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PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

DEWAN RA'AYAT
(HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES)

OFFICIAL REPORT

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

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MALAYSIA

DEWAN RA'AYAT
(HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES)
Official Report

Third Session of the Second Dewan Ra'ayat

Wednesday, 25th January, 1967

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

PRESENT:

- The Honourable Mr Deputy Speaker, TUAN SYED ESA BIN ALWEE, J.M.N., S.M.J., P.I.S.
- „ 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 Education, TUAN MOHAMED KHIR JOHARI (Kedah Tengah).
- „ 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 of Labour, TUAN V. MANICKAVASAGAM, J.M.N., P.J.K. (Klang).
- „ the Minister of Information and Broadcasting and Minister of Culture, Youth and Sports, TUAN SENU BIN ABDUL RAHMAN (Kubang Pasu Barat).
- „ the Minister of Agriculture and Co-operatives, TUAN HAJI MOHAMED GHAZALI BIN HAJI JAWI (Ulu Perak).
- „ the Assistant Minister of National and Rural Development, TUAN SULAIMAN BIN BULON, P.J.K., (Bagan Dato).
- „ the Assistant Minister of Culture, Youth and Sports, DATO' ENSKU MUHSEIN BIN ABDUL KADIR, J.M.N., S.M.T., P.J.K. (Trengganu Tengah).
- „ the Assistant Minister of Education, TUAN LEE SIOK YEW, A.M.N., P.J.K. (Sepang).

- The Honourable 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).
- „ 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).
- „ 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).
- „ Y.A.M. TUNKU ABDULLAH IBNI AL-MARHUM TUANKU ABDUL
RAHMAN, P.P.T. (Rawang).
- „ TUAN HAJI ABU BAKAR BIN HAMZAH (Bachok).
- „ TUAN HAJI AHMAD BIN ABDULLAH, S.M.K. (Kelantan Hilir).
- „ TUAN AHMAD BIN ARSHAD, A.M.N. (Muar Utara).
- „ TUAN HAJI AHMAD BIN SA'AID, J.P. (Seberang Utara).
- „ PUAN AJIBAH BINTI ABOL (Sarawak).
- „ DR AWANG BIN HASSAN, S.M.J. (Muar Selatan).
- „ 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 SEONG YOON (Setapak).
- „ TUAN CHAN SIANG SUN, A.M.N., P.J.K. (Bentong).
- „ TUAN CHEW BIOW CHUON, J.P. (Bruas).
- „ TUAN CHIA CHIN SHIN, A.B.S. (Sarawak).
- „ TUAN FRANCIS CHIA NYUK TONG (Sabah).
- „ TUAN CHIN FOON (Ulu Kinta).
- „ TUAN D. A. DAGO ANAK RANDAN *alias* DAGOK ANAK RANDAN
(Sarawak).
- „ TUAN C. V. DEVAN NAIR (Bungsar).
- „ TUAN EDWIN ANAK TANGKUN (Sarawak).
- „ DATIN HAJAH FATIMAH BINTI HAJI ABDUL MAJID
(Johor Bahru Timor).
- „ TAN SRI FATIMAH BINTI HAJI HASHIM, P.M.N.
(Jitra-Padang Terap).
- „ TUAN S. FAZUL RAHMAN, A.D.K. (Sabah).
- „ DATU GANIE GILONG, P.D.K., J.P. (Sabah).
- „ TUAN GANING BIN JANGKAT (Sabah).
- „ TUAN GEH CHONG KEAT, K.M.N. (Penang Utara).
- „ TUAN HAJI HAMZAH BIN ALANG, A.M.N., P.J.K. (Kapar).
- „ TUAN HANAFI BIN MOHD. YUNUS, A.M.N., J.P. (Kulim Utara).
- „ TUAN HANAFIAH BIN HUSSAIN, J.M.N. (Jerai).

- The Honourable TUAN HARUN BIN ABDULLAH, A.M.N., J.P. (Baling).
- „ WAN HASSAN BIN WAN DAUD (Tumpat).
- „ TUAN STANLEY HO NGUN KHIU, A.D.K. (Sabah).
- „ TUAN HUSSEIN BIN TO' MUDA HASSAN, A.M.N. (Raub).
- „ 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).
- „ TUAN KADAM ANAK KIAI (Sarawak).
- „ TUAN KAM WOON WAH, J.P. (Sitiawan).
- „ TUAN THOMAS KANA (Sarawak).
- „ TUAN KHOO PENG LOONG (Sarawak).
- „ TUAN EDMUND LANGGU ANAK SAGA (Sarawak).
- „ TUAN LEE SEK FUN, K.M.N. (Tanjong Malim).
- „ TUAN LIM KEAN SIEW (Dato Kramat).
- „ TUAN LIM PEE HUNG, P.J.K. (Alor Star).
- „ TUAN PETER LO SU YIN (Sabah).
- „ DR MAHATHIR BIN MOHAMAD (Kota Star Selatan).
- „ TUAN T. MAHIMA SINGH, J.P. (Port Dickson).
- „ TUAN C. JOHN ONDU MAJAKIL (Sabah).
- „ TUAN JOSEPH DAVID MANJAJI (Sabah).
- „ TUAN MOHD. ARIF SALLEH, A.D.K. (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. (Sungei Patani).
- „ WAN MOKHTAR BIN AHMAD (Kemaman).
- „ TUAN HAJI MOKHTAR BIN HAJI ISMAIL (Perlis Selatan).
- „ TUAN MUHAMMAD FAKHRUDDIN BIN HAJI ABDULLAH (Pasir Mas Hilir).
- „ TUAN HAJI MUHAMMAD SU'AUT BIN HAJI MUHD. TAHIR, A.B.S. (Sarawak).
- „ DATO' HAJI MUSTAPHA BIN HAJI ABDUL JABAR, D.P.M.S., A.M.N., J.P. (Sabak Bernam).
- „ TUAN MUSTAPHA BIN AHMAD (Tanah Merah).
- „ TAN SRI NIK AHMAD KAMIL, D.K., S.P.M.K., S.J.M.K., P.M.N., P.Y.G.P., Dato' Sri Setia Raja (Kota Bharu Hilir).
- „ TUAN NG FAH YAM (Batu Gajah).
- „ TUAN ONG KEE HUI (Sarawak).
- „ TUAN HAJI OTHMAN BIN ABDULLAH (Hilir Perak).

- The Honourable TUAN OTHMAN BIN ABDULLAH, A.M.N. (Perlis Utara).
- „ TUAN QUEK KAI DONG, J.P. (Seremban Timor).
- „ 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).
- „ TUAN SANDOM ANAK NYUAK (Sarawak).
- „ TUAN SEAH TENG NGIAB, P.I.S. (Muar Pantai).
- „ TUAN SIM BOON LIANG, A.B.S. (Sarawak).
- „ TUAN SIOW LOONG HIN, P.J.K. (Seremban Barat).
- „ TUAN SNAWI BIN ISMAIL, P.J.K. (Seberang Selatan).
- „ TUAN SOH AH TECK (Batu Pahat).
- „ TUAN SULEIMAN BIN ALI (Dungun).
- „ TUAN SULEIMAN BIN HAJI TAIB (Krian Laut).
- „ TUAN TAJUDDIN BIN ALI, P.J.K. (Larut Utara).
- „ TUAN TAI KUAN YANG (Kulim Bandar Bharu).
- „ TUAN TAMA WENG TINGGANG WAN (Sarawak).
- „ DR TAN CHEE KHOON (Batu).
- „ TUAN TAN CHENG BEE, J.P. (Bagan).
- „ TUAN TAN KEE GAK (Bandar Melaka).
- „ TUAN TAN TOH HONG (Bukit Bintang).
- „ TUAN TAN TSAK YU (Sarawak).
- „ TUAN TIAH ENG BEE (Kluang Utara).
- „ TUAN TOH THEAM HOCK (Kampar).
- „ TUAN STEPHEN YONG KUET TZE (Sarawak).
- „ TUAN HAJI ZAKARIA BIN HAJI MOHD. TAIB, P.J.K. (Langat).

ABSENT:

- The Honourable MR SPEAKER, DATO' CHIK MOHAMED YUSUF BIN SHEIKH ABDUL RAHMAN, S.P.M.P., J.P., Dato' Bendahara, Perak.
- „ the Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs, Y.T.M. TUNKU ABDUL RAHMAN PUTRA AL-HAJ, K.O.M. (Kuala Kedah).
- „ the Minister of Transport, TAN SRI HAJI SARDON BIN HAJI JUBIR, P.M.N. (Pontian Utara).
- „ the Minister for Local Government and Housing, TUAN KHAW KAI-BOH, P.J.K. (Ulu Selangor).
- „ the Minister for Sarawak Affairs, TAN SRI TEMENGGONG JUGAH ANAK BARIENG, P.M.N., P.D.K. (Sarawak).
- „ the Minister of Lands and Mines, TUAN ABDUL-RAHMAN BIN YA'KUB (Sarawak).
- „ the Minister for Sabah Affairs, TUN DATU 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 Honourable the Assistant Minister of Finance, DR NG KAM POH, J.P. (Telok Anson).
- „ 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).
- „ WAN ABDUL RAHMAN BIN DATO' TUANKU BUJANG, A.B.S. (Sarawak).
- „ DATO' ABDULLAH BIN ABDULRAHMAN, S.M.T., 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).
- „ O. K. K. DATU ALIUDDIN BIN DATU HARUN, P.D.K. (Sabah).
- „ TAN SRI SYED JA'AFAR BIN HASAN ALBAR, P.M.N. (Johore Tenggara).
- „ PENGHULU JINGGUT ANAK ATTAN, Q.M.C., A.B.S. (Sarawak).
- „ TUAN AMADEUS MATHEW LEONG, A.D.K., J.P. (Sabah).
- „ DATO' LING BENG SIEW, P.N.B.S. (Sarawak).
- „ DR LIM CHONG EU (Tanjong).
- „ DATO' DR HAJI MEGAT KHAS, D.P.M.P., J.P., P.J.K. (Kuala Kangsar).
- „ DATO' HAJI MOHAMED ASRI BIN HAJI MUDA, S.P.M.K. (Pasir Puteh).
- „ ORANG TUA MOHAMMAD DARA BIN LANGPAD (Sabah).
- „ RAJA ROME BIN RAJA MA'AMOR, P.J.K., J.P. (Kuala Selangor).
- „ TUAN D. R. SEENIVASAGAM (Ipoh).
- „ DATO' S. P. SEENIVASAGAM, D.P.M.P., P.M.P., J.P. (Menglembu).
- „ TUAN SNG CHIN JOO (Sarawak).
- „ PENGIRAN TAHIR PETRA (Sabah).
- „ TUAN YEH PAO TZE, A.M.N. (Sabah).

PRAYERS

(Mr Deputy Speaker *in the Chair*)

QUESTIONS FOR ORAL ANSWERS

MENGGAKI KEDUDOKAN PENTADBIRAN PEGAWAI² DI-DALAM JABATAN² KERAJAAN

1. Tuan Ahmad bin Arshad (Muar Utara) bertanya kepada Perdana Menteri:

- (a) sama ada Kerajaan mempunyai apa² rancangan untuk mengkaji sa-mula kedudukan pentadbiran

Pegawai² di-dalam Jabatan² Kerajaan dan di-Kementerian²;

- (b) sama ada Kerajaan² Negeri akan memberi kerjasama yang penoh di-dalam perkara ini, dan
- (c) sama ada Kerajaan berchadang hendak menghentikan perkhidmatan pegawai² yang bersara yang di-ambil bekerja sa-mula, dan juga pegawai² dagang.

The Deputy Prime Minister (Tun Haji Abdul Razak): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, satu pejabat yang di-beri nama Bahagian Kemajuan Pentadbiran atau pun Development Administration Unit telah pun di-tubuhkan di-Jabatan Perdana Menteri. Tujuan mengadakan

pejabat ini ia-lah supaya ada satu kumpulan pegawai² yang sentiasa mengkaji chara² yang baharu dalam segi menjalankan pentadbiran, supaya chara² yang di-gunakan itu chara² yang terlebih baik sa-kali. Pejabat ini ia-lah tempat mengumpulkan fikiran² baharu, chara² baharu dan pandangan² baharu dalam segi pentadbiran supaya dapat di-kaji, di-chuba dan, jika sa-kira-nya baik dan bersesuaian, di-gunakan di-Kementerian² dan pejabat².

