hubungan dengan mereka itu, semua-nya mereka memberikan sambutan yang baik. Jadi tuduhan dikeluarkan oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat itu sama sa-kali tidak berasas,

Tuan Haji Abu Bakar bin Hamzah: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, soal tambahan. Saya terpaksa membetulkan bahawa ini ada-lah pertanyaan bukan tuduhan, jadi soal tambahan-nya bagini.

Yang saya sebutkan menchermarkkan nama baik kita bukan maksud saya supaya Kerajaan ini bertindak hendak topplekan Kerajaan Israel sa-bagaimana yang di-tanyakan oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat daripada Batu—tidak sampai bagitu sentiment saya dalam pertanyaan ini. Tetapi masalah Israel dengan masalah Ian Smith dan negeri² Afrika, tindakan Kerajaan kita sudah berbeza antara kedua buah negara itu yang saya pun tidak dapat hendak berkata sa-jauh mana kebenaran, tetapi berlaku di-negeri Egypt yang budak² kita dan orang² kita sana mendapat surat ugutan bunuh dan saya tidak tahu sa-jauh mana dan saya perchaya Yang Teramat Mulia Perdana Menteri mendapat laporan daripada Duta kita. Jadi kedudukan-nya di-sini ia-lah tidak adil-nya kita membuat langkah² menghadapi kedua buah negara—itu yang saya katakan menchemarkkan nama baik kita.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, untuk men-tafsirkan menchemarkkan nama baik kita sudah menchukupi agak-nya bahawa orang² kita di-luar negeri itu mendapat ugutan bunuh sa-hingga Polis pun terpaksa bertindak dan ini dapat kita tahu kenyataan yang sa-benar-nya, sa-jauh mana kebenaran itu daripada Duta kita. Itu maksud yang saya bertanya itu dan saya dapat-lah memberi jaminan kepada Yang Teramat Mulia Perdana Menteri ini, sa-waktu saya pergi itu banyak saya menolong Kerajaan ini menyelamatkan nama baik kita (*Tepok*).

Perdana Menteri: Terima kaseh banyak² kepada Ahli Yang Berhormat, senang sadikit kalau dia meminta hendak melawat keluar negeri kita boleh memberi Study Tour.

Jadi ugutan² yang sa-umpama tersebut itu tidak-lah sunyi baik di-luar negeri atau pun di-dalam negeri, tetapi kita bershukor kahadrat Illahi tidak ada siapa pun kena bunuh. Jadi di-sini pun baharu² ini dalam sa-tahun yang lepas ada sa-orang Israel yang berniaga dan apabila kita dapati dia ini sa-orang ejen Israel, dengan serta-merta kita buang dia keluar daripada negeri kita. Jadi di-sini menunjukkan bagaimana perasaan baik kita terhadap negeri² Arab yang berseteru dengan Israel itu. Jadi sa-takat itu-lah yang kita boleh buat; sa-lain daripada itu apa kita hendak buat. Macham negeri kominis pun kita iktiraf juga kerana mereka menjadi Ahli Bangsa² Bersatu, tetapi sa-lain daripada itu kita tidak membuat apa², tidak menjalankan perhubungan apa² atau perniagaan sama seperti dengan Israel itu. Jadi sa-takat itu-lah dapat kita menjalankan.

RELEASE OF POLITICAL DETAINEES IN SARAWAK

6. Tuan Stephen Yong Kuet Tze (Sarawak) asks the Minister of Home Affairs that in view of the amnesty and surrender terms offered to those who have defected to Indonesia and taken up arms against Malaysia when will political detainees supposed to be associated with them be released.

The Minister of Home Affairs and Minister of Justice (Tun Dr Ismail): Mr Speaker, Sir, all detainees, currently held in detention camps or centres for protective custody, were arrested and detained not because they were associated with defectors to Indonesia, but because they had themselves participated in activities prejudicial to the security of Malaysia. The question of an amnesty to those misguided persons who had defected to Indonesia and taken up arms against Malaysia and those who had been detained for subversive activities within the country are two separate issues.

The cases of all detainees are being reviewed periodically by an independent Advisory Board set up under the

Constitution, and if this Advisory Board considers that a certain detainee is no longer a threat to the security of Malaysia, it will make a recommendation to me for his release.

Tuan Stephen Yong Kuet Tze: Is the Minister aware that at the beginning of the Brunei revolt there were about 40 to 50 youths on their way to Indonesia who were intercepted on the way, and that these people are still being detained, or some of them are still being detained?

Tun Dr Ismail: Yes, I am aware, Sir, but as I said just now, the cases of the people will be reviewed by an independent Advisory Board which will make recommendations to me.

Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Abdullah (Kelantan Hilir): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, boleh-kah saya mendapat satu jawapan yang jelas daripada Yang Berhormat Menteri yang berkenaan bahawa saya banyak daripada orang² Parti Islam sa-Tanah Melayu di-buang daerah, dengan bermacam² tuduhan, dia di-buang negeri. Banyak daripada mereka itu ada juga di-dalam negeri Pahang dan lain² tempat lagi, bilakah Kerajaan akan melepaskan mereka itu kembali balek ka-tempat mereka.

Tun Dr Ismail: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sa-bagai sifat saya Menteri Hal Ehwal Dalam Negeri, saya tidak membedzakan orang² yang membuat kesalahan itu, baik dia daripada mana² parti pun. Tetapi ahli² daripada PAS ini patut berlaku lebih baik daripada ahli² yang lain kerana dia mengaku dia itu dekat dengan Tuhan daripada ahli² yang lain (*Ketawa*).

Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Abdullah: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, soal tambahan. Ada-kah Yang Berhormat Menteri mengetahui sa-orang tua yang umornya 60 tahun yang tidak ada rekod sama sa-kali pun di-Pejabat Polis yang ada-lah kerja-nya daripada muda sampai tua mengajar Quran telah di-buang daerah?

Tun Dr Ismail: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Ahli Yang Berhormat itu tentu

tahu pepatah, Melayu, "tua² makin jadi" (*Ketawa*). Ini berma'ana orang yang tua itu hendak-lah pula orang yang tua berumur 60 tahun daripada PAS ini makin tua makin menjadi lagi. (*Ketawa*).

Tuan Haji Abu Bakar bin Hamzah: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, soal tambahan. Berikutan dengan soal² tambahan yang di-kemukakan ini, saya teringat kepada satu janji daripada Menteri kita ia-itu kata-nya pada tahun 1966 ini—dalam Meshuarat Belanjawan dahulu—kata-nya pada tahun 1966 dia akan menimbangkan orang² yang di-buang daripada Bachok untuk kembali balek ka-daerah itu. Jadi sampai masa-nya tahun 1966 ini, adakah Menteri itu hendak berpegang kepada janji hari itu atau dia hendak melupakan begitu sahaja.

Tun Dr Ismail: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya berjanji saya akan menimbangkan, saya tidak berjanji yang saya akan melepaskan mereka. Saya sudah timbangkan selalu, saya sudah timbangkan tiap² kali.

THE SOCIETIES ACT, 1960 (REPRESENTATION FROM THE PERAK CHINESE MUTUAL BENEFIT SOCIETIES RE RESTRICTIONS IMPOSED)

7. Dr Tan Chee Khoo [*under Standing Order 24 (2)*] asks the Minister of Home Affairs whether he is aware of the letter dated 30th June, 1966, to the Registrar of Societies from the Chairman of the Sub-Committee of the Perak Chinese Mutual Benefit Societies complaining of the restrictions imposed on their societies by the new Societies Act, 1966; and if so, whether he would consider amendments to remove the restrictive aspects of the Act which arbitrarily inhibit the healthy growth of welfare organisations catering for those needs of the people at the present not undertaken by the State.

Tun Dr Ismail: Yes, I am aware of the letter dated 30th June, 1966, which was sent to the Registrar of Societies by the Perak Chinese Mutual Benefit Societies. As a matter of fact,

a copy of this letter was also received by my Ministry. The petition contained an appeal for the relaxation of Section 21 of the Societies Act, and as the Honourable Member will recollect, I went at great length to explain to the House why the new legislation was necessary. As I said in December, 1965, when moving the Bill for approval in this House, the main objective of the new legislation is to safeguard the interests of contributors or subscribers of benefit societies, and unless there are valid and cogent reasons to do so, I do not think it is necessary to amend the present law.

Tuan Stephen Yong Kuet Tze: Is the Minister aware that, apart from these mutual benefit societies which find it difficult to comply with the Societies Act, there are also other societies, such as religious societies, which find it very difficult to comply with the provisions of the Societies Act? I am asking the Minister whether he will consider to allow certain societies which do not fall within the object of the Societies Act to be given exemption from the provision of this Societies Act.

Tun Dr Ismail: Sir, that is a separate question.

Dr Lim Chong Eu (Tanjong): Sir, can the Honourable Minister assure this House that, in view of the fact that the Government does not see it necessary to change or to make amendments to the Bill, whether the Government will provide some machinery whereby to assist the legitimate mutual aid societies in trying to comply with the new Act as well as to assist them to carry on their activities as has previously been intended by them?

Tun Dr Ismail: Sir, I have had no complaint that they have not received any help from the Registrar of Societies, and if there are such cases I am sure the Registrar of Societies will be only too willing to help them.

ABOLITION OF RESTRICTIONS IN CONTROLLED AREAS IN SARAWAK

8. Tuan Ong Kee Hui asks the Minister of Home Affairs to state whether, when confrontation ends, the Government will consider abolishing restriction of people in controlled areas in Sarawak.

Tun Dr Ismail: Sir, the ending of confrontation does not necessarily mean that the threat to the security of Sarawak has deminished. On the contrary the threat posed by the militant Communist Clandestine Organisation in that State continues to be a matter of grave concern to the Government. The establishment of controlled areas and the imposition of restrictions on the people living within such areas are some of the measures taken to contain and eliminate their activities. As long as the security threat exists, it is not intended to relax the present restrictions.

Tuan Ong Kee Hui: If that is the case, Sir, would the Honourable Minister consider making arrangements whereby the properties of those in the controlled areas, particularly crops, could be secured?

Tun Dr Ismail: The Honourable Member is aware that arrangements have been and are being made, Sir.

REHABILITATION SCHEME FOR POLITICAL DETAINEES

9. Tuan Ong Kee Hui asks the Minister of Home Affairs to state what rehabilitation scheme for political detainees have been instituted.

Tun Dr Ismail: Sir, at present political detainees are provided such facilities as attending classes, both in English and in the *Bahasa Kebangsaan*, civic courses, as well as the provision of film shows, in order to make life as comfortable as possible, to enable them to see the other side of life. As part of the scheme for their rehabilitation, steps have been taken to appoint Welfare Officers to look into the welfare of detainees and their families and

Trade Instructors for the provision of training in various trades to make trade training as one of the instruments of rehabilitation.

Tuan Stephen Yong Kuet Tze: Is the Minister aware that only one Welfare Officer was appointed—he was from Malaya—and then, I think, his services were terminated, and since then there was no one to take over his place?

Tun Dr Ismail: Sir, I must admit I am not aware of that. I will look into it.

Tuan Ong Kee Hui: Mr Speaker, Sir, could the Minister inform this House what steps are being taken to rehabilitate those detainees who have been released?

Tun Dr Ismail: Sir, when the detainees have been released, I do not think they are any longer my responsibility. It should be the responsibility, if they happen to belong to any political parties, of such parties to help to rehabilitate these people. I am only responsible for those inside and to provide them with all the amenities that are possible for them in detention.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Mr Speaker, Sir, while the Minister may want to deny responsibility for ex-detainees, may I ask the Honourable Minister whether it is not in the interest of the Government to see that these detainees, who have been released, should be gainfully employed. If so, is he aware that in the case of one Yuen Foo Thong in Ipoh, the restriction on his stay in Ipoh was removed and then when he had found a job elsewhere in Menglembu, the restriction was imposed again on him, thereby depriving him of a livelihood?

Tun Dr Ismail: I am not aware of that one, but I will look into that matter and see what can be done.

Dr Lim Chong Eu: Sir, can the Minister enlighten this House what steps his Ministry has taken to review the position of ex-detainees in their rehabilitation in society in relation to the rehabilitation programme of the

Ministry of Home Affairs, because, Sir, if there is a rehabilitation programme and the detainees after they have been discharged are not rehabilitated, then the rehabilitation programme has failed.

Tun Dr Ismail: Sir, there are always two sides to a question. If the Government tries to do too much after the detainees have been released, then the Government will be accused of persecuting these people. I know the political threat in this matter. However, where there are cases of genuine ex-detainees who cannot earn a livelihood, and where we are convinced that they have repented, we will help them; but to make it as a matter of policy to rehabilitate all the detainees is to admit that these people are, after being released, being persecuted by the Government. That I am not prepared to do.

Tuan Stephen Yong Kuet Tze: Is the Minister aware that most of the detainees who have been released from the detention camps are restricted to stay in a certain place, which usually is not the usual place of their residence, and therefore they find getting employment very difficult? Then, again, the imposition of having to report to the Police once a week, rather upsets their routine, and would the Minister go into this matter and see that after a short period, if the ex-detainees are behaving themselves, the interval between reports to the Police should be lengthened—say, once a month or every three months, instead of every week?

Tun Dr Ismail: I want to be quite clear on this. When the detainees are released, they are put on restrictive residence; and when we put people on this restrictive residence, the first thing we consider is whether they can find a job or not. But if, for example, the detainee can find a job in that restricted area, where we know he will revert back to his old activity, then I think it is not right to restrict him in that area, although a job is available for him. We try wherever possible to restrict him in areas where he can get a job but away from places where he can cause further mischief.

NUMBER OF POLITICAL DETAINEES IN MALAYSIA

10. Tuan Ong Kee Hui asks the Minister of Home Affairs how many political detainees there are now and how many aged under 18.

Tun Dr Ismail: Sir, there are at present 842 persons in detention in both East and West Malaysia. Of this number, 8 detainees are under 18 years of age, but over the age of 17.

USE OF THE NATIONAL LANGUAGE IN COURTS OF MALAYSIA

11. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair (Bungsar) asks the Minister of Justice to make a statement about the Government's policy with regard to the use of the National Language as the language of the courts.

Tun Dr Ismail: Sir, the use of National Language in the Courts of Malaysia is covered by Article 152, Clause (4) and (5) of the Constitution of Malaysia. In the subordinate courts the National Language is used when all parties and witnesses as well as presiding officer are proficient in the National Language. However, for the moment, the National Language is not being used in the High Courts and the Federal Court.

LOANS AND GRANTS FOR THE FIRST MALAYSIA PLAN

12. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Finance how much Malaysia has received by way of loans and grants for the First Malaysia Plan and how much has been promised by way of loans and grants up to 31st July, 1966.

The Minister for Finance (Tuan Tan Siew Sin): Mr Speaker, Sir, the question of receiving a particular amount of loans and grants as at 31st July, 1966 for the First Malaysia Five-Year Plan does not arise as loans and grants are disbursed over the Plan period, i.e., 1966-1970.

In regard to the second part of the Honourable Member's question, I would have informed the House yesterday, if the question had been asked, that my officials are negotiating with representatives of the various member countries of the Consultative Group on Aid to Malaysia on the amount and terms of assistance to be given by them. The Honourable Member will appreciate that since negotiations are proceeding at the present time, it would be premature to mention specific figures for the time being. However, once formal agreement has been reached, I would be pleased to inform the House of the results.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Mr Speaker, Sir, is it then correct to say that up to the 31st of July, 1966, no sums of money have been obtained by this Government by way of loans or of grants for the First Malaysia Plan?

Tuan Tan Siew Sin: Mr Speaker, Sir, as I tried to impress upon the Honourable Member, I do not think that that is the correct way of phrasing that question. We have reason to believe that assistance will be forthcoming, but we are not at the moment able to say what the exact amounts are from each country, or what form such assistance will take.

Tuan C. V. Devan Nair: Would it be correct to assume, Sir, that the Government has realised that its expectations will not be fulfilled entirely—expectations in relation to the amount of foreign aid it expects?

Tuan Tan Siew Sin: Mr Speaker, Sir, I am not sure whether the Honourable Member knows what my expectations are (*Laughter*) and I think most people will agree that I am not one of those who are unduly optimistic in matters of finance.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Mr Speaker, Sir, is the Honourable Minister not aware that in the First Malaysia Plan, at least, his expectations are stated—\$1,100 million by way of loans and \$900 million by way of grants? If so, is he not being pessimistic that these sums will be raised?

Tuan Tan Siew Sin: Mr Speaker, Sir, in the First Malaysia Plan we stated only facts and figures—not hopes.

Dr Lim Chong Eu: We are rather shocked by the admission by the Honourable Minister of Finance now that he is not naturally optimistic with regard to expectations in view of the fact that he was unduly optimistic during the presentation of the First Malaysia Plan. However, Sir, will it be correct to state that the statements made by the Minister of Finance following his tour abroad do not only reflect his own personal undue lack of optimism but also express a slight degree of depression from the point of Government?

Tuan Tan Siew Sin: Mr Speaker, Sir, the Honourable Member for Tanjong has got an uncanny knack of getting hold of the wrong end of the stick. I have never at any stage stated that I was actually certain that we would be able to fill the entire gap as specified in the First Malaysia Plan. But I am prepared to state here and now that I have every confidence that the foreign exchange costs of the economic projects specified in the First Malaysia Plan will be covered. I am not so sure that the local costs of social and non-economic projects will be covered. As Honourable Members are aware, the defence aid which we originally expected to get from Britain will not now be forthcoming. So we, at least, know that that particular gap of \$630 million will have to be filled in some way, or alternatively, something else will have to be done.

TURNOVER TAX ACT—AMENDMENT OF YEAR OF ASSESSMENT

13. Tuan Stephen Yong Kuet Tze asks the Minister of Finance that in view of the representations made by the trading communities in Sarawak whether he would recommend amendment to the Schedule to the Income Tax Act whereby the 2% turnover tax be based on the turnover in 1966 instead of 1965.

Tuan Tan Siew Sin: Mr Speaker, Sir, I do not understand the purpose of

this question. As has already been explained on numerous occasions previously, the 1966 Turnover Tax Act became law on 29th December, 1965. Consequently, it cannot now be amended retrospectively. The Inland Revenue Department has assessed and collected tax for 1966 on the basis of this Act, and even if it were desirable to change it, which I doubt, to do so would create confusion in the Department without necessarily reducing the traders' turnover tax liability.

If the Honourable Member is referring to turnover tax for 1967 and requesting that this tax be levied on the basis of 1967 turnover, I would merely say that I cannot anticipate my Budget speech and the Honourable Member will have to be patient.

PENGHASUTAN PEMIMPIN² PARTI PEMBANGKANG SEBAB PERTUKARAN HARI CHUTI MINGGUAN KAPADA HARI AHAD BAGI SEKOLAH² KEBANGSAAN

14. Dato' Haji Mustapha bin Haji Abdul Jabar bertanya kapada Menteri Pelajaran ada-kah Kerajaan sedar bahawa ada sa-tengah² pemimpin parti pembangkang yang menghasut ibu bapa murid² supaya jangan menghantar anak² mereka belajar di-sekolah² Kebangsaan oleh kerana pertukaran hari chuti mingguan daripada hari Juma'at kapada hari Ahad, dan jika sedar, ada-kah beliau akan mengambil tindakan tegas terhadap orang² ini demi kebaikan anak² kita pada masa akan datang.

The Assistant Minister of Education (Tuan Lee Siok Yew): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Kementerian saya tidak sedar tentang ada-nya beberapa orang pemimpin dari parti² pembangkang yang berusaha memujuk ibu bapa supaya jangan menghantarkan anak² mereka ka-Sekolah² Kebangsaan kerana pertukaran chuti hujung minggu dari hari Juma'at ka-hari Ahad. Jika perkara ini berlaku Kementerian saya tentu akan mengambil tindakan yang tegas terhadap orang² berkenaan itu.

Tuan Haji Abu Bakar bin Hamzah: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ada-kah benar

bahawa penukaran hari chuti di-lakukan daripada hari Juma'at kepada hari Ahad berasaskan kepada niat Kerajaan hendak menyatukan perasaan ra'ayat negeri ini yang terdiri daripada berbilang kebudayaan? Ia itu supaya orang² Melayu yang beragama Islam mengorbankan hari chuti Juma'at-nya kepada hari Ahad dan juga orang² yang keturunan China mengorbankan hari chuti hari Sabtu kepada hari Ahad, tetapi dalam contoh yang di-berikan oleh Menteri Pelajaran supaya orang² Melayu itu mengorbankan hari Juma'at kepada hari Ahad. Sekolah² China tetap juga menjadikan chuti-nya hari Sabtu dan dengan ini Menteri Pelajaran sudah berasa kechewa dan dia akan kembali balek pada hari Ahad. Sa-jauh mana kebenaran cerita ini?

Tuan Lee Siok Yew: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, soal ini tidak patut langsung.

SUPERSCALE POSTS IN THE MEDICAL, HEALTH AND DENTAL SERVICES IN SARAWAK AND PAYMENT OF SPECIALIST ALLOWANCE

15. Dato' Ling Beng Siew (Sarawak) asks the Minister of Health when will Government consider increasing super-scale posts in the Medical, Health and Dental services in Sarawak in conformity with the scheme that has been introduced in Malaya as a bid to keep doctors in service and when will Government consider giving specialist allowance, particularly to those in the State of Sarawak.

The Minister of Health (Tuan Bahaman bin Samsudin): Mr Speaker, Sir, the Scheme of Service of the Medical, Health and Dental officers and specialists in the State of Sarawak in East Malaysia is different from that of West Malaysia. The Sarawak State Government will be consulted with regard to the question of increase in the Superscale Posts and payment of specialist allowances in Sarawak. Routine administration, preparation and presentation of policy proposals are still the responsibility of the Medical Department of the State of Sarawak.

Dato' Ling Beng Siew: I will bring this matter to the attention of the Sarawak State Government.

TRANSIT QUARTERS AT RASAH ROAD, SEREMBAN

16. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Health whether he is aware that in the vicinity of the new hospital in Seremban there are about fifty odd transit quarters (at Rasah Road, Seremban), belonging to the Negri Sembilan Government but now transferred to the Ministry of Health, which have been vacant for more than fourteen months (since 1-5-1965), and that the fittings therein have been subject to acts of vandalism and lack of maintenance, and to state whether there are plans to put these quarters to good use.

Tuan Bahaman bin Samsudin: Mr Speaker, Sir, the 68 semi-detached units of quarters near the General Hospital, Seremban, have since been converted into 34 single units. 32 of these have been occupied since April 1966 by the hospital staff. The last two remaining units are undergoing repairs and will be occupied after completion of the repairs very soon.

Tuan C. V. Devan Nair: I would like to hear the Minister's comments on whether or not the fittings in these units have, before they were occupied, been subject to acts of vandalism—that is the last part of my question, Sir.

Tuan Bahaman bin Samsudin: I am not aware of that, Sir.

Tuan C. V. Devan Nair: I would like to inform the Minister, in the light of the fact that there have been complaints to me personally from members of the public in Seremban that they have seen these quarters before they were occupied in April, that is fairly recently, that they have been subject to lack of maintenance and lack of fittings, and I would like an explanation from the Minister as to why the officials in his Ministry failed to inform him about the last part of the question.

Tuan Bahaman bin Samsudin: The quarters were given to the Ministry of Health by the State Government, and they were let out for repairs so that they were under the charge of the contractors.

Tuan C. V. Devan Nair: Would the Honourable Minister kindly undertake to give a drubbing to the officials of his Ministry who prepared his reply to this question and tell them to do their homework better the next time?

Tuan Bahaman bin Samsudin: For what purpose he is asking that?

Mr Speaker: The time is up.

(NOTE: Question Time was up and the answers to Oral Questions Nos. 17 to 22 are given below).

ELECTRICITY SUPPLY TO AREAS IN SABAK BERNAM DISTRICT

17. Dato' Haji Mustapha bin Haji Abdul Jabar asks the Minister of Commerce and Industry whether he is aware that out of over 65,000 inhabitants of Sabak Bernam District, only a small number, namely the people in the towns of Sabak Bernam and Sungei Besar have electricity supply and that up till now there is still no sign that electricity will be supplied to the other areas in the district, and if so, whether the Government could explain why such a situation exists there.

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Dr Lim Swee Aun): Proposals to supply Kampong Batu 38, Kampong Batu 39, Kampong Batu 40, Kampong Sungei Ayer Tawar, Kampong Parit Bahru, Kampong Hj. Durani, Kampong Simpang Lima, Kampong Sapintas, were investigated for First Malaysia Plan 1966/70, but due to limited Government funds it is only possible to implement the scheme to supply Kampong Batu 38, 39, and 40 in 1970. The population in this area is very scattered and isolated from N.E.B. High Voltage network and it will not be economic for the Board to give supply to these scattered communities. The larger towns of Sabak Bernam and Sungei Besar are at

present supplied by Public Licensees. If there are persons who are interested to take out public license to supply the other towns, their applications will be given due consideration.

BANTUAN KAPADA MANGSA² BANJIR DI-KELANTAN DAN TRENGGANU

18. Tuan Wan Hassan bin Wan Daud (Tumpat) bertanya kepada Menteri Kebajikan 'Am jika Kerajaan akan menimbangkan sa-mula memberi bantuan kepada mangsa² banjir di-Kelantan dan Trengganu yang belum lagi menerima apa² bantuan kerana mereka tertinggal sa-masa penyiataan dan pendaftaran di-jalankan dahulu.

Menteri Kebajikan 'Am (Tuan Haji Abdul Hamid Khan): Dukachita Kerajaan tidak dapat menimbangkan sa-mula oleh sebab masa yang panjang, ia-itu lebih daripada empat bulan, telah di-berikan kepada semua mangsa² banjir bagi mendaftarkan diri sa-belum atau pun sa-masa penyiataan di-jalankan di-Kelantan dan Trengganu. Ma'alumat atas perkara ini telah di-beri dengan seluas²-nya melalui Radio, Akhbar² dan Penggawa² serta Penghulu².

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

EMPLOYEES OF CINEMA THEATRES—FORMATION OF TRADE UNION

19. Tan Sri Fatimah binti Haji Hashim (Jitra-Padang Terap) asks the Minister of Labour to state:

- (a) whether he is aware that there are employees of cinema theatres in the country who are, as yet, unable to form an Employees' Union, due to hindrances from the management side of the cinema theatre itself;

- (b) if so, to state the steps that have been taken to enable these employees to form their union.

The Minister of Labour (Tuan V. Manickavasagam): I know that employees in the cinema industry are, on the whole, not adequately or effectively organised into trade unions. There is, however, a union catering for cinema workers in North Malaya and I am informed that applications have been received from two other trade unions in the cinema industry for registration.

As far as I can make out, there have been various difficulties in the way of cinema workers forming themselves into trade unions, including allegedly, the attitude of certain managements. My Ministry's services are always available in advising and assisting workers, including workers in the cinema industry, in organising themselves, if the workers genuinely desire to form a trade union.

It is because of these difficulties facing workers in the cinema industry that I had some time ago appointed a Commission of Inquiry under the Wages Councils Ordinance to recommend whether a Wages Council should be established which can make proposals for the stipulation of minimum remuneration and conditions of employment. The Commission of Inquiry has completed its public hearings and I am now awaiting the submission of its Report.

EMPLOYEES OF CINEMA THEATRES—PAY AND OVERTIME

20. Tan Sri Fatimah binti Haji Hashim asks the Minister of Labour to state:

- (a) whether he is aware that employees of cinema theatres in the country work for 16 hours a day, without being paid any overtime allowances; and
- (b) whether or not he realises that the salary paid to these workers is too meagre.

Tuan V. Manickavasagam: I am aware that workers in cinema theatres sometimes work longer than normal hours, especially during weekends and

holidays when additional shows are screened. It is understood, however, that the big cinema operators do pay overtime wages to those who work such long hours.