Kerajaan ada-lah berazam hendak membaiki pentadbiran negara kita, termasuk-lah Kerajaan² Negeri, supaya sesuai dengan keadaan negara kita yang merdeka ini. Hampir kesemua Kerajaan² Negeri telah pun di-beri tahu akan usaha² pejabat baharu ini dan Kerajaan Negeri telah pun di-minta memberi kerjasama.

Kerajaan akan memberhentikan pegawai² bersara yang bekerja sa-mula dan juga pegawai² dagang apabila pegawai² tetap yang berpengalaman telah menchukupi untuk memenohi semua jawatan² yang di-pegang oleh pegawai² bersara dan pegawai² dagang.

Tuan Ahmad bin Arshad: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, soalan tambahan. Apa-kah yang menyebabkan hingga sa-puluh tahun lepas kita merdeka, baharu di-adakan langkah ranchangan mengkaji kedudukan pentadbiran Kerajaan ini?

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kita telah menjalankan pengajian dengan chara beransor² semenjak lepas sahaja kemerdekaan, akan tetapi pada tahun yang lalu kita telah menjemput dua orang pakar dari Amerika untuk menyiasat perkara pentadbiran supaya dapat memberi pandangan mereka itu, dan sa-lepas mendapat penyata itu baharu-lah kita mengambil langkah yang saya sebutkan tadi, ia-itu mengadakan satu pejabat baharu untuk mengkaji kedudukan pejabat² ini supaya langkah² yang tegas untuk hendak membaiki kedudukan pentadbiran itu dapat dijalankan.

Tuan Haji Rahmat bin Haji Daud (Johor Bahru Barat): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, soalan tambahan. Ada-kah

Kerajaan tahu, ia-itu sa-tengah daripada sa-tengah orang yang bersara yang telah di-ambil balek, kemudian di-tetakkan dia sa-bagai Ketua Pejabat atau di-tempat yang lama?

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Saya ta' dapat tahu hal ini, harus juga barangkali ada, tetapi saperti saya katakan tadi, kita sedang mengambil langkah sekarang ini hendak mengurangkan pegawai² di-Jabatan² yang ta' begitu mustahak atau pun yang membuat pekerjaan yang ta' mustahak. Jadi apabila langkah ini di-ambil, pegawai² yang pertama akan di-berhentikan ia-lah pegawai² yang bersara yang di-ambil bekerja sa-mula. Dan begitu juga-lah sa-belum langkah yang kita sedang ambil di-sempurnakan kita tidak berchadang hendak mengambil pegawai² baharu.

Tuan Abdul Razak bin Haji Hussin (Lipis): Dengan kita mengekalkan pegawai bersara, tidak-kah menunjokkan kita tidak memberi peluang kepada pegawai² muda, atau orang yang boleh mengisi jawatan itu kerana ada-nya pegawai bersara tadi?

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kita tidak hendak mengekalkan pegawai² yang bersara. Kita hanya menggunakan mereka itu bagi sementara. Apabila ada pegawai² tetap yang boleh memegang jawatan itu, pegawai² bersara itu tentu-lah di-berhentikan.

LAYANAN DI-BERI OLEH KERAJAAN KAPADA AHLI² PASOKAN TENTERA YANG TELH MEMBERIKAN KHIDMAT-NYA

2. Tuan Haji Abu Bakar bin Hamzah bertanya kepada Menteri Pertahanan apa-kah layanan yang telah di-beri oleh Kerajaan kepada ahli² Pasokan Tentera yang telah memberikan khidmat mereka sa-masa konferansi; dan terangkan juga sama ada khidmat mereka telah di-rentikan atau diteruskan.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya kurang faham sedikit berkenaan dengan maksud Ahli Yang Berhormat daripada Bachok. Jikalau

pertanyaan Ahli Yang Berhormat ini mengenai anggota² tetap angkatan tentera kita, tidak ada sa-orang pun daripada mereka itu yang telah di-berhentikan daripada perkhidmatan mereka sebab berakhir-nya konferantasi. Dalam pada itu, sa-bahagian besar daripada ahli² wataniah, termasuk-lah Pasokan Perkhidmatan Tempatan yang telah di-kerah untuk berkhidmat penoh, atau *full time service* sa-masa konferantasi dahulu, telah pun di-berhentikan daripada perkhidmatan yang penoh dan sekarang ini mereka itu balek berkhidmat sa-paroh masa, atau *part-time service* seperti sa-masa belum konferantasi dahulu.

Mereka ini tidak-lah di-beri pada masa ini apa² sagu hati apabila di-berhentikan oleh sebab tidak ada-lah sharat di-dalam undang² yang membolehkan kita membayar sagu hati, atau gratuity, akan tetapi pihak Kerajaan sedang menimbangkan soal ini dan di-harap dapat di-bayar sedikit sagu hati, atau pun bantuan bagi membolehkan mereka itu dalam kehidupan yang baharu sa-lepas mereka itu berhenti daripada perkhidmatan yang penoh. Seperti saya katakan tadi, ahli² tentera wataniah ini tidak-lah di-berhentikan terus, hanya-lah di-berhentikan daripada perkhidmatan yang penoh dan mereka itu sedang menjalankan perkhidmatan biasa, sa-paroh masa, ia-itu seperti yang telah dijalankan pada masa sa-belum konferantasi.

Tuan Haji Abu Bakar bin Hamzah: Soalan tambahan, Tuan Yang di-Pertua. Memang-lah yang di-maksudkan pasokan tentera di-sini ia-lah Pasokan Tentera Wataniah yang di-kerah sa-masa konferantasi. Kalau-lah staff dalam Angkatan Tentera itu, tentu-lah tidak ada berbangkit, kerana sudah ada peratoran-nya, tetapi saya suka hendak bertanya ada-kah Kerajaan sedar bahawa anggota² pasokan itu yang dahulu-nya di-kerah supaya berkhidmat dengan penoh masa dan sekarang ini di-kembalikan balek kepada keadaan lama, atau sa-kurang²nya di-beri sa-paroh masa, atau pun yang saumpama itu, ada-kah Kerajaan sedar bahawa perubahan ini memberi kesan kepada hidup mereka itu dari

segi ekonomi dan ini biasa-nya membawa kepada masalaah² dan problem yang lebeh banyak dalam sa-buah masyarakat.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Kerajaan sedar sa-tengah² daripada mereka itu barangkali ada menghadapi masalaah² bagi hendak memulakan kehidupan sa-mula dan, seperti saya katakan tadi, Kerajaan sedia-lah hendak memberi apa juga pertolongan dan panduan yang patut untuk mereka itu hendak memulakan kehidupan yang baharu.

Tuan Haji Abu Bakar bin Hamzah: Soalan tambahan. Ada-kah telah sampai ka-pengetahuan Yang Amat Berhormat Menteri Pertahanan bahawa satu kumpulan daripada orang² yang telah di-kerah ini, di-dalam kawasan saya di-Bachok, telah menghantar surat kepada Kementerian dan meminta satu panduan hidup mereka itu—tidak meminta gaji, atau pun apa, tetapi meminta panduan bagaimana mereka itu dapat memulehkan hidup-nya sendiri. Jikalau surat itu sudah sampai, ada-kah Kerajaan membuat sa-suatu dan kalau tidak sampai, ada-kah pihak Menteri kita bersedia untuk menerima rombongan itu berjumpa?

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, pihak Kerajaan sedia menerima rombongan-kah, atau pun rayuan bila² masa sa-kali pun. Seperti saya terangkan tadi mereka² itu hendak-lah menentukan apa pekerjaan² yang mereka itu kehendaki dan kalau dapat di-tentukan boleh-lah Kerajaan ikhtiarkan untuk hendak menolong mereka itu, umpama-nya kalau mereka itu hendak menduduki tanah² baharu, itu pun Kerajaan boleh timbangkan apa juga chara pekerjaan yang patut, yang boleh di-ikhtiarkan, Kerajaan sedia berikhtiar.

WARGA² NEGARA MALAYSIA YANG TELAH MENJALANI LATEHAN PEMANDU UDARA DAN LAUT HINGGA 1966

3. Tuan Haji Abu Bakar bin Hamzah bertanya kepada Menteri Pertahanan berapa ramai-kah warga² negara

Malaysia yang telah menjalani latihan pemandu udara dan laut sa-hingga tahun 1966.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, 83 orang pegawai warganegara telah mendapat latihan menjadi pemandu kapal terbang dan sa-ramai 83 orang lagi sedang menjalani latihan.

61 orang pegawai² warganegara telah mendapat latihan untuk memerintah kapal² laut dan sa-ramai 66 orang lagi sedang menjalani latihan.

Tuan Haji Abu Bakar bin Hamzah: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, soalan tambahan. Ada-kah pegawai² yang telah mendapat latihan kursus ini, terutama dari segi memandu di-lapangan udara, ada-kah pegawai² ini kita yakin sudah mendapat latihan yang cukup dan kalau sudah yakin, mengapa-kah kerap kali atau pun boleh jadi kebetulan, tetapi bagi saya kerap kali saya dapati kapal terbang Angkatan Udara apabila membawa pegawai² tinggi kita, terutama Perdana Menteri, Timbalan Perdana Menteri, mengapa-kah pemandu itu terdiri daripada bukan warganegara, kerana, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, bagi saya walau pun Menteri² kita ini Menteri Parti Pembangkang bagi saya, tetapi saya chemburu juga apabila pemandu itu bukan daripada warganegara kita di-sini, sebab kalau terjadi satu hal susah juga kita hendak menchari orang-nya. Jadi, ada-kah Kerajaan puas hati dengan pemandu tempatan kita ini boleh menggantikan pemandu² yang bukan warganegara?

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Kerajaan puas hati yang pemandu² warganegara kita ini boleh mengambil tempat pemandu² asing yang kita pinjam bagi sementara, bahkan pemandu² kita telah pula mula membawa kapal² terbang V.I.P. atau pun Menteri dan juga orang kenamaan. Saya sendiri pun ada kerap kali naik helicopter dan juga kapal terbang yang di-bawa oleh pemandu daripada warga negara kita.

Tuan Haji Abu Bakar bin Hamzah: Soalan tambahan sedikit. Dapat-kah Timbalan Perdana Menteri sudi mem-

beritahu siapa-kah yang memandu kapal terbang Angkatan Udara ketika beliau melawat Kelantan waktu banjir baharu² ini—ada-kah warganegara, atau pun orang yang bukan warga-negara?

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Saya ingat pada masa itu Pemandu-nya ia-lah orang yang bukan warganegara.

SENJATA² YANG DI-GUNAKAN OLEH PASOKAN² TENTERA MALAYSIA

4. Tuan Haji Abu Bakar bin Hamzah bertanya kepada Menteri Pertahanan ada-kah benar bahawa kebanyakan daripada senjata² yang di-gunakan oleh pasokan² tentera kita ada-lah sa-benarnya barang² lebeh perang (war surplus); dan terangkan dari negeri mana-kah kebanyakan daripada senjata² kita telah di-beli hingga tahun 1966.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Ada-lah tidak benar mengatakan kebanyakan daripada senjata² yang di-gunakan oleh pasokan² tentera kita ada-lah barang² lebeh perang. Angkatan Tentera kita ada-lah di-lengkapi dengan senjata² baharu jenis yang baharu sa-kali. Senjata² "jenis lama" yang maseh dipakai lagi chuma-lah sa-bilangan kecil sahaja ia-itu senapan .303 yang di-gunakan oleh beberapa buah Pasokan Pertahanan Tempatan dan sa-bilangan kecil daripada .303 bren gun yang di-gunakan di-dalam Askar Wataniah.

Soal negeri atau pun tempat membeli senjata bergantung-lah kepada jenis senjata itu. Umpama-nya, senapan isi sendiri (Self Loading rifles) di-beli daripada Australia sementara sub-machine gun di-beli daripada United Kingdom. Negeri² tempat kita membeli senjata ia-lah Australia, United Kingdom, Belgium, Perancis, Sweden dan Itali.