No general statement can be made as to whether the salaries paid to these workers are adequate or not but I know that the rates prevalent, especially for the lower categories of staff in the cinema industry are low, when compared to workers in other industries. As I have said in reply to the earlier question, it is because of these difficulties and shortcomings that I had established a Commission of Inquiry under the Wages Councils Ordinance to look into this matter.

INTRODUCTION OF TELEVISION INTO SARAWAK

21. Dato' Ling Beng Siew asks the Minister of Information and Broadcasting when will Government fix a specific time when television will be introduced to Sarawak.

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Tuan Senu bin Abdul Rahman): It is impossible for me at this juncture to give a specific date when television will be introduced into Sarawak and Sabah. For the information of the Honourable Member, a comprehensive plan for the introduction of television into Sarawak and Sabah is being submitted to Government for its consideration. Once this has been approved it will take anything between a year and a year and a half before the project can be completed.

LESEN² PUKAT HARIMAU DI-PANTAI BARAT

22. Tuan Sulaiman bin Haji Taib (Krian Laut) bertanya kepada Menteri Pertanian dan Sharikat Kerjasama:

- (a) sa-takat ini berapa-kah bilangan lesen² pukat trawler harimau yang telah di-keluarkan kepada nelayan² dan di-manakah lesen² itu di-keluarkan,
- (b) apa-kah langkah² yang telah diambil oleh Kerajaan untuk mengatasi kegelisahan nelayan²

kecil berkenaan dengan semakin berleluasa-nya pukat² hari-mau haram di-sabalah Pantai Barat, terutama sa-kali di-antara Tanjong Piandang hingga ka-Pantai Remis.

Menteri Pertanian dan Sharikat Kerjasama (Tuan Haji Mohamed Ghazali bin Haji Jawi):

- (a) Lesen² Pukat Tunda yang telah di-keluarkan setakat ini ada-lah seperti berikut:

Dua puluh (20) buah lesen kapada Sharikat Pengeluaran dan Pemasaran Ikan Bekerjasama² dengan Bertanggungan Berhad, Kuala Kedah.

Dua-puluh (20) buah lesen kapada Sharikat Kerjasama Bagi Penangkap Ikan, Pulau Pinang (Bahagian Tanjong) dengan Tanggungan Berhad, Pulau Pinang dan

Sa-puluh (10) buah lesen kapada Sharikat Kerjasama² Penangkap Ikan, Pulau Pangkor.

- (b) Bahagian Perikanan pada masa ini ada sebelas motobot² yang di-gunakan untuk meronda di-laut dan membuat kerja² penyiatsan. Tiga buah dari motobot² ini ada-lah meronda dari Tanjong Piandang ka-Pantai Remis. Angkatan Polis Laut juga membantu kerja² meronda ini.

MOTION

THE DEVELOPMENT (SUPPLEMENTARY) (No. 1) ESTIMATES, 1966

Order read for resumption of debate on Question—

That pursuant to Standing Order 67c, the following Motion be referred to a Committee of the whole House:

That this House resolves that an additional sum not exceeding \$40,303,677 be expended out of the Development Fund in respect of the financial year 1966, and that to meet the purpose of the Heads and Sub-heads set out in the first and second columns of the Statement laid on the Table as Command Paper No. 24 of 1966, there be appropriated the sums specified opposite such Heads and Sub-heads in the eighth and ninth columns thereof.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Mr Speaker, Sir, unfortunately I was not present when the Assistant Minister of Finance introduced these Development (Supplementary) (No. 1) Estimates for 1966. But if I am not mistaken, the Press has reported that he has stated that the total allocations plus these supplementary estimates will be in the region of \$900 million, but that \$600 million would actually be spent.

Mr Speaker, Sir, we have just heard the Honourable Minister of Finance himself, if not actually saying, but at least implying, that he was not too optimistic that the targets for the First Malaysia Five-Year Plan—that is \$1,100 million by way of loans and \$900 million by way of grants—will be met; and he has, although asked by me, not been able to give any figures for money received either by way of loans or grants. In view of this uncertainty of foreign aid, whether by way of loans or by way of grants, in view of the serious difficulties that the Government is facing on its current account, and in view of the fact that confrontation is now over, it is regrettable that the Honourable Assistant Minister in his introduction of these Estimates yesterday did not mention anything regarding the re-appraisal not only of this year's targets but also of the targets for the next four years. One would have thought and hoped that in view of the changed circumstances (and unfortunately, the Development Estimates includes money to be spent and I do not know how the Government can call as "development" big prisons to go into the Taiping area, and big barracks for our armed forces) and in view of the fact that the needs of the security and of defence are certainly different with the end of confrontation, and in view of the fact that funds are not as easy to come by, the Minister would enlighten this House regarding the re-appraisal of the targets set not only for this year but for the next four years in conformity with the stringent financial straits we are in and the new conditions.

Mr Speaker, Sir, I notice that these Development Estimates contain in Head S. 115, Sub-head 9, the sum of \$4.2 million for Buildings and Quarters and a \$3 million supplement for the Federal Reserve Unit. I also notice that in the Supplementary Supply Bill, Head S. 34—I am reading from Command Paper No. 26 of 1966—page 26, item

The Assistant Minister of Finance (Dr Ng Kam Poh): On a point of clarification, Mr Speaker, Sir. We are debating the Development (Supplementary) Estimates at the present moment. The Supplementary Supply Estimates come later.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Mr Speaker, Sir, I hope the Honourable Assistant Minister of Finance would not want to teach his grandmother to suck eggs. I am merely relating what is in the Development (Supplementary) Estimates with what is being asked for in the Supplementary Supply Estimates—I know that this will be the subject of debate very soon. I merely want to mention that in addition to \$4.2 million in these supplements, \$3 million is being asked for, and under current account \$1.6 million is being asked for the Federal Reserve Unit.

Mr Speaker, Sir, this country, and particularly the Press must have been shocked by the outrageous and disgraceful behaviour of the riot units from the Federal Reserve Unit, aided and abetted by senior officers, who have manhandled members of the Press, and this has aroused the usually docile Press from their stupor. The Press are up in arms—and rightly so.

Mr Speaker, Sir, on the 14th of August, 1966, the Labour Party of Malaya staged a peaceful demonstration against the presence of the *U.S.S. BOLES* and the *G.Is.* in Port Swettenham. Both this demonstration and the other at Klang the previous day were peaceful ones, and our members did not cause any damage to life, limb or property. The one at Klang dispersed peacefully, when ordered to do so and there was no clash with the Police.

However, at Kuala Lumpur the riot squad used tear gas although there was no cause for the show of force, particularly against members of the Press. The police brutality was uncalled for. In other parts of the world it would have caused a riot.

Mr Speaker, Sir, when newspapermen and cameramen and even lady photographers are not only arrested but also assaulted for doing their work, then something must be seriously wrong with our Police force. Were the Police there on that day to maintain law and order, or were they there as a law unto themselves? Are the Police a disciplined force capable of maintaining order, or do they descend to mob rule themselves?

The Press have been up in arms, and rightly so. Mr Speaker, Sir, may I quote the *Straits Times* editorial of 16th August, 1966—

“Sunday’s incidents in Kuala Lumpur, when a number of reporters and photographers were manhandled, arrested, taken to the police station and there kept for nearly two hours, were a disgrace to a disciplined force. There was no excuse. The reporters and photographers identified themselves. They were all accredited representatives of newspapers, and showed their cards. ‘I do not give a damn for the Press’, said one senior Police officer. Was his the justification also for the manhandling, the injuries to a woman photographer, for the punching, the face slapping (of a woman) and the baton swinging? The Police quite clearly were camera-shy, sensitive to the thought that what they might be about to do would be photographed. A tourist, a few days in the country, was among those arrested and interrogated. He was paid for the film which the Police seized. It may be possible to find authority for this seizure (of theft), although we doubt it. It is impossible to justify Police behaviour as a whole, and we hope that higher authority will not try to do so. Officers who do not give a damn are poor servants of the public, and poor employees for the Government, and it is time this was made unmistakably clear.”

Mr Speaker, Sir, the *Eastern Sun* in its editorial dated the same day cried—

“Certain people outside the newspaper profession think that journalism is a glamorous way of earning a living. Those in it sometimes think it is a thankless job when pressures are put on them. The dedicated journalists may grumble but

they still stick their noses to the grindstone. Not for them the glamour of radio and television, nor the free spending public relations circuit. Covering wars, riots, fires and certain other events are hazardous for newsmen and press photographers. Recently restrictive laws have been promulgated both in Malaysia and Singapore to render the profession of journalism even more hazardous. The freedom of the Press, said to be one of the cornerstones of democracy, is being whittled away by such laws. No wonder many journalists have forsaken their profession for those that are more safe. They do not like to walk the tightrope. If they slip on either side, they fall into the arms of trouble.

"In dealing with the rioters, the riot squad had taken time out to manhandle reporters and press photographers covering the riot. Surely ordering them out of the riot areas was enough; they were there to do their job and not to join the rioters.

"If official press cards were not recognised by the riot squad, then they were administering a slap in the face of authority issuing such cards. It is up to the people to decide whether they want newspapers which print the news, or newspapers reduced to printing solely entertainment and commercial features in order to play safe. In the United States, many newspapers resemble catalogues of departmental stores, but they feature outspoken columnists. In Manila, the newspaper columnists wield great influence, but journalists in this country are often regarded as nuisances to be merely tolerated by those in power. Since newspapers are public institutions, any contempt shown to newspaper is tantamount to contempt shown to the public."

Mr Speaker, Sir, the utterances of high police officers are equally deplorable. D.S.P. Kassim Ali is reported to have said: "We don't care if you are a newspaperman. Once a warning by the riot police to disperse is given, you have to go or face the consequences." The O.C.P.D., Kuala Lumpur, Assistant Commissioner Tan Chin Teck, was reported to have said, "The reporters and photographers were lucky that they were not charged in court. We could have done that if we wanted to". Asked how reporters could carry out their duties in such an incident, he replied, "We don't care. If reporters mingle with the demonstrators, we will arrest them as demonstrators. It is lucky they were not beaten with batons. We can use batons if we wanted to". If these reported statements are true, then the

Minister for Home Affairs will do well to run a public relations course for senior police officers. Obviously, they have not got a clue as to how to handle the public, let alone the fraternity of the Press. Even the President of the Kaum Ibu, Tan Sri Fatimah, has been roused to call on the Minister of Home Affairs to initiate an investigation and so has the Secretary of the N.U.J., Mr N. T. R. Singam, and the National Press Club which sent a delegation to see the Minister.

I am glad of the assurances given by the Minister and I hope that when the Minister, who is not here now, gets up to reply, he will tell us of the results of the investigation that has been ordered.

To sum up, Mr Speaker, Sir, it looks to me that judged from the utterances of the senior police officers and of the actions of those lower down on that 14th day of August, 1966, the Police are wont to use more force than is necessary and the Police certainly are wont to throw their weight around, when there was no cause to throw their weight around against defenceless, unarmed members of the Press. Thank you.

Mr Speaker: The sitting is suspended.

Sitting suspended at 11.25 a.m.

Sitting resumed at 11.50 a.m.

(Mr Speaker in the Chair)

Debate resumed.

Tuan Haji Abu Bakar bin Hamzah: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, pada asas-nya saya menyokong Bill yang di-kemukakan oleh Kerajaan atau pun motion yang di-kemukakan oleh Kerajaan untuk meminta tambahan wang bagi development bagi tahun 1966. Tetapi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya suka memberi sedikit perhatian ia-itu didalam perkara² yang di-minta tambahan wang-nya ini saya dapati amatlah merusot chara² Kerajaan melaksanakan kemajuan ia-itu apa yang dibentangkan di-dalam kertas Command

Paper 24 tahun 1966 ini menggambarkan betapa gelap-nya harapan Kerajaan dalam pembangunan negara kita. Sebab itu-lah kita dapati perkara² yang di-chakapkan dengan besar²an dalam sidang Belanjawan tahun yang lalu tidak pun tergambar di-dalam usaha² pelaksanaan kemajuan kita pada hari ini.

Tetapi yang pelek-nya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kita dapati perkara² yang Kerajaan memikirkan mustahak pula membantu perkara² yang patut di-buat oleh Private Sector sendiri, mithal-nya, saya tidak faham apa-kah maksud Kerajaan yang bersusah payah sangat hendak mengadakan tambahan ini bagi membantu perkara 22 di-bawah Head 120, Ministry of Commerce and Industry muka 5 ia-itu perkara 22 Malayawata Steel Limited. Saya tidak tahu ini Company atau pun dia di-sharekan dengan Jepun-kah. Sebab Malayawata ini boleh jadi watakushi dalam bahasa Jepun-nya. Tetapi ini menggambarkan ia-lah kechergasan yang di-buat oleh Private Sector bukan Public Sector bagaimana, Kerajaan boleh mengadakan peruntukan development yang begitu banyak. Saya bimbang kalau² di-dalam Malayawata Steel Limited ini terdapat tokoh² daripada Kerajaan sendiri barangkali Menteri akan menerangkan itu. Siapa-kah agak-nya Pengurus dan Committee² yang menjalankan Company Limited itu.

Bagitu juga di-dalam Head 126, Kementerian Tanah dan Galian, ia-itu butir No. 4, Oil Palm Land Development Project, Trengganu. Ada token vote di-sini \$10. Tetapi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, token vote ini erti-nya kita sudah bersetuju untuk melaksanakan perkara itu dan ini pun saya dapati boleh jadi Private juga tidak Kerajaan. Dan saya minta Menteri kita memberi penerangan apa-kah yang di-katakan Oil Palm Land Development Project, Trengganu ini dan bagitu juga berkenaan dengan Malayawata Steel Ltd.

Sa-lain daripada itu, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, dalam Head 134 ia-itu Drainage and Irrigation, Butiran 23, Minor Works (viii) Kelantan. Saya

dapati di-sini ada token-nya \$10 tetapi yang saya dapat tahu banyak-lah kawasan² yang tidak langsung di-pertimbangkan oleh Kerajaan, mithal-nya di-dalam kawasan saya sendiri ia-itu di-Bachok akibat daripada banjir baharu² ini banyak-lah perkara² yang merupakan minor works ini patut di-lakukan. Tetapi sa-tahu saya yang saya berunding dengan Pegawai Jajahan di-situ tidak satu pun yang ada sangkut paut yang di-beri tahu oleh Kerajaan Pusat. Saya perchaya perkara yang sa-macam ini bukan sahaja menimbulkan kegelisahan di-kalangan ra'ayat, tetapi juga menunjukkan pinchang-nya pelaksanaan Kerajaan kita terhadap perkara² yang patut di-dahulukan.

Di-bawah Head 137, Kementerian Pos dan Talikom, Butiran No. 8, Grants to States for Rural Roads ia-itu jalan² di-Luar Bandar. Saya menjadi ahli jawatan-kuasa di-dalam Kemajuan Luar Bandar yang termasuk di-bawah Development Estimate ini juga. Ada satu jalan yang pada tiap² tahun saya mengemukakan kepada Kerajaan ia-itu Jalan Perupok yang Kerajaan Federal telah buat di-bawah Ranchangan Luar Bandar dan sekarang ini benda itu terbengkalai dengan tidak ada satu sebab. Saya dapat tahu duit itu sudah ada, tetapi sudah dipindahkan di-berikan ka-tempat lain. Ini saya rasa tidak-lah patut kerana sa-mata² kalau jalan itu berada di-tempat orang yang bukan Perikatan.

Sa-lain daripada itu, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, tidak banyak pula yang kita minta untuk defence. Tidak ada langsung di-sini. Jadi dahulu-nya kita hendak membuat kemajuan ini kita memandangkan bahawa kedudukan negara kita ini bergantung kuat kepada tenteram-nya, negara kita dan ketenteraman itu bergantung kepada kekuatan tentera. Ia-itu kita tidak-lah berniat hendak berlawan dengan orang tetapi hendak menjaga negara kita sendiri.

Dalam kertas ini, dalam Command Paper ini, langsung tidak di-minta untuk defence. Apa-kah bererti dimasa yang kita membuat peruntukan

bagi kemajuan dahulu-nya kita berchadang hendak mempertahankan diri kita daripada confrantation Indonesia, tetapi apabila confrantation itu sudah tamat, maka usaha² defence atau pun pertahanan ini kita berhentikan atau kita kurangkan dengan chara yang mengejut bagitu. Pada hal, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, berkenaan dengan defence ini tidak-lah mesti masa kita dalam confrantation atau pun tidak. Kerana perkara itu mustahak dan kita berjaga² pada sa-barang waktu dan di-dalam tambahan ini langsung tidak di-sebutkan. Jadi itu-lah perhatian saya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kapada permintaan yang di-minta oleh Kerajaan kita. Sekian, terima kaseh.

Tuan C. V. Devan Nair: Mr Speaker, Sir, the original Estimates of \$92.8 million have now been revised to \$133.1 million, a fairly substantial increase. But these Development (Supplementary) Estimates for 1966 must necessarily be viewed against the background of recent disturbing developments. A survey of these disturbing facts as they impinge on the development programme will be rewarding in more senses than one.

In the first place, Sir, some of the strictures levelled against the Development Plan at last year's Budget meeting, which strictures were then dismissed as irrelevant and untrue and without foundation, now turn out to have been fairly correct. It will be recalled, Sir, that I had referred to certain basic deficiencies in the overall strategy of the Development Plan, broadly as follows:

- (1) There had been no proper long-term thinking and planning with a proper breakdown of projects and schemes designed to ensure development, particularly productive development.
- (2) Over-dependence on foreign aid and failure to mobilise domestic capital resources more judiciously and more fully.

Events now appear to have proved us right in our contention that the planning had not been undertaken seriously and that in fact the Five-Year

Plan was more a political paper than a sound economic assessment of national needs and resources.

Let us take, Sir, first the warning against over-dependence on foreign aid. It has become quite clear, even to the layman, and it must have become clear to quite a few this morning itself here in this House, that expectations of foreign assistance have not come up anywhere near to the Government's expectations, with the result that the Honourable Minister for Finance was recently obliged to promise—some people would say threaten—a series of measures in order to find the money, the wherewithal, in order to push through the Development Plan. The first such measure was the abolition of Commonwealth preferences for a range of goods. Other measures are also in the offing, we have been told, and traders, merchants and businessmen must right now be chewing their fingernails in trepidation. The basic questions, Sir, when studying the Development Supplementary Estimates for 1966 must be as follows.

Since the Government's basic assumption about the means to finance the Development Plan have proved to be wrong, where are we going to find the money to finance our development? Are we, in fact, cutting our coat according to our cloth? Would it not be wiser at this stage to review the whole Development Plan in the light of the obvious disappointments over expectations of foreign aid and to determine a fresh order of priorities with more emphasis on productive development and undertakings and less on prestigious projects, white elephants, and the like? Is it not again necessary to re-examine the possibilities for the mobilisation of domestic resources taking care, of course, to tap such resources at the right springs and not to further increase the burdens already imposed on the lower income groups?

These are general observations which I would commend for the urgent consideration of the Honourable Minister of Finance and of his planners. Let us frankly admit, Sir, that our Development Plan has become, as it were,

unhinged, that both our premises and our expectations have proved somewhat illusory. Develope we must, but let us do so on the basis of a fresh and more sober review of necessary developmental needs and the possibilities for their realisation. Last December's euphoria, Sir, must give way to the sober, if somewhat disillusioned, realism of August, 1966.

In conclusion, Sir, I would like to touch briefly on some of the remarks made earlier in this House by the Honourable Member for Batu touching on the recent outrageous treatment of journalists. I think, Sir, the community as a whole appreciates and values the journalists as a very necessary part of our community and values their right to report without fear and favour, and the assurance that has been given by the Honourable the Minister for Home Affairs is definitely welcome. All that we can hope is that that assurance will be fulfilled and that those responsible for the outrageous treatment of journalists will be brought to book.

Tuan Abdul Karim bin Abu (Melaka Selatan): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, dalam mengalu²kan dan menyokong Perbelanjaan Tambahan bagi Kementerian Kewangan, saya suka-lah mengambil bahagian berchakap sedikit berhubung dengan Kementerian Perdagangan.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, patut-lah kita memberi pujian kepada Kementerian Perdagangan kerana dasar-nya bagi menyelamatkan hasil-mahsul yang dikeluarkan oleh anak negeri dengan menyekat barang² hasil yang di-bawa daripada luar negeri, tetapi saya suka mengemukakan sedikit pandangan pada Kementerian Perdagangan, umpama-nya, baharu² ini ia-itu dalam bulan Jun dan bulan Julai, Kementerian Perdagangan telah melonggar-kan sekatan berhubung dengan tepung gandum.

Apa yang saya harap kelonggaran sekatan ini hanya berdasarkan pada undang² tahun 1964. Jadi, dengan dasar ini saya berpendapat tidak diberi peluang langsung kepada anak bumiputra mengambil bahagian dalam perniagaan ini. Saya berharap pada

masa² hadapan Kementerian Perdagangan hendak-lah memberi peluang kepada anak bumiputra dalam berniaga yang sa-rupa itu, kerana dengan chara ini dapat pehak anak bumiputra mengambil sama dalam bahagian perniagaan yang chemerlang.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya tegaskan lagi perkara ini saya harap dapat Kementerian Perdagangan memberi peluang perniagaan ini pada masa hadapan kepada anak bumiputra. Saya berkata ini baharu pagi tadi pehak Pembangkang telah menudoh Kerajaan pileh kaseh berhubung dengan pegawai² tinggi, tetapi dia tidak menyuarakan tekanan yang di-lakukan kepada bumiputra atau perkara yang sa-rupa ini.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sa-lain daripada itu saya suka berchakap berhubung dengan Kementerian Pertanian. Dalam mengalu²kan peruntukan ini saya suka-lah memberi sedikit pandangan kepada Kementerian yang berkenaan berhubung dengan satu Rancangan Tali Ayer yang sangat besar yang akan di-perbuat Tali Ayer Kesang, Muar. Saya berkata ini kerana bersempadan dengan negeri saya di-Melaka. Saya di-beritahu oleh penduduk dalam kawasan itu sa-tengah-nya tidak puas hati di-atas tanda² yang di-bagikan kerana membuat tali ayer ini, sebab mengambil tanah² orang kampung terlampau jauh ka-tengah. Jadi di-harapkan bagi pehak Kementerian ini dapat menyiasat sa-mula supaya tidak-lah orang² kampung—ra'ayat jelata—dalam kawasan itu menempoh kerugian yang paling banyak kerana tanah² dalam kawasan itu dudok banyak di-sabelah luar nanti.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sa-lain dari itu saya suka-lah berchakap sedikit berkenaan dengan Polis. Saya bukan hendak mempertahankan kesalahan² atau kesilapan² yang di-lakukan oleh pehak Polis, tetapi patut sangat² ra'ayat negeri ini memberikan terima kaseh kepada Polis yang menjalankan tugas kerana keamanan negeri ini, kita tahu baharu² ini di-sempadan Siam—Malaysia. Polis telah terkorban, saya dukachita pehak Pembangkang tidak sa-orang pun memberikan ta'ziah kepada

pehak Polis yang telah terkorban kerana mempertahankan tanah ayer.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya berdiri di-sini memberikan ta'ziah kepada Polis yang terkorban yang berlaku baharu² ini di-sempadan Siam juga kepada ahli warith-nya. Apa yang berlaku baharu² ini yang telah di-ucapkan oleh pehak Pembangkang tadi berhubung dengan perkara wartawan. Saya tidak-lah hendak memberikan kesalahan mana² satu pehak tetapi sa-tahu saya pehak Polis menjalankan tugas. Polis ini pun ada dua tiga perengkat Polis, yang pertama Polis Biasa, yang kedua, kalau tidak silap saya, Polis Penchegah Rusohan. Polis yang ini harus kadang² masa akan menggunakan sedikit kekerasan kepada mereka² yang sengaja hendak melanggar keamanan dalam negeri ini. Jadi, tidak-lah patut kita hendak tumpukan sahaja kesalahan kepada pehak Polis yang menjalankan tugas bukan sahaja wartawan yang kena tangkap tetapi pehak Ahli Parlimen sendiri pun kalau salah kena juga tangkap. Sekian-lah terima kaseh.

Dr Lim Chong Eu: Mr Speaker, Sir, it is not usually my practice to criticise the Government's policy during application for supplementary estimates on development. I think, Sir, during the debate on the First Malaysia Plan and the Government's original Development Estimates, we, in the Opposition Benches, have brought out enough projections to prove how willy-nilly the Government is going about its plans for development. Sir, it was rather sad to listen to the Honourable Finance Minister earlier today, because I think we should take the whole note on what we are going to discuss on the present Development (Supplementary) Estimates from the tone of his replies to questions earlier on this morning.

Sir, it is quite clear that the optimism which the Government expressed less than a year ago, "We see evidence of expansion in the cities, in the towns, in the rural areas", and so on, and Government's confident rebuttal against the Opposition, and on my part I suggested that at the very best the Government development schemes

provided only for ourselves to go with a begging bowl around countries of the Aid-Malaysia-Club and a promise to our children to have no telephone communications and best of all not to be borne, even in that short space of time, it is quite clear that Government's junketing around the world to countries of the Aid to Malaysia Club has not been as fruitful as the Government had originally estimated. Under the circumstances, one would have expected that these Development (Supplementary) Estimates the first in 1966, would reflect to some extent Government's realistic attitude towards changed circumstances.

In the public Press, Government has given enough indications that the future development of this country is at present moment under query, and that in spite of the end of confrontation, and because of the decreased expectations in borrowing from outside countries, our development projects will have and may have to be trimmed according to the changed circumstances. However, Sir, all that we can see is that these present Estimates only give us a straw in the wind as to what the Government is trying to do; and in so far as I can see, Sir, that straw indicates that the Government is tottering around with no direction and with no purpose. If we look through the Development Estimates, we will find that the largest amounts of proposed expenditure are concentrated in Commerce and Industry, in the development of the Police and in Telecommunications—that is as it should be, probably to offset the earlier Governmental development plans where greater emphasis had been given to the rural areas. But here in these Supplementary Estimates we are being asked now to focus our attention on areas which in fact negate the Government's overt and professed intention of putting in more power to increase and generate greater vitality in its rural development and for the people in the rural areas.

Another point is the provision for increased Police development estimates. The Honourable Member for Batu, the Honourable Member for Bungsar, and in fact the Honourable Member

for Sarawak yesterday, have already touched on this subject at great length. Sir, we have had indications during this session of the House, from replies made by the Honourable the Prime Minister himself and the replies made by the Honourable Minister of Home Affairs to-day, that with the end of confrontation the Government, the Alliance Party in power, is beginning to create new bogeys. Of course, Sir, political advancement of certain political parties with no real concrete policy of their own is dependent to some extent upon the creation of bogeys, and the bogey that is now being brought up, in order to arouse public sentiment, in order to give the Government the opportunity to further enforce taxes on the people, is this bogey of internal trouble, subversion, and communist activity in this country, because once the image and the fear of confrontation is lifted one of the major arguments the Government has used for increased amounts of money will disappear. Hence, we now see in the Development Estimates some reflection of Government's intended policies in the future—increased expenditure on the Police Force—and we have already had enough statements made by the Honourable Members from Batu and Bungsar with regard to the need for Government to control the Police Force to the extent that the Police do not go beyond their normal functions, and particularly in relation to the Press the recent incidents give us enough cause to be disturbed.

Sir, another indication of Government's willy-nilly use of funds can be found in the provision of \$94,000 for Civil Aviation—Pulau Langkawi, Landing Ground. Sir, we all know that for the last year or so, apart from a very few privileged people, who have either special facilities, or who are members of flying clubs, the landing ground at Palau Langkawi has been closed to civil aviation—I mean, the Malaysian Airways has stopped its services to Pulau Langkawi. But here we are asked a further sum of \$94,000 in expenditure to develop a landing ground in an area where very few people go to and which will serve very

limited purposes. Sir, if at this moment of stringency the Government is still going to spend money on development projects which cannot immediately bring benefit to the country, I think the Government stands charged for misusing funds at a time of stringency for the provision of items which are not of priority or of immediate interest to the nation.

Sir, during the replies to questions yesterday, the Honourable Prime Minister very casually and humorously touched on the question of Government officers who rent out houses of their own. Sir, here in these Development (Supplementary) Estimates, we have an item under Head 107—Housing, Sub-head 2, Loan to Government Officers' Co-operatives Housing Society Ltd—\$1,100,000. Sir, the Alliance's declared policy, in its nice form, is to encourage everyone in this country to own a house of his own. However, Sir, if we are using Development Estimates to permit Government officers to build their own houses, that by itself, *per se* is a very good policy. If, however, there is no control, the Government officers, having managed to build their own houses and go on to rent their houses, and still charge the Government for housing allowance, then, I think the purpose is defeated in the long run, because the money obviously is stagnated in one area and in one group, and has not circulated as fully and as equitably as it should be.

The last point I would like to touch upon to vindicate my argument that the Government is still very haphazard in its use of public funds, and certainly uncertain over what direction this country should take in the form of development, is to refer to the amount of \$1,120,150 by direct provision under the Ministry of Local Government and Housing for Grants for Projects in Town Areas. Sir, that by itself is only a carry over from an estimate which had been made earlier. But I do say, Sir, that with the ending of confrontation and with the suspension of local authorities—and therefore the negation of the basic principles of democratic elections in these areas—for the Government to go on providing for

development projects to be made and to be carried out to such a large extent by officers, who are not elected representatives of the people, is indicative of the trend which the Alliance Party policy is leading this country to.

So, in summarising my comments, I would like to say that I feel that these Development (Supplementary) Estimates give us great concern, because in spite of Government's own announcement of the dim future prospects that lie ahead of us, in spite of Government's urging the people to work harder, Government itself has shown no clear indication that it has a positive, vital, and dynamic policy in regard to the development of our country. Government is still spending money on projects which are of no priority interest and of no direct immediate benefit to the people; Government is spending money on schemes, which do not advance the concept of democracy in this country; and Government is spending money on projects and schemes, which already begin to impinge further upon the liberty and freedom of the people of this country, as it has already impinged upon the liberty and freedom of the Press.

Tuan Ramli bin Omar (Krian Darat): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya bangun menyokong perbekalan tambahan tahun 1966. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sa-bagai sa-orang yang hidup di-dalam keluarga petani, yang bukan sahaja dapat memahami penderitaan dan penindasan yang di-tanggung oleh petani² sa-lama ini tetapi juga pernah mengalami sendiri segala penderitaan dan penindasan itu, saya menguchapkan terima kaseh kepada Kerajaan Perikatan kerana usaha²-nya yang bersungguh² membela nasib petani² khas-nya ra'ayat luar bandar. Salah satu bukti Kerajaan Perikatan dalam usaha membela nasib petani yang harus di-beri penghargaan ia-lah dengan tertuboh-nya FAMA atau Lembaga Pemasaran Pertanian Persekutuan. Walau pun FAMA maseh umur-nya anak kechil yang belum berumur sa-tahun, tetapi riak kegiatan-nya telah

mula menarek perhatian—membuka mata dan hati berbagai pehak atau golongan. Usaha FAMA meranchangkan Lembaga Pemasaran Padi di-empat daerah ia-itu Jelapang Padi, Tanjong Karang, Sabak Bernam, Seberang Perai dan Pulau Pinang, Perlis dan Krian di-mana saya sendiri di-beri mandat oleh ra'ayat menjadi wakil mereka, amat meng-gembirakan seluroh petani² khas-nya keempat² daerah jelapang padi tersebut.

Ranchangan dan sistem pemasaran padi yang di-kemukakan oleh FAMA di-daerah² tersebut harus di-beri sokongan yang ikhlas oleh semua pehak dengan sa-chara adil dan jujur, kerana pertimbangan yang adil dan jujur yang lahir daripada perasaan ikhlas dan fikiran yang sehat itu, bukan sahaja perlu dari segi peri kemanusiaan tetapi juga amat musthak menjadi amalan kapada seluroh ra'ayat negara kita masa ini untuk mengeratkan perpaduan dan saling mengerti.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, menyentoh mengenai kegiatan FAMA, walau pun saya menyatakan tadi FAMA belum pun berumur sa-tahun, tetapi FAMA bukan-lah umpama anak² kechil yang menempoh perubahan hidup sa-tapak demi sa-tapak. Tumpuan perhatian dan penghargaan yang di-berikan oleh seluroh ra'ayat istimewa-nya petani² dan ra'ayat luar bandar terhadap usaha FAMA meranchangkan Lembaga Pemasaran Padi itu harus menjadi pendorong atau galakan kapada FAMA untuk bergerak lebeh² giat lagi.

FAMA harus bergerak segera mengemukakan pula ranchangan pemasaran-nya dalam bidang lain² bahan pertanian dan perikanan negeri ini.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, menurut perangkaan akhir tahun 1965 terdapat 68,188 orang nelayan di-seluroh pantai Tanah Melayu. Dengan angka ini tentu-lah sahaja dengan mudah dapat kita mengagak bahawa tidak kurang daripada sa-tengah million jiwa ra'ayat Tanah Melayu yang kehidupan mereka bergantung kapada perikanan. Angka ini jangan-lah di-pandang kechil. Nasib nelayan² tidak harus di-pandang sepi. Melambatkan pembelaan terhadap

nasib ra'ayat bererti membiarkan sa-gulungan besar ra'ayat negeri ini di-tindas terus menerus dan memberi lagi peluang kepada gulungan kechil orang² yang suka menchari kesempatan, kesenangan, memperbaiki kedudukan dengan chara menindas orang² yang telah sedia menderita yang di-harap sa-titek embun dari langit.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya berharap rakan² saya Ahli² Yang Berhormat sakalian tidak salah faham menganalisisakan ucapan saya ini. Apabila saya beruchap mengenai nelayan, bukan-lah bererti saya hanya membela hanya orang² nelayan, kerana daripada jumlah nelayan² di-Tanah Melayu sa-banyak 68,188 orang itu, bukan semua-nya orang Melayu. Daripada jumlah itu terdapat 40,548 orang Melayu; 27,155 orang China dan 485 lain² keturunan. Semua mereka ini perlu kepada pembelaan yang agak segera.

FAMA harus memulehkan nasib mereka² ini dengan meranchangkan ranchangan² pemasaran perikanan-nya yang adil. FAMA tidak harus menantikan sa-telah selesai segala²-nya satu ranchangan baharu-lah memikirkan satu ranchangan lain. Demikian juga. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ranchangan pemasaran bahan pertanian yang lain—kelapa, buah²an dan sa-umpama-nya.

Menyentuh mengenai pemasaran padi dan beras pula, sa-panjang yang saya tahu sa-lama ini, kuasa² yang lebeh besar saperti stock file—simpanan beras dan sa-umpama-nya—ada-lah di-dalam tangan Kementerian Perdagangan. Menurut pendapat saya, sa-lagi kuasa² mengenai bahan pertanian negeri ini maseh di-dalam tangan Kementerian Perdagangan, namun usaha hendak memperbaiki system pemasaran itu di-jalankan oleh Kementerian Pertanian dan Sharikat Kerjasama, maka satu penyelesaian yang concrete dan memuaskan tidak akan dapat di-jalankan.

Di-sini saya suka-lah mengambil peluang berseru kepada Kementerian Perdagangan dengan chara ikhlas-nya dapat kira-nya menyerahkan segala kuasa mengenai pemasaran, bahan² pertanian, perikanan dan sa-umpama-

nya yang ada pada Kementerian itu di-serahkan kepada Kementerian Pertanian dan Sharikat Kerjasama. Jadi, dengan anggaran perbekalan tambahan ini dalam Dewan yang mulia ini dapat berjalan-lah ranchangan² yang di-harapkan oleh ra'ayat khas-nya petani² dan nelayan² yang saksama di-dalam negara kita yang kaya-raya ini. Terima kaseh.

Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Saaid (Seberang Utara): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya juga bangun untuk menyokong Rang Undang² Tambahan peruntukan pembangunan dan saya ingin menarek perhatian Ahli² Yang Berhormat sakalian di-atas Kementerian Perdagangan dan Perusahaan.

Perkara 22 ia-itu peruntukan wang sa-banyak \$3,450,000 yang Kerajaan sendiri menanamkan modal dalam satu perusahaan melebor bijeh besi menjadikan besi waja. Ini-lah julong² kali, pada pendapat saya, yang Kerajaan mengambil bahagian dalam perusahaan perintis dalam negara kita ini. Jadi, saya berharap dengan ada-nya penanaman modal daripada Kerajaan sendiri yang mana wang ini ada-lah wang ra'ayat juga, buat sementara waktu Kerajaan memegang saham², atau peruntukan dalam perusahaan yang besar ini dan akhir-nya di-harap kepada pehak Kerajaan akan menjualkan saham² itu kepada ra'ayat² yang lain yang ada kemampuan.

Mengikut perkongsian ini, ia-itu daripada modal Kerajaan daripada mula modal luar negeri juga daripada orang² yang hartawan dan orang² yang ada wang sahaja. Saya berharap supaya di-buat satu peratoran supaya pehak pekerja² daripada kilang yang akan di-dirikan ini juga dapat memileki saham² daripada perusahaan yang besar ini dan dapat-lah mereka itu bekerja lebeh giat lagi dan bertanggung-jawab dengan sa-penoh-nya untuk mengeluarkan bahan²—menjadikan bahan² sa-bagaimana bijeh besi ini kepada besi waja. Juga saya berharap Kerajaan bukan sahaja menumpukan kepada satu perusahaan sahaja ia-itu meleborkan bijeh besi ini, bahkan ada lain² bahan lagi yang berhasil bagi negara kita ini, patut juga

Kerajaan ambil perhatian supaya membuat perusahaan yang sa-macam ini dengan champoran modal perkongsian sa-bagaimana yang saya sebutkan tadi.

Satu perkara yang saya ingin menarek perhatian, ia-itu mengenai kilang kertas yang di-ura²kan hendak didirikan di-Lahat Tiang di-Seberang Prai Utara, kawasan saya sendiri, sudah mengambil masa lebih daripada empat tahun sa-hingga hari ini, saya belum lagi dapat tahu, ada-kah kilang ini akan di-laksanakan. Kalau Kerajaan telah pun mengeluarkan modal kepada Kilang Besi Malayawata, saya berharap Kerajaan juga khas-nya Kementerian ini akan mengeluarkan modal untuk mendirikan kilang kertas di-Lahat Tiang itu dengan sa-chepat mungkin.

Saya berharap Kerajaan akan memberi lebih galakan lagi untuk mendirikan perusahaan² taraf perintis yang mana di-gunakan bahan² daripada negara kita sendiri. Mithal-nya, saya sebutkan tadi, ia-itu bijeh besi kita, kita hantar ka-luar mentah² dan manakala siap besi waja daripada luar, kita bawa masuk ka-dalam negara kita. Jadi, belanja pengangkutan sudah menjadi dua kali ganda. Jadi, oleh yang demikian, patut juga pehak Kerajaan menitek-beratkan supaya dapat mendirikan perusahaan di-dalam negara kita sendiri dengan menggunakan bahan² yang lain.

Mithal-nya, kita ada banyak kayu kayan dalam negara kita yang kita boleh jadikan perusahaan² veneer, atau pun kita katakan perusahaan sa-bagaimana buat papan yang di-katakan plywood dan lain². Jadi, bahan² sa-bagaimana bijeh timah boleh di-adakan satu tempat lebor sendiri yang mana di-modalkan oleh Kerajaan dan juga oleh ra'ayat. Dan dengan chara yang sa-macam ini sa-bagaimana yang di-tunjukkan oleh Kerajaan, perusahaan² yang lain sa-bagaimana yang ada dalam negara kita ini, ia-itu di-antara-nya Perkhidmatan Keretapi, Lembaga Letrik Negara, Surohanjaya Pelabohan, boleh-lah di-buka peluang kepada ra'ayat membeli saham² menjadikan hak milek Kerajaan, juga hak

milek ra'ayat. Dengan chara yang sa-macam ini dapat-lah perkhidmatan² ini dan perusahaan² itu berjalan dengan lebih lalin lagi dan lebih memuaskan.

Kerajaan ada memberi wang untuk perusahaan, atau memberi pinjaman kepada orang² yang ingin masuk dalam perusahaan, ia-itu kepada satu Lembaga Malaysian Industrial Development Finance Limited. Kalau sudah Kerajaan dengan sendiri-nya memasuki modal, ta' payah-lah di-untukkan wang sa-banyak²-nya kepada Malaysian Industrial Development Finance Limited ini, kerana Kerajaan sendiri boleh menanam modal sa-bagai perkongsian dengan perusahaan² taraf perintis khas-nya daripada luar negeri dan juga daripada kita sendiri.

Boleh jadi di-anggapkan bahawa ra'ayat tidak ada wang, tetapi saya dapat tahu ia-itu Sharikat² Kerjasama Jimat-Chermat daripada kaki-tangan Kerajaan dan juga sharikat² yang lain yang ada berjuta² ringgit yang boleh di-beri peluang kepada mereka ini menanam modal dalam perusahaan² yang di-anjorkan oleh Kerajaan dan di-beri pengakuan bahawa modal mereka ini tidak akan rugi. Jadi, ini satu galakan yang boleh ra'ayat sendiri mengeluarkan wang, membeli saham, mendirikan sa-banyak² perusahaan² yang patut di-adakan bagi negara kita ini.

Yang kedua, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya juga tertarek hati di-atas peruntukan Kementerian Pertanian mengenai Parit dan Taliayer, dan saya harap peruntukan yang bersyarat sapuluh ringgit, Butiran 17, Permatang Berah Sa-berang Utara itu di-laksanakan pada tahun ini juga, kerana baharu² ini, Yang Berhormat Menteri telah mengishtiharkan satu jenis padi yang di-namakan padi Ria. Saya bagi pehak peladang², khas-nya bagi negeri Pulau Pinang, menguchapkan satinggi² tahniah kepada Yang Berhormat Menteri, juga pegawai²-nya, yang telah berusaha dengan giat-nya untuk menambahkan hasil pertanian, ia-itu mengenai tanaman padi, yang mana perchubaa itu sangat-lah memuaskan, sa-hingga saya sendiri dapat menyaksikan bahawa satu ekar dengan di-baja

sa-banyak 180 pound, mendapat 1.350 gantang. Ini ada-lah satu hasil atau pun satu kejayaan yang chemerlang yang luar daripada dugaan saya sendiri. Dan saya berharap dengan ada-nya banyak lagi Ranchangan² Parit dan Taliayer yang memudahkan peladang² membuat bendang atau sawah dua kali sa-tahun, maka taraf hidup peladang² dapat di-naikkan dari sa-masa ka-samasa.

Saya juga ingin menarek perhatian Yang Berhormat Menteri Pertanian mengenai masaaalah nelayan, bagaimana yang di-sebutkan oleh sa-orang daripada wakil tadi, ia-itu nelayan tepi pantai dan nelayan yang menangkap ikan sa-chara haram yang selalu-nya saya dan beberapa orang rakan saya bangkit dalam Dewan yang berbahagia ini, belum lagi dapat memuaskan—tindakan yang di-ambil terhadap nelayan² pukat tunda sa-chara haram.

Jadi, saya berharap-lah Yang Berhormat Menteri akan mengambil perhatian yang berat di-atas perkara ini. Sa-kira-nya perkara ini di-biarkan, harus boleh jadi satu perse-lisehan yang besar, jadi pergadohan yang besar di-antara nelayan² pukat haram dan juga nelayan² di-laut. Kerana, orang ini berharap di-atas mata pencharian mereka sa-mata² di-atas perusahaan menangkap ikan dengan menggunakan alat² yang mereka sendiri gunakan beberapa lama, dan di-dalam kawasan² yang mereka biasa menangkap ikan dengan tidak di-haru atau pun di-kachau oleh nelayan² tangkap ikan dengan sa-chara haram.

Sa-kira-nya tidak di-kawal dengan sa-rapi²-nya saya churiga, harus boleh jadi beberapa kesulitan yang akan berbangkit tidak lama lagi. Jadi, saya lagi sa-kali merayu kapada Yang Berhormat Menteri supaya mengambil perhatian atas perkara ini dan chuba dengan sa-berapa daya-nya menahan daripada banyak-nya pukat² tunda sa-chara haram yang bermaharajalela di-pantai barat ini supaya di-hapuskan.

Akhir-nya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya tadi dengar Yang Berhormat Wakil Tanjong mengatakan Kerajaan

kita membelanjakan wang dengan sa-chara membazir, dan kata-nya segala projek² yang di-buat oleh Kerajaan itu tidak menguntongkan kapada ra'ayat. Boleh jadi Yang Berhormat wakil Tanjong itu tinggal di-dalam bandar. Maka beliau tidak dapat-lah melihat projek² yang di-bena oleh Kerajaan yang menguntongkan kapada ra'ayat. Dan beliau tidak menyebut mana-kah satu projek yang tidak menguntongkan kapada ra'ayat. Ini ada-lah satu tuduhan yang sa-chara umum, yang tidak menentukan yang mana satu, dan saya mengambil peluang ini membangkang dengan keras-nya tuduhan daripada wakil Tanjong itu, yang beliau sendiri tidak pun tahu apa-kah ni'mat yang ra'ayat telah dapat di-luar bandar sebab beliau sendiri tinggal di-Tanjong. Saya harap Yang Berhormat itu dapat melawat di-luar² bandar, boleh jadi beliau dapat menukarkan fikiran-nya daripada menudoh sa-chara melulu. Terima kaseh.

Dato' Abdullah bin Abdulrahman (Kuala Trengganu Selatan): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya bangun menyokong permohonan tambahan Estimate yang ada di-hadapan kita ini. Saya rujukkan kapada Kementerian—Ministry of Lands and Mines, di-mana satu peruntukan untuk memberi pinjaman wang kapada negeri Trengganu telah di-adakan bagi perusahaan kelapa sawit di-negeri itu. Saya bagi pehak ra'ayat di-negeri Trengganu suka menguchapkan berbanyak² terima kaseh kapada Kementerian ini—Ministry of Lands and Mines dan Kerajaan Pusat kerana telah mengadakan peruntukan wang ini.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, tentu-lah projek atau pun ranchangan menanam kelapa sawit ini akan memakan belanja yang besar, dan dari sebab itu saya berharap daripada satu masa ka-satu masa, Kerajaan Persekutuan akan menambah lagi pinjaman kapada Kerajaan Negeri Trengganu ini. Ranchangan ini akan menolong ra'ayat dengan banyak, menambah hasil Kerajaan Negeri, yang mana wang-nya kemudian akan dapat di-gunakan untuk meninggikan taraf ekonomi orang² di-negeri itu. Saya rasa,

scheme², projek² yang saperti ini, yang mana akan menguntongkan ra'ayat jelata dan dapat menolong meninggikan taraf ekonomi ra'ayat jelata, patut sangat menerima galakan dan sokongan yang sa-wajar daripada Kerajaan Pusat.

Saya juga suka menyentoh berkenaan dengan Kementerian Kerja Raya, Pos dan Talikom. Ini yang banyak mengenai jalan² baharu. Saya suka berchakap sedikit berkenaan dengan jalan di-atas Bukit Bentong. Kita dapati banyak orang² kita dan juga pelanchong² yang datang melawat ka-negeri ini melalui jalan Bukit Bentong. Keadaan jalan Bukit Bentong pada masa sekarang ini ada-lah sangat mendukachitakan. Di-satengah² tempat jalan-nya terlampau sempit dan kita dapati tanah bukit itu runtoh serta menggendalakan lalu-lintas kereta² motor yang mengikut jalan di-situ.

Saya berharap kepada Kementerian yang berkenaan supaya mengadakan jalan² baharu yang boleh meluruskan (straighten up) jalan² yang bengkok dan mana² jalan yang sempit diperbesarkan supaya standard atau pun mutu jalan di-Bukit Bentong itu dapat di-perbaiki dan ini tidak memalukan Kerajaan kita kepada pelanchong² yang mana kita tahu jalan Bukit Bentong itu ada-lah jalan Federal (Federal highway).

Satu perkara lagi ia-lah mengenai Kementerian Pertanian dan Sharikat Kerjasama. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, baharu sa-kejap tadi saudara² saya Ahli Yang Berhormat daripada kawasan² lain telah menyebut berkenaan pembelaan ekonomi kaum² nelayan dan kaum² tani. Saya rasa satu perkara yang mustahak di-jalankan dengan segera ia-lah menambah tractor² untuk di-beri sewa kepada kaum² tani dengan harga yang murah oleh pehak Kerajaan. Kita tahu pada masa sekarang ini kaum² tani tidak terdaya membayar sewa yang mahal untuk mendapatkan tractor² daripada orang² perniagaan atau pun taukeh² yang ada mempunyai tractor² itu untuk di-sewakan.

Bagitu juga, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, satu peranan yang boleh di-mainkan oleh Kementerian ini bagi meninggikan taraf ekonomi kaum² nelayan dengan segera dan dengan berkesan di-dalam jangka pendek ia-lah dengan jalan Kerajaan membeli sa-berapa banyak motor² pukut dan engine untuk di-beri sewa dengan harga yang murah kepada kaum² nelayan ini.

Saya dapati di-negeri² di-Pantai Timor banyak kaum² nelayan terpaksa menyewa pukut² motor dengan harga yang mahal daripada taukeh² tempatan. Kadang² di-dapati lebeh daripada separoh pendapatan mereka terpaksa mereka menggunakan untuk membayar sewa motor² ini kepada taukeh² yang mempunyai motor² tadi. Jadi di-sini kedudukan-nya dan keadaan sangat mendukachitakan, walhal kita tahu kaum² nelayan ini hanya mendapat lebeh kurang \$50-\$60 sa-bulan sa-bagai nafkah-nya. Kalau-lah Kerajaan dapat mengadakan motor² ini, pukut² ini, untuk di-beri sewa dengan berganda² murah daripada taukeh² tadi, boleh-lah nelayan² ini mendapat hasil yang lebeh banyak sa-bagai nafkah mereka.

Saya dapat faham satu daripada sebab-nya barangkali kita tidak dapat mengadakan ranchangan ini dengan chepat ia-lah oleh kerana ada-nya kelemahan di-dalam Pergerakan Sharikat Kerjasama (Co-operative Movement). Kalau-lah bagini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, maka patut-lah sangat pehak Kerajaan menchari sa-ribu satu daya ikhtiar untuk memperbaiki kedudukan atau pun pergerakan sharikat kerjasama ini dan kalau sharikat kerjasama ini tidak dapat di-perbaiki dengan chepat, maka motor² yang hendak di-beri sewa tadi boleh-lah buat sementara, di-letakkan di-bawah jagaan Badan² lain saperti MARA, FAMA, Pejabat Perikanan atau pun lain² badan lagi.

Tetapi apa yang saya rasa ia-lah kita tidak mampu menunggu terlampau lama untuk menolong kaum² nelayan ini dengan sa-chara lebeh berkesan.

Tidak-lah saya menafikan pada masa sekarang ini telah banyak ranchangan² di-jalankan oleh Kerajaan untuk menolong kedua² kaum nelayan dan kaum

tani tetapi apa yang saya katakan tadi, pada pendapat saya, ada-lah satu²-nya perkara yang boleh di-jalankan dengan jangka pendek boleh meninggikan taraf ekonomi bagi kedua² puak orang² kita ini.

Sekian sahaja, terima kaseh.

Mr Speaker: Sudah sampai masanya, barangkali elok saya terangkan kepada Ahli² Yang Berhormat, dengan kerana kesuntukan masa bila persidangan ini bersidang balek pada pukul 4.00 petang, kita akan beri peluang kepada Menteri² menjawab usul² yang di-kemukakan.

Persidangan ini di-tempohkan hingga pukul 4.00 petang.

Sitting suspended at 1 p.m.

Sitting resumed at 4 p.m.

(Mr Speaker in the Chair)

THE DEVELOPMENT (SUPPLEMENTARY) (No. 1) ESTIMATES, 1966

Debate resumed.

The Minister of Works, Posts and Telecommunications (Tan Sri V. T. Sambanthan): Am I to reply, Sir?

Mr Speaker: Yes.

Tan Sri V. T. Sambanthan: Mr Speaker, Sir, this morning the Member for Kuala Trengganu Selatan asked if the Ministry could take action to straighten and widen the Bentong Road, as this road is narrow, winding and there have been a few land slides. I would like to say that about twelve miles of this road are very winding and that there have been land slides. One solution is to have a two-mile long tunnel, but this is found to cost about \$40 million which is unduly prohibitive. We are also looking into an alternative road which would cost less, but in the meanwhile we are looking into the economic appraisal of this particular road and to see whether this would be better than improving the existing stretch of road.

I would, Sir, like to take this opportunity of replying to a particular point raised by the Honourable Member for Batu in that he said that the Director-General of Telecommunications was going to be sent to Geneva and his Deputy to Sarawak, and that these officers have been for three years in their present jobs without confirmation.

Sir, there is no such intention, and where the Honourable Member got his information from, I do not know. Whether he is trying to suggest that, because both members are Chinese, there is a strong element of discrimination against them. I do not know. But, I certainly think that it is a very unfair suggestion, because he should have checked up on his figures. In fact, the Director-General, Mr Chew Kam Pok, and Mr Lee Chye Watt, the Deputy Director-General, have been in their jobs only for about a year and three months, and not three years. When I asked Mr Chew as to what he thought about the question raised by the Honourable Member, he said, "He is talking utter nonsense".

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: On a point of clarification, I am glad to be proved wrong, although I can assure the Honourable Minister that I did not cohabit or hibernate with either of the officers concerned. I did not mention any names and I got the information from very reliable sources. But, any way, I am very glad I have been proved wrong.

Tan Sri V. T. Sambanthan: I do not think the Honourable Member is a homosex to cohabit with other males. But of these officers, I might say that there is not the least doubt in my mind at all that they would care to talk to him or discuss with him about their service matters. They are officers of high character and dependability, and I have the highest regard for them, and they would be the last to go to the Member for Batu to speak to him about their complaints, and they do not have complaints. I would only be glad if in this House the Honourable Member does not go round chasing wild hens.

Dr Lim Swee Aun: Mr Speaker, Sir, the Honourable Member for Malacca Selatan charged my Ministry for not helping the *bumiputras* in commerce and industry, because no special quotas, or no special import licences, were given to *bumiputras* for the importation of certain goods that had been placed on the restricted import list. Sir, I have on many occasions explained to this House the reasons why we must have import licensing, and when this House approved the Tariff Advisory Board Act it approved the use of import licensing as a method in helping our local factories to protect their goods. However, import licensing is introduced before the Tariff Advisory Board holds its public hearing, so as to ensure that importers will not stock-pile the goods in anticipation of increased duties; and, secondly, that the import licensing would be taken away when the Tariff Advisory Board is satisfied that the level of the protective duty is sufficiently high to give adequate protection for our factories and yet give competition from imported goods. So, you will see, Sir, this quota or import control of goods is a temporary measure. Although it is temporary, it does mean that when it is effective it would affect and reduce the volume of business of established importers. With industrialisation, it is hoped that there would also be a smooth take over in the marketing of our locally made goods, and it is here that we must get the co-operation of importers and distributors, as well as retailers, so that more and more locally-made goods can be sold in the market. If we do not get the co-operation of the distribution services, then the marketing of locally made goods will find difficulties. Therefore, when import licensing is introduced and there is a gradual reduction in the quota of the amount of goods to be imported, it means that the importer will be importing less and less, the volume of his business will get less and less. But it is hoped that in the meantime, this transition period, the importers would take over from the manufacturers the distribution of the locally

made goods, so that what he is not allowed to import—the volume that he is not allowed to import because of the quota—could be taken up from the producer, thus helping the flow of goods.