Tuan Haji Abu Bakar bin Hamzah: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, soalan tambahan. Ada-kah benar bahawa rifle jenis Mark Three One Star maseh di-gunakan lagi di-dalam pasokan tentera kita dan kalau benar ada-kah Kerajaan sedar bahawa senjata itu sudah

terlalu lama dan tidak patut digunakan pada masa ini, kerana bunyinya dan api-nya dapat nampak terutama waktu malam dan waktu ini pasokan tentera kita maseh menggunakan lagi rifle itu.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Saya tidak tahu rifle Mark Three apa-kah namanya. Yang saya tahu rifle .303 yang saya katakan maseh di-gunakan oleh Tentera Tempatan atau Askar Wataniah tetapi Tentera Tempatan kita semua menggunakan senjata² yang baharu dan moden.

Tuan Haji Abu Bakar bin Hamzah: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya minta penjelasan lagi, sama ada tahu-kah atau tidak tahu, itu masalah lain, saya pun insaf juga Menteri Pertahanan kita ini bukan-lah sa-orang soldier, tetapi yang saya maksudkan perbezaan daripada bren .303 itu dengan Mark Three One Star itu ia-lah rifle tetapi .303 itu modern sedikit tetapi Mark Three One Star itu yang paling lama lagi berbanding dengan senapang .303. Jadi Mark Three One Star itu maseh di-pakai pada masa ini.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Senapang ini sama sahaja, hanya panjang dengan pendek sahaja, semua di-gunakan untuk menembak juga.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: *Supplementary question (1):* Mr Speaker, Sir, I do not wish to quibble with the Honourable the Minister of Defence regarding *panjang atau pendek senapang*. The Minister of Defence in one of his replies stated that we use the BREN GUN. Is he aware that the BREN GUN is a relic of World War I?

Supplementary question (2): Will the Minister assure this House that in these days of technological advances, when one rifle produced today may in a few years time be obsolete, that this country should, when it wishes to purchase military hardware, see that we do not get palmed off with arms that are obsolete by present day standards?

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Sir, as I have explained, we are using the most modern weapons available for our Armed Forces only with the exception of the .303 rifles which are used by the Local Defence Corps and the Territorial Army. I did not say bren gun—I said sub-machine gun, which we had purchased. What we use now are, other than self-loading rifles, SMG, latest pattern purchased from U.K. and LMG. which are manufactured in Australia, and medium machine guns, and also mortars and field gun, which are purchased from Italy, which are considered to be of the latest type.

Tuan Haji Abu Bakar bin Hamzah: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, soalan tambahan sedikit. (a) benar-kah bahawa Kerajaan kita telah membeli kelengkapan tentera ini daripada luar negeri termasuk beberapa buah kapal yang diterima dari Malta yang senjata² ini juga termasuk boleh di-sebutkan war surplus. Yang kedua, serentak dengan itu atau sama-lah dengan itu, Kerajaan kita membeli lagi senjata yang jenis carbine pada hal carbine itu boleh tembak dengan kuku tidak payah pakai trigger, ada-kah benar benda ini berlaku?

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ini tidak benar. Dahulu, bagi permulaan, kita ada-lah membeli dengan harga murah atau dengan bantuan kapal² perang bagi kegunaan sementara hingga kita dapat membeli kapal² yang baharu, kerana hendak mengadakan kapal baharu itu mengambil masa. Sekarang ini kita mempunyai kapal² yang baharu dan kita membeli chuma kapal² yang baharu dan sa-buah frigate yang baharu kita telah odar dan tidak berapa lama lagi akan siap. Begitu juga kapal perunda semua kapal² baharu yang kita beli sekarang ini.

Wan Hassan bin Wan Daud (Tumpat): Mengikut jawapan daripada Yang Berhormat Menteri Pertahanan tadi, dahulu memang-lah pernah membeli kapal² lama itu, ada-kah kapal² itu sekarang maseh di-gunakan—maseh boleh di-gunakan. Yang saya dapat tahu membaiki itu lebih mahal daripada kapal itu sendiri.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya katakan tadi kita menggunakan bagi sementara hingga dapat kapal yang baharu. Apabila dapat kapal yang baharu itu kapal yang lama itu tidak di-gunakan lagi dan kapal itu kita buang sahaja kerana kita dapat kapal² baharu.

Wan Abdul Kadir bin Ismail (Kuala Trengganu Utara): Bila-kah kilang peluru yang di-chadangkan hendak di-buka di-Malaysia itu akan di-buka?

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, perkara ini maseh dalam timbangan Kerajaan. Ini soal baharu.

KELANTAN BATEK INDUSTRY— MARKETING SYSTEM

5. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of National and Rural Development whether he is aware of the appeal by the President of the Malay Chamber of Commerce in Kelantan to MARA to help organise a marketing system for Kelantan's batek industry; and to explain why no effective steps have been taken so far to put the Kelantan batek industry on a proper marketing basis.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Sir, I am quite aware of the need to organise a marketing system for the batek industry. I have already instructed MARA to organise such a system, and MARA is looking into this matter. Now, most Kelantan batek producers have their own distributors; nevertheless, MARA and RIDA before, have undertaken the marketing of *batek* throughout this country. For some years now, MARA has been sending batek to its three sales centres in Kuala Lumpur and Penang, and it has already started to sell batek in Sabah. Last year MARA's Sales Centre had sold about \$350,000 worth of Malaysian handicraft products and a substantial proportion of these was batek from Kelantan and Trengganu. The marketing of *batek* overseas has its own problems which MARA is currently studying. Thus it can be seen that as far as practicable effective steps had been taken to put the Kelantan *batek* industry on a proper marketing basis.

CLOSING DOWN BATEK COTTAGE FACTORIES IN KELANTAN

6. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of National and Rural Development to confirm whether it is true that in the last four years, over 30 batek cottage factories in Kelantan had to close down for lack of capital, and if so, to state why his Ministry had not been able to help these factories to continue production.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Mr Speaker, Sir, MARA's register shows that 30 *batek* producers have gone out of business. Now, the main reason why they are out of business is not the lack of capital, but bad management, and that is why MARA is trying its best to persuade existing producers to accept MARA's advice on sound and good business management, and we are doing our best to put this industry on a proper footing.

Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Abdullah (Kelantan Hilir): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, soalan tambahan. Tidak-kah satu daripada sebab²-nya maka 30 buah kilang perusahaan batek di-Kelantan yang telah di-tutup ia-lah kerana pukulan yang hebat yang mereka itu telah terima daripada satu kilang batek yang telah di-dirikan di-Bukit Mertajam—ini satu daripada sebab-nya. Sebab yang kedua, sa-hingga sampai sekarang ini *protection* belum lagi di-berikan kepada perusahaan batek di-Kelantan.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, seperti saya katakan tadi, kalau perusahaan² ini di-jalankan dengan sempurna tentu boleh maju; sebab yang benar tidak boleh maju sebab tidak di-jalankan dengan sempurna. Jadi apabila dapat di-jalankan dengan sempurna dan kita dapat menjual ka-luar negeri, saya yakin baharu perusahaan batek ini boleh maju.

Dr Tan Chee Khoo: Mr Speaker, Sir, the Minister has told us that batek manufacturers in Kelantan, some of them, have gone out of business not because of lack of capital but, perhaps, because of lack of efficiency and lack of know-how. In view of this, will the

Minister consider encouraging these people who have gone out of business to get together and form factories and perhaps, under the guidance of MARA rise up like the phoenix of old, and prosper once again along sound business and modern lines?

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Mr Speaker, Sir, that is the very thing we are attempting to do now—trying to organise them together; and we have started a Research Division here to help them to improve their product, so that they can get better marketing. All these are being done now.

Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Abdullah: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kalau sa-kiranya Kerajaan telah memberi *protection* kepada perusahaan² perintis, kenapakah sa-hingga sampai sekarang ini Kerajaan belum dapat memberi lagi *protection* kepada kain batek? Yang ini-lah yang telah menyebabkan kerugian mereka itu dan terpaksa menutup 30 kilang, dan tambahan pula ia-lah terdiri-nya satu kilang di-Bukit Mertajam untuk mengeluarkan batek dan ini-lah sebab²-nya maka mereka itu terpaksa menutup 30 buah kilang.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Ahli Yang Berhormat itu tidak faham perkara ini. Saya sudah terangkan kalau orang² yang menjalankan perusahaan ini menjalankan perusahaan dengan sempurna, Kerajaan akan memberi apa juga pertolongan melalui MARA supaya perusahaan² ini dapat maju. Ini-lah perkara² yang pertama sa-kali mesti di-jalankan. *Protection-kah*, apa-kah, kemudian itu kita akan timbangkan perkara ini, sebab satu dasar yang penting yang di-jalankan oleh Kerajaan Perikatan sekarang ini, ia-lah menolong perusahaan² kecil atau ahli² perniagaan di-kampong² supaya mereka itu dapat menjalankan perniagaan dengan sempurna dengan jaya-nya dan apa juga perkara² yang munasabah yang patut di-jalankan untuk memberi pertolongan, Kerajaan akan menjalankan.

Dr Tan Chee Khoo: Mr Speaker, Sir, will the Honourable Minister of

National and Rural Development assure this House that, when MARA encourages people to set up factories, cottage factories, industries and the like, whether it is in Kelantan, or whether it is in Bukit Mertajam, although we recognise that the profit motive may be there, the workers, be they in Kelantan or in Bukit Mertajam, will not be exploited by capital whether it is under aegis of MARA or not?

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Mr Speaker, Sir, that is exactly our policy. The MARA's policy is to help the majority of the people. We are not attempting to help a few to make money. What we want to do is to help the vast majority of the *bumiputera* in the rural areas to have better standard of living and a higher income. So, our policy will be to spread out this assistance throughout the country, so that as many *bumiputera* as possible will get the benefit from our assistance.

Dr Tan Chee Khoo: Mr Speaker, Sir, is the Honourable Minister of National and Rural Development aware that in Kelantan, I believe, there is a match factory in Kota Bharu, which pays a wretched wage to its workers there and which enjoys, I believe, Government patronage?

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Sir, it is not the concern of my Ministry or MARA.

Tuan Haji Abu Bakar bin Hamzah: Tuan Yang di-Petua, ada-kah Yang Berhormat Menteri Kementerian Luar Bandar sedar bahawa sa-lama sebutan yang tidak baik kepada MARA yang telah berlaku dengan sa-mata² ia lahir ia-itu RIDA di-ubah kepada MARA belum lagi tugas-nya berjalan 30 buah kilang kain batek sudah di-tutup bukan menambah 30 buah, tetapi tertutup 30 buah.

Jadi, dengan demikian, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ada-kah Kerajaan sedar nama baik MARA itu kalau tertutup-nya 30 buah ini sudah hilang dan yang kedua tertutup-nya 30 buah kilang itu menyebabkan penganggoran dan yang ketiga memberatkan lagi sa-orang Menteri kita yang bernama Tun Abdul Razak kerana dia akan

mengambil alih jagaan Parti Perikatan di-Kelantan, sedang pekerja² di-dalam 30 buah kilang yang di-tutup ini kebanyakan-nya daripada orang UMNO; jadi, ada-kah Kerajaan sedar perkara ini?

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Kilang batek ini di-tutup, bukan baru ini, sekarang sudah 4 tahun, daripada tahun 1962 sudah mula² kilang² batek di-tutup. Jadi, keadaan di-Kelantan, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ta' payah saya sebutkan di-sini, kerana tidak ada langsung-lah usaha² yang di-jalankan oleh Kerajaan Negeri, sebab itu-lah untuk melebihi usaha² dan menolong orang² Kelantan, saya telah di-beri tugas menjaga orang² di-negeri Kelantan.

LANGUAGE ISSUE

7. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Home Affairs the reason why the Registrar of Societies has warned Associations, Guilds, etc., not to discuss and issue statements on the language issue.