Sir, when quota restriction is in force, we usually reduce it by percentages. It might be, at the early stages, 110% of the previous year's imports and gradually, as the factories produce more and more goods, the quota is reduced to 75%, 50%, 25% or even 10%, or zero per cent. Sir, if the Government decided to put on this quota, then there must be fairness and justice on how to distribute this quota among the importers, and we have found that the fairest way is for all importers of that particular goods to register themselves and show proof, with documentary evidence, the volume of their imports the previous year; in this way, when there is a reduction in the volume of imports, then the distribution of the quota would be according to past performance, thus taking away any possible charge of favouritism or unfairness, and this system has worked very well. But if a special quota is to be given out of the quota to the *bumiputras*, the volume of this special quota would be relatively small compared to the total import, and then we get a big problem of how do we distribute this special quota to the *bumiputras*. As most of the applicants have not had any past performance, it would be very difficult to decide who should get it and at what volume. Hence, it was decided by my Ministry, since it would create a lot of dissatisfaction among the *bumiputras*, that instead of giving them a special quota out of the quota that they be encouraged to draw supplies from the manufacturers, although they have never been in the business before—that is to say that companies formed by *bumiputras* or individual *bumiputras* can become distributors of the local factories, although they were not before dealing in those goods. Unfortunately, Sir, this has not been very popular, because it has meant involving capital and business “know how” and the chain of distribution. I

have, however, many appeals from the *bumiputras* for this special quota out of the quota, because they say—and I have got the letter with me—“although I am not a merchant, if you can give me an import licence to import flour or sugar, I would be able to make some money quickly”. Sir, I agree with the Honourable Member for Seberang Utara that there are still many fields, where factories can be set up to make use of local raw materials, particularly in the field of the timber industry; and I would certainly hope that Malaysians, both Malay and non-Malay, can get together and form one hundred per cent. Malaysian capital to set up these factories, and I can assure them that wherever possible my Ministry would give them every assistance to gain pioneer status.

The Honourable Member for Seberang Utara suggested that workers in factories should be given the opportunity to buy shares in the factories. Sir, this has already been done in quite a number of the large public companies, the large factories, that have put their shares in the market and on the day of allocation a percentage of these shares had been reserved for the workers in the factories.

The Honourable Member for Seberang Utara also wants to know when will the pulp and paper factory be set up in Lahad Tiang. Although it is now no more my responsibility, as it has since been transferred to MARA, if the Honourable Member had looked at the Written Answers on page 5, he would have seen that the position today is that the Government has decided that MARA and MIDFL should take over the responsibilities for establishing a pulp and paper mill, which would be a joint venture among MARA, MIDFL and the Federation of Malaya Fertiliser and Paper Industrial Co-operative Society Ltd. The Government has also decided that when the mill becomes a viable economic proposition, the Federation of Malaya Fertiliser and Paper Industrial Co-operative Society Ltd. should

be given the option of purchasing all the shares of MARA and MIDFL in the company. The Government is convinced that this is the most effective way of launching the project. Thank you.

The Minister of Local Government and Housing (Tuan Khaw Kai-Boh):

Sir, I wish to reply to points raised by the Honourable Member for Tanjong in connection with my Ministry.

Firstly, the Honourable Member referred to the loan of \$1,100,000 entered as supplementary provision to the Government Officers' Co-operative Housing Society. The Honourable Member raised the question whether any measures were being taken to check whether Government officers live in their houses instead of renting them, and also with regard to their enjoying housing benefits from Government, such as housing allowance, etc., while getting loans to build their own houses.

Mr Speaker, Sir, as we all know in the past, the question of Government servants own housing has been tackled in a piecemeal manner, and it was only until recently that this has been tackled in a more concrete way by some of the Government Co-operative Housing Societies and other measures to be taken up very soon by the Government.

In connection with these houses, it is not always the case that the Government officers live in the same place of work. As we all know, we have Federal Departments and State Departments and an officer may not be posted to the same place as where he has chosen to build his house. By and large, the intention is that such Government officers will have a house to go back to by the time that he or she retires.

With regard to his continuing to draw housing allowance, etc., these are matters pertaining to Government and employees relationship and is a matter to be taken up by the proper machinery.

Regarding the second point raised by the Honourable Member for Tanjong—he doubted the necessity of providing grants for minor works in local authority areas for reasons that there has been suspension of local authorities and further more there has been suspension of elections to local authorities—I do not see the relevance of his argument here, because whether there has been suspension of elections to local authorities or not, or whether there has been suspension of local authorities themselves, life must go on in the local authority areas; e.g., drains must be repaired, roads must be repaired and, therefore, it is incumbent upon my Ministry to see that such grants continue to be given for minor works in local authority areas.

Menteri Pertanian dan Sharikat Kerjasama (Tuan Haji Mohamed Ghazali bin Haji Jawi): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya suka menjawab sedikit sa-banyak tegoran yang di-buat oleh Ahli² Yang Berhormat pagi tadi terutama sa-kali daripada Melaka Selatan ia-itu beliau menegor supaya tanah² tidak di-ambil untuk Ranchangan² Tali Ayer sa-bagaimana yang telah berlaku di-Melaka kerana ini akan menyusahkan ra'ayat di-dalam kawasan Ranchangan Tali Ayer itu.

Ada-lah menjadi dasar Kerajaan tidak akan menyusahkan ra'ayat sa-bole²-nya, tetapi, sa-bagaimana Ahli Yang Berhormat itu sedia ma'alum, Ranchangan² Tali Ayer baru tidak dapat di-jalankan melainkan dengan mengambil sedikit sa-banyak tanah² untuk mengadakan ranchangan² itu. Kajian² dan siasatan yang halus dan teliti telah di-buat dan akan di-buat bagi masa yang akan datang supaya ra'ayat yang ada di-dalam kawasan itu tidak mendapat kesusahan yang besar sa-kira-nya Ranchangan itu hendak di-majukan. Dan manakala Kerajaan mengambil tanah² itu untuk Ranchangan Tali Ayer atau sa-bagai-nya maka tuan² tanah itu akan di-bayar dengan ganti rugi yang berpautan, dan taksiran berkenaan dengan ganti rugi ini ada-lah di-buat oleh Kerajaan Negeri.

Ahli Yang Berhormat daripada Pulau Pinang Selatan meminta supaya Kementerian saya mengambil langkah² bagi menghapuskan pukut² tunda yang tidak mempunyai lesen atau pun yang haram kerana pukut² tunda ini menyebabkan kesusahan kepada nelayan² yang ada di-tepi pantai negeri kita ini.

Sa-bagaimana yang saya telah menerangkan beberapa kali, sama ada di-dalam perjumpaan mahu pun di-dalam akhbar, ia-itu pukut² tunda haram atau pun pukut² tunda yang tidak berlesen ini bukan sahaja menjadi musoh kepada nelayan² yang di-tepi pantai tetapi ada-lah juga menjadi musoh Kerajaan, kerana mereka ini ada-lah melanggar undang² Kerajaan dan tidak pula membayar lesen² untuk menjalankan perusahaan itu.

Bagi menche²gahkan perkara ini, Jabatan Perikanan telah pun mengadakan 11 buah bot pada masa ini untuk merunda di-kawasan² tepi pantai dan di-bawah Ranchangan Malaysia Yang Pertama ini pehak Kerajaan telah pun mengutokkan wang yang agak besar untuk menambahkan kapal² runda bagi mengamankan perusahaan nelayan yang ada dalam negeri ini. Pehak Kementerian saya sendiri ada-lah berchadang untuk mengadakan satu chawangan pemereksaan dan runda di-bawah Jabatan Perikanan dan saya berharap dengan dapat-nya tambahan bot² yang akan di-beli sedikit masa lagi maka dapat-lah pehak Jabatan Perikanan mengawal dengan lebeh ketat berkenaan dengan keselamatan nelayan² tepi pantai dan dapat-lah kita menjalankan ikhtiar untuk menghapuskan pukut² tunda atau pun pukut harimau yang haram dalam negeri ini.

Ahli Yang Berhormat daripada Kuala Trengganu Selatan telah mengeshorkan supaya Kerajaan memberi bantuan kepada peladang² dan nelayan² dengan mengadakan trekter², motorbot dan sa-bagai-nya untuk di-sewa. Sa-kira-nya Sharikat² Kerjasama tidak dapat menjalankan pada masa ini, maka hendak-lah tanggung-jawab ini di-jalankan oleh satu² badan, dengan sebab, kata-nya, peladang² dan juga nelayan² ada-lah menyewa perkakas²

ini daripada orang tengah dan terpaksa membayar lebih kurang 50% daripada pendapatan mereka kepada orang² tengah ini. Jabatan Pertanian telah pun memasokkan ka-dalam Ranchangan Malaysia Yang Pertama peruntukan bagi mengadakan bantuan² trekter dan perkakas pertanian yang lain² lagi kepada petani² dan juga mengadakan motorbot dan perkakas penangkapan ikan yang moden kepada nelayan².

Di-bawah peruntukan itu perkakas bagi pertanian berharga lebih \$400,000 dan perkakas untuk menangkap ikan termasuk bot ia-lah \$1,853,000. Bagi tahun 1967 kelak peruntukan yang lebih kurang sama telah pun di-chadangkan dan dengan peruntukan² ini dapat-lah Jabatan ini memberi bantuan pinjaman kepada petani² dan nelayan² dalam negeri ini. Pada masa ini pinjaman² yang telah di-beri kepada Sharikat² Kerjasama berkenaan dengan bantuan membeli atau pun mengadakan alat penangkap ikan dan bot ada-lah lebih kurang seperti berikut :

Di-bawah Ranchangan Lima Tahun Yang Kedua, Persatuan Sharikat² Nelayan Pantai Timor telah pun di-beri pinjaman sa-banyak \$1,280,000, Sharikat Nelayan Kuala Linggi telah di-beri \$300,000, Sharikat Nelayan Kuala Sanglang telah di-beri pinjaman sa-banyak \$40,000. Di-bawah Ranchangan Malaysia Yang Pertama, Sharikat Nelayan Kuala Kedah telah di-beri \$120,000 dan Sharikat Nelayan Telok Pahang di-beri \$58,000, Sharikat Nelayan Telok Gadong \$68,000 dan Sharikat Nelayan Tanjong Piandang \$120,000. Pinjaman² berkenaan dengan pertanian juga telah di-beri kepada Sharikat² Kerjasama. Sa-bagaimana yang tuan² sedia ma'alum, baharu² ini kita telah memberi sa-banyak \$1.7 juta pinjaman kepada Bertam Estate. Ranchangan² pinjaman sa-umpama ini akan di-teruskan bagi masa akan datang bagi membaiki kehidupan dan keadaan petani² dan nelayan² yang ada dalam negeri ini.

Ahli Yang Berhormat daripada Krian Darat telah berchakap panjang lebar berkenaan dengan FAMA dan

mempunyai harapan yang penoh yang FAMA akan dapat menjalankan ikhtiar bagi membaiki kehidupan dan keadaan ra'ayat yang ada di-luar bandar terutama sa-kali berkenaan dengan pemasaran dan mendapatkan harga yang berpatutan bagi hasil mahsul yang di-keluarkan oleh petani² dan nelayan² dalam negeri ini. Pihak FAMA telah pun menjalankan tugas mereka dan sa-hingga hari ini mereka telah pun menchadangkan bagi mengadakan 4 ranchangan pemasaran padi ia-itu di-Perlis, Seberang Perai dan Pulau Pinang, di-Krian dan di-Tanjong Karang dan Sabak Bernam. Kenyataan² berkenaan dengan chadangan ini telah pun di-siarkan dalam Warta Kerajaan dan tempoh sa-bulan sa-kira-nya ada mana² pihak yang hendak mendatangkan bantahan telah pun tamat pada 8hb Ogos ini dan sa-hingga hari ini perbicharaan atau pun hearing telah pun di-adakan pada tiga tempat ia-itu di-Kuala Lumpur, di-Perlis dan sekarang ini FAMA sedang mengadakan pendengaran atau pun hearing di-Pulau Pinang.

Jadi saya berharap pada akhir bulan ini atau pun awal bulan depan, chadangan² yang tertentu akan di-kemukakan oleh FAMA kepada saya, untuk persetujuan dan sa-lepas itu penubuhan Lembaga² Pemasaran Padi itu akan dapat di-jalankan. Pada masa ini FAMA bukan sahaja menumpukan perhatian-nya bagi mengadakan Lembaga Pemasaran Padi bahkan pegawai² FAMA juga ada-lah menjalankan siasatan berkenaan dengan keadaan pemasaran ikan² di-dalam negeri ini.

Saya perchaya ta'lama lagi FAMA akan dapat mengeshorkan untuk menubuhkan Lembaga² Pemasaran ikan yang ada di-dalam negeri ini. Saya suka-lah menegaskan di-dalam Dewan ini ia-itu FAMA sudah tentu tidak dapat menumpukan kepada semua pemasaran hasil² pertanian yang ada di-dalam negeri ini kerana sangat banyak jenis hasil pertanian dan sa-kira-nya tumpuan itu di-beri kepada semua jenis hasil pertanian boleh jadi semua sa-kali tidak akan berjaya dengan sebab kurang kakitangan, kurang masa dan kurang pengetahuan dan sa-bagai-nya.

Oleh yang demikian saya telah pun memberi arahan kepada FAMA supaya pada masa ini menumpukan kepada dua hasil pertanian sahaja ia-itu padi dan ikan dan sa-lepas selesai masaalah pemasaran padi ini boleh jadi hasil pekeluaran yang ketiga yang kita akan tumpukan ia-lah kelapa dan sa-terus-nya pula lain². Jadi itu-lah perkara² yang di-bangkitkan di-dalam Dewan ini dan saya ucapkan terima kaseh kepada ahli² yang menyokong berkenaan dengan penubuhan FAMA dan menyeru supaya galakan atau sokongan penoh di-beri kepada pergerakan FAMA bagi masa akan datang.

Tun Dr Ismail: Mr Speaker, Sir, Enche' Stephen Yong Kuet Tze, a Member from Sarawak, in his observations made the remark, and he indeed preface the remark, saying that he had not gone to see the Centre for protective custody at the sixth mile in Kuching. So, from that prefaced remark, one could see that all his observations are made only on hearsay. Sir, this is a good lesson for Members of Parliament because Members of Parliament are supposed to be responsible for what they say in this House, and they must check on the fact. In this case, the Honourable Member could easily check for himself the truth or otherwise of any statement he wanted to make in the House, because as Member of Parliament he would be given the opportunity to visit that Centre for protective custody, but he had not chosen to do so.

Dr Tan Chee Khoo: Mr Speaker, Sir, is the Honourable Minister telling us that when we, as Members of Parliament, go and see detainees in detention camps, we can not only see them in a place set for that purpose but we can also go round the camp and look at the lighting, the ventilation, the height of rooms and the like? I would be very grateful for an answer by the Honourable Minister.

Tun Dr Ismail: The Honourable Member for Batu has a very twisted mind. Now, I say that but I do not suggest that Honourable Members

should do this work. However, if any Honourable Member should choose to bring up the subject in this House, at least, he should take the opportunity to see for himself. I am not advocating that Members of Parliament should go and inspect every detention camp, but if a Member of Parliament wished to make observations on any centre of protective custody, then he can ask me for permission to do.

Now, Sir, the Honourable Member, Mr Stephen Yong, did not do so and as a result, he made a lot of erroneous statements in this House: for example, he said that the ceiling of the Camp is too low, so much so that the staff and detainees found working and living conditions too hot. Sir, I have just returned from examining that Centre and the staff told me that they were very happy indeed to work in such pleasant surrounding and in such beautiful buildings. As regards that it is too hot working in that detention camp, I can vouch for myself that I have been to Sarawak and I have found that it is always hot in Sarawak, except during the cool season.

Now, Sir, as regards the height of the ceiling the height of the ceiling is 11 feet, and it is therefore not considered low for the building, this has been referred to the Health authorities before the building operation was started and no comment was made regarding the height when it was referred to the Health authority. He also mentioned that there were no lavatories for the use of visitors in the detention camp. If he had gone to the camp, he would see that about 200 feet away from the visitors' room there is a lavatory for the use of the staff which can be used by the visitors. If it is found that the lavatory is not enough, then we may consider building a lavatory for visitors, but it is not expected that visitors visiting their friends in the Centre also should make use of the Centre to perform whatever hygienic necessity they require.

Then, Sir, he made the wild statement that no thought was given to planning by both the architect and the Department concerned. He knows for

himself that it took some time to build this camp—this is because we wanted to plan, because the architect wanted to plan it properly and also because the Department concerned wanted to make a proper job of it. And if a supplementary estimate is asked for, the Honourable Member should know that it was such a big centre and it is not unusual sometimes to under-estimate the cost.

Now, Sir, I come to the Honourable Member for Batu. He is, of course, when speaking at this time, one a rather good wicket, because we know that the Honourable Member always tried in this House to voice grievances and in this case there is some truth in what he said. He referred to the incident of the 14th August, 1966, when the members of the Press were manhandled and assaulted by members of the riot unit. He termed this as an outrageous and disgraceful behaviour on the part of the Police, who were there to maintain law and order, and not to take law into themselves. He then quoted the editorials in the *Straits Times* and the *Eastern Sun*. He also quoted statements made by the O.C.P.D. and Deputy O.C.P.D., Kuala Lumpur and commented that they needed to undergo a public relations course. In replying to this, I would like first of all to inform the House that recently, and we may expect in the future, quite a number of these illegal processions taking place. I would not mind telling the House that I have intelligence that this is part of the communist plan in this country and part of the extreme element of the Honourable Member's party, to make these illegal processions and to exploit other processions for their own benefit; in order to discredit the Police and the Government in the eyes of the people. So, Sir, when an illegal procession takes place, if it is an illegal procession based on genuine grievance, it is likely to be exploited by the communists and by the extremists of the Honourable Member's party, and the communists and the extreme elements in the Honourable Member's party are themselves planning to have these illegal processions from now onwards.

Sir, the duty of the Police riot unit is to enforce the law of this country, that is, if a procession is considered illegal, it is the duty of the Federation Riot Unit to break up that procession and, if possible, to make arrests. Now, Sir, when the Federation Riot Unit tries to disperse an illegal procession they do so in a very systematic manner. First of all, a warning is given to disperse, and if the procession refuses to disperse, then the Police will have to go among the crowd and to use force to break up that illegal procession. In the course of doing so, and you must remember here that the Federation Riot Unit is always outnumbered by members in the procession, there is always danger for the policemen doing their duties in breaking up these illegal processions. Now, Sir, on this occasion of course, there was an illegal procession going on. The Federation Riot Unit was there and the usual warning was given for the procession to disperse, but when the procession kept going on the Police had to use force to disperse the procession.

Now, Sir, in doing so, the Police tried to make some arrests, and it was here that the mistake took place—I have given instruction that they should avoid this mistake in the future. The Police kept on chasing these members of the illegal procession and also those who were warned by the Police to be away from the Procession, because if they were in the vicinity of the procession they were considered as being illegal there and could also be arrested. I admit, Sir, that in this case members of this Riot Unit for reasons which I do not know, and we are investigating into this, used force and assault on members of the Press. This we have to admit, and that is why in my meeting with the delegation of the national Press, I asked for their co-operation to get witnesses, who can identify these policemen, who are responsible for this assault on the Press. Up to date no one, including the victims of the assault, has been able to identify the policemen responsible for this assault. Quite obviously, we cannot punish the whole Unit for the disgraceful behaviour for one or two of them. Here, Sir, I would

like to inform the Honourable Member that the Press has stated, and the Police has stated, that the relations between the two have been cordial and co-operative so far, except for this incident. That is why I, as the Minister responsible, and the Inspector-General of Police and the Deputy Inspector-General of Police have been trying to get the culprits, who perpetrated this assault, but so far we have not been able to trace the guilty ones, because they could not be identified. That is the first part of the question brought by the Honourable Member.

Sir, I now come to the second part about the statements made by the O.C.P.D. and Deputy O.C.P.D., Kuala Lumpur. Up to date, investigation has revealed that this officer, who was named by the Honourable Member, issued a statement; in that statement he said that he had never mentioned that he did not care for the Press, and that what he wanted to convey was that in the course of enforcing the law nobody is above the law and that includes the Press, Ministers and the Honourable Member himself. That was what the policemen was trying to convey, but unfortunately, during questioning the Press kept on asking him questions, and he was not adept enough to answer the Press and had not been also quick enough to deny that he had made each statement to the Press. As a result of this misunderstanding, I have given instructions to the Inspector-General of Police that we must have a proper procedure, whereby the Police can give interview to the Press to avoid misunderstanding in the future. We are working on that procedure.

Finally, Sir, I would like to state here that the Royal Malaysia Police has a personnel numbering about 30,000. I must admit that among the 30,000 we cannot expect them to be angels—there must be some bad hats among them. But, in general, the reputation of the Royal Malaysia Police is very good, well-known to the country, and respected by the country, and the relationship between the Police and the Press, as I have said, has been very cordial, very co-operative, and it is my duty as a Minister, and also

it is the intention of the Inspector-General of Police, that this relationship should continue for the benefit of the country. Here, I would like to remind the House again, that these illegal processions are numerous, and will be becoming more and more numerous, in pursuance of the policy of the communists in this country and their sympathisers to create incidents, whereby they can bring the name of the Police and the Government into disgrace in the eyes of the public. By whatever means they can, they will try to do it. They will make use of illegal processions, because processions without permission are illegal; and even if these illegal processions have genuine grievances, the communists will try to exploit them, and they themselves will try to stage illegal processions. That is the only statement that I have to make in regard to this unfortunate incident.

Dr Ng Kam Poh: Mr Speaker, Sir, in winding up the debate, I must say that the level of debate by the Opposition Members has sunk to a very, very, low level. They have been playing to the gallery and have been telling untruths and castigating the Government for things that the Government has not done.

Let us take, for example, the Honourable Member from Sarawak, Enche' Stephen Yong. He said that we should give more development estimates to the Sarawak Inland Revenue Department, so that they can have more staff there and thus have better collection of taxes which will increase the revenue of the country. He did not bother to wait for the Supply Bill in respect of which we have stated very clearly that we are going to increase the number of staff of the Inland Revenue Department in Sarawak. He just castigated the Government for not doing so. This is an untruth. I do not know whether the Members of the Opposition really do their homework.

As for the Member for Batu, he castigated the Government, and in doing so he said that he was not here yesterday when I gave my speech—and he was partly right and partly wrong, because he was here at the end of my

speech: he happened to go out and came in later, because he wanted to give an adjournment speech. This is the type of untruth which Members of the Opposition usually tell.

Now, Sir, he says that we are getting into difficulties and we should get a re-appraisal of our development projects, as our development projects have not been projected for four years, and I have failed in my duty in my speech to point that out. The question of development together with the question of supply has been given to this House in the First Malaysia Plan—that is, a plan for five years. This is only a supplementary development estimate. So, how am I going to give a projection for five years? As for us getting into serious difficulties, I can assure the Honourable Member for Batu that his money is quite safe with the Central Government. I know that he has got a great deal of money, and if he is afraid that his money will be devalued, I can assure him that it will be quite safe. Beyond that I do not think he has said anything concerning the Treasury, and finance in particular.

As for the Member for Bungsar, he said that we have no long-term planning. Mr Speaker, Sir, we have the First Malaysia Plan produced in this House, and have issued it to all Members. We have debated it, and spoken at length about it, and yet he says that we have no long-term planning and that we were over-confident and over-dependent on foreign aid for our development as well as our Supply Bills. Mr Speaker, Sir, I have said it before, and I say it again now that in regard to our domestic debt and our foreign debt, our foreign debt is only one quarter of what our domestic debt is. If that is not proved to be so, why must he still be harping on the fact that we are getting more foreign aid and that foreign aid has not come up to expectation and that is why we have to abolish the preferential tariffs for the Commonwealth countries? Mr Speaker, Sir, my Minister has stated in no uncertain terms that the abolishment of Commonwealth preferential tariffs is not aimed at any nation, but because of a deficit in our current account; in

other words, in our Supply Bill for the year there is a deficit between income and expenditure. So, we have to find ways and means to get money. One of the ways is to abolish preferential tariffs which should bring us roughly \$37 million, all things being equal. In other words, if the number of cars that are being sold is still the same, the amount of goods sold from Commonwealth countries is still the same, we should get \$37 million, which should help us in our domestic budget.

The Member for Bungsar also castigated the Government saying that we have not given priority to economic and that we have only started prestige projects. Sir, I beg to differ. Since 1964, I cannot remember any prestige projects which the Treasury has passed. All moneys now being used by various Ministries are for economic projects, except for security. Members of this House know that subversion is rife in this country and we cannot help but support the Ministry of Home Affairs to combat subversion.

Now, I come to the Honourable Member for Tanjong. Mr Speaker, Sir, I note that Honourable Members, who shout the loudest when I am here, are always absent when I give my reply. The Honourable Member for Tanjong has castigated the Government for being so optimistic when going round the world to the "Aid Malaysia Club" countries, and he said that we failed miserably. Mr Speaker, Sir, nothing is further from the truth. We did not fail, but how much each country is supposed to give us at the present moment is still under negotiation, as has been stated by the Minister of Finance—and it is correct. The only thing we fail to get is the \$630 million grant from the United Kingdom. If we did not get this grant, then we will have to find other means to get money to narrow the gap, in order to fulfil our First Malaysia Plan.

Mr Speaker, Sir, obviously, the Member for Tanjong is not aware of the feeling of the people in this country and the threat of communism to this country. That is why he has made the comment that we, in the Government,

have always raised the bogey of communism, in order to use money for internal security or defence. Mr Speaker, Sir, he should have known that not so long ago eight of our Malaysian policemen were killed, together with two Thai policemen, just across the border at Betong by the communists. Sir, there are five hundred hard-core communists north of our border, ready and waiting for the time when the Honourable Member for Batu's party will give the opportunity to the communists not only to subvert this nation but also to try to take over this nation by armed force.

Sir, I have nothing much more to say, except, I hope that in order to castigate the Government on various things, and the Treasury in particular, the Opposition would produce facts and figures before doing so. Thank you.

Tuan Haji Abu Bakar bin Hamzah: Untuk penjelasan, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, di-dalam ucapan Menteri, mengatakan bahawa masaalah subversion dan masaalah communism, terrorism daripada communist itu menjadi satu masaalah lagi, tetapi mengapa di-dalam meminta tambahan ini tidak ada langsung bagi Ministry of Defence neither in supply nor in development. Mengapa tidak di-terangkan tadi.

Dr Ng Kam Poh: Mr Speaker, Sir, I am not the Minister of Defence, so I am not in a position to reply to the Honourable Member. Should he want an answer, I suggest he raise it in the Supply Bill, when we will have another debate again and he has the opportunity to raise the question.

Tuan Haji Abu Bakar bin Hamzah: Tetapi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Yang Berhormat Menteri itu tadi menggulong, jadi erti-nya *dia represent the Government as a whole*. Macham mana boleh bagitu?

Mr Speaker: Sudah-lah, dia sudah kata dia tidak tahu.

Tuan Haji Abu Bakar bin Hamzah: Dia tidak tahu langsung! Tidak apalah (*Ketawa*).

Question put, and agreed to.

Resolved,

That pursuant to Standing Order 67c, the following Motion be referred to a Committee of the whole House:

That this House resolves that an additional sum not exceeding \$40,303,677 be expended out of the Development Fund in respect of the financial year 1966, and that to meet the purpose of the Heads and Sub-heads set out in the first and second columns of the Statement laid on the Table as Command Paper No. 24 of 1966, there be appropriated the sums specified opposite such Heads and Sub-heads in the eight and ninth columns thereof.

House immediately resolved itself into a Committee of the whole House.

The Development (Supplementary) (No. 1) Estimates, 1966, considered in Committee.

(Mr Speaker in the Chair)

Heads 103 and 105—

Mr Chairman: I now propose that the expenditure shown under Heads 103 and 105 of the Development (Supplementary) (No. 1) Estimates, 1965 be approved.

The Assistant Minister of Culture, Youth and Sports (Engku Muhsein bin Abdul Kadir): Tuan Pengerusi, saya mengemukakan Head 103—Radio, Penang, sa-banyak \$533.00 dan Head 105—Information, Film Unit Studios, Kuala Lumpur, sa-banyak \$648,859 berjumlah \$649,392 menjadi sa-bahagian daripada Jadual ini. Perbelanjaan² ini ia-lah untuk menyempurnakan kerja² yang telah di-anggarkan bagi tahun ini.

Tuan Haji Abu Bakar bin Hamzah: Tuan Pengerusi, di-bawah Head 103 ia-itu Butiran 18—Studios and Equipment sa-banyak \$533.00 Apa-kah benda yang \$533.00 ini? Biasa-nya kalau hendak memberi elok yang betul², Tuan Pengerusi, \$533.00 ini benda burok pun tidak boleh dapat. Jadi saya hendak tahu apa dia yang di-buat-nya dengan \$533.00 itu

Engku Muhsein: Oleh sebab Kerajaan Perikatan ini satu Kerajaan yang berjimat chermat, oleh sebab itu-lah kita sa-berapa daya menjimatkan perbelanjaan² kita. \$533.00 ini ia-lah baki

daripada anggaran sa-benar sa-banyak \$893,117.00 ia-itu untuk mem-baiki lantai² dan juga lain² kerja kechil di-Penang.

Tuan Hussein bin To' Muda Hassan (Raub): Tuan Pengerusi, saya memberi kepujian kapada Menteri Penerangan dan Penyiaran ini kerana membaiki station Radio di-Pulau Pinang itu. Tetapi saya hairan mengapa Kementerian ini tidak mengambil berat mem-baiki Station Radio Kuala Lumpur ini. Sebab-nya di-daerah Pahang Barat lebeh terang mendengar siaran radio di-negeri jiran kita yang berhampiran daripada siaran Radio di-Kuala Lumpur ini. Saya harap di-ambil perhatian, sebab apa, yang saya mendapat tahu lebeh terang siaran Radio di-Jakarta daripada siaran Radio Kuala Lumpur dari tempat saya. Saya harap Kementerian ini sila siasat perkara ini dan pada masa ka-hadapan kita minta-lah duit tambahan lagi untuk membaiki siaran Radio yang lebeh kuat daripada siaran Radio negeri keliling kita ini.

Engku Muhsein: Tuan Pengerusi, perhatian Yang Berhormat itu akan saya kemukakan kapada Menteri yang berkenaan.

Question put and agreed to.

The sums of \$533 for Head 103 and \$648,859 for Head S. 105 agreed to stand part of the Development (Supplementary) (No. 1) Estimates, 1966.

Heads 106 and 107—

Mr Chairman: I now propose that the expenditure shown under Heads 106 and 107 be approved.

Tuan Khaw Kai-Boh: Mr Chairman, Sir, with your permission, I would like to take Heads 106 and 107 under my Ministry and move that the sums appearing in the respective sub-heads be approved.

Head 106, Sub-head 2, Grants for Projects in Town Areas—

A provision of \$1,120,150 is entered to supplement existing provisions. Honourable Members will recall that on various occasions, when I moved

the Development expenditure for my Ministry under this item, I explained that the purpose for this money is to provide for financial assistance to local authorities to undertake minor capital works in the areas—these projects usually take the form of community centres, street lights, drains, culverts, bridges, minor road works, and the like.

Head 106, Sub-head 3, Kota Bharu Market (Phase III)—

Originally, the Ministry entered the provision of \$450,000 as direct grant to the Kelantan Government for the First Phase development of the Kota Bharu Market. In March this year, provision of a loan of \$220,150 was entered and approved by this House for the Second Phase. Owing to an underestimation, this amount has been found to be inadequate and the State Government requested a further loan of \$79,850. This is now being granted as the Third Phase payment to enable the State Government to pay architectural fees, structural engineers' fees, supervisors' fees and for electrical installations, roof surfaces and other contingencies. The money is being provided by way of virement from Sub-head 2. The loan bears an interest of 5½ per cent per annum and is repayable in 25 years. The Market was officially completed in March this year and provides a much needed amenity in Kota Bharu.

Head 107—Housing

Sub-head 3. Loan to Government Officers' Co-operative Housing Society, Limited.

A loan of \$10 million was approved to the Government Officers' Co-operative Housing Society Limited in 1965. The loan was to assist the Society in the development and construction of houses for Government officers, who are members of the Society. Only \$8,900,000 was withdrawn during the year. The provision of \$1,100,000 represents the balance of the loan, which has been advanced from the Contingencies Reserve.

*Sub-head 4. Acquisition of Land for Housing Scheme—*The purpose of

this sub-head is to make provisions for the acquisition of land for housing projects. State land is very much in short supply and, if the Government is to carry out its intended programme of low cost housing, suitable land must now be acquired for the purpose. Certain lands have been gazetted for acquisition and, since it is not possible to estimate at this stage what the land acquisition cost will be, a token provision of \$10 is being entered.

Sir, I beg to move.

Tuan Haji Rahmat bin Haji Daud (Johor Bahru Barat): Yang Berhormat Dato' Pengerusi, saya suka berchakap sedikit berkenaan dengan Sub-head 2 ia-itu Grants for Project in Town Areas. Di-Johor Bahru, Bas Stand di-sana besar lebih kurang tanah-nya dua ekar di-sana dan perniagaan² di-Bas Stand itu terlampau banyak. Saya suka juga mengemukakan perkara ini dalam Majlis Meshuarat Pembangunan Negara di-Johor Bahru supaya rumah tingkat di-buat sekeliling Bas Stand itu dengan keadaan tengah² terbuka untuk bas² berhenti di-situ memungut dan mengambil passenger². Dan tingkat di-atas dan di-bawah boleh di-gunakan untuk perniagaan².

Ini memberi keuntongan kepada ra'ayat jelata bagaimana ranchangan Kerajaan meminta supaya terutama sa-kali orang Melayu berniaga mendapat tempat di-situ. Sebab tanah di-Johor Bahru boleh di-katakan tidak ada untuk mendirikan rumah² maka Bas Stand di-situ satu tempat yang ramai orang datang ka-situ untuk membeli belah. Kalau-lah pehak Kerajaan memberi grant kepada pehak Kerajaan Johor dapat-lah di-bena di-sekeliling Bas Stand itu rumah bertingkat bagaimana di-buat di-Segamat. Sebab ini akan memberi keuntongan bukan sahaja kepada ra'ayat jelata bahkan juga kepada Kerajaan.

Yang kedua, saya suka berchakap sedikit berkenaan dengan Head 107, ia-itu Sub-head 1 berkenaan Rumah Murah. Di-Johor Bahru boleh di-katakan orang² yang berpendapatan rendah banyak lagi yang belum mendapat

rumah murah terutama sa-kali kaki tangan Kerajaan yang bekerja dengan Kerajaan Federal. Saya sudah juga berchakap dalam Meshuarat Budget yang lalu meminta Kementerian ini membena rumah² murah untuk pekerja² saperti pekerja daripada Pegawai Kastam, Polis dan lain². Mereka ini kebanyakan sudah sampai umur hendak bersara tetapi tempat tinggal tidak ada. Mereka selalu datang berjumpa saya minta supaya perkara ini di-bawa kepada pehak yang berkenaan. Kalau kita tengok keadaan mereka itu bila sampai umur-nya, saya takut apabila mereka itu bersara esok tidak ada tempat untuk tinggal. Maka penghabisan-nya ia-lah dudok di-Johor Bahru dengan tidak mempunyai rumah, dan rumah² sewa sana sangat mahal. Dan ada juga yang sudah bersara dengan mendapat penchen yang kecil tidak ada rumah terpaksa menyewa rumah. Oleh itu dapat-lah Kerajaan kita menimbang-kan terutama sa-kali pegawai yang bekerja dengan Kerajaan Pusat.

Juga di-kawasan Pandan ia-itu kawasan Johor Bahru Barat, penduduk² di-Pandan ada berjumpa dengan saya terutama sa-kali ketua² di-sana supaya dapat Kerajaan membuatkan rumah murah, ia-itu penduduk di-situ banyak daripada orang² China, lebih kurang 70 kelamin dan tanah Kerajaan Negeri pun ada juga lebih kurang 10 ekar. Kalau di-buat rumah berderet atau Terrace House dengan harga murah, mereka itu minta-lah supaya dapat mereka itu membeli rumah sa-chara beransor yang murah di-situ. Demikian. Terima kasih.

Tuan Haji Abu Bakar bin Hamzah: Tuan Pengerusi, di-bawah Kepala 107, Sub-head 4, Acquisition of Land for Housing Scheme, di-sini kita ada token vote sa-banyak \$10. Saya harap pehak Kementerian ini dapat berusaha supaya mendapatkan sa-bidang tanah untuk di-buat bangunan bagi tempat tompangan Ahli² Parlimen supaya mereka itu terselamat daripada perkara² yang tidak baik. Pada pagi ini saya nampak sa-orang Ahli Parlimen telah kena serang dan terok juga dia kena. Saya rasa kalau Kerajaan dapat

tanah ini Kementerian yang berkenaan atau Jabatan Perdana Menteri dapat mengadakan rumah itu dan dapat-lah member of Parliament dudok di-situ dengan selamat. Perkara ini bukan ganjil, kerana negeri lain pun ada membuat begitu. Lain-lah kalau sa-kiranya Menteri sebab dia ada bodyguard. Ada pun Member biasa nasib-nya tidak-lah terjamin. Itu-lah yang saya harap.

Tuan Khaw Kai-Boh: Mr Chairman, Sir, I would like to reply to the point raised by the Honourable Member for Johor Bahru Barat. Firstly, in connection with the grants for the minor works in Johore Bahru pertaining to the Bus Station and Hawker Stand, this is the first time that I have heard about this proposal. If the Honourable Member will put up the proposal to my Ministry through either the local authority concerned, or the State Government, it will receive the consideration of my Ministry. Secondly, pertaining to low-cost houses in Johore Bahru for Customs Officers and Police Officers, etc., in regard to which the Honourable Member said that he considered the pace of low-cost house building has been too slow, I cannot agree more with the Honourable Member. I have repeatedly expressed my concern with the pace of the low-cost housing which is being proceeded at the moment. I have repeatedly explained in this House that housing under the Constitution at present is a State matter, and despite the grant of funds from the Ministry the State Government has found it impossible to carry out a lot of projects which have been approved, and it is because of this that this matter is being looked into very thoroughly by my Ministry to find out what other ways there are to expedite all these low-cost housing schemes. I would suggest, Sir, that the Honourable Member also take this up with the State Government, and I can assure the Honourable Member that all housing proposals are considered very favourably by my Ministry whose one and only concern is to build as many low-cost houses as possible throughout Malaysia.

Next, I come to the Honourable Member for Bachok who first touched on the acquisition of land for M.Ps. I am not quite sure what he meant, but I think he, perhaps, meant that we should build some houses for M.Ps. in Kuala Lumpur. (*To Tuan Haji Abu Bakar bin Hamzah*): Is that what you want?

Tuan Haji Abu Bakar bin Hamzah: Tanah untuk bangunan tempat tumpangan—sewa, but not for M.Ps.

Tuan Khaw Kai-Boh: Well, I think the Honourable Member is very optimistic that all Honourable Members will be returned at the next election. (*Laughter*). At any rate, I think, it is a good suggestion, provided we get this through our Minister for Finance. I think there is some merit in this proposal, because I understand in Japan, Members of Parliament are provided with accommodation in Tokyo during session and also, according to my Honourable colleague here, in Delhi. This is a good point, and we may possibly devise a block of low-cost housing, apartments, which may accommodate the Honourable Members during sessions of this Honourable House. It is a good suggestion which I will certainly look into later.

Question put, and agreed to.

The sums of \$1,200,000 for Head 106 and \$1,100,010 for Head 107 agreed to stand part of the Development (Supplementary) (No. 1) Estimates, 1966.

Heads 114 and 115—

Tun Dr Ismail: With your permission, Sir, I would like to take Head 114, Prisons and Head 115, Royal Malaysia Police, in one rising as both are in respect of Departments under my portfolio.

Sir, under Head 114—Prisons, Sub-head 44, Sixth Mile Camp, a sum of \$278,070 is sought. The revised estimated cost of this project is \$6,178,070. As the cost was originally estimated to be \$5.9 million, a sum of \$278,070 is

now sought to complete the project. The full amount had been advanced from the Contingency Reserve.

I now turn to Head 115, Royal Malaysia Police, for which a total supplementary provision of \$13,168,760 is sought. Under Sub-head 8, Police Field Force Buildings and Quarters, Malaysia, a sum of \$7.5 million is sought. This is for the scheme at Tanjong Rambutan which was started in 1965 and is due for completion in early 1968. Work is progressing ahead of schedule, so much so that the original provision of \$6 million entered for 1966 was found to be inadequate. In all, \$13,500,000 will be required in 1966 to meet contractual commitments. Of the supplement of \$7,500,000 required, \$2 million was advanced from the Contingencies Reserve.

Under Sub-head 9, Federal Reserve Unit Buildings and Quarters, Malaya, a sum of \$3 million is required. With the separation of Singapore, it was necessary to withdraw some 700 Malaysian Federal Reserve Unit personnel from Singapore at rather short notice. The original plan to provide permanent Federal Reserve Unit bases in Penang, Ipoh and Johore Bahru had to be speeded up in order to accommodate the personnel withdrawn from Singapore. These personnel are now living in privately rented accommodation which is most unsatisfactory. The provision entered for 1966 is \$1,200,000 which is inadequate. An additional \$3 million is required this year to meet contractual commitments.

Sub-head 45 relates to Police Headquarters, Kuching, for which a token vote of \$10 is required. This scheme is to provide a new Police Headquarters at Kuching. Work will be completed in 1966. Although \$29,529 was required in 1966 to meet final payments, no provision was entered in 1966. A token vote of \$10 only is required, since a sum of \$29,519 was provided by virement from Sub-head 21 to meet the payments.

Under Sub-head 62, Police Radio Communications, a sum of \$2,668,750

is sought. The current development plan provides for (1) Malaysia Headquarters network to link Kuala Lumpur with Kuching and Jesselton, and Kuching and Jesselton with each other. The Kuala Lumpur installation is completed. In Jesselton and Kuching, site, buildings, and power supply were completed in 1965. Installation of the radio sets and the erection of masts remain to be carried. (2) A scheme for an internal high frequency network in Sabah—all equipment required has been delivered, and installation is expected to commence later this year. (3) A scheme for internal very high frequency network in the First, Second and Fifth Divisions of Sarawak—work in the First Division is completed; equipment on order for the Second and Fifth Divisions is expected in September for installation to be completed by the end of 1966.

Most of the equipment ordered in 1965 for Sabah was delivered only in 1966, due to shipping difficulties and this had to be paid for this year. The current year's provision of \$1 million is insufficient to meet contractual commitments and a supplement of \$2,668,750 is required.

Question put, and agreed to.

The sums of \$278,070 for Head 114 and \$13,168,760 for Head 115 agreed to stand part of the Development (Supplementary) (No. 1) Estimates, 1966.

Head 118—

Mr Chairman: I propose—that the expenditure under Head 118 of the Estimates be approved.

Dr Ng Kam Poh: Mr Chairman, Sir, the Treasury is concerned with only one Head of Expenditure, namely Head 118, Treasury, Sub-head 1, Electronic Computer for Inland Revenue Department.

Honourable Members will recall that a sum of \$1,030,000 was approved in 1964 for the purchase and installation of an electronic computer for the Inland Revenue Department. To cover

the initial expenses, a sum of \$50,000 was estimated for 1964 and the balance of \$980,000 was provided for in 1965. However, these sums were not spent, because detailed investigation had to be carried out before the equipment could be purchased. The equipment has now been ordered and will be delivered in November this year. A total sum of \$1,085,040 is required and provision is sought under Head 118, Treasury, under the Development (Supplementary) (No. 1) Estimates, 1966.

Question put, and agreed to.

The sum of \$1,085,040 for Head 118 agreed to stand part of the Development (Supplementary) (No. 1) Estimates, 1966.

Head 120—

Mr Chairman: I propose that the expenditure shown under Head 120 of the Estimates be approved.

Dr Lim Swee Aun: Mr Chairman, Sir, Head 120, Sub-head 8, Mills, Godowns and Equipment for Government Reserve Stock of Rice—\$1.3 million: this amount is required for the construction of godowns and quarters at Bagan Serai and Parit Buntar and the purchase of milling machinery. The work on these projects is being carried out by the Public Works Department, and it is hoped that it will be completed by the end of the year.

Sub-head 13: Port Dickson Thermal Power Station—\$10 million, Sub-head 15: Johore Bahru Thermal Power Station, 1st Extension—\$4.5 million, Sub-head 20: Transmission Line Associated with Port Dickson and Johore Bahru Power Stations—\$5.5 million, Sub-head 21: Distribution Projects—\$5 million:

Mr Chairman, Sir, all the Sub-heads I have just mentioned total \$25 million which sum is required for the re-phasing of local expenditures necessitated by the advance in commissioning dates of the Port Dickson and Johore Bahru Power Stations together with their Associated Transmission

Lines and Distribution Projects. The advance in commissioning dates is necessitated by the increasing demand for power on the National Electricity Board's Central and Johore Bahru areas.

Sub-head 22: Malayawata Steel Limited—\$3.45 million: Sir, in October, 1962, Malayawata Steel Limited was granted pioneer status to produce the following products at its factory in Prai, Province Wellesley:

- (1) sponge iron, pig-iron, steel ingots, billets and bars;
- (2) pre-fabricated steel angles;
- (3) rolled section of steel—channels, beams, bulb plates, flanges and light gauge rails;
- (4) steel plates; die plates and cast iron pipes;
- (5) wire rods.

Now, one of the conditions stipulated in the pioneer certificate for this Company is that 51 per cent of the total share capital of the Company should be held by Malaysians, including a reservation for Malay participation. The Company's construction programme for the mill in the first phase is well under way and will be completed by June, 1967, with an annual expected output of about 45,500 tons of steel products and providing employment for about 500 people. The second phase is due for completion in June 1969, and it is expected that its annual output will reach 110,000 tons of steel products. It will then provide employment for about 700 people.

With the separation of Singapore, the Company found it difficult to comply with the condition in the pioneer status certificate regarding 51 per cent of the shares to be held by Malaysians. This situation presented the Government with an opportunity to take over the shares amounting to \$3.45 million previously held by non-Malaysians. Government considers that it is desirable for Government to be directly associated with this project, in view of the fact that the iron and steel project is a basic industry and of

vital importance to the national economy and future industrialisation of the country. In many countries, steel mills are owned and run by the State itself. Furthermore, it is considered that Government participation at this early stage would ensure that Malayawata Steel projects would be established and run in a manner that would serve the best interests of the country. The Government is now in the process of negotiating with the Company with a view to buying the shares and having representation on the Company's Board of Directors in order to have an active say in the policy and management of the projects. The other parties involved in the project have indicated that they welcome Government's participation.

Sir, I beg to move.

Dr Lim Chong Eu: Mr Chairman, Sir, can the Honourable Minister of Commerce and Industry indicate to this House, firstly, what percentage of the holdings the Government will now possess of this Malayawata Steel Limited after this payment of \$3,450,000; secondly, to what percentage of the Steel Mill, does the Government intend to participate, as he has indicated; and for how much more shares is the Government negotiating. In replying, Sir, will the Honourable Minister of Commerce and Industry kindly indicate whether Government's participation in industry is a step towards nationalisation, since it passed the 51% basis, or whether the Government's participation in this particular industry is a matter for privileged nursing?

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Mr Chairman, Sir, following on what the Honourable Member for Tanjong has stated, he has anticipated what I am going to say. He has gone so far as to say that this participation in Malayawata Steel Limited is a step towards nationalisation, but I would not go so far as to say "nationalisation"—as I know it is a very dirty word with the Ministerial benches. I only wish to know whether this Government's participation in what was essentially previously a private industry—I believe it is—is

a departure from the Government's previous policy. Will the Government also enter into other industries in conjunction with private enterprise because, I believe, Government's participation can be of use in the private sector as well. The Government, as an entrepreneur, has been tried out in many countries, where the Government has stepped in the early stages, and when the industry has been stabilised and is on sound footing, the Government has in many cases given back their holdings to private enterprise and thereby rolling round the capital to establish more industries.

Wan Abdul Kadir bin Ismail (Kuala Trengganu Utara): Tuan Pengerusi, saya juga suka mengalu²kan langkah pehak Kerajaan menyertai perusahaan sa-bagai ternyata dalam permintaan peruntukan \$3.45 million Malayawata ini. Saya rasa langkah ini adalah yang sangat baik kerana ini menyatakan bagaimana berat-nya perhatian Kerajaan kepada perusahaan² yang berat yang memang mustahak kepada negara kita. Saya suka menyatakan bahawa ini, kalau saya tinjau sa-kejap, agak sasuai dengan suatu keputusan yang telah diputuskan baharu² ini dalam Meshuarat Agong UMNO Malaysia yang meminta pehak Kerajaan menyertai perusahaan² penting dan sa-bagai-nya. Oleh itu saya suka mendapat jaminan daripada Menteri yang berkenaan jika sa-kira-nya ada lagi perusahaan² yang penting maka ada-kah pehak Kerajaan berchadang hendak menyertai-nya sa-bagaimana yang di-jalankan rancangan Besi Waja Malayawata ini.

Dr Lim Swee Aun: Mr Chairman, Sir, as I said just now, when the pioneer certificate was issued, we insisted that 51% of the total capital should be Malaysian capital of which a portion will be reserved for Malays. Now, as a result of the separation of Singapore, some of the shares which were held by the then Malaysians, and now non-Malaysians, amounted to \$3.45 million which is equivalent to 9% of the total capital. The Government is negotiating to buy this 9% of the shares to the tune of \$3.45 million.

It is not the intention of the Government to nationalise any industry in Malaysia. It is Government's policy to allow industrialisation as far as possible to be left entirely in the hands of private enterprise. It is only when there are special circumstances, where private enterprise may not want to go in, or where it is of importance to the national interest, that the Government would consider it. In this particular case, there is a case of national interest being involved, as steel industry is a basic industry. Later on, when more capital is required, the company will throw some of its shares to the public for public subscription, and still retain this fraction of 51% Malaysian and 49% foreign, and in this foreign sector of 49% will be an element held by the World Bank.

The Honourable Member for Kuala Trengganu Utara wanted to know whether Government would take part or take shares in other factories, if they are of importance to the country. This will depend upon each individual case.

Dr Lim Chong Eu: Mr Chairman, Sir, if I did hear the Honourable Minister correctly earlier, he did say that the Government is further negotiating to buy some more shares?

Dr Lim Swee Aun: No, Sir. The Government has not bought any shares yet. It has come to the House now to get approval for \$3.5 million to buy the shares, which will be equivalent to 9%. We still have not bought any shares.

Question put, and agreed to.

The sum of \$39,450,010 for Head 120 agreed to stand part of the Development (Supplementary) (No. 1) Estimates, 1966.

Heads 126, 129 and 130—

Mr Chairman: I now propose that the expenditure shown under Head 126 be approved.

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

Pengerusi, saya mengemukakan untuk di-luluskan oleh Dewan ini Kepala 126, Pechahan-kepala 2—Land Rehabilitation and Consolidation Authority, peruntukan sa-banyak \$80,000. Kedua Kepala 126, Pechahan-kepala 4, bagi Oil Palm Land Development Project di-Trengganu, peruntukan sa-banyak \$10 sahaja. Ketiga, Kepala 126, Pechahan-kepala 21—Supervision and Preliminary Works for Land Development Schemes in Sarawak peruntukan sa-banyak \$100,000. Ke-empat, Kepala 129. Pechahan-kepala 9, ya'ani kepala baru bagi membeli alat Co-ordinating Printing Equipment, peruntukan sa-banyak \$10. Kelima, Kepala 130, Pechahan-kepala 1, Extension of Government Services to Deep Jungle Areas, peruntukan sa-banyak \$92,000.

Tuan Pengerusi, sa-bagai penjelasan, saya suka menerangkan tujuan² peruntukan tambahan² ini. Peruntukan sa-banyak \$80,000 untuk Kepala 126, Pechahan-kepala 2 tadi, ada-lah dipohon supaya wang sa-banyak \$80,000 di-pindahkan daripada ruangan pinjaman ya'ani Loan Column 9 kepada ruangan 8 sa-bagai Direct Expenditure. Peruntukan ini di-kehendaki ia-lah untuk menjalankan pentadbiran dalam Pejabat Lembaga yang berkenaan ini.

Maka tidak-lah dapat kita membuat peruntukan untuk pentadbiran yang biasa dalam Pejabat sa-bagai pinjaman. Bagi Pechahan-kepala 4—Oil Palm Land Development Project, Trengganu, peruntukan yang di-kehendaki bagi supplement ini ia-lah \$10 sahaja. Bagaimana pun Kerajaan Pusat telah mengambil keputusan ia-itu kita akan memberi pinjaman sa-banyak \$3 juta kepada Kerajaan Negeri Trengganu, untuk membantu Negeri itu menjalankan project² di-bawah State Economic Development Corporation. State Economic Development Corporation ini akan memajukan lebih kurang 50 ribu ekar tanah bagi menanam kelapa sawit dan lain² untuk ra'ayat di-dalam negeri Trengganu itu. Ranchangan itu telah di-pereksa dengan chara kasar-nya oleh pihak N.D.P.C., (National Development Planning Committee) dan telah memberi recommendation atau sokongan kepada permohonan daripada Kerajaan Negeri ini.

Pada pagi tadi Ahli Yang Berhormat daripada Kuala Trengganu telah merayu supaya Kerajaan Pusat memberi bantuan yang lebih banyak lagi daripada \$3 juta ini. Saya suka-lah menerangkan di-sini ia-itu pertolongan ini ia-lah bagi pertolongan yang pertama. Jika sa-telah kita kaji dengan lebih teliti lagi bahawa ranchangan ini kita beri bantuan yang lebih, maka Kerajaan Pusat akan menimbangkan memberi bantuan yang lebih daripada ini.

Berhubung dengan Pechahan-kepala 21 pula, sa-benar-nya peruntukan ini ada-lah untuk membetulkan satu kesilapan yang telah berlaku apabila peruntukan di-bawah Development Estimates yang sa-benar-nya di-pohonkan pada awal tahun ini tadi. Sa-benar-nya di-dalam estimate yang sa-benar-nya patut kita telah mengadakan wang peruntukan sa-banyak \$299,000 bagaimana-kah dengan adanya kesilapan, kita telah mengurangkan \$100,000 dan sekarang di-dapati kesilapan² itu telah berlaku, maka inilah tujuan-nya peruntukan ini untuk membetulkan kesilapan yang telah berlaku di-dalam Kementerian.

Bagi Kepala 129, Pechahan-kepala 9, tidak-lah perlu bagi saya menjelaskan lebih panjang lagi. Ini di-kehendaki untuk membeli perkakas yang di-kehendaki oleh Jabatan Sukat Tanah.