The Minister of Home Affairs (Tun Dr Ismail): Mr Speaker, Sir, the warning was given to organisations, whose membership was not confined to Malaysian citizens. This matter arose when five registered societies, with affiliated organisations in Singapore, passed resolutions demanding Chinese to be an official language of the country. Perhaps, the Honourable Member agrees with the generally accepted principle that only citizens may take part in the political affairs of this country. The language of this country is the concern of its citizens alone, and only citizens have the right to discuss it, or to take any action thereon. The warning was given to registered organisations, all of whose members were not Malaysian citizens, and this is done with the idea of preventing them getting involved in an issue which is none of their concern.

Tuan Lim Kean Siew (Dato Kramat): Mr Speaker, Sir, in view of the Honourable Minister's reply, will he inform this House as to why the newspapers were advised not to publish

statements on the language issue; and, secondly, why is it that even political parties were put under condition not to talk on the language issue during their rallies?

Tun Dr Ismail: Sir, as regards political parties, this is really news to me, because all I can say is that I can hear a lot of observations made on this language issue. I am sure I have heard several times from the Honourable Member himself, and he has never been silenced on this subject. There has never been any attempt to ask the newspapers not to print anything regarding the English language. All we have asked for is the co-operation of the newspapers on this issue, so that it will not inflame public feelings, but there is no attempt to stop reasonable discussion on this subject by the citizens of this country.

Tuan Lim Kean Siew: Mr Speaker, Sir, will the Honourable Minister accept my statement that in applying for a public rally in December last year from the O.C.P.D. George Town, one of the conditions put at the back of the permit for the rally was that there should be no discussion of the language issue, and will the Honourable Minister accept my statement that when a speaker started to speak on the language issue, a policeman came up to the microphone and stopped the rally, thereby leading to protests by members of the public and the members of the Labour Party concerned?

Tun Dr Ismail: Mr Speaker, Sir, I cannot accept the Honourable Member's statement because it does not tell the whole truth. It tells only part of the truth, as is usual with the Honourable Members belonging to this Party. Sir, when a permit is asked for a political rally, the Police always asks for the purpose that the rally is to be held, and all that the Police insists on is that it must stick to that particular subject, and not, as is often the case with the Labour Party, to get a permit to hold a rally for one purpose and use it for other purposes, thereby landing themselves, sometimes

consciously, to be the tools of the subversionists in this country.

Tuan Lim Kean Siew: Mr Speaker, Sir, since the Honourable Minister doubts my words, will he assure this House that he will not stop the publication of copies of the Police permit granted to the Labour Party in Penang, which I shall issue on Friday and I hope that the Minister will not say that this is an infringement of the Official Secrets Act.

Tun Dr Ismail: Sir, as I said, the Honourable Member's Party, and I am strict with his Party, has been very recalcitrant and very naughty many a time, but I have been very patient with them—in other countries such a party would have been banned long ago, but we believe in the democracy in this country—but if they try to keep on trying to abuse democracy in this country, we will do all that we can conforming to democracy to thwart them in their aims.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Mr Speaker, Sir, I suppose that, hearing what the Honourable Minister for Home Affairs has just said about his kindness and tender solicitude for the Labour Party, we in the Labour Party must now go on our bended knees and thank the Gods for this kind Minister of Home Affairs. The question that I wish to ask after the tender solicitude that he has shown us is this: is the Honourable Minister of Home Affairs telling us—I am not interested in the past but in future—that if the Labour Party, or for that matter any other party, holds a political rally, the subject of the language issue in this country will not be banned from discussion from the platform of the rally?

Tun Dr Ismail: Sir, the Honourable Member knows as well as I do that they have brought this question of the language issue many a time. But why the Police objected, and I supported the Police fully, is this: they would ask for a permit for a rally for a certain purpose, and they allowed that rally to be used for other purposes, and that is why I said that the Labour Party is the tool of the communists,

and the leaders, such as the two Honourable Members there, have not got the guts to see that even the permits given by the Police are not abused.

Tuan Lim Kean Siew: Mr Speaker, Sir, will the Honourable Minister answer this straightforward question straightforwardly. In future, when we apply to speak on the language issue, will he assure this House that this issue will not be banned?

Tun Dr Ismail: Sir, we must remember that this is not a Court of Law, whereby we must ask the Members to answer, "Yes" or "No"—in a Court he may do that but not in this House of Parliament. Now, Sir, the Labour Party has a very unsavoury record. It is my duty, as I said, to protect that Party as well as to see that the subversive elements do not make use of that Party. So, when he asks me whether I categorically will give the assurance that whenever that Party wants to hold a rally to discuss the National language, I will say, "Yes, with a qualification"—if we have information that that rally is going to be used by the communists to stir up violence in this country, I will not give that permission to the Labour Party.

Tuan Lim Kean Siew: Mr Speaker, Sir, first of all, if we were savoury to the Alliance, we would not be an effective opposition—that is obvious (*Laughter*). Secondly, will the Honourable Minister inform this House that when a person speaks on the language issue, he is therefore not necessarily being used by the communist, or necessarily a communist front organisation, because I understand that even when the United Democratic Party applied for a permit, they were also banned from speaking on the language issue?

Tun Dr Ismail: Sir, I think he should ask that question when the Honourable Member for Ipoh representing the People Progressive Party is in this House; then I am prepared to answer that question.

PROTECTION FOR CUSTOMS OFFICERS

8. **Tuan Ahmad bin Arshad** asks the Minister of Finance whether he is aware that Customs Officers have often been threatened in the course of their duties, and if so, to state:

- (a) what steps he intends to take to protect them while discharging their duties at sea and in the border areas from being attacked by smugglers;
- (b) whether fire-arms training have been given to our officers.

The Minister of Finance (Tuan Tan Siew Sin): Mr Speaker, Sir, I am aware that Customs officers have been threatened by smugglers when performing their difficult task. In view of this, a number of officers have been provided with arms with which to protect themselves in the discharge of their duties. They have also been given training in the use of such arms.

Tuan Ahmad bin Arshad: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, soal tambahan. Adakah Kerajaan sedia menimbangkan bagi memberi sagu hati kepada mereka yang terchedera atau mendapat kemalangan sa-waktu menjalankan tugasnya.

Tuan Tan Siew Sin: Mr Speaker, Sir, there is a scale of compensation for officers, who have either been injured, or killed in the course of performing their duties.

DEATH OF Mr CHEW CHOON HEE (SON OF Mrs VERA CHEW)— INVESTIGATION

9. **Tuan C. V. Devan Nair** asks the Minister of Health whether he has received the following letter, dated 22nd September, 1966, from Mrs Vera Chew of 19 Raja Barat, Klang, on the death of her son, Chew Choon Hee:

"Dear Sir,

I am writing this letter on behalf of my family. My second son, Chew Choon Hee, fell from his motor-cycle on Saturday and sustained some cuts and abrasions on his right knee. The date of the accident was 10th September, 1966. He went to the hospital for treatment, and had his cuts stitched. He was given an injection from a

syringe which had earlier been injected two other patients without sterilising or refilling, in other words one syringe for three persons. After treatment he was sent home as his injuries were considered to be minor.

He went regularly every day for washing and dressing of his injuries, and on Wednesday (14-9-66) his stitches were taken out. On Thursday when he was due to go for the usual dressing, he begged to be taken to a private doctor as he complained that he was handled very roughly by the hospital authorities who dressed his knee and threw his leg down after dressing which caused him considerable pain. He also complained that the bandage was very tight but they paid no heed.

Before I consented to it, I first telephoned to the hospital and asked if it would be all right to go to a private doctor. On being assured that it is O.K. and that all doctors are the same, my son went. The private doctor to whom he went, on untying the bandage and after looking at the knee, said or rather remarked that there was dirt on the injuries. He tenderly washed and dressed the knee, gave an injection, penicillin pills and some pills to take should the knee hurts.

On Friday he went again for dressing. At about 9 p.m. he complained of neck pains and that his jaw cannot open. I had the doctor summoned at once who immediately took him to the hospital in his own car, and my son was admitted into Ward No. 6.

On admission the doctors did all they could for him and in spite of the best medical and personal attention afforded to him, he passed away on early Sunday morning at 1.16 a.m.

The cause of his death was Tetanus, but I would like to know what were the causes which led to it when all the time he had been having medical attention having gone regularly to the hospital for dressing and to a private doctor after his stitches were taken out.

I know that my son cannot come back to life, so I would like to have your comments on his unfortunate happening of which I hope you will supply me. I have a strong feeling that my son, by his death, would be able to contribute, if not much, a little, towards preventing future incidents of a similar nature, if only the hospital authorities had exercised a little more care and concern over minor injuries at the offset of the infliction before infection steps in, rather than to have the doctors fighting a losing battle to save lives.

For your case of reference, my son's casualty card serial number is C 10768/66.

Yours faithfully,
VERA CHEW (Mrs)"

and whether he had caused investigation to be made into Mrs Chew's

complaint that when her son was treated at the hospital he was given an injection from a syringe which had earlier been used on two other patients without sterilising or refilling; and that a private doctor who attended her son on 15th September, 1966 found dirt on the knee injuries on untying the bandage, and if so, the result of his investigations, and the action he proposes to take against those responsible.

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Health (Tuan Ibrahim bin Abdul Rahman): Mr Speaker, Sir, the Ministry of Health has received a copy of the letter mentioned from Mrs Vera Chew on 23-9-66 on the death of her son. Full investigation into the complaints have been carried out by the Klang Hospital Goodwill Committee. After all relevant records pertaining to this case were produced and carefully studied, the Committee found that the allegations made by Mrs Vera Chew had not been substantiated. As the Committee is satisfied that sufficient appropriate action had been given to the patient by the staff, from the time he came to the Hospital up to the time he elected to go to a private practitioner, e.g. from 10-9-66 to 14-9-66. Yang Berhormat Menteri does not propose to take any specific action against anyone in this particular case. However, my Ministry shall always continue to give staff regular advice and pep talks to be more gentle and courteous to patients and members of the public. Disciplinary action will be taken against anyone found contravening standing instructions.

Tuan C. V. Devan Nair: May we know from the Minister, what were the investigations conducted by this Goodwill Committee and what were their findings on the allegations made in this letter by Mrs Vera Chew to the effect that her son had been given an injection from a syringe which had earlier been used on two other patients without sterilising, or refilling—in other words one syringe for three persons. In the course of making their investigations, did they also consult the private doctor to whom her son went, apparently, a bit too late?

Tuan Ibrahim bin Abdul Rahman: Mr Speaker, Sir, the members of the Goodwill Committee felt that it is not possible to ascertain further the correctness of the facts of the allegations as the patient is dead.

Tuan C. V. Devan Nair: The members of the Goodwill Committee found that they could not conduct any investigation, because apparently they were unable to ascertain the facts. Are we to believe that the Goodwill Committee just went to the hospital, exuded goodwill to the people, who were responsible, and did nothing else?

Tuan Ibrahim bin Abdul Rahman: As I said earlier in my reply, the members of the Goodwill Committee made full investigation. They saw the records of the patient—the case sheets, the time the boy was admitted to the hospital—and they studied the matter carefully, and found that the allegations could not be substantiated. You need someone to tell you that actually the boy was given an injection from a syringe which was not sterilised. In this case there was only, the mother, Mrs Chew herself, but you need another person to substantiate the allegation—you must have a witness. Members of the Goodwill Committee went through the case sheets carefully with the help of the Medical Officer-in-charge and members of the hospital staff.

Tuan C. V. Devan Nair: Mr Speaker, Sir, did the Goodwill Committee consist of any medical men, or just of extremely non-medical Alliance gentlemen from Klang?

Tuan Ibrahim bin Abdul Rahman: Members of the Goodwill Committee consist of members of the public, who are nominated by the State Government.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Mr Speaker, Sir, I am not concerned with the investigation by the Goodwill Committee. What I am trying to establish, Mr Speaker, Sir, from the Parliamentary Secretary are a few simple basic facts. Down here it is stated that on

10th September, 1966, the boy, Chew Choon Hee, was admitted. If that is true, Mr Speaker, Sir, the question I wish to ask is this:

- (i) was the boy given an anti-tetanustoxoid or anti-tetanus serum injection;
- (ii) if it was given, then can the Honourable Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Health explain, that if the hospital did give A.T.S. to the boy, why did the boy subsequently die of tetanus?

That, to me, from the medical point of view, Mr Speaker, Sir, is a very serious thing. Perhaps, the Parliamentary Secretary does not realise that?

Tuan Ibrahim bin Abdul Rahman: Mr Speaker, Sir, A.T.S. was given to that patient. It was written on the case sheet.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Mr Speaker, Sir, then, will the Honourable the Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Health conduct a full-scale investigation as to why, if an A.T.S. was given, the boy died of tetanus, because I shudder to think of the thousands, who are getting A.T.S. throughout the country now and may die of tetanus. They may sue the Government. I shall be grateful for an answer by the Parliamentary Secretary as to why A.T.S. was given and the boy died subsequently of tetanus.

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Dr Lim Swee Aun): Mr Speaker, Sir, although it is true that anti-tetanus serum should prevent an attack of tetanus, I am sure the Honourable Member will agree that it is not a hundred per cent fool-proof. Although a person can be vaccinated against small-pox, he still can catch small-pox; although you are inoculated with anti-cholera vaccine, you still can catch cholera.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Mr Speaker, Sir, I am very grateful to my medical colleague for jumping to the defence of the Parliamentary Secretary. What I

wish to ask is this: has the Ministry conducted a full-scale investigation—call up the manufacturers, call up the importing houses and ask questions, as it should be done, otherwise I shudder to think of the thousands of people who are getting A.T.S. injections up and down the country?

Tuan Ibrahim bin Abdul Rahman: Mr Speaker, Sir, in my reply I said, I think the Honourable Member for Batu did not listen carefully, full investigations into the complaints have been carried out by the Klang Goodwill Committee. After all the relevant records pertaining to this case were produced and carefully studied, the Committee found that the allegations made by Mrs Vera Chew and so on, and so on (Laughter).

Tuan Lim Kean Siew: Mr Speaker, Sir, I think that my Honourable colleague, the Member for Batu, was asking for a full investigation by qualified people, not a full investigation by unqualified people, such as the Goodwill Committee.

Tuan Ibrahim bin Abdul Rahman: The Goodwill Committee consists of members of the public as well as members of the hospital staff—that means qualified and unqualified (Laughter).

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Mr Speaker, Sir, I am not casting aspersions on the qualifications of the members of the Goodwill Committee, regrettable as it is has been the death of the boy, Chew. I am seeking for an assurance from the Parliamentary Secretary whether a full investigation has been made into the A.T.S. that was given and whether the same batch of anti-tetanus serum is being given up and down the country—I shudder, Mr Speaker, Sir. Perhaps, the Parliamentary Secretary does not know the importance of my question. If the same batch of A.T.S. is given up and down the country, and one death has occurred, I can assure him that it is likely that another death will occur; and I think that if the same batch was given, and even if it were my son, I will sue the Government.

Tuan C. V. Devan Nair: Sir, it does appear odd from the Parliamentary Secretary's reply. He said that the Goodwill Committee was made up of hospital staff—the people who were supposed to be investigated and members of the public (*Laughter*). In other words, here an investigation is being conducted by the culprit (the criminal) together with the unqualified Magistrate and that gives the game away (*Laughter*).

Tuan Ibrahim bin Abdul Rahman: May I, with your permission, Sir, read out the composition of the Goodwill Committee. "The Committee should normally comprise a Chairman, who should be the Medical Superintendent, the Medical Officer-in-Charge of the hospital, three representatives of the Board of Visitors, and three representatives of the hospital staff." These representatives of the Board of Visitors are members of the public—maybe they are community leaders, or maybe they are representatives of the people, or respected individuals of that particular district. So, I think it is justified to say that these members are responsible individuals; they work hand in hand with members of the hospital staff.

Tuan C. V. Devan Nair: Mr Speaker, Sir, that is much worse than I thought (*Laughter*)—the Medical Superintendent is the Chairman. In other words, the criminal charged in Court is the Chairman of the investigating team (*Laughter*).

Tuan Ibrahim bin Abdul Rahman: Mr Speaker, Sir, the Chairman has no veto power. This Goodwill Committee is advisory—they have no executive power. Whatever their findings they have got to forward them to the Chief Medical and Health Officer of the State, and if the Chief Medical and Health Officer of the State is not satisfied, then the findings will be forwarded to the Honourable Minister.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Mr Speaker, Sir, with due deference to the Honourable Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Health, may I suggest to

him that if there is any future investigation of this sort, it is a misuse of the Goodwill Committee. The Goodwill Committee, as the Member for Bungsar has said, is to exude goodwill when there is *pergadohan* between the public and the hospital staff. In this case, there is no *pergadohan*, there is a death that has occurred. Consequently, if there is any investigation to be made, he should gather a non-interested, impartial committee, to investigate the death of the deceased, preferably of people from another area, e.g. from Kuala Lumpur, so that these people would not have local ties and would be disinterested parties, instead of which, as has been pointed out by the Honourable Member for Bungsar, you appointed the Medical Superintendent who, of course, was an interested party. He would not want the death matter to be brought up in the House of Parliament; he would like to hush it up at Klang, if possible.

Tuan Lim Kean Siew: Mr Speaker, Sir, it is quite clear this person died an unnatural death. Will the Honourable Parliamentary Secretary inform this House whether or not a coroner's inquiry has taken place?

Tuan Ibrahim bin Abdul Rahman: No.

Tuan Lim Kean Siew: Will the Honourable Parliamentary Secretary then give this House an assurance, that a proper coroner's inquiry into the death of this person, Chew Choon Hee, will be held as soon as possible.

Tuan Ibrahim bin Abdul Rahman: Mr Speaker, Sir, the letter from Mrs Vera Chew has been politely written. In the last paragraph it says: "I have a strong feeling that my son, by his death, would be able to contribute, if not much, a little, towards preventing future incidents of a similar nature, if only the hospital authorities had exercised a little more care and concern over minor injuries at the offset of the infliction before infection steps in" and so on. I think Mrs Vera Chew is not pressing for a coroner's inquiry. The Honourable Minister of Health has sent a letter of condolence.

Tuan Lim Kean Siew: Mr Speaker, Sir, for the enlightenment of the Honourable Parliamentary Secretary: firstly, a letter of condolence is not very much of a condolence (*Laughter*); secondly, the purpose of a coroner's inquiry is in order to investigate for public safety, and for purposes of the public in general, causes of unnatural death. It is not the duty, nor is it incumbent on any person to say, "I do not wish to have a coroner's inquiry", because such an incident may happen. Supposing some trustee kills a ward in the care of the trustee, in order to get profit from the trust property, then obviously the court must investigate into the death. Secondly, there is no doubt from this letter that there is some negligence which has led to the death of this Mr Chew. So, obviously, there must be an inquiry. Two facts have been made clear in this letter. Firstly, when the bandage was removed by a private practitioner, dirt was found on the injuries, and which led the doctor to tenderly wash and dress the knee and to give an injection, penicillin pills, and other pills, to take. Secondly, an anti-tetanus injection was apparently given by the hospital authorities which led to the death of the person from tetanus. That itself, again, is further evidence of some negligence. Now, I am not saying this, but somebody may be liable for causing the death of Mr Chew by a negligent act, and that is a criminal offence and, therefore, it comes within the purview of a coroner's inquiry.

Dr Lim Swee Aun: Mr Speaker, Sir, on the question of negligence, whether there was negligence or not is a matter for the Police, or for the Attorney-General, and I think the Honourable Member has said that a coroner's inquest is necessary only when the cause of death is unknown, or there is suspicion of foul play. Now, in this case the cause of death is known and there is no question of foul play, but if there is a question of negligence, it has been shown that anti-tetanus serum has been given—so there should not be any question of negligence.

Tuan Lim Kean Siew: Mr Speaker, Sir, for the enlightenment of the Honourable Minister for Commerce and Industry, whenever there is an accident on the highway, as has happened recently to a Member of this House, there is always an inquiry. During the inquiry, it may be found that the accident was accidental, or the accident or death was caused by a negligent act.

Dr Lim Swee Aun: There has to be a Police case first.

Tuan Lim Kean Siew: In all those cases of death, the body is taken to hospital and a post mortem is carried out, and the cause of death is always known to the hospital authorities, and a death certificate is given—death due to haemorrhage, or death due to accident, or injury to the skull, etc. Nevertheless, an inquiry is always held. According to the Honourable Minister of Commerce and Industry, he says that is a matter for the Police. That is the whole purpose of the coroner's inquiry. A coroner's inquiry is called in order to decide whether the Police should take further action or not.

Now, the other point he said was this: there should be a report to the police station. Well, I hope that the Parliamentary Secretary will now make a report by virtue of this letter, or he should advise Mrs Vera Chew to make a report to the police.

MENCHEGAH PENYAKIT² DI-KAWASAN SEMPADAN THAI/ MALAYSIA DARI MEREBAK

10. Tuan Ahmad bin Arshad bertanya kepada Menteri Kesihatan:

- (a) Apa-kah jenis² penyakit yang telah di-binchangkan dalam persidangan yang berlangsung di-kawasan sempadan Thai-Malaysia.
- (b) Apa-kah langkah² yang di-ambil atau yang akan di-ambil oleh kedua² negara ini untuk menche-gah penyakit² itu dari merebak.

Tuan Ibrahim bin Abdul Rahman: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, jenis² penyakit

yang di-bincangkan di-Persidangan Kesihatan Sempadan di-antara Malaysia dan negeri Thai yang di-adakan di-kawasan sempadan baru² ini ia-lah:

- (a) Malaria atau Demam Kura;
- (b) Puru;
- (c) Chachar;
- (d) Ta'un;
- (e) Penyakit Anjing Gila;
- (f) Sakit Perempuan.

Langkah² yang akan di-ambil ia-lah tiap² negeri berkenaan mesti-lah men-chuba sa-berapa boleh menghadkan penyakit² ini dalam sempadan masing².

(b) Pembentokan sa-buah Jawatan-kuasa Kesihatan sempadan yang mengandongi wakil² dari kedua² buah negeri bertugas dengan segera menentang, pada asas-nya, satu² penyakit yang berjangkit dan merbahaya di-kawasan sempadan daripada merebak.

(c) Menyamakan rancangan kesihatan umum yang bersifat kebangsaan atau national.

Dr Tan Chee Khoo: Mr Speaker, Sir, can the Honourable Parliamentary Secretary enlighten this House as to whether the last named disease that he reeled off was fairly widespread; and if so, what steps has the Government taken to prevent this disease?

Tuan Ibrahim bin Abdul Rahman: Tujuan-nya ia-lah supaya penyakit yang saya baca tadi itu, sa-berapa boleh di-hadkan penyakit² itu dalam sempadan masing².

Tuan Ahmad bin Arshad: Ada-kah Kerajaan berchadang hendak meluaskan langkah ini kepada sa-buah Kerajaan tetangga kita ia-itu di-Indonesia.

Yang kedua, saya minta penjelasan apa erti-nya penyakit perempuan itu? (*Ketawa*). Saya kurang faham. Ada-kah perempuan sahaja yang sakit?

Tuan Ibrahim bin Abdul Rahman: Soalan yang pertama, Kerajaan memang berchadang hendak bekerjasama dengan negara tetangga ia-itu Indonesia berkenaan dengan penyakit malaria dan lain² lagi.

Soalan kedua, saya perchaya banyak Ahli² Yang Berhormat dalam Dewan ini doktor², sa-lepas meshuarat boleh-lah Ahli Yang Berhormat sendiri bertanya apa-kah penyakit perempuan itu (*Ketawa*).

Tuan Haji Abu Bakar bin Hamzah: Dalam persidangan ini bagi pehak Malaysia, dapat-kah pehak Kementerian menerangkan siapa-kah yang mewakili pehak Malaysia ini di-dalam persidangan itu? Ada-kah termasuk Menteri Kesihatan atau pun Setia-usaha Kementerian Kesihatan dan tempat berunding yang di-sempadan Malaysia dengan Thailand itu di-mana-kah tempat mereka itu berunding?

Tuan Ibrahim bin Abdul Rahman: Yang mewakili Malaysia ia-lah Yang Berhormat Menteri, Pengarah Perubatan, Ketua Pegawai Perubatan, Perlis, Ketua Pegawai Perubatan, Kedah dan Ketua Pegawai Perubatan, Kelantan. Tempat-nya pada tahun 1965 ia-lah di-Kota Bharu dan tahun 1966 ia-lah di-Singora.