Bagi Kepala 130 pula peruntukan sa-banyak \$92,000 di-kehendaki. Tuan Pengerusi, ini untuk menambahkan lagi perkhidmatan kita kepada kawasan² pendalaman bagi menolong orang² asli di-dalam negeri kita ini. Pembeanaan Pejabat Pentadbiran yang kita buat di-bawah peruntukan ini sangat mustahak, kerana orang² asli di-daerah Rompin berjumlah lebih kurang 5,000 orang. Dengan terbena-nya satu Pusat Pentadbiran Ranchangan Sosial dan Ekonomi untuk orang² asli kita, dapatlah kita perhebatkan dan di-perkemas. Tujuan ini akan terbantut, jika sa-suatu Pusat Pentadbiran yang sempurna tidak ada di-situ.

Yang sa-benar-nya ranchangan ini patut telah kita siapkan di-dalam tahun 1965 tadi, tetapi oleh kerana beberapa perkara yang tidak dapat di-

elakkan, maka telah tidak dapat kita laksanakan.

Kemudian di-bawah Ranchangan Malaysia Yang Pertama, kita berfikir agak-nya ranchangan ini dapat kita laksanakan dalam tahun 1967 mengikut priority list-nya, tetapi sa-telah mendengar rayuan² daripada pegawai yang bertanggung-jawab di-dalam negeri yang berkenaan itu, maka di-fikirkan patut-lah ranchangan ini kita jalankan di-dalam tahun ini. Oleh sebab itu-lah maka peruntukan ini di-pohonkan. Demikian sahaja, Tuan Pengerusi.

Tuan Hussein bin To' Muda Hassan:

Tuan Pengerusi, saya hendak meminta jasa baik Menteri yang bertanggung-jawab ini ka-atas Kepala 130—Extension of Government Services to Deep Jungle Areas. Jadi, apa yang saya faham duit tambahan yang di-minta ini ia-lah untuk hendak membaiki hal pentadbiran orang asli, dan juga hal perubahan orang² asli. Jadi, dalam kawasan saya ada satu fort, nama-nya Fort Betau. Maka Fort Betau ini didiami lebih kurang dekat 2,000 orang asli dan kampung orang kita Melayu hanya 10 batu daripada itu dan lebih kurang 3,000 orang Melayu. Maka perkhidmatan perubahan yang telah dijalankan oleh Kementerian Kesihatan tidak berapa memuaskan hati orang Melayu di-situ, kerana bagi pegawai² kesihatan tidak ada cukup wang peruntukan untuk pergi melawat, atau memberi ubat kepada kampung orang² Melayu di-situ, tetapi bagi pihak orang asli pula ada cukup dengan helicopter-nya dengan sa-orang doktor pergi datang ka-situ. Apabila ada kesakitan dan kechemasan mereka itu, orang sakit itu akan di-bawa dengan helicopter terus ka-Kuala Lumpur ini, maka bagi pihak orang Melayu yang berhampiran di-situ terpaksa di-bawa dengan perahu ka-Kuala Lipis memakan masa empat lima jam, kadang² ada si-sakit mati di-tengah jalan. Maka ini-lah saya harap kepada Kementerian ini, pada segi peri kemanusiaan, apakah salah-nya di-minta Perkhidmatan Perubahan Orang Asli ini pergi menjelajah ka-kampung orang Melayu yang berhampiran di-situ dan beri-lah peluang kepada mereka itu untuk

meminta ubat kepada Pasokan Perubatan daripada Pejabat Orang Asli ini.

Jadi, pada masa sekarang nampaknya jalan raya pun belum siap sampai ka-tempat yang saya katakan itu tadi. Jadi, sa-belum jalan raya sampai di-situ, saya harap pejabat, atau pun Kementerian yang berkenaan ini, sila arahkan kepada pentadbir² orang asli ini pergi ka-kampung orang Melayu itu memberi ubat apa yang patut diberi. Terima kaseh.

Tuan Ong Kee Hui: Mr Chairman, Sir, I would like to ask the Minister for Lands and Mines for more information on Sub-head 21, Supervision and Preliminary Works for Land Development Scheme, Sarawak. I would like to know what are the particular schemes involved in this extra expenditure which is asked for.

Wan Abdul Kadir bin Ismail: Tuan Pengerusi, saya hendak berchakap sedikit dalam perkara Head 126 ini tentang Lembaga Pemulehan dan Penyatuan Tanah yang di-minta ditukarkan daripada peruntukan kepada direct expenditure sa-banyak \$80,000. Saya rasa langkah Kerajaan kita mengadakan Lembaga ini, satu langkah yang sangat besar keperluan-nya memenohi sa-bahagian yang terpenting daripada Ranchangan Pembangunan bagi memulehkan tanah² orang² di-kampung, tetapi saya rasa sudah hampir dekat sa-tahun undang² Land Rehabilitation and Consolidation Authority ini diluluskan, tetapi sampai sekarang belum lagi nampak lancar perjalanan-nya, barangkali sampai sekarang pun Pengerusi-nya belum lagi di-lantek dan kerja² yang sa-benar-nya yang memang sangat besar dan sangat berat dan sangat rumit belum lagi nampak berjalan.

Ra'ayat sedang menunggu hendak menengok sa-takat mana-kah yang boleh di-jalankan oleh Kerajaan dengan Lembaga Pemulehan Tanah ini, kerana kita nampak sekarang bahawa dengan banyak-nya tanah² kecil yang tidak dapat hendak di-jalankan sendiri oleh orang² kampung yang patut dipandu dan di-tolong, dan perkara itu tidak boleh di-nantikan terlalu lama.

Yang kedua, Tuan Pengerusi, tentang pinjaman untuk Lembaga Iktisad Negeri Trengganu. Menteri Yang Berhormat tadi telah mengatakan bahawa pemberian sa-banyak tiga million ringgit yang di-untukkan itu ia-lah sa-bagai pinjaman permulaan yang akan di-timbangkan lagi kemudian. Jadi, bila di-tengok dari Estimate ini, tiga million ringgit ini bukan untuk tahun ini atau tahun hadapan. Ini merupakan peruntukan sa-lama lima tahun.

Ranchangan membuka kelapa sawit yang besar menghendaki modal barangkali tidak kurang daripada 20 atau 30 million ringgit atau 50 million ringgit,— Estimate yang kasar-nya, sekarang diberi sa-banyak tiga million ringgit untuk lima tahun, sa-takat mana-lah yang boleh di-buat oleh Kerajaan Negeri, dengan pinjaman yang sa-bagai ini. Ini boleh, saya bukan hendak mengata, ini pinjaman melepaskan batok di-tangga. Jadi, saya mengharap lagi sa-kali, supaya dapatlah di-kaji sa-mula tentang pinjaman ini. Dan kalau sudah pehak Economic Planning Unit puas hati atas segala segi pelaksanaan ranchangan besar ini, supaya tentang pinjaman ini di-kaji sa-mula dan diberi dengan sa-penoh-nya yang boleh, dengan sa-kadar yang boleh, memenohi kehendak menjalankan ranchangan yang besar ini. Kerana, Negeri Trengganu, kalau tidak di-jalankan ranchangan ini, tidak saya fikir dia boleh hidup dengan ma'amor pada masa lima tahun yang akan datang, dengan sebab kekurangan hasil-mahsul dengan sebab habis-nya bijeh besi yang ada di-Bukit Besi di-Dungun yang sa-lama ini menghasilkan sa-banyak 10 million ringgit, hari ini mendapat hasil dua atau dua million sa-tengah ringgit sahaja. Terima kaseh.

Tuan Haji Abu Bakar bin Hamzah: Tuan Pengerusi, saya menyokong apa yang di-ucapkan oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat daripada Kuala Trengganu Utara, ia-itu satu projek yang besar yang sudah pun di-puashatkan oleh Economic Committee—Perbadanan yang menjaga Economic Planning itu, ta' patut-lah kita memberi hutang atau pun pendahuluan yang sa-takat

tiga million ringgit sahaja. Ini berbanding dengan Head 120, Pechahan-kepala 22—Malayawata Steel Limited, yang ini di-beri-nya direct expenditure sa-banyak \$3,450,000. Ini di-beri direct. Yang di-sini di-beri sa-chara loan. Jadi, kedua itu satu projek yang besar, yang saya rasa bijak-nya Ministry of Commerce daripada Ministry of Lands and Mines. Jadi, ini menunjukkan satu perkara yang mendukachitakan kita sa-lama ini. Sa-patut-nya projek yang sa-macam ini patut kedua²-nya loan-lah. Kita minta-lah Menteri kita itu tolong usaha supaya benda ini di-jadikan direct expenditure.

Tuan Pengerusi, ada di-sebut di-sini, ia-itu Oil Palm Land Development Project Trengganu—itu di-Trengganu, Tuan Pengerusi, negeri yang di-perintah oleh Perikatan sendiri. Di-negeri Kelantan, tempat yang ta' ada harapan-lah Perikatan hendak memerintah-nya itu ada dua tiga tempat orang minta projek² yang sa-macam ini. Menteri kita ini langsung dia tidak pernah menjawab pun.

Tuan Pengerusi, saya dapat mengemukakan satu projek, oil palm—juga—di-dalam kawasan Bachok dan saya yakin dalam masa enam bulan, kalau hendak buat satu clearance saya dapat memberi permintaan itu dan saya hendak mendengar daripada Menteri kita ini, apa-kah Menteri kita dapat memberi kerjasama di-dalam ini, walau pun dengan sa-chara loan, tidak dengan sa-chara direct. Saya tahu, sa-chara direct, dia tidak bagi. Tuan Pengerusi, projek yang sa-macam ini sa-benar-nya ia-lah kena-mengena dengan ra'ayat. Ini-lah yang hendak menambahkan satu mata pencharian taraf hidup ra'ayat, lain-lah daripada Malayawata Steel Limited ini. Jadi perkara² yang betul² kena-mengena dengan nasib ra'ayat, nampak-nya Kerajaan kita ini tidak-lah dapat menunjukkan kesungguhan-nya. Jadi, ini-lah yang saya minta Menteri kita ini dapat memikirkan dengan senang dan ta' payah-lah susah hati, Pilehan Raya tahun 1967 di-Sarawak itu, sebab ia sudah tetap menjadi Menteri di-sini.

Yang kedua, Tuan Pengerusi, berkenaan dengan Head 126, Pechahan-

kepala 2, saya pun hairan juga, ia-itu Lembaga ini—Penyatuan dan Pemulahan Tanah ini—Lembaga ini, apa kerja yang di-buat, sampai sekarang ta' pernah dapat report pun. Jadi bagaimana-kah kita hendak mengadakan economic holding, na' pergi mengajar ra'ayat—bagitu bagini, sedang kerja² yang di-atas, sa-chara teori pun ta' ada. Ini, saya rasa ia-lah bersangkutpaut dengan Menteri yang bertanggung-jawab, kerana kalau-lah orang menjadi Menteri berkenaan dengan perkara² yang sa-macam ini dan bukan proper man dalam perkara ini, bagini-lah jadi-nya. Sebab itu, saya rasa patut-lah Menteri kita dapat memberi publication supaya orang² lain pun dapat membaccha dan dapat mengambil pengalaman daripada experience yang lalu itu. Mana tahu, pada tahun 1969 kami memerintah, kami boleh menggunakan buku² experience yang telah di-jalankan oleh Kerajaan sekarang ini.

Tuan Abdul-Rahman bin Ya'kub:

Tuan Pengerusi, Ahli Yang Berhormat, rakan saya daripada Bachok selalu dia bermimpi—mimpi hendak ganti pemerentahan Perikatan di-Kerajaan Pusat, kemudian mimpi pula dengan ketakutan pada tahun 1969 Perikatan memerintah di-Kelantan.

Mengenai masaalah projek² di-Kelantan, sama ada projek kelapa sawit atau pun projek yang lain, katanya kita tidak memberi kerjasama. Sa-benar-nya bukan kita ta' mahu memberi Kerjasama. Perbezaan-nya diantara negeri Trengganu dan negeri Kelantan—Trengganu itu di-perintah oleh sa-orang Menteri Besar Perikatan yang mempunyai kecekapan, pengalaman dan kebijaksanaan, di-Kelantan tidak, di-perintah oleh PAS, pentadbiran-nya tidak bagitu elok saperti di-Trengganu. Maka dengan kebijaksanaan Menteri Besar Perikatan itu tadi, dapat-lah dia bantuan wang sa-banyak tiga juta ringgit sa-bagai loan untuk ranchangan² memajukan tanah di-negeri-nya. Kalau-lah Kerajaan negeri Kelantan mahu betul² bekerjasama dengan Kerajaan Pusat mengikut dasar² pembangunan tertentu, tidak pemboros, maka kita akan menimbangkan dengan sa-chara yang 'adil, apa

sahaja bantuan yang boleh kita beri. Dan kita telah pun bertalu² memberi statement saperti ini.

Mengenai Lembaga Penyatuan dan Pemuliharaan Tanah, kedua² Ahli Yang Berhormat telah bertanya apa-kah yang telah berlaku kepada Lembaga ini. Saya suka-lah menyatakan, memang benar bahawa Pengerusi Lembaga ini belum lagi di-lantek. Sebab-nya ia-lah, daripada bulan satu tahun ini, kalau ta' salah saya, semenjak undang² ini berjalan kuat-kuasa, kita telah berbubong dengan pehak Treasury dan F.E.O. untuk menetapkan tingkatan scale gaji bagi Chairman itu. Kementerian saya mempunyai satu fikiran, Treasury pula fikiran yang lain, agaknya F.E.O. mempunyai fikiran yang lain. Yang akhir sa-kali lebeh kurang dua minggu yang lalu, saya telah diberi tahu oleh Setia-usaha saya, bahawa perkara ini maseh lagi di-dalam tanggong-jawab pehak Perbendaharaan. Sehingga perkara ini putus, tidak-lah dapat saya menjalankan tugas² saya di bawah undang² itu.

Bagaimana pun kerja² menetapkan mana satu pilot projek yang akan kita jalankan telah kita susun dan sa-baik² sahaja Chairman dan Ahli bagi Lembaga ini kita lantek, kita akan menjalankan kerja itu dengan segera-nya. Saya rasa di-dalam awal bulan September masaalah ini dapat-lah di-selesaikan dengan pehak Perbendaharaan.

Mengenai masaalah Ranchangan di-Trengganu ini tadi, peruntokan sabanyak \$3 juta itu bukan-lah untuk semua kawasan 50,000 ekar yang akan di-majukan oleh Kerajaan Negeri itu. Peruntokan itu ada-lah untuk peringkat pertama sa-luas lebeh kurang 3,000 ekar yang sedang di-laksanakan oleh Kerajaan Negeri menerusi state Economic Development Board pada masa ini. Sunggoh pun pehak Economic Planning Unit telah mengkaji Ranchangan ini tetapi sa-bahagian-nya perlu pengkajian yang lebeh teliti, yang lebeh mendalam lagi. Maka sekarang ini kita chuma menunggu expert daripada negeri Belanda yang telah pun berjanji kepada kita untuk menghantar expert² untuk mengkajikan lebeh dalam lagi dan membuat report²-nya kepada Kerajaan Negeri dan Kerajaan Pusat

mengenai scheme ini. Itu-lah yang saya katakan tadi. Jika kita nampak scheme ini patut di-bantu di-masa akan datang kita akan timbangkan, bergantung kepada keadaan kewangan kita di-masa itu.

Masaalah Kepala 130—rayuan daripada Yang Berhormat daripada Raub itu akan saya ambil ingatan, akan saya periksa sa-belum persidangan Parlimen ini habis, saya sendiri akan memberi tahu keputusan-nya kepada Ahli Yang Berhormat itu.

With regard to the question raised by the Honourable Member, Mr Ong Kee Hui, from Sarawak, in fact, I have already explained when I made statements in this House during the debate on the original Estimates regarding the schemes that are affected by this Head. One of the schemes is the Lambir Scheme, and there are schemes also in Second Division and in the First Division. This Ministry is responsible with respect to supervision and preliminary works for land development schemes in Sarawak. So, if we have got ten land schemes in Sarawak in the next few years, we will be responsible as a director of expenditure for all the supervision and preliminary works, and I am sure the Honourable Member himself, being a Member of Council Negri in Sarawak knows what schemes there are in the State of Sarawak today.

Tuan Haji Abu Bakar bin Hamzah: Tuan Pengerusi, ia-itu Butiran 4 ini yang saya minta tadi, ia-itu column 9 itu di-ubahkan kepada column 8, adakah pehak Kementerian akan menimbangkan hak itu.

Tuan Abdul-Rahman bin Ya'kub: Tuan Pengerusi, Kerajaan Negeri sendiri menghantar permohonan meminta loan bukan sa-bagai direct expenditure. Direct expenditure mengenai pembangunan tanah itu kita salorkan menerusi FLDA. Jadi dengan sebab itu-lah kita tidak masukkan di bawah column 8.

Question put, and agreed to.

The sums of \$259,990 for Head 126, \$10 for Head 129, and \$92,000 for Head 130 agreed to stand part of the

Development (Supplementary) (No. 1) Estimates, 1966.

Mr Chairman: The sitting is suspended for 15 minutes.

Sitting suspended at 6.15 p.m.

Sitting resumed at 6.30 p.m.

House immediately resolved itself into a Committee of the whole House.

(Mr Deputy Speaker in the Chair)

Head 134—

Tuan Haji Mohamed Ghazali bin Haji Jawi: Tuan Pengerusi, saya pohonkan perbekalan di-bawah Kepala 134, Pechahan-kepala 17, Rancangan Parit (xiv) Permatang Berah, Penang sa-banyak \$10; Pechahan-kepala 23, Kerja² Kechil (viii) Kelantan sa-banyak \$10; (ix) Trengganu sa-banyak \$10 dan Pechahan-kepala 113, Rancangan Parit Kabong/Nyabor—Perengkat I sa-banyak \$10 berjumlah \$40 yang terkandung dalam Anggaran Tambahan Perbelanjaan Kemajuan itu di-luluskan.

Rancangan Permatang Berah telah siap dalam tahun 1965, Rancangan ini tidak di-masokkan dalam Anggaran Perbelanjaan Kemajuan, 1966 kerana tiada peruntokan yang di-kehendaki untuk rancangan itu dalam tahun 1966. Bagaimana pun gaji buroh² IMG telah di-pinda mulai berjalan kuat-kuasa dari 1hb Januari, 1966 di-bawah Surat Pekeliling Perkhidmatan Bilangan 9/1966 dan Surat Pekeliling Perkhidmatan yang telah di-edarkan dalam tahun 1966 itu menyatakan bahawa gaji² kebelakangan mengikut pindaan tersebut hendak-lah di-bayar kepada buroh² itu walau pun mereka tidak lagi bekerja dengan Kerajaan. Oleh sebab itu ada-lah perlu mewujudkan satu Pechahan-kepala baharu untuk rancangan ini dalam Anggaran Perbelanjaan Kemajuan tahun 1966 dengan token vote sa-banyak \$10 supaya wang untuk membayar gaji kebelakangan itu dapat di-peruntokkan dalam Pechahan-kepala baharu itu.

Pechahan-kepala 23, Kerja² Kechil (viii) untuk Kelantan dan (ix) untuk

Trengganu sa-banyak \$10 bagi tiap² satu Pechahan-kepala kedua² rancangan ini tidak di-masokkan dalam Anggaran Perbelanjaan Kemajuan, 1966. Ada-lah perlu mewujudkan kedua² perkara itu di-bawah Pechahan-kepala 23 dalam Kepala 134 oleh sebab² yang berikut:

Banjir yang berlaku pada awal tahun 1966 telah merosakkan parit di-Kelantan dan di-Trengganu. Wang ada-lah di-kehendaki untuk membiayai kerja² membaiki sistem parit di-kedua² buah negeri itu. Satu token vote sa-banyak \$10 bagi tiap² Pechahan-kepala itu ada-lah di-kehendaki bagi perkara yang tersebut supaya membolehkan wang² itu di-peruntokkan.

Pechahan-kepala 113—Rancangan Kabong/Nyabor—Perengkat I, ada-lah di-persetujui rancangan ini di-perlukan dan di-tambah jumlah perbelanjaan untuk rancangan itu sa-banyak \$200,000. Oleh itu satu token vote sa-banyak \$10 hendak-lah di-masokkan dalam Anggaran Perbelanjaan Kemajuan, 1966 dan wang² dapat di-bekalkan untuk kerja² itu.

Tuan Pengerusi, saya pohon persetujuan.

Question put, and agreed to.

The sum of \$40 for Head 134 agreed to stand part of the Development (Supplementary) (No. 1) Estimates, 1966.

Heads 137 and 143—

Tan Sri V. T. Sambanthan: Mr Chairman, Sir, with your permission, I would like to take the following Heads together:

Head 137—Roads and Bridge—

(i) Sub-head 6, New Roads \$ 300,000

(ii) Sub-head 8, Grants to State for Rural Roads ... 3,000,000

Head 143—Telecommunications 436,335

Taking Head 137, Sub-head 6 in the First Malaysia Plan, a sum of \$4 million was allowed for the construction of the Pekan Bridge. Out of this a sum of \$300,000 was allowed as expenditure for 1966. However, it was

wrongly entered under direct expenditure. As the portion of the road from Pekan to Bandar Rompin is under State maintenance, it is only proper that the State should construct the bridge it should not be a Federal project. To regularise the matter, a sum of \$300,000 is now transferred from direct expenditure column 8 to the loan column.

Touching on Sub-head 8, Grants to States for Rural Roads, the total sum approved in the 1966 Development Estimates is \$12.6 million and this has been distributed to all the States. However, the provision for the States of Kedah, Perak, Pahang, Trengganu and Kelantan were found insufficient. To ensure efficient execution of the various rural roads project in the 5 States in question, an additional sum of \$3 million is required.

With regard to Head 143 Telecommunications, a sum of \$436,335 is required for Malaysia's capital contribution for her participation in the global commercial communication satellite system payable in 1966. An international body known as the International Telecommunications Satellite Consortium was formed to establish and maintain the space segment. Any member of the International Telecommunications Union may join the Consortium by signing an agreement and making a capital contribution. As Malaysia is a member of the International Telecommunications Union and following a Cabinet decision, Malaysia acceded to the Agreement on the 25th May, 1966, thus making us the 50th member of the International Telecommunications Satellite Consortium.

As Honourable Members are aware satellite communication is becoming an important means of communication over global distances. For this reason, Malaysia must play its part in any proposals to set up a global satellite communication system, and joining the Consortium is the first step towards participation in satellite communication and is a long-term investment which promises to provide the needs of the

future at reasonable costs. The approved quota for Malaysia's capital contribution is 0.25 per cent of the cost and this amounts to \$1.5 million. The full amount was advanced from the Contingencies Fund.

Tuan Abdul Razak bin Haji Hussin (Lipis): Tuan Pengerusi, saya mengambil peluang pada petang ini hendak berchakap atas Kepala 137, New Roads dan Grants to States for the Rural Roads.

Tuan Pengerusi, saya menguchapkan dukachita sebab ta' ada di-buat tambahan kepada jalan yang sudah ada, sebab bantuan di-sini, penambahan kepada jalan baharu dan jalan luar bandar sahaja. Saya terima kaseh kerana di-masokkan jalan yang sudah ada. Saya kata bagini, Tuan Pengerusi, saya sudah appeal perkara ini kepada Parlimen yang dahulu berhubung dengan jalan Raub-Bentong. Nisbah himat saya ini, Tuan Pengerusi, jalan ini patut di-baiki, jalan ini menghubungkan negeri Selangor dengan negeri Pahang dan sa-bahagian Pantai Timor. Kita selalu berchakap berkenaan dengan keselamatan jalan raya, sedangkan jalan itu tidak kita baiki, apa sebab jalan ini tidak di-baiki, sebab peruntokan ini tidak ada. Jadi, apa-lah salah-nya jalan Bentong-Raub ini kita bagi peruntokan, tetapi saya dukachita kerana tidak ada peruntokan ini. Saya harap pada lain kali Menteri Yang Berhormat dapat menchatitkan peruntokan bagi jalan Raub-Bentong ini.

Kemudian saya masok kepada tujuan satu lagi, saya nampak bantuan kepada jalan di-luar bandar juga termasuk jalan baharu. Saya sukachita hendak memberi pandangan kepada Yang Berhormat Menteri Kerja Raya ia-itu jalan Cameron Highland ka-Kuala Lipis. Pada asas-nya jalan ini sudah ada, tetapi bantuan wang sudah terpotong oleh sebab kerana tidak ada wang. Jadi, memandang pada jalan ini mustahak, terutama kepada pelanchong² yang hendak pergi ka-Cameron Highland kerana daripada Kuala Lipis ka-Cameron Highland itu lebeh kurang 60 batu sahaja. Saya sedar jalan ini tidak dapat di-buat dengan serta

merta tetapi apa-lah salah peruntukan ini di-sambong daripada sa-masa ka-samasa.

Tuan Pengerusi, di-Cameron Highland kita ada mempunyai Hydro Electric, kalau sa-kira-nya jalan di-Cameron Highland dapat siap kita buat, kita boleh menyalorkan tenaga letrik itu ka-negeri Pahang, daripada sana boleh-lah kita buat bangunan dari segi industry, farm dan sa-bagai-nya. Jadi, nampak-nya pada hari ini keadaan itu tidak dapat kita buat. Jadi ini pun satu sebab ketinggalan negeri itu. Saya sukachita menyatakan perkara ini sebab kita sudah pun tamat konfrontasi, kita mengalah pandangan kita kepada pembangunan lagi, negeri Pahang maseh ada tempat, maseh ada tanah, maseh ada tanah yang subur bagi membuat sa-barang perusahaan. Jadi, dengan sebab kita membuat jalan ini, kita boleh menyalorkan tenaga letrik dan dapat-lah kita mengadakan perusahaan².

Jadi sekarang ini saya berharap kepada Menteri Yang Berhormat di atas sambongan jalan ini hendak-lah di-usahakan—hendak di-katakan pertolongan kepada negeri ini kerana jalan kampung pun boleh atau di-katakan new road pun boleh.

Jadi, yang kedua yang saya appeal—yang saya merayu kepada Yang Berhormat Menteri ini di-kawasan saya hendak saya chakap pun malu, Tuan Pengerusi, jadi saya datang di-sini terpaksa saya chakap. Jalan raya kurang, tolong-lah bagi sambong bantuan itu sebab yang telah sudah² ini, dua tiga jalan kadang² terpotong tidak dapat bantuan, saya tidak tahu apa sebab, tetapi kalau sa-kira-nya Menteri Yang Berhormat sendiri boleh memberi arahan—rayuan saya ini—kapada pegawai² yang ada dalam negeri saya, jadi boleh-lah di-beri peruntukan sambong.

Bila datang Yang Amat Berhormat Timbalan Perdana Menteri ka-tempat saya, rayuan pun di-buat baharu-lah dapat tambahan. Jadi, nampak-nya kapada Dewan ini, bila Yang Amat

Berhormat Timbalan Perdana Menteri ini selalu datang ka-tempat saya, Alhamdulillah dapat tambahan. Jadi, nampak-nya bila Menteri datang baharu ada tambahan. Saya pun berasa malu memperkatakan perkara ini, hanya yang saya harap masaalah jalan ini dapat bantuan daripada Yang Berhormat Menteri, beri-lah sedikit keistimewaan kapada Daerah Jerantut dan Lipis dalam masa grant ini di-luluskan nanti. Terima kaseh banyak.