Mr (Deputy) Speaker: Masa soalan Mulut sudah habis.

BILL

THE SUPPLY BILL, 1967

Second Reading

Order read for resumption of debate on Question, "That the Bill be now read a second time" (24th January, 1967).

Mr (Deputy) Speaker: Ahli² Yang Berhormat, saya suka mengingatkan ia-itu perbahathan di-atas Rang Undang² Perbekalan tahun 1967 ini akan di-habiskan pada pukul 6.30 petang hari esok dan kemudian di-beri peluang kepada Menteri² menjawab dan memberi keterangan² atas soalan² dan pandangan Ahli² Yang Berhormat sa-lama satu hari, sa-bagaimana Peratoran Majlis Meshuarat 66 (2). Saya minta-lah Ahli² Yang Berhormat yang dapat peluang berchakap pada hari ini dan hari esok, berchakap dengan

sa-berapa pendek dan tidak mengulangi lagi apa² yang telah di-chakapkan oleh Yang Berhormat yang berchakap terlebih dahulu supaya ramai Ahli² Yang Berhormat yang lain dapat peluang mengambil bahagian di-dalam perbahathan ini, sa-belum perbahathan ini di-tutup.

Perbahathan ini di-sambong sa-mula.

Debate resumed.

Tuan Haji Abu Bakar bin Hamzah (Bachok): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, menyambong ucapan ringkas saya sa-malam, saya pun akan merengaskan lagi pada hari ini, ia-itu berhubung dengan pelajaran (education) dan juga pekerjaan dan penganggoran (employment dan unemployment).

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya amat-lah dukachita oleh kerana saya dapati di-dalam ucapan Yang Berhormat Menteri Kewangan kita, beliau sendiri mengaku tidak dapat menunjukkan angka² employment dan unemployment dan agak-nya tidak mendapat ma'alumat daripada Kementerian Buroh. Tetapi Yang Berhormat Menteri Kewangan sendiri mengaku bahawa pemuda² dan pemudi² kita pada tahun 1966 ada-lah kira² 140,000 dan pada tahun 1967 di-jangka akan ada 150,000 lagi, dan orang ini semua menchari kerja. Jadi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, waktu merangka anggaran ini pehak Kerajaan tidak pun mengemukakan satu² perkara yang boleh menghadapi kemungkinan penganggoran di-kalangan kira² 300,000 pemuda² kita, ia-itu orang yang termasuk *working population*—orang² yang dapat bekerja, yang muda lagi. Dengan yang demikian, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya minta supaya masaalah penganggoran ini dapat di-hadapi dengan mudah dengan chara melipatgandakan lagi pengiriman pekerja² atau buroh² kita ka-Malaysia Timor.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, apabila Kerajaan menghadapi kenyataan yang samacham ini, Kerajaan mengaku bahawa salah satu daripada chara yang hendak di-buat-nya ia-lah mengadakan ranchangan keluarga (*family planning*). Tuan Yang di-Pertua, dengan ringkas-nya, saya tidak-lah hendak berchakap

dari segi hukum ranchangan keluarga itu, sama ada dari segi ugama atau pun dari segi teori. Tetapi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, masaalah ini indah khabar dari rupa, kerana angka penduduk² yang menjadi chontoh kebaikan bagi satu² negara atau ideal population bagi sa-buah negara tidak-lah sama dengan sa-buah negara yang lain, dan teori Maltose itu tidak-lah dapat digunakan di-Malaysia di-dalam keadaan yang sa-macham ini. Sahabat saya daripada Kota Star pun bersetuju dalam hal ini. Maka, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, apa yang telah berlaku ia-itu dengan kita kemukakan *family planning* ini kita kurangkan fikiran kita untuk membanyakkan lagi sumber² hasil. Pada hal kalau kita tidak memikirkan hendak mengadakan *family planning* ini tentu-lah kita memikirkan untuk mengadakan projek² baharu. Dan tidak munasabah bagi negara Malaysia ini, angka penduduk kita itu melebihi daripada sumber² asali bagi negara ini.

Mithal-nya, di-negeri Pahang sahaja—di-dalam satu batu persegi manusia yang dudok-nya 28 orang sahaja. Jadi, hendak mengurangkan population oleh kerana hendak menchari ideal population dengan mengadakan *family planning*—ini bukanlah satu perkara yang bijak di-waktu ini. Akibat dari itu, apa yang kita dapati ia-lah orang² di-bandar sahaja yang menyambut ranchangan² ini, dan dengan demikian mereka itu akan mendapat kehidupan yang lebeh elok daripada orang² yang dudok di-luar bandar. Maka teori yang di-pegang oleh Kerajaan itu tidak menguntongkan, malah wang yang di-belanjakan untuk itu akan merugikan ra'ayat samata², dan saya rasa usaha² untuk itu merugikan lebeh banyak daripada mendatangkan sa-suatu yang untung.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, akhir-nya saya menyentoh dua perkara dengan ringkas. Yang pertama, berkenaan dengan pelajaran. Satu masaalah yang besar sekarang ini ia-lah kechergasan Kementerian Pelajaran dengan policy-nya. Saya tidak-lah hendak membahathkan *Comprehensive System* dan sa-bagainya, tetapi Tuan Yang di-Pertua, masaalah education kita pada masa ini menghadapi satu kesukaran yang

amat besar, ia-itu berkenaan dengan *text book*—buku² sekolah. Ini sahaja, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, bukan sahaja menyebabkan kesusahan kepada murid² dan ibu bapa tetapi juga mengachau Policy Pelajaran itu sendiri. Jadi, ini belum dapat di-atasi oleh Kerajaan. Dan walau pun *text book* ini tidak termasuk dalam policy, tetapi oleh kerana keadaan yang sa-macham sekarang ini terlalu burok, maka dengan sendiri-nya keburukan itu memberi kesan yang burok kepada Policy Pelajaran yang kita kemukakan kepada ra'ayat kita.

Saya menerima kaseh kepada Pengarah Dewan Bahasa, Tuan Syed Nasir, yang telah meminta Kerajaan supaya menubuhkan satu Unit Penerbitan, tetapi sayang-nya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, oleh kerana dia kuat sangat berkenaan dengan masalah bahasa ini, maka dia akan di-tukarkan, mengikut berita yang saya dapat tahu, akan di-tukarkan daripada jawatan itu dan akan di-hantarkan ka-luar negeri supaya dia jangan bising lagi dalam perkara ini. Itu ada-lah keputusan yang di-buat oleh UMNO agak-nya—saya pun kurang tahu.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, akhir-nya saya amat terperanjat dengan kedudukan Kerajaan sekarang daripada kenyataan Yang Teramat Mulia Perdana Menteri yang beliau tidak anti-komunis tetapi *anti-subversion* dengan *terrorism*. Jadi, ini bukan sahaja memeranjatkan saya tetapi memeranjatkan juga Ahli daripada Johor Utara yang pernah menjadi sa-orang Setia-usaha Agong UMNO, Parti Perdana Menteri sendiri. Rupa²nya negara kita yang sa-benar-nya sudah berubah dasar dan perubahan ini di-sebut di-dalam Dewan Ra'ayat dan ini memberikan *reaction* yang terlalu merbahaya kepada negeri² yang lain dari segi hubungan luar negeri. Di-tambah pula dengan satu ucapan yang saya tidak tahu chara berfikir-nya, ia-itu kalau saya kurang faham boleh di-fahamkan, ia-itu sa-orang Ahli daripada belakang Kerajaan—Muar—kalau ta' salah saya, meminta Kerajaan supaya mengadakan Pakatan Tentera dengan Thai, Philippina. Ini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kedua² kenyataan oleh Perdana Menteri dan Ahli

Yang Berhormat daripada Muar, kalau saya ta' salah, menimbulkan satu perkara yang baharu di-dalam hubungan *international*.

Bagaimana, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kita hendak membuat satu Pakatan Tentera kerana perkara itu amat-lah merbahaya—dunia sekarang tidak bersetuju kepada Pakatan Tentera, tetapi kita bersetuju kepada Pakatan Ekonomi, Kebudayaan dan sa-bagai-nya yang menjadi *common good* kepada negeri² yang berjiran terutama di-sabelah kita ini. Tetapi, mengadakan Pakatan Tentera ada-lah satu perkara yang sudah di-condemn oleh sa-siapa pun dalam dunia pada masa ini. Dan lagi pula kita tahu bahawa Thai dan Phillipina bergantung kekuatan tentera-nya kepada Amerika yang kita di-sini tidak bersetuju kepada pakatan yang sa-macham itu, terutama daripada Amerika dan negeri² yang lain, dan kita juga hendak membuat pakatan yang sa-macham itu dan kita tahu bahawa Thai, yang sa-tahu saya, pengkalan² Amerika ada terbuka di-situ dan daripada pengkalan itu kapal terbang pergi ka-Vietnam membom orang² di-situ—dan pakatan² yang sa-macham ini-lah maka Kerajaan kita hendak masuk yang di-serukan oleh orang² Kerajaan, pehak Kerajaan kita. Saya rasa, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ini amat-lah tidak baik dan saya tidak setuju . . .

Tuan Ahmad bin Arshad (Muar Utara): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya hendak menyatakan atas apa yang telah di-beri pandangan oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat daripada Bachok berhubung dengan pandangan saya dalam Pakatan Tentera itu. Saya bermaksud bagini bahawa kita sudah tidak layak-nya pada masa hadapan menempatkan tentera² luar dalam kawasan kita di-Siam (Thailand), di-Singapura dan di-Philippines. Dengan sebab itu, saya mengutarakan bagi mengisikan kekosongan tempat tentera, pengkalan tentera yang saya sebutkan itu sa-baik²-nya kita mengadakan satu kerjasama tentera di-antara negeri² di-Tenggara Asia ini bagi menampung tempat yang di-kosongkan oleh tentera² kulit putih itu.

Tuan Haji Abu Bakar bin Hamzah: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kita sa-bagai ahli di-dalam Parlimen ini, terutama berkenaan dengan hubungan luar negeri, saya rasa tidak-lah boleh kita memutar²kan perkataan itu, sebab pakatan—ikatan military, atau pun tentera itu, itu ada-lah satu perkara besar, Military Pact, bukan-lah mithalnya hendak memburu kominis disempadan oleh penchuri, smuggling barang² kita bahawa mari dua tiga orang military personnel daripada sabuah negeri, kita tolong buru; itu bukan kerja² antara Muar dengan Johor Bahru. Ini ada-lah satu perkara yang besar dan ini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, statement² yang sa-macam ini-lah yang menimbulkan reaction yang tidak baik di-dunia luar. Barangkali Ahli Yang Berhormat itu tidak mahu melawat tempat² yang dia boleh mendapat criticism terhadap negeri kita ini. Semua-nya kenyataan²-nya itu membangkitkan perkara² yang tidak baik, terutama sa-bagaimana yang telah di-buat oleh Perdana Menteri kelmarin dan di-radangi pula oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat daripada Johor Tenggara. Ini kesemua-nya mencherminikan dimana dudok-nya kebulatan Kerajaan kita pada masa ini.

Mr (Deputy) Speaker: Habis?

Tuan Haji Abu Bakar bin Hamzah: Sadikit lagi. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, akhir-nya

Mr (Deputy) Speaker: Tiga kali akhir sudah saya dengar.

Tuan Haji Abu Bakar bin Hamzah: Akhir-nya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya meminta Kerajaan menimbangkan berkenaan dengan perbelanjaan bagi Pertahanan dan Internal Security dan saya minta perkara² ini dapat di-kurangkan dan benda² yang lebeh itu di-masokkan di-dalam perkara² lain.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kesimpulan-nya saya tidak dapat berkata bahawa anggaran belanjawan pada masa ini chukup-lah sihat dan chukup-lah realistic, tetapi saya dapat berkata bahawa ini-lah satu anggaran yang paling baik yang boleh di-buat oleh Kerajaan

Perikatan pada masa ini. Sa-takat itu sahaja yang dapat saya sebutkan.

Mr (Deputy) Speaker: Meshuarat ini di-tanggohkan.

Sitting suspended at 11.25 a.m.

Sitting resumed at 11.45 a.m.

(Mr Deputy Speaker in the Chair)

THE SUPPLY BILL, 1967

Second Reading

Debate resumed—

Tuan Ong Kee Hui (Sarawak): Mr Speaker, Sir, the Honourable Minister of Finance, in his Budget Speech, stated that the accord reached last August which ended confrontation between Malaysia and Indonesia, was undoubtedly the most important event of the year. This was no doubt true, Sir, as far as we, who live in the front line of confrontation in Sarawak, are concerned. The end of confrontation was hailed with much joy and relief by the people of Sarawak, because we felt that with peace with Indonesia, life would not only return to normal but we would also be able to devote our energy, resources and money to economic development. It was thought that the large sums, which were allocated to military expenditure, would be switched over to economic development and there would, we hoped, be a reduction perhaps, in taxation or, at least, no further increases in taxes.

The Budget for 1967 presented by the Honourable Minister of Finance will, therefore, be received not only with disappointment but a good deal of concern by people not only in Sarawak but in the rest of Malaysia. The sombre picture of our economic position presented by the Honourable Minister of Finance in justifying his proposals for additional taxation will cause a good deal of disillusionment. The people of Malaysia will, no doubt, wish to seek evidence that expenditure has been pruned to the minimum required consistent with efficiency before they could be reconciled with additional taxation.

In his Budget speech, Sir, however, the Honourable Minister of Finance revealed that he was unable to cut down very much on recurrent expenditure because 25 per cent of the Budget consists of expenditure that is charged by law and cannot, therefore, be reduced. Furthermore, he stated that public debt alone accounts for 12 per cent of the total ordinary Budget in 1967. "Although cost of servicing the public debt is rising steadily," he said, "and absorbs a major share of the ordinary Budget expenditure, it is a liability which is unavoidable if we are to implement our development programme." The disquieting thing, however, Sir, is that some of these loans are used not for economic development, which will bring returns but to finance defence and social projects, and the Minister of Finance quite rightly expressed the Treasury's concern over this fact. Figures quoted by the Honourable Minister of Finance show that apart from the 25 per cent of the Budget which is charged expenditure, the balance of \$1,366 million is shared out as follows:

Defence	...	\$250 million
Internal Security	147	"
Education	...	386 "
Health	...	140 "
Other Ministries	444	"

Perhaps, if the Honourable Minister of Finance is prepared to be unpopular with his Cabinet colleagues, he may be able to save a few millions here and there and this might add up to a small tidy sum.

Looking at these figures presented by him, Sir, there is no doubt that defence and internal security take a sizeable part of the whole cake. The need for defence is something which is difficult to assess. The question that I want to pose, Sir, is this: even with this large sum spent, are we capable of defending ourselves unaided? Would not a more realistic approach be to have a larger territorial army of reserve fighting men, who can be mobilised in times of need, rather than a standing army, which we may find

difficult to maintain? I put this idea for the Government to consider.

With regard to internal security, Sir, the expenditure to which we are committed is also very large. My colleague from Sarawak sitting next to me has quite rightly pointed out that maintenance of a large Police Force and detention camps is not the ultimate solution to the internal security problem. Little if anything, has been done to rehabilitate those detained and very little success appears to have been achieved to win over those threatening the security of the State. Repressive measures are still the order of the day. Both defence and security absorb large sums of money, which are not only unproductive but also tie down a large number of our people in unproductive work with no economic returns. Our needs in this respect could, perhaps, be minimised, in the matter of defence, for instance, by a more realistic foreign policy whereby we could generate greater goodwill towards us, especially from our neighbours.

In the matter of internal security the greatest need is for the Government to command the support and confidence of the people. In this regard, it is imperative that early elections should be held in both Sabah and Sarawak. It must be clear by now, Sir, to the Alliance leaders here in Kuala Lumpur that the present Administration or Government in Sarawak does not have the confidence of the people in the State and is unable to mobilise the people in Sarawak against subversion. In the interests of the nation, therefore, the Sarawak Alliance should seek a fresh mandate from the people to govern or give way to others better able to lead the people of the State. Statements made by the Chairman of the Election Commission and also by the Honourable Prime Minister led us to believe that elections in both States are scheduled for this year. If that is still the intention, little seems to have been done. Even the report of the Commission, which was supposed to be tabled at this session of the House, has not been received. I hope the Government will be able to state

clearly its intention whether to hold elections this year or not.

I will not at this stage Mr Speaker, Sir, go into the details of the Budget, which we will examine more closely at the Committee stage. I will, however, briefly touch on the Honourable Minister of Finance's taxation proposals.

The repeal of the turnover tax will, I am sure, Sir, be welcomed by all Honourable Members. So much criticism and objections had been made to this measure that we are surprised that it had not been repealed earlier. The 2 per cent levy on imports, which will be levied instead in answer to the prayers, said the Honourable Minister of Finance, of merchants throughout Malaysia is certainly easier to administer. I am however very uneasy on the so-called development tax of 5 per cent because it is by no means clear, Sir, how this is to be prescribed. Are all the poor sections of the community, such as, the hawkers, trisha pedallers and small-time traders, liable to payment of this tax? Some people pay licence fees to local authorities, trade licence fees in the case of Sarawak of \$180 per year to the State, and if they have to pay federal tax of a minimum of \$100 as well, great hardship will be caused to these poor sections of the community. The Honourable Minister of Finance has stated that if these businesses cannot afford to pay even a \$100 a year, they have no right to exist. With due respect, Sir, I would like to say many *ulu* small traders perform a very essential service to the rural *ulu* community in Sarawak, and any step that threatens their existence will be a matter of great concern to the people in the remote areas. I hope, therefore, Sir, that the Honourable Minister of Finance will take this point into account in administering the tax.

Other Honourable Members, Sir, on this side of the House, have touched on the tax proposals and I do not wish to repeat what has been said. I commend to the Honourable Minister of Finance, the very constructive observations made by the Honourable Member for Bungsar. In matters of taxation, it is not a question of how much

or how heavy the proposed taxes are, but on whom these taxes will fall. There is no doubt, Sir, that much of the proposed taxes will fall on the ordinary people, whose cost of living is bound to rise. In the case of Sarawak, Sir, the new tax proposals will mean an additional imposition of \$6,050,000 according to the Estimates of Revenue for 1967. This may not appear to be large when compared with \$99,574,000 from Malaysia Barat and \$3,370,000 from Sabah, but from details revealed by the Honourable Minister of Finance, it would appear that in course of harmonisation on customs tariffs a number of items were brought into line with those in Sarawak which were higher than those in the other States.

In the conclusion of his Budget Speech, Sir, the Honourable Minister of Finance spoke of "sacrifice and toil today in order to ensure a better tomorrow". People will only respond to such an appeal, Sir, if they feel that they have been fairly treated, that taxes are equitable, and that money is well and carefully spent. The Government should, therefore, examine the whole structure of Government to see if economies can be effected and the Administration streamlined. The Development Plan should be re-examined and kept under constant review.

As the Honourable Minister of Finance has stated, in East Malaysia rubber production declined due to shortage of tappers. I know personally that in a number of areas in Sarawak newly planted high-yielding rubber has not been brought into tapping for the same reason. Are we then right in continuing rubber planting schemes in the light of this information? Should not something be done about this?

In Sarawak, Sir, large sums of money are spent on road development and this is essential, because a good system of communication is necessary for economic development; yet full value from these new roads is not obtained because the State Government has not the courage to overhaul the antiquated system of land tenure, although new

Land Bills have been drawn up after many years of investigation by experts.

The Honourable Minister of Finance also stated that youth unemployment continues to be high and—in 1966 it was estimated that 142,000 boys and girls left school—most of whom will be seeking employment. It is also expected that another 150,000 boys and girls are expected to leave school this year. The Honourable Minister of Finance also stated that the incidence of unemployment is higher for persons with primary education. Sir, this is a very serious situation from the social and economic point of view, and clearly it should receive the urgent attention of the Minister of Education. We, in Sarawak, are very concerned with this problem, because with the expansion of primary education in the rural areas more and more boys are being divorced from the land. For that reason we have been pressing for the introduction of a comprehensive system of education which will answer the needs of a rural agricultural community and not lead to a drift of young boys and girls to our towns—a danger which will assume greater proportions as road communication improves. We in Sarawak, therefore, find the Minister of Education's reply to a question by an Honourable Member from Sarawak, on the subject of introducing the comprehensive system of education, very disappointing. One dollar now spent on education, Sir, on the right lines may well save us \$10 on internal security in the future. I will, therefore, urge the Government to give this matter most serious consideration.

Finally, Sir, the Honourable Member for Ipoh referred in his address to the situation of the Press in his country. One of the unfortunate features, Sir, of democracy in Malaysia is the very sad and anaemic condition of the *fourth estate*. I have in mind a number of very serious lapses on the part of newspapers like the *Straits Times*. Recently, the Academic Staff Association of the University of Malaya, and particularly its President, was the subject of crude abuse in an article published in *Suara Malaysia*. The Academic Staff Associa-

tion issued a Press release on the subject and even this distinguished body of men were not given any space in the *Straits Times*. The way this Budget debate has been treated by the said newspaper is also cause for dismay. Several Opposition Members referred to the Malayan Banking scandal, but all their remarks were either under-played or completely scotched by that newspaper. The *Straits Times* editorial complains that very few M.Ps really speak on the Budget *per se*, but when some of them do, as the Honourable Member for Bungsar did in a serious and sombre vein, he is so severely truncated that the impression given in the *Straits Times* is that the Member for Bungsar is well on his way to joining the Alliance. I hope, Sir, that similar fate will not befall me.

Tuan Kam Woon Wah (Sitiawan):

Mr Speaker, Sir, we have heard the condemnations on the Budget Speech by the Honourable Member for Batu and some of his colleagues on two main items; (1) the expenditure on the military (2) the expenditure on rural development. Sir, let us analyse how sincere their speeches are.

With regard to the first point, they say that we are spending too much money on our Army, so that the Government should try to disband or dismiss the whole lot—do not have any more Army or Police in the country, so that they are given an opportunity to do some “monkey” business (*Laughter*). Sir, I do not think our Government is so naive to believe what they say.

Regarding the second point, about money spent on rural projects, I would urge the Government to spend more, because these rural projects are very important in the upliftment of our rural people. Sir, if we do not do much on this aspect, then the Opposition members will say that the Alliance Government is not doing any work. So, with this they hope that there will be a reversal of seating arrangements in this House. I do not think that is possible.

Sir, referring to the speech by the Honourable Minister of Finance, it shows that we are running into a deficit and, therefore, our Government has no alternative but to impose additional taxes for 1967. Sir, it is very well to impose additional taxes, but what are the consequences? It only means that the higher the taxes are, the higher the prices would go up, and then they are passed on to the poor consumers—thus inflation is created. Sir, inflation begins the moment when the Government runs into a deficit in the nation's Budget, and the Government either has to cover it up by creating new dollars or bank credits, or, in our case, drawing on our reserves.

Sir, according to the Honourable Minister of Finance, between the end of 1965 and November 1966 there was an increase of 5.6 per cent in the amount of currency circulation in our country. This means 5.6 per cent inflation within the period of 11 months, which is equivalent to 5.6 per cent cut in one's gross income. In other words, if one person earns \$6,000 a year, i.e., \$500 a month, he needs \$336 increase in his pay in order to keep even with the increase cost of 5.6 per cent inflation. Sir, inflation is a major assault on our living standard, because the money becomes smaller, its value is being eaten away from all fixed savings, such as insurance policies, Government bonds, etc. If somebody takes a life policy today, say, for a period of 20 years and, if we allow this rate of inflation to go on, by the time when the policy matures, the value of his money is not worth as much as what he is paying now. Sir, this is dangerous and must be stopped at all costs otherwise the moment of crisis sets in and confidence in our money could vanish overnight. We have seen examples in the recent past in some countries, where inflation set in and disastrous results followed.

Sir, another danger here is this: there have been too frequent demands, some reasonable and others unreasonable, for pay increases by our civil

servants. Sir, the moment the Government pays more and the moment spending power increases, prices rise and, therefore, the value is gone from our money. Sir, this is inevitable and it is a chain reaction.

Therefore, Sir, in order to defeat inflation and at the same time to try to achieve some surplus for our national economy, I think there are three ways which need immediate attention: (1) to cut unnecessary spending or expenditure; (2) to increase the efficiency of our civil servants in the matter of collection of government revenue; (3)—this may not be necessary we hope—to increase any further taxes, that is if the first and second are fulfilled.

Sir, regarding (1) cutting of unnecessary expenditure, I would urge the Government to stop, once and for all, until our national economy is improved, all the prestige projects. Sir, I do not understand why the Government allots money, like the sum of \$1.2 million to be spent on the development of the Sungei Way Golf Course. Sir, it is all very well for people to say, "Well, we need a golf course to do some exercise." Sir, I do not think to meet the need for exercise is to spend \$1.2 million in the face of our national financial deficit. If one wants to exercise, I think there are many forms of exercise that he can do, instead of just playing golf and then sweat and say, "Well, this is good and Government has to pay". That should be stopped. Essential projects like rural development must go on, even though there is a deficit, because we hope that in the years to come they would bring revenue to the Government. Then, when the time comes, we hope the Honourable Minister of Finance will be able to balance his Budget.

Sir, regarding the expenditure on the military, may I suggest one method to cut expenditure on the maintenance of our military. Sir, in this aspect, cannot the Government call up some able-bodied persons, or young persons, to serve a certain period, like the National Service in the

Government? Train them and then let them go back and do their work, and call them up again when the need arises. By this, the Government would save enormous costs on maintenance.

With regard to my second point, that is collection of money by our civil servants, Sir, I am quite sure that if some of our civil servants are a little more efficient in their work in the collection of revenues, there are large sums of money to be collected. For instance, in District Offices, where people are prepared to pay money the moment their applications are granted—but, sometimes, the applicants have to wait for months and years to hear that, if they are lucky, their applications are granted and then they pay the money. Another Department is the Estate Duty Office. A millionaire may die and his beneficiaries are prepared to pay the estate duty, but they cannot get an answer from the Estate Duty Office on the valuation of the assets of the estate, because certain other Departments have not done their work and, therefore, they cannot give the valuation of the assets of the deceased. Sir, this is wrong, because the money is there to be collected and, yet, they are not doing something about it. Of course, I do not want to repeat the tremendous loss by statutory bodies like our Railway Administration which runs more or less at \$1 million a month, or \$9 million a year—that is just fantastic, Sir.

Sir, I hope our civil servants will realise that they are getting not less than 40% of the total Budget of our country and the members of the public in our country only hope that there is still a little spark of fairness in them to do an honest day's work for an honest day's pay. On this, I think it is not necessary for me to touch that because of inefficiency there is corruption. That is also another source where the Government can block and get more revenue for the Government.

Sir, regarding the raising of taxes, every operation of raising taxes will always be painful, because that is the case of any operation. But the only difference is on the degree of pain.

Sir, on the whole, the new taxes as outlined by the Honourable Minister of Finance are reasonable in view of our national deficit, but there is great pain caused on a poor section of our community—the so-called professionals—in respect of the 5% development tax. Sir, I am referring to those professionals who are, fortunately, independent not being employed by big institutions. Sir, let us take, for instance, two doctors or even two lawyers. They form a partnership and their income is, say, \$30,000 a year, i.e. \$2,500 a month. Out of this sum they have to pay income tax, payroll tax and, until last year, turnover tax. Now the turnover tax has been repealed—half per cent. Basing on this \$30,000 figure, half per cent on the turnover tax is \$150, whereas this 5 per cent development tax, assuming it is based again on \$30,000 is \$1,500 which is about 10 times increase on their liabilities. Sir, this is a phenomenal increase. Who will suffer? Not the professional people, as they will pass the tax back to their clients. Therefore, again, as I said, this is a chain reaction and I hope the Honourable Minister will look into it and see whether he can do another harmonising act in this respect. Thank you.

Tuan Lim Kean Siew (Dato Kra-mat): Mr Speaker, Sir, some Members have risen in this House to praise the Budget, and others to criticise it. I would not refer to those who have praised it, because after all they have praised it. But let us examine what in fact this Budget is, in order to know whether or not this Budget should be praised or condemned.

First of all, let us refer to the introduction by the Honourable Minister of Finance. What is it but an abject admission of waste, an admission that the Malaysian nightmare is after all a nightmare, and that the education of this country has not in fact solved the employment problem. Let us refer to what he has to say on the question of waste:

“In my view, one of our chief troubles in the field of Government expenditure is that we are apt to forget that an eastern economy

cannot adopt western standards of building construction and furnishings, among other things."

The Honourable Member of Sitia-wan has stated that if the Government did not continue in this rural development the Opposition would criticise it. That is true. But we are not criticising legitimate and proper rural development for the development of the livelihood of the kampong people. We are criticising waste. For example, in this building, is this beautiful tall ceiling necessary and how many thousands of dollars it has cost us? Is the Subang Airport of \$60 million or thereabouts a legitimate use of public funds, simply because it services average about fifteen planes per day and that it would be useful in thirty years' time, when no doubt even the Sungei Way golf course would have been overgrown with lalang? Furthermore, \$240,000 over was spent for a mosque up Penang Hill and many of you who have been up Penang Hill must have seen that mosque. Is \$240,000 necessary for the saviour of a few souls up Penang Hill when we have no money, and is it true that a mosque in itself will save the spirit of the people when there are so many messes and nightclubs in Kuala Lumpur to counteract the effect of the mosque up Penang Hill? Let us not be hypocrites. We are not complaining of rural development. We are complaining of waste. Furthermore, I say this is an abject apology, because the Honourable Minister further says:

"The time is rapidly approaching when the Government will be faced with either a major retrenchment exercise or with an overall pay cut from top to bottom or with both these measures."

In other words, who will be suffering again? The salaried persons, the men who keep the machinery of the Government going are going to suffer. Singapore did a pay cut and the pay cut had to be restored. I hope I will be able to show, in due course, by what I have to say that in fact this Budget is not of benefit to the people. It is a "scraping of the bottom of the barrel" Budget. There is no more to scrape. You are looking around for more taxes, more places, more areas, to

scrape a further thin layer of taxation. We had turnover tax, we have surtax, we have all sorts of taxes; now we have development tax; no doubt next year we are going to have under-development tax, over-development tax and, probably, excessive development tax.

Now, on the question of Government waste, let us remember that a very good example we have had displayed before us in this very House in the last few days, is the bad management or mismanagement of the Malayan Railways. There was a Commission, if I remember correctly, by Justice Hill and the present Lord President, Tan Sri Syed Sheh Barakbah, who recommended that the pay and salary system of the Malayan Railways has to be revised, because it was inadequate and because it was insufficient and we cannot expect to get proper management of the Railways, if the salaries are not revised. What happened to that recommendation? We also had in 1961 the Malayan Railway Economics Commission. The Malayan Railway Economics Commission recommended that the policy of the Railways should be changed and be brought up-to-date. What has happened to the recommendations of the Railway Commission? Again, may I say, "nothing"—nothing whatsoever. Instead we are now writing to the experts in the United Nations to help us to think of ways and means of saving the Malayan Railways.

Mr Speaker, Sir, it is a fact that those of us who travel in the Malayan Railways today find it inconvenient to do so. For example, take Penang, the terminus is in Penang Island, the Railway Station is at Prai. To get to the Railway Station you have to catch the ferry at Penang which leaves at 8.25 p.m. The train is supposed to leave at 9.20 p.m., so you have at least half an hour to spend if the train is on time. If you miss that ferry you miss your train, and everyone also knows that if the train arrives in the morning, which is supposed to be about 7.10 a.m. or 7.15 a.m., one has to wait till only quarter to eight or 8.00 o'clock, before

we can start our journey across the channel by the old, antiquated ferry boat. Sometimes, as it has recently happened, trains have been delayed by hours and, in spite of protests, nothing has been done.

Mr Speaker, Sir, the Honourable Minister of Finance in his Budget speech gave five reasons for our increasingly difficult financial position. Firstly, massive development effort to raise the national income, which has trebled development expenditure in the public sector.

The Honourable Minister of Finance claims that he has built an economic infrastructure, such as rubber replanting and land settlement, education and health, and this has led to public debt service charges leading to increased recurrent expenditure. My Honourable colleague from Batu has rightly pointed out that today the total internal and external debt of our Government is \$3,012 million as compared with \$758 million in 1955, an increase of over \$2,000 million. We have a right to know what has happened to that money and it is no use showing us the Subang Airport, the Sungei Way Golf Course and the mosque up the Penang Hill. When I talk of mosque, I hope that it will not be stated that I am anti-religion or I am deliberately trying to bring in religious issues. No, because a building is not necessarily a religious issue and certainly the waste in the building is not.

The second point he has given is the falling commodity prices, such as rubber, because he said "Although we expect to export 29 per cent more rubber in 1967 than in 1960, we are only collecting an estimated 28 per cent of the \$196 million collected in 1960, that is to say \$55 million. Did we not warn the very Honourable Minister of Finance in 1960 and 1961 that there will be competition from synthetic rubber and the term I used was poly-isoprene rubber. Did not the Government laugh at us? Did not the Government say that we were not constructive? Did we not in 1960 and 1961 strongly warn the Government that unless we found external

markets, other than America and England, we would fall into the price manipulation of the American Government in its releases of its rubber stockpile? It was as long as six years ago that we warned the Government. Today the Government talks of going to Russia and other Eastern European countries, in order to seek new rubber markets. Five years too late, and as always, the Government is five years too late, as I will show, even in its industrial policy.

The third reason given by the Government was the increased cost of defence. In 1962, he lamented, "we only spent \$109 million". In 1967 we expect to spend \$360 million. Most of this increase, he said, would not be necessary if we did not have to defend East Malaysia, a thousand miles away. He said that East Malaysia is more than 50 per cent larger in area than West Malaysia and separated from it by about 1,000 miles of water, and that to add to our difficulties in an area of 80,000 square miles of territory in the East Malaysian States of Sabah and Sarawak there is not a single trunk road. Did we not warn the Government in 1962 that it would have to face such a problem? We warned! One can only warn so much and one gets tired of talking to people who will not listen; it was not we who would not listen, but it was the Government benches that would not listen. "None will be so ignorant as he who will not listen"—I repeat his words that he has kept repeating to us. Of course, we should be glad that we can say "Well, we warned you; we told you so that this is what would happen, and it has now happened." But such a joy is empty in view of the fact that increased taxation is going to hit the average person in Malaysia.

In 1963 and in 1964 the Honourable Minister of Finance called for sacrifice. He said then: "We must sacrifice for our better future, to build a more prosperous, more united and more happy Malaysia." Today he plays the same record and he says that we must not forfeit our future and the future of our children, simply because we do not wish to spend money today. At the

same time, he admits that Malaysia is useless. This is an "Alice in Wonderland" travel that we have taken to and which we have been involved in since 1963. Why not give it up? Everybody wants to give it up, but nobody dares to say so. And when we come to this, let us deal with this point.

Let me say this: the Indonesian Government has not yet exchanged diplomats with our country. Why? Well, I think I can supply the answer. They have not agreed to exchange diplomats with us, because we have agreed that there shall be a proper referendum in the Borneo territories, or we have undertaken that there should be a proper election in that territory to see whether or not those people want to continue in the present form of Malaysia, and that we are unable to do so because the people there are not in favour of Malaysia, and because they are not in favour, repressive measures have been taken. This Malaysian nightmare should be ended immediately and let us handle it in the proper way. Hold elections immediately in Sarawak. We have promised them that we will do so. Let us do so. What is the use of 80,000 square miles of territory without trunk roads, separated 1,000 miles away from us, upon which we have to spend a few hundred million dollars—\$500 million according to the Minister of Finance. Let them decide; if they want to go, let them go. Let us re-formulate Malaysia if we want to on different terms. Secondly, I think we should give them three simple alternatives:

- (i) do they want to remain in the present Malaysian set-up; or,
- (ii