Tuan Hussein bin To' Muda Hassan:

Tuan Pengerusi, saya terlebih dahulu menguchapkan terima kaseh kapada sahabat saya, Wakil daripada Lipis kerana telah merayu kepada Yang Berhormat Menteri Kerja Raya, Pos dan Talikom berkenaan dengan jalan Raub-Bentong dan juga jalan ka-Cameron Highland kerana dua² kawasan ini ia-lah kawasan pilehan raya saya. Jadi kalau saya selalu berchakap, orang kata bohong, sekarang ada saksi, ada tukang sokong saya, jalan² yang di-katakan tadi mustahak di-bena dengan serta merta. Sekarang apa yang saya harap berkenaan dengan new roads atau pun Grants to States for Rural Roads ia-lah jalan daripada Raub hingga ka-Kuala Medang. Benaan jalan ini, sudah di-bagi kapada satu kontrek dan sudah sampai kabatu 26 ia-itu dalam 10 batu atau pun 7 batu sahaja lagi menyampaikan ka-Kuala Medang. Di-Kuala Medang ini penduduk²-nya banyak, kechil besar tua muda, ada 3 ribu orang lebeh termasuk orang asli juga—maka masuk orang asli dekat 6 ribu orang. Jadi perhubungan orang² yang dudok di-Ulu Jelai atau pun di-Kuala Medang ini yang termashhor-nya hanya-lah menggunakan sungai menempoh jeram² yang merbahaya. Di-mana masa dzarurat dahulu banyak Ahli² Pasokan Keselamatan kita yang terkorban di-jeram² yang di-tempohi itu. Jikalau ta' ada jurumudi motorbot yang pandai atau yang mahir berkenaan dengan sungai itu selalu berlaku kemalangan. Maka ini-lah saya merayu kepada Menteri Kerja Raya, berkenaan dengan jalan daripada Raub sampai ka-Kuala Medang itu minta-lah segera di-buat atau pun beri-lah tambahan duit untok di-sudahkan pada tahun ini juga.

Berjangkit saya kepada Kepala 143—Telecommunications, International Satellite Communications. Dengan ringkas-nya saya menyatakan Yang Berhormat Menteri Kerja Raya telah menyebutkan dalam tempoh 2—3 minggu yang sudah mengatakan perhubungan talipon dalam negeri kita ini ia-lah satu perhubungan yang baik sekali di-Tenggara Asia.

Pendapat saya ia-lah baik untuk perhubungan orang di-bandar² besar sahaja, tetapi di-kampong yang kecil² yang memakai talipon booth talipon boxes dan juga bandar² yang kecil saumpama di-Raub, hendak mendapatkan perhubungan talipon ka-Kuala Lumpur ini terpaksa menunggu sa-tengah jam atau lebih dan juga daripada Jerantut. Apabila di-tanya pada operator—line break down, tanya sa-kali lagi—wayar di-churi orang. Jadi kalau kita hendak berchakap daripada talipon boxes yang ada di-kampong² memang ta' dapat, kalau tidak tunggu sa-kurang² dua jam. Jadi perkataan—hold on, hold on, line down. Jadi ini saya harap-lah kepada Yang Berhormat Menteri menyiasat perkara perhubungan talipon daripada Ulu Pahang hingga sampai ka-Kuala Lumpur ini. Saya sa-bagai M.P. selalu dapat priority tetapi terpaksa talipon operator itu menghubungkan kepada talipon operator Bentong, menghubungkan kepada talipon operator Mentakab, menghubungkan kepada talipon operator Seremban baharu dapat ka-Kuala Lumpur. Kadang² menunggu-lah sampai 4—15 minit tetapi selalulah minta dapat priority bila M.P. hendak berchakap kerana ada hal mustahak hendak chakap dengan Menteri² di-Kuala Lumpur—tetapi terpaksa berhubung dengan Bentong, Mentakab, Seremban baharu dapat Kuala Lumpur. Bagitu juga perhubungan ka-Kuantan, tengah² berchakap—pop putus! Panggil sa-kali lagi. Jadi saya ta' menyokong-lah Menteri itu mengatakan perhubungan talipon dalam negara kita ini yang ter-baik sa-kali di-Tenggara Asia. Tetapi harus baik sa-kali untuk kapitalis² di-bandar² besar kerana perhubungan perniagaan, tetapi untuk kepentingan ra'ayat jelata di-kampong² yang kecil²

atau bandar² yang kecil, tidak lagi memuaskan. Terima kaseh.

Tuan Haji Abu Bakar bin Hamzah: Tuan Pengerusi, di-bawah Kepala 137, ini ia-itu Pechahan-kepala 6, New Roads. Saya harap di-dalam per-untukan yang di-minta ini termasuklah usaha² hendak menyudahkan jalan yang menghubungkan Pantai Timor dengan Pantai Barat ia-itu daripada Kuala Krai pergi ka-Pinang. Tuan Pengerusi, saya meminta itu ia-lah bukan kerana ada kena mengena dengan negeri Kelantan sa-mata² tetapi jalan yang sa-macam itu dari segi ekonomi dan productivity itu, tetapi menjadi satu perantaraan yang boleh membawa barang², memindahkan barang² daripada satu tempat ka-satu tempat dan itu saya minta-lah perhatian Kerajaan.

Yang kedua, dalam Pechahan-kepala 8 ia-itu Pemberian kepada Negeri² untuk Jalan² Raya Luar Bandar. Tuan Pengerusi, di-kawasan saya di-Bachok, ada satu jalan yang telah di-buat oleh Kerajaan Federal tetapi jalan itu jalan barangkali termasuk dalam State sebab dia itu rural sudah masuk 4 tahun, sekarang ini sudah tertinggal bagitu sahaja. Jadi ini chukup tidak elok orang memandang-nya—macham² orang mentafsirkan, ada orang kata kerana Perikatan kalah di-situ dia ta' mahu buat langsung. Jadi kalau hendak tunggu Perikatan memang, Tuan Pengerusi, Bachok itu saya jamin kepada Kerajaan Perikatan, sa-lagi ada election, Perikatan ta' akan menang di-Bachok itu. Jadi jalan ini, Tuan Pengerusi, yang saya hendak minta ini bukan-lah sa-mata² kerana ada sahabat² saya meminta supaya kawasan itu di-buat jalan, tetapi ini betul² menjadi perantaraan pada segi ekonomi-nya chukup productive.

Kalau Menteri kita hendak tengok boleh-lah datang ka-Bachok dan saya bawa tunjok apa-kah jalan ini betul² merupakan productive project bukan-lah sa-mata² saya minta untuk kawasan saya sa-mata²—tidak! Sebab jalan ini betul² jalan productive dan lagi pula saya tidak tahu dengan sa-penoh-nya tetapi yang menjadi satu

problem ia-itu satu masaaalah—Kerajaan Negeri sudah memberi tanah dan bekerjasama dengan Kerajaan Pusat dan Kerajaan Pusat membuat jalan, tiba² terbengkalai—Kerajaan Negeri hendak menyambungkan pun, saya rasa, bukan hak-nya yang sa-penoh dan Kerajaan Pusat pula tidak peduli langsung. Jadi ini bukan hendak menambahkan girang-nya hati ra'ayat tetapi merosotkan perasaan hati ra'ayat.

Di-bawah Head 143, ia-itu berkenaan dengan talipon, saya juga merasa sa-bagaimana ahli daripada Raub itu merasa, ia-itu memang-lah saya mengakui pada satu segi ia-itu perhubungan talipon di-negeri kita boleh di-katakan baik di-Tenggara Asia ini. Tetapi yang kita berchakap sekarang ini ia-lah masaaalah development ia-itu pembangunan bagi ra'ayat bukan masaaalah talipon membandingkan antara satu negara dengan satu negara. Saya tidak tahu-lah kebaikan itu di-beri kepada kapitalis-kah, orang dalam bandar-kah, itu saya tidak tertarek. Yang saya tertarek apa kita masuk dalam urusan yang merupakan development—maka yang kita tujukan ia-lah kepada ra'ayat Jelata. Jadi saya rasa kalau dapat di-perbanyakkan lagi talipon² yang di-tepi jalan itu, itu memudahkan lagi urusan² ra'ayat.

Di-kawasan saya yang penduduk-nya ada 56 ribu orang, kalau ta' salah saya, baharu ada 4 talipon box. Jadi ini pun jalan²-nya sudah ada dan kalau kita hendak buat plan pun tidak susah. Lagi satu ada Member of Parliament ia-itu Ahli Senate yang bertukar rumah yang sudah masuk 2 tahun tidak dapat talipon di-dalam bandar Kota Baharu sendiri. Saya ta' tahu-lah apa sebab-nya dan ada satu tempat itu di-sekolah di-Istana Nilam Puri, saya telah meminta talipon ini sudah sampai satu tahun, jawapan pun tidak di-terima. Apa-kah hendak pasang talipon dalam bandar macham Kota Baharu itu memakan sampai 2 tahun-kah? Saya tidak tahu ilmu talipon ini, tetapi saya hairan sangat lama. Jadi itu-lah yang saya harap dan saya minta-lah jawapan yang betul² supaya saya boleh bawa balek kepada

District saya berkenaan dengan jalan di-Perupok itu.

Tuan Stephen Yong Kuet Tze: Mr Chairman, Sir, following on what the Honourable Member for Raub said about the importance of having proper telephone communications among the States, I think the more so is the importance of having proper communications between Eastern Malaysia and Western Malaysia. In this regard, we have been told that there is a cable link between Sabah and Mainland Malaya which, of course, is a great improvement. However, we know that Sabah is farther from Kuala Lumpur than Sarawak, and so far we have not been told whether or not a cable link will be established between Sarawak and Western Malaysia. We know, Sir, that unless we can bring these territories closer by having closer contact, such as by having these telephone cable links, we would find it very difficult at times to maintain close contact. I should have thought that this cable link between Sarawak and Western Malaysia, particularly Kuching and Kuala Lumpur, should be on the top priority list, because without that we have, as now, to rely on the high frequency telephone link, which is most unsatisfactory because of atmospheric disturbances, which we cannot overcome. I, therefore, wonder why in these supplementary development estimates some provision has not been put in, even a token sum, so that these services can be provided for.

Further, there is also a great need, of which the Minister has been informed, for telephone services within the States in Eastern Malaysia. We have been told by the Minister that this matter has been considered, but there is a lack of lines. I do not see why these lines should be so difficult to obtain. All we need do is to order for these lines. We have got the men there to lay the lines. We have all the people necessary to carry out the work but we do not have the material, and if the Government cannot supply these lines, surely commercial firms, can supply them, if orders are made? I say this, Sir, because we do know that telephone service, being a

monopoly of the Government is a very profitable line and, I think, the Honourable Minister of Finance would be very glad if more telephones are installed. As far as the telephone Department is concerned, it is a revenue earning Department. I hope very much that the Minister for Telecommunications will not forget what he said last year, i.e., he would look into the demand for telephones in the towns, particularly in Eastern Malaysia.

Tuan Hussein bin Sulaiman (Ulu Kelantan): Tuan Pengerusi, saya akan berchakap dalam Kepala 137—Jalan dan Jambatan. Saya suka juga menguchapkan terima kaseh kepada Menteri yang berkenaan kerana dengan kerjasama-nya dapat menghulorkan baharu² ini wang sa-banyak \$500,000 untok Jalan Dabong Deli, tetapi yang mendukachitakan saya ia-lah kerana peruntokan itu tersangat lambat, atau pun lewat sampai ka-Kelantan. Jadi, terpaksa-lah peruntokan itu di-pulangkan balek sa-tengah daripada-nya sa-banyak \$250,000. Jadi, perkara ini, saya berasa dukachita, kerana kelewatan menghantar peruntokan itu, dan yang kedua, saya dapati juga jalan itu telah terbangkalai sa-lama lebeh kurang lima tahun. Jalan ini telah mula² dibena dan di-beri peruntokan pada tahun 1960 hingga sekarang ini belum siap lagi. Jalan itu chuma panjang 37 batu. Saya rasa patut-lah Yang Berhormat Menteri yang berkenaan mengambil berat di-atas hanya satu bidang jalan sahaja di-Kelantan yang ta' dapat di-sudah²kan sa-hingga masa ini di-sempurnakan segera.

Di-dapati dan di-beri faham kapada saya—bahawa jentera², atau pun plant²-nya yang di-hantar ka-sana ta' berapa chukup dan boleh di-katakan kesemua-nya jentera itu boleh di-katakan burok² belaka, kebanyakan yang telah condemn di-sa-belah pantai barat di-hantar ka-Kelantan. Jentera² ini berjalan beberapa minggu sahaja, di-dapati rosak dan yang lagi itu, barangkali sa-tengah hendak mati esok lusa. Oleh itu, saya merayu-lah kapada Yang Berhormat Menteri yang berkenaan supaya mengambil berat menyudahkan jalan ini, kerana ini-lah

satu jalan sahaja yang dapat memberi kemudahan kapada penduduk² di-Ulu Kelantan dan yang akan memberi faedah yang besar kapada penduduk² di-sana, kerana dengan ada-nya jalan itu, maka dapat-lah segala hasil bahan daripada hutan dan segala kemudahan kesihatan dapat di-hulorkan ka-cherok² kampung di-Ulu Pergau.

Saya juga suka menyentoh jalan East/West Highway. Kerana tamat-nya dharurat dan confrontasi, maka patut-lah Yang Berhormat ini sa-kurang²-nya memberi layanan supaya jalan itu dapat di-siap hingga ka-hujung kampung, kalau tidak boleh menyambong jalan ka-Pulau Pinang supaya dapat-lah kampung² baharu sa-panjang jalan itu, saperti Kampung Karangan Manjor dan Kampung Laloh yang habis hujung sa-kali di-antara kampung baru di-dalam daerah Olak Jeram, Ulu Kelantan dapat di-gunakan. Jalan itu ia-lah sa-jauh 15 batu daripada Kuala Krai, supaya dapat-lah orang² kampung di-situ berulang alek dengan senang-nya dan dapat layanan kesihatan yang terlebeh baik lagi dan segera daripada memakai jalan sungai. Saya juga suka menegaskan bahawa barangkali dengan ada-nya jalan² itu, susah sedikit, chalun² parti lain hendak dapat kemenangan di-situ, dan saya tegaskan ta' usah-lah siapa chuba pergi bertanding jika segala kemudahan dapat kita terima dengan baik-nya dari pehak Kementerian.

Tuan Mohamed Yusof bin Mahmud (Temerloh): Tuan Pengerusi, saya hendak berchakap sedikit sahaja berkenaan dengan perbelanjaan jalan ka-Negeri untok pembangunan luar bandar. Bagi saya pemberian ini kapada negeri ini, rasa saya bagi pehak saya, kawasan saya, saya uchapkan berbanyak terima kaseh, kerana peruntokan ini di-adakan pada satu masa ka-satu masa, tetapi dalam perkara ini, saya patut juga timbulkan beberapa soalan² yang timbul hasil daripada pembenaan² jalan² ka-kampung² ini. Pada masa yang lampau jalan² ini di-bena, sa-telah di-bena dengan wang yang di-beri oleh peruntokan ini kapada Negeri—di-bena sa-kali terus sahaja, umpama-nya satu jalan yang

di-buat pada satu kampung ka-kampong yang lain yang memakan sa-jauh kurang 7 batu perbelanjaan dengan sekali gus sahaja, tetapi apa telah jadi pada satu masa jalan ini tidak dipedulikan langsung—tidak ada penjaga. Jadi, apa telah jadi apabila chukup 6 bulan jalan ini kebanyakan telah pechah—hendak menantikan lagi pada satu meshuarat lagi peruntokan hendak membuat itu mengambil masa satu tahun lagi. Jadi, inilah rasa saya kita membuang duit dengan banyak.

Pada fikiran saya dapat Menteri ini menasihatkan kepada Negeri², jikalau mereka telah mendapat peruntokan ini, mesti-lah mengadakan peruntokan², atau menjaga jalan itu—maintenance—ini sangat mustahak, kerana jikalau jalan tidak ada maintenance 6 bulan, hujan hari², habis semua pechah, kerana jalan² yang di-buat ini bukan-lah jalan macham jalan highway yang tinggi² taraf-nya. Kebanyakan-nya semua gravel. Jadi, bila hujan semua-nya turun gravel itu. Jadi, ini-lah pada fikiran saya, kita membelanjakan begitu banyak untuk membuat jalan, mesti-lah kita sediakan maintenance dia supaya jalan itu betul² memberi faedah dan elok kepada orang² yang berkehendakkan, kerana jalan raya ini ada-lah satu benda yang sangat mustahak untuk meninggikan taraf hidup. Bagitu juga, saya harap jurutera² yang di-tugaskan menjalankan kerja, membena jalan ini, mesti memikirkan akibat daripada benaan itu, ada-kah jalan itu boleh memberi faedah yang lama. Umpamanya, seperti jalan di-tempat saya, lebeh kurang dua batu sa-tengah dibena, pada masa hari panas maka jalan itu sangat baik, tetapi apabila datang dua jam hujan, maka jalan itu pada tiga hari ta' boleh berjalan. Sapatut-nya kita berjalan naik basikal, tetapi sa-balek-nya basikal naik kita pada masa itu. Jadi, ini rasa saya kurang perhatian daripada jurutera² ini membena jalan² ini. Kalau keadaan sa-macham itu, patut di-chari helah apa-kah chara-nya supaya jalan itu, bila datang hujan tidak tergendala digunakan.

Jadi, pada fikiran saya yang bukan bertaraf jurutera, bagi orang kampung

juga, kerana jalan² macham itu dari-pada kita taroh laterite atau pun tanah merah, ada kita gunakan menaruh batu² sungei atau pun pasir² sungei yang akan boleh membaiki. Tetapi ini ia-lah fikiran orang kampung.

Jadi, saya harap ini-lah dua perkara yang besar; benaan² yang di-buat ini ia-lah memikirkan keadaan² di-tempat itu. Kalau keadaan di-Kuala Lumpur, dekat² sini tanah² itu keras, tanah² itu tanah pasir yang tidak mengakibatkan seperti itu tadi, tetapi kalau di-tempat² tanah liat di-taroh laterite, dua jam hujan tiga hari jalan itu tidak boleh di-gunakan, padahal jalan itu kita dapat pasir² daripada Sungai Pahang yang besar daripada kita menggunakan laterite. Tetapi saya menegor ini daripada segi orang awam, tetapi daripada segi teknikal saya tidak boleh hendak melawan atau pun membangkang apa² pendapat daripada engineer. Apa yang pada kita ini perkara practical—benda yang boleh kita tengok hari².

Jadi, saya minta-lah perhatian daripada Menteri ini menasehatkan Jurutera² Negeri atas tegoran² yang saya serukan tadi: yang pertama berkenaan benaan itu, yang ke-dua maintenance²-nya. Jadi, rasa saya kalau kita buat jalan 7 batu ada empat lima orang buroh yang menjaga maintenance itu, perbelanjaan yang akan kita gunakan kemudian hari sangat² sedikit. Kalau tidak, chukup sa-tahun, kita kena buat balek jalan itu. Maka belanja itu berlipat ganda daripada masa kita membuat yang pertama itu. Jadi rasa saya Menteri Kewangan itu akan besar hati kita dapat menjimatkan perbelanjaan ini.

Jadi, saya harap-lah Yang Berhormat Menteri dapat memikirkan chadangan² saya ini untuk kebaikan. Sebab saya berchakap ini, perkara ini telah dibawa dalam meshuarat Pembangunan Luar Bandar daerah saya di-mana diterangkan keadaan sa-macham ini dan ini telah di-laporkan kepada Kerajaan Negeri. Saya perchaya barangkali perkara ini akan sampai kepada peringkat² Persekutuan. Tetapi, bak kata belum sampai itu, jadi saya melaongkan dalam Dewan yang berbahagia ini

untuk perhatian Menteri Yang Berhormat. Terima kasih.

Tuan Haji Mokhtar bin Haji Ismail (Perlis Selatan): Tuan Pengerusi, saya hendak berchakap atas Kepala 137 dan Pechahan-kepala 8, Grants to States for Rural Roads.

Tuan Pengerusi, di-dalam kawasan saya ada sa-batang jalan yang panjangnya lebih kurang 10 batu, ia-itu jalan itu di-namakan Jalan Tengku Badariah, mengambil sempena nama Yang Teramat Mulia Raja Perempuan Perlis. Dan jalan itu telah pun di-bena samasa Pilihan Raya yang pertama dahulu. Dan dalam Pilihan Raya yang kedua pun, di-buat janji hendak menyudahkan jalan tersebut. Tetapi, apa yang telah terjadi sekarang ini, jalan itu belum lagi di-sudahkan, dan menyebabkan banyak-lah kesusahan² kepada kanak² sekolah dan begitu juga kepada petani² yang hendak membawa barang² mereka.

Jadi, Tuan Pengerusi, pada hari ini saya dapat tahu daripada anggaran ini, tentu-lah termasuk sama banyak peruntukan untuk menyudahkan Jalan Tengku Badariah daripada Arau ka-Simpang Empat itu. Jadi, saya berharap-lah kepada Menteri Kerja Raya tolong-lah menyudahkan jalan yang tersebut kerana saya telah banyak dimaki hamun oleh penghuni² di-situ mengatakan saya janji bohong. Jadi, dengan itu saya berharap-lah juga kepada Menteri, walau bagaimana pun tolong-lah pejam mata pada tahun ini kena sudahkan jalan itu.

Dan yang kedua, Kepala 143 berkenaan dengan talikom. Bagaimana yang di-terangkan oleh rakan saya wakil Raub, begitu juga keadaan di-Perlis. Kerana di-dalam negeri Perlis sudah pakai Automatic System. Tetapi, kalau hendak buat panggilan keluar negeri, terpaksa-lah kita meminta exchange daripada Alor Star. Kadang² sa-jam menunggu-nya, baharu dapat. Sudah, kita tanya balek pula, operator tanya balek bukan-lah saya sudah bagi? "Ah, nanti saya minta lagi sa-kali". Jadi, macham ini-lah keadaan-nya, Tuan Pengerusi. Jadi, saya harap ini nampaknya Menteri Kerja Raya dan Pos

tolong-lah mengambil ingat supaya tidak menjadi satu gangguan, terutama sa-kali kepada ahli² perniagaan yang duduk dalam negeri Perlis. Mereka itu banyak juga saudagar² yang merayu kepada saya kerana mereka itu kata kadang² mereka hendak talipon ka-Ipoh, dan lain² tempat, tidak dapat.

Jadi, oleh kerana itu saya berharap-lah perkara ini dapat di-atasi dan dengan jalan itu dapat-lah kita menjagakan nama baik Kerajaan kita pada hari ini. Jadi, sa-takat itu-lah sahaja, Tuan Pengerusi. Terima kasih.

Dato' Dr Haji Megat Khas (Kuala Kangsar): Saya minta izin mengambil bahagian sedikit dan yang ringkas berkenaan dengan tambahan perbelanjaan yang di-kemukakan oleh Menteri Kewangan di-hadapan kita pada hari ini. Dan saya mengambil bahagian hendak membincangkan sedikit dalam perkara Kepala 137 berkenaan dengan jalan² dan jambatan di-kampung², ia-itu Pechahan-kepala 8. Di-sini juga, saya suka hendak menyatukan suara saya dengan suara Ahli² Yang Berhormat yang telah berchakap lebih dahulu daripada saya kerana ada-lah perkara jalan² yang hendak di-bena di-dalam kawasan luar bandar di-dalam mana² jajahan atau pun kawasan sa-kali pun, ia-lah di-bawah pentadbiran Ranchangan Pembangunan Luar Bandar. Dan sa-kali pun jalan² yang hendak di-perbuat daripada satu masa ka-satu masa telah pun di-masokkan di-dalam Buku Merah kita, tetapi sampai-lah masa ini, sunggoh pun sudah di-persetujukan di-atas asas-nya jalan² itu akan di-buat, tetapi orang² kampung tidak juga mendapat jalan itu kerana maseh menunggu kedatangan wang daripada Kerajaan Perikatan di-Ibu Pusat.

Di-dalam kawasan saya sendiri ada beberapa banyak permintaan daripada orang kampung, supaya mereka itu dapat meni'mati satu daripada kemudahan yang di-bawa oleh Ranchangan Pembangunan Luar Bandar ini, ia-itu mengadakan jalan di-antara satu tempat ka-satu tempat yang lain. Mithalnya ini Yang Berhormat Menteri Kerja Raya sendiri pun ada tahu kawasan yang saya sebutkan ini, di-antara

Iskandar Bridge di-Kuala Kangsar dengan jabatan keretapi sa-belah ulu. Jadi, kawasan ini, banyak orang² Melayu yang dudok di-situ yang susah anak² hendak pergi sekolah pagi², atau hendak membawa jenazah mati ka-tanah perkuboran pun susah, hendak mengeluarkan hasil-mahsul daripada kampong hendak bawa ka-bandar pun susah kerana tidak ada jalan. Saya sendiri mengetahui, ia-itu Kerajaan sendiri menyatakan baik-lah kita buat jalan. Tetapi, sampai hari ini tunggukan yang peruntokan. Jadi, saya harapkanlah kepada Menteri Kerja Raya, kalau-lah di-sini tempat yang sesuai, minta-lah peruntokan itu di-beri dengan sa-berapa segera-nya yang boleh.

Dan ada lagi satu jalan yang ada sekarang di-kampong di-Ulu Kenas. Ini juga satu kawasan Yang Berhormat Menteri sendiri ada kenal dan tahu dengan sa-benar²-nya, ia-itu jalan ka-Kubang Pekan daripada jalan raya masuk ka-tepi Sungai Perak. Di-situ juga-lah kalau sa-kira-nya pada masa hari hujan, kalau kita lalu dengan motokar, sudah-lah jalan itu jalan tanah merah sahaja, tetapi ada yang tinggi ada yang rendah. Kalau sa-kira-nya berek motokar kita tidak berapa makan, harus juga dia mengulonsor masuk ka-dalam lembah yang sa-belah itu, sa-lain daripada itu bechak kena di-ayer hujan. Jadi dengan itu saya berharap-lah ia-itu di-mana² tempat yang boleh di-segerakan, kalau-lah sa-kira-nya jalan² itu boleh memberi munafa'at dan kemudahan kepada orang² kampong di-situ, saya memintalah ia-itu Menteri yang berkenaan akan memberi perhatian supaya dapatlah kita dengan sa-benar²-nya menu-naikan janji kita kepada ra'ayat jelata yang memandang tinggi kepada segala janji² yang kita telah beri terlebih dahulu. Dengan itu, ini sahaja-lah bagi perhatian saya kerana kalau sa-kira-nya saya mengambil chontoh² yang lain lebih banyak lagi saya boleh beri, tetapi oleh kerana hendak memendekkan masa, dua chontoh ini cukup-lah. Terima kaseh, Tuan Pengerusi.

Dr Lim Chong Eu: Mr Chairman, Sir, the hour is getting late, but I hope the Honourable Minister will permit me

to join in the fun and game of the high level Alliance comments on the subjects under his Ministry. I would like to refer, Sir, to Head 137, Sub-head 8 Grants to States for Rural Roads, Sir, I do so with a little bit of amusement, but however with some degree of intent. The Honourable Minister would have heard, everybody in the States of Malaya would have heard, and the World Bank has already heard, of the proposed Penang Hill Road. Sir, the Penang Hill Road is a very important road, and here I am asking the Central Government to make a grant to the State to help the completion of this road.

Sir, this road will not only bring benefit to the rural areas but it will also bring benefit to the whole State. At the present moment it is cut to about three miles up the hill and not paved, and if left at its present stage we will not only not be completing the road but we will spend money to no avail because what has happened in various parts of all country because of inclement of weather, as has been pointed out by Honourable Members on the Alliance bench, will also happen in Penang—i.e., when rain falls it will wash away unpaved roads. Sir, I do agree that the Honourable Minister has to work within the Five-Year Malaysia Plan and the Red Book, and, according to the Assistant Minister of Finance, under stringent conditions, but, I do hope that the Honourable Minister will consider helping the State Government by making a grant in order that the Penang Hill Road can be completed, which will bring benefit not only to Penang and the people in Penang, but also to tourism which comes under the Minister of Commerce and Industry.

Tuan Chin Foon (Ulu Kinta): Mr Chairman, Sir, I wish to take part in the debate on Head 137, Sub-heads 6 and 8, and I think our Minister is aware of what I am going to bring up in this House. Previously I brought up the question of the road from Cameron Highlands to Tanjong Rambutan town. During the general election, the Minister of Works, Posts and Telecommunications and our Deputy Prime Minister,

mounted the platform and addressed the public saying that only the Alliance Party could develop roads through jungles and over rivers. So, I would like to remind our Minister about the road from Cameron Highlands to Tanjong Rambutan in particular. Sir, whenever I go to the Tanjong Rambutan area, I find that the electorate there clamouring and saying that our Minister is a liar (*Laughter*), and every time I have to defend our Minister. So, what I am going to say if our Minister were just to keep on hanging on to this project? During the last State Rural Development meeting, I brought this matter up to the State Engineer, but he did not know anything about this project, and he said that no survey or anything has been done—Sir, I got the shock of my life. Even during last week when I went to an Alliance meeting, members of the Alliance were requesting for this road, and one member said, “When our Minister comes here, I know how to deal with him” (*Laughter*). Sir, may be this is not only our Minister’s affair, but I also have some responsibility, because I am the person elected and returned from that area. Sir, this road from Cameron Highlands to Tanjong Rambutan is going to benefit the people in that area, and if that project is undertaken, we could open up a lot of land for the farmers for cultivation purpose in that area, and in this connection I would like the Minister, and he is aware of it, to bear in mind that my constituency and his are all mining lands.

Now, Sir, I wish to touch on rural roads. The road which I am going to mention is partly, I think, in the Minister’s constituency. The road is from Jalong and it passes through several kampongs—Ulu Kuang, Kampong Jasa and Ulu Chemor. This is an earth road and during the rainy season the bicycles of the kampong folks got stuck in the mud—the mudguards will be covered with mud which in turn jams the wheels of the bicycles thus immobilizing the bicycles, and the people have to stop several times to get the mud cleared before they could come to the main road. That road Sir, really concerns our Minister’s consti-

tuency, and I hope our Minister will look into this matter and have that stretch of road made up into a good bitumen road.

Sir, I now wish to draw the attention of the Minister to three kampongs which are adjoining the Ipoh Municipality. Sir, the Ipoh Municipality, is in the hands of the P.P.P. of Malaya, and they have been bragging that since they gain control of the Municipality they have built beautiful roads, but I would like to mention about three adjoining kampongs—Kampong Tengku Hussain, Kampong Manjoi and Kampong Sungai Kati, in which our *bumiputeras* have been living. These people have been issued with T.O.Ls and they do not have a chance of enjoying good rural roads. The kampongs are in a worked-out mining area and there are only walking paths for the kampong folks. So, whenever I visit these kampongs the electorate will complain to me saying, “The Alliance Party is a well established party. Why can’t they build better roads, like those of the Ipoh Municipality?” Well, Sir, it is very awkward for me to reply to my electorate in that area, and I wish to ask our Minister to bear that in mind, because we must be able to compete and have better roads than Opposition controlled areas, such as the Ipoh Municipality. Thank you, Sir.

Tuan Senawi bin Ismail (Seberang Selatan): Tuan Pengerusi, saya ingin berchakap dengan sa-chara ringkas sahaja ia-itu berkenaan dengan Kepala 137, Kepala-kecil 8—Grants to States for Rural Roads.

Tuan Pengerusi, sa-sunggoh-nya Kerajaan kita telah membenakan beberapa buah jambatan, bagitu juga jalan² raya, daripada kecil dan sa-habis² besar, tetapi saya menarek perhatian di-dalam Majlis ini terutama sa-kali kapada Menteri yang berkenaan ia-itu bagi kawasan saya sa-batang jalan yang di-namakan Jalan Sempadan ia-itu menyebelah Seberang Prai dan Perak. Jalan itu jauh-nya sa-panjang enam batu. Dukachita, Tuan Pengerusi, satu² bas atau satu² kereta yang melalui di-atas jalan itu, tidak dapat-lah umpama kata saperti mana jalan yang lain². Hanya

kalau bas berjalan, bas itu berhenti dahulu belakang kereta lain baharu boleh lalu, demikian juga sa-barang kereta pun terpaksa kena berhenti dahulu. Ini-lah yang menyedehkan yang saya telah di-beritahu, di-katakan jalan itu Perak jaga dan juga mankaladi-beritahu Perak, kata-nya Pulau Pinang jaga. Dengan sebab ada-nya Grants to States for Rural Roads ini, jadi saya merayu-lah kepada Menteri yang berkenaan, berkenaan dengan hal itu, demi kepentingan ra'ayat yang saya tahu didalam kawasan itu kawasan menanam padi manakala musim padi ia-itu sebok sangat saperti mana lalu-lalang ditempat itu.

Yang kedua, Tuan Pengerusi, saya menyentoh sedikit berkenaan dengan talipon. Talipon di-kawasan saya ia-itu Simpang Empat manakala permohonan meminta talipon, jawab-nya tidak ada. Jadi yang saya tahu kalau orang yang ada talipon, kalau dia berkehendakkan wang dia boleh mendapatkan wang kerana orang yang berkehendakkan itu membeli pula talipon ditempat lain untuk kegunaan tempat sendiri. Jadi pada hari ini, Tuan Pengerusi, bagaimana di-tempat² lain juga ia-itu kawasan² yang telah membenakan kilang dan membenakan perusahaan yang lain² terpaksa-lah mereka itu berkehendakkan talipon. Tetapi di-sini-lah saya merayu kepada Menteri yang berkenaan tolong-lah menyasat di-atas hal yang tersebut. Kerana satu kilang yang telah di-bena dengan harga lebih kurang dua juta ringgit sampai hari ini saya dengar meminta talipon tidak dapat. Dan ini-lah, Tuan Pengerusi, saya merayu sa-kali lagi kepada Menteri yang berkenaan. Terima kaseh.

Tuan Othman bin Abdullah (Perlis Utara): Tuan Pengerusi, saya hendak menyentoh satu dua perkara sahaja ia-itu berkenaan dengan jalan. Pertama sa-kali, saya merayu-lah ia-itu sa-batang jalan raya yang sekarang ini di-bena dengan di-timbun pasir² merah ia-itu di-Jalan Padang Melangit supaya dapat di-bena dengan sa-besarnya segera ia-itu dengan mengadakan tar kerana jalan itu sekarang ini, dengan desakan orang ramai, bas MARA telah pun berjalan. Tetapi yang dukachita-nya

bas itu selalu rosak di-sebabkan jalan itu tidak begitu baik. Jadi dengan sebab itu untuk mensesuaikan kehendak orang ramai, penduduk ramai di-situ ia-itu sa-batang jalan raya yang di-buboh tar perlu-lah di-bena dengan sa-besarnya segera supaya sesuai sangatlah dengan perjalanan bas yang di-jalankan oleh MARA sekarang ini.

Yang kedua, saya suka menarek perhatian berkenaan sa-batang jalan yang telah lama di-bena, tetapi jalan itu sempit ia-itu Jalan Kolam Ayer atau pun lebih di-kenali lagi dengan nama Jalan Abi. Sekarang ini jalan itu telah di-sambong ka-Jalan Batu Pahat dan simpang Padang Golf yang ramai sekarang ini. Pelancong² bermain golf pergi ka-situ, tetapi oleh sebab kebanyakan motokar² dan bas yang pergi melancong di-situ kebanyakan terlalu deras menyebabkan banyak kemalangan² yang berlaku.

Saya berharap Jalan Abi dan Jalan Kolam Ayer itu atau pun yang simpang-nya ka-Sungai Batu Pahat itu di-bena dengan lebih luas lagi supaya mengelakkan daripada terjadi-nya kemalangan² jiwa di-situ. Bagitu juga berkaitan dengan jalan itu ia-itu ada satu simpang menuju Kolam Ayer atau pun di-namakan Kolam Ayer Anak Che Long tempat keluar-nya perbekalan ayer minum bagi sa-bahagian penduduk² Perlis. Jalan itu sekarang ini telah di-tutup untuk lalu-lalang, hanya kereta² kecil sahaja yang dapat lalu di-situ. Keadaan-nya amat-lah menyedehkan dan tempat itu boleh-lah di-katakan tempat yang terpenchil sa-kali di-tepi bukit di-sana sa-jauh 6 batu daripada Jalan Abi. Jadi perhubungan apa pun tidak ada. Talipon pun tidak ada, jalan pun bengkok bengkok dan bechak yang sangat susah sa-kali bagi pekerja² ayer ini untuk pergi bekerja di-situ dan amat susah sa-kali untuk membuat perhubungan² kira-nya berlaku sa-barang kemalangan dan sa-barang kechemeasan di-situ. Jadi, dengan sebab itu, saya merayu supaya jalan menuju Kolam Ayer Anak Che Long itu di-benakan dengan segera, bukan sahaja memberi faedah untuk menyenangkan pekerja² Water-works itu pergi bekerja di-situ tetapi juga untuk menyenangkan orang ramai yang banyak

berpindah ka-tanah² baharu di-situ untok menchari kehidupan mereka. Bagitu juga kedua² tempat ia-itu di-Batu Pahat dan juga di-Anak Che Long tadi ini sa-lain daripada jalan, saya berharap supaya dapat di-beri perhubungan talipon supaya dapat menjaga keadaan keselamatan ayer dan keselamatan² penduduk di-situ.

Sa-batang lagi jalan ia-itu Jalan Kaki Bukit. Jalan ini pun lama juga telah di-bena oleh Kerajaan, berpuluh² tahun yang lalu. Tetapi jalan itu sekarang ini maseh lagi sempit, yang berkehen-dakkan pembenaan dengan chepat. Apa yang saya timbulkan di-sini di-sebabkan ramai-nya pelanchong² pergi melanchong ka-Padang Besar sekarang ini ia-itu boleh di-katakan tiap² minggu, hari Ahad, beratus² dan berpuluh² buah bas pergi ka-sana dan selalu berlaku kemalangan kerana jalan itu sempit.

Jadi dengan sebab itu saya merayu-lah kapada Menteri yang berkenaan supaya dapat di-bena Jalan Kaki Bukit itu dengan lebeh chepat lagi dan buang segala pokok² yang ada di-tepi jalan itu supaya dapat-lah mengelakkan daripada sa-barang kemalangan.

Sa-batang lagi jalan yang saya suka hendak sebutkan bahawa dalam meshuarat yang lalu saya ada sebutkan, saya berchadang kapada Kerajaan supaya sa-batang jalan hendak-lah di-bena ka-Kampung Wang Kelian yang sa-jauh 6 batu daripada Kaki Bukit. Jadi saya bershukur alhamdulillah dan menguchapkan berbanyak² terima kaseh, kapada Menteri yang berkenaan, kapada Kerajaan, kerana jalan itu telah mendapat perhatian ia-itu pertama sa-kali hendak di-pechahkan bukit yang menjadi kegendalaan untok membena jalan ka-Wang Kelian. Pada tahun ini khabar-nya Kerajaan telah ada peruntokan \$20,000 untok memulakan pekerjaan membuka bukit itu.

Tetapi saya berharap supaya jangan-lah sa-takat \$20,000 sahaja pada tahun ini kalau boleh hendak-lah di-beri bantuan penoh kerana di-jalan yang tersebut itu amat mustahak di-bena dengan serta merta kerana hasil-nya amat banyak di-sana termasuk kayu kayan yang beratus² tahun

tidak dapat di-usahakan oleh ramai, bagitu juga berhubung dengan tanah² yang luas di-situ dan bagitu juga berhubung dengan lombong² bijeh timah yang banyak di-kawasan itu. Dengan terbena-nya jalan itu, maka saya perchaya hasil negeri Perlis dan hasil Kerajaan Persekutuan juga akan bertambah. Satu lagi jalan.

Mr Chairman: Banyak benar jalan ini

Tuan Othman bin Abdullah: Ada banyak jalan-lah ia-itu jalan mengikut ranchangan Kerajaan Negeri Perlis, satu benaan pekan baharu akan di-buat di-Padang Besar ia-itu untok mensesuaian dengan pembenaan sekarang ini. Dan mengikut di-dalam Layout Plan yang di-chatitkan itu ia-itu sa-batang jalan akan di-bena daripada pekan Padang Besar menuju ka-Jalan Songkhla ia-itu jalan menyambong ka-negeri Siam yang mana lebeh dapat lagi untok pelanchong pergi ka-Siam daripada pergi mengikut jalan Changlon. Maka dengan sebab itu saya menyeru kapada pehak yang berkenaan atau Kementerian yang berkenaan supaya kalau pun pekan Padang Besar itu belum lagi sampai masa-nya hendak di-bena dengan chara yang lebeh baharu, tetapi di-harap-lah di-beri keutamaan kapada jalan itu lebeh dahulu ia-itu pembenaan jalan daripada pekan Padang Besar yang sa-jauh lebeh kurang $\frac{3}{4}$ batu sahaja menyambong ka-jalan Songkhla ka-negeri Siam.

Pada akhir-nya, saya sukachita hendak mengingatkan sa-kali lagi chadangan saya pada tahun² yang lalu ia-itu dua buah titi yang ada dalam bandar Kangar ia-itu titi ka-jalan Raja Syed Alwi dan titi ka-jalan Kolam Kangar yang sekarang ini maseh merupakan titi kayu bagitu sahaja dan keadaan-nya amat-lah menyedehkan. Jadi dengan sebab itu saya berseru kapada Menteri yang berkenaan supaya dapat mengambil perhatian dalam soal ini supaya pembenaan titi itu dapat di-buat dengan segera supaya standard atau pun keadaan dalam bandar Kangar itu dapat sa-imbang dengan bandar² lain.

Tan Sri V. T. Sambanthan: Mr Chairman, Sir, before proceeding further, I would like to say that the luckiest Member in the whole House is the Member for Ulu Kelantan because he spoke about the Dabong Jeli Road. I would like to say that of the \$3 million which is being allocated, \$500,000 is allocated for the Dabong Jeli Road and that not only are we proceeding with that road but we are also giving it heavy earth moving equipment. Even last week we doubled the equipment sent for that road (*Applause*). So, he is really the luckiest Member of the whole House.

Enche' Stephen Yong of Sarawak asked about telephone communications between here and Kuching. I would like to mention to him what I mentioned earlier on in this House, and that is that we have a topospheric scatter system to Kuching in the First Malaysia Plan. When this is installed, then Kuching should have very fine connections to Western Malaysia.

A number of questions have been asked on State roads and I do not need to go to details with regard to each and every item. With regard to the East-West Highway, the road from Kuala Lipis to Cameron Highlands, etc., as you know, we have a certain degree of financial difficulties. I, for one, must say very honestly that the capacity of the P.W.D. within my Ministry is quite good and we could in fact build as much as 1,000 miles per year if we have the money. The question is getting the money and, therefore, we have got to expend only as much, and build only as much, as is allocated to us with regard to the provisions. Therefore, where the larger roads are concerned, like Kuala Lipis/Cameron Highlands, East-West Highway and all that, we have got to go in for assistance from overseas and these have to be obtained only after very careful transportation studies with the submission of data, etc., relating to our requirements. These are being undertaken now by my Ministry and in due course when they are being submitted for assistance, we shall await and see the result of such assistance.

I do recognise that it is not very wise in a country like ours where there is a lot of rain,—anything from 80 to 120 inches, even more in Eastern Malaysia, it is not a good thing to leave a gravel road as a gravel road. When it rains, it washes away part of the road and maintenance costs are very high, but the costs of macadamising this road, putting on the seal coat, etc., can be prohibitive when we consider that we have over the past 5 years built over 2,000 miles of roads and all of these have to be covered up properly and therefore we have undertaken a programme of gradual, slowly but surely, macadamising all these roads. This will take time and all I can ask the Members is to be kind enough to recognise that we can only do such work as is given to us through the provision of money, and this comes under the overall provision which my colleague the Minister of Finance has got to make and he himself is in difficulty, because he just does not have the money and, therefore, we have got to be rather factual, rather realistic, about our own assessment of what we can do.

The Member for Perlis Selatan and others mentioned about the telephone at Arau. I would like to inform him that we have just increased the number of lines available from Perlis southwards and therefore there should be an improvement in the telephone connections in this area. With regard to the telephone connections to the East Coast, that is Pahang and all that, we are now undertaking an extension of the microwave system to the East and to the North-East. Once this is completed, I think there would be little or no cause for complaint. This would then provide for the whole country the same degree of efficiency which you can find in Western Malaysia.

With regard to the Tanjong Rambutan/Cameron Highlands road, it is quite possible for the State Engineer to have told the Honourable Member for Ulu Kinta that he does not handle this because this is being handled by the Headquarters of the Public Works Department. I happened to mention this to my friend the last time also,

but then he is getting rather impatient, and not without reasons, because he has got to go to Tanjong Rambutan every now and then (*Laughter*),—his Constituency, I mean, and not to Tanjong Rambutan Hospital. His constituents are getting rather impatient, and I would also say that I too am as impatient as he is and I would myself like to see this road built. That is why I have had the Headquarters to chart out a course of how this road would go through from Tanjong Rambutan to Cameron Highlands. Then we come to the next question of how do we finance it. All I can assure him is that we have undertaken a study of the possible route that can be taken and therefore to that extent we have not been idle and we have not been silent. That is all I can say at the moment, because, as I said, we just do not have the money and it is not under my command.

A number of requests made by the Honourable Members relate to State roads. The Member for Perlis Utara referred to Jalan Abi, Jalan Kolam Ayer, Jalan Kaki Bukit—all of them have been State roads.

As for the road from Raub to Bentong, again we have got to decide upon improvement on new roads and such like on the basis of a transportation study. We have got requests from all over the country, from every constituency, from every State Government, asking for improvements and for new roads, and the only basis on which we can really proceed is on the basis of transportation study, on the basis of density of population, and the basis of requirements that are imposed on us because of the density, and then priorities are allocated. It is on this fundamental assumption that we have got to move. I would like to assure Honourable Members that where I am concerned, or where my Ministry is concerned, we will do everything we can to try and speed up; we are ready, but the question is where do we get the money from. With that, Mr Chairman, Sir, I sit down.

Question put, and agreed to.

The sum of \$3,000,000 for Head 137 and \$436,335 for Head 143 agreed to stand part of the Development (Supplementary) (No. 1) Estimates 1966.

Heads 145, 146, 147, 148—

Menteri Pengangkutan (Tan Sri Haji Sardon bin Haji Jubir): Tuan Pengerusi, dengan izin tuan saya menerangkan Anggaran Tambahan Belanjawan Pembangunan di-bawah semua Kepala 145, 146, 147, 148 dan pechahan²-nya bagi Kementerian Pengangkutan berjumlah sa-banyak \$1,744,000. Kepala 145, Pelabohan, ini berkenaan dengan Jetty Dagangan, Kapit peruntukan \$10. Yang sa-benar-nya anggaran asal ia-lah \$165,000 dan telah di-pinda kepada \$185,000 dengan kebenaran Jawatankuasa Pembangunan dan Peranchang Negara yang telah bersidang pada bulan Julai tahun 1966. Wang tambahan yang di-perlukan itu di-pinda daripada Pechahan-kepala 31, bagi memperelokkan Pelabohan Sibu dan oleh itu peruntukan bagi Pelabohan Sibu kurang-kurang daripada \$216,782 kepada \$196,782.

Kepala 146, Jabatan Penerbangan Malaya—ini berkenaan dengan Pechahan-kepala 2, Landasan Kapal Terbang, Pulau Langkawi yang sa-benar peruntukan \$94,000. Ini patut di-belanjakan lebih dahulu tetapi tidak dapat di-belanjakan, jadi di-minta balek kerana menyempurnakan membuat parit² kerana mengeringkan di-lapangan terbang yang selalu tenggelam di-situ.

Pechahan-kepala 4, Alat Talikom dan belanja untuk memasang semua sa-kali, berjumlah \$82,700; Pechahan-kepala 6, membaiki Lapangan Terbang—\$219,000. Ini yang di-beri sa-bagai satu tambahan ia-itu yang sa-benar-nya wang baki daripada tahun 1965 yang tidak dapat di-belanjakan sebab perojek² yang tersebut di-bawah ini tidak siap dalam tahun itu. Sa-buah rumah Kerajaan kelas F \$16,000, tangki ayer \$71,744, harga tanah benaan dan lain² untuk VOR/DME Beacon di-Ipoh dan Kota Bharu \$161,500, baki peruntukan di-kehendaki untuk Jabatan Kerja Raya untuk menyelesaikan bayaran perojek Pulau Pinang dan Melaka \$10,500 jadi jumlah \$219,744.

Pechahan-kepala 14, bengkel kapal terbang antarabangsa peruntokan \$10, di-buat menjunjukkan kebenaran bagi membena bengkel kapal² terbang kechil di-lapangan terbang antarabangsa di-Subang ia-itu di-anggarkan memakan belanja sa-banyak \$300,000. Wang di-kehendaki itu di-ambil buat sementara daripada peruntokan di-bawah Pechahan-kepala 9, VOR/DME Beacon di-lapangan terbang di-Kuala Lumpur dengan kerana projek ini tidak akan di-laksanakan pada tahun ini. Apabila projek itu hendak di-bena, maka peruntokan yang di-pinda daripada Pechahan-kepala 9, kena di-ganti balek.

Jabatan Penerbangan Awam Negeri² Borneo, Pechahan-kepala 31, benaan bengkel kapal terbang, \$117,095 di-Jesselton. Peruntokan sa-banyak \$1,361,000 di-beri untuk benaan sabuah bengkel kapal terbang yang di-jadualkan siap pada awal tahun ini. Dalam tahun 1966 ada peruntokan sa-banyak \$243,058 tetapi dengan kerana peruntokan dalam tahun 1965 tidak dapat di-belanjakan semua-nya, maka di-kehendaki balek wang tahun itu sa-banyak \$117,095 bagi menyelesaikan bayaran projek ini. Oleh itu peruntokan \$117,095 merupakan tambahan tahun ini sa-benar-nya wang peruntokan yang tidak dapat di-belanjakan pada tahun yang lalu. Jumlah anggaran bagi projek² ini tidak-lah melebihi bagaimana di-anggarkan.

Pechahan-kepala 33, perelokan lapangan terbang di-Sandakan \$300,000 yang di-kehendaki bagi mengadakan parit mengeringkan ayer di-lapangan terbang Sandakan juga ia-lah daripada peruntokan yang tidak dapat di-belanjakan tahun yang lepas, \$255,000 yang di-keluarkan daripada wang pendahuluhan mengejut bagi \$75,000 itu telah di-ambil daripada peruntokan yang sudah ada dalam tahun 1966 ia-itu peruntokan hendak memulakan projek lampu² di-lapangan terbang di-Sandakan yang sekarang ini di-tanggohkan kerana kekurangan wang.

Kepala 147, Perkhidmatan Kaji Chuacha Malaya, Pechahan-kepala 5, memperbaiki dan memperelok Station Kaji Chuacha dan rumah² kaki-tangan memakan belanja sa-banyak \$925 dan

pagar bilek dan mengadakan bidai di-Station Kaji Chuacha di-Subang. Itu-lah termasuk dalam perbelanjaan \$925 tadi.

Pechahan-kepala 6, \$2,000 di-kehendaki bagi menyelesaikan bayaran benaan Radio Sonde Station, Bayan Lepas, yang baru siap pada awal tahun ini tetapi tidak dapat di-bayar dengan kerana peruntokan dalam tahun 1965 telah luput dan tidak ada peruntokan yang di-buat dalam anggaran tahun ini.

Pechahan-kepala 7, menempatkan semula setor Radar \$23,000—ini pun juga di-beri sa-bagai menggantikan peruntokan tahun sudah yang tidak di-belanjakan.

Kepala 148, Jabatan Laut \$817,658 peruntokan tambahan sa-banyak \$817,658 ini terdiri daripada \$400,000 untuk meminda kapal korek dan yang baki \$412,658 itu ia-lah bagi menyelesaikan bayaran akhir harga kapal korek yang baharu siap itu.

Pechahan-kepala 41, membaharui kapal² di-negeri Sarawak \$87,602. Wang tambahan \$87,602 ini ia-lah menggantikan peruntokan dalam rancangan yang lepas untuk membaiki kapal² di-Sarawak. Bayaran tidak dapat di-selesaikan dalam tahun 1965 sebab kapal² itu baharu sahaja siap pada awal tahun ini. Itu-lah sahaja.

Tuan Haji Abu Bakar bin Hamzah:
Tuan Pengerusi, dengan izin Tuan, saya hendak berchakap sedikit ia-itu di-bawah Head 146, Penerbangan Awam, Pechahan-kepala 2—Pulau Langkawi Landing Ground. Pada fikiran saya bukan-lah satu tempat yang begitu memerlukan penerbangan kapal terbang sebab memadai dengan kapal laut atau pun motorbot pergi di-situ. Ada pun kalau kita fikirkan penerbangan itu mustahak untuk membawa pegawai² atau pun Menteri² kita yang hendak pergi berehat di-sana atau pun bekerja, kita boleh-lah sa-mata² memakai Helicopter sahaja ta' payah-lah kita membuat padang kapal terbang yang tidak kita nampak mustahak di-situ dan saya tidak nampak satu sebab yang dapat di-beri oleh Yang Berhormat Menteri kita mengapa padang ini mustahak sangat di-buat di-situ. Yang lebeh

penting-nya ia-lah Pechahan-kepala 6 ia-itu memperbaiki padang² kapal terbang sebab kita dapati terutama macham di-Sabah, di-Sarawak dan di-Sandakan, padang kapal terbang-nya amat-lah tidak memuaskan dan mengharapkan pembenaan² yang di-buat oleh ashkar² atau pun military di-situ. Sedangkan penerbangan awam yang di-bawah jagaan Kementerian ini tidaklah memberi perhatian yang sa-wajar-nya atau pun yang sa-penoh-nya.

Berkenaan dengan Head 147, ia-itu Radio Sonde steshen di-Bayan Lepas itu di-sini di-minta \$200,000—saya dapati radio di-situ baharu² ini saya pergi bukan sahaja \$200,000 patut kita tambahkan tetapi kalau lebeh lagi pun patut sebab penyiaran di-situ memainkan peranan yang mustahak.

Tan Sri Sardon bin Haji Jubir: Saya minta \$2,000, bukan \$200,000. Yang Berhormat ta' nampak-kah?

Tuan Haji Abu Bakar bin Hamzah: \$2,000, \$2,000, jadi \$2,000 memperbaiki itu, Tuan Pengerusi, tiang sahaja-lah yang kita hendak buat 2-3 tiang. Jadi apa-kah benda yang kita boleh buat itu padahal tempat itu amat-lah mustahak kalau kita bandingkan dengan Kuala Lumpur, Melaka, Pulau Pinang itu mustahak sangat yang kita hendak buat di-situ.

Akhir sa-kali ia-itu memperbaiki kapal² di-Sarawak, Launches Replacement ini pun, Tuan Pengerusi, perjalanan kapal² di-Sarawak itu saya rasa perkara² yang bersangkutan paut dengan hal ini amat-lah kurang padahal kita sekarang ini boleh di-katakan sudah selesai betul-lah berkenaan konfrantasi ini dan saya rasa sa-barang chara hubungan dengan Malaysia Timor itu patut di-lipatgandakan lagi terutama kita hendak menghadapi pilehanraya tidak lama lagi boleh jadi referendum pun ada di-situ dan kita berhajat-lah hubungan yang samacham ini. Sa-lain daripada itu, Tuan Pengerusi, kalau pun baik ta' sahaja itu dapat hubungan Malaysia Timor dengan Malaysia Barat, itu patut-lah di-banyakkan lagi dan saya rasa tambahan² ini patut di-berikan lagi.

Mr Chairman: Time is up!

House resumed.

Mr (Deputy) Speaker: Honourable Members, I have to report that the Committee on the Development (Supplementary) (No. 1) Estimates, 1966 has progressed up to Head 143 of the Development (Supplementary) (No. 1) Estimates, 1966.

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

Adjourned at 8.05 p.m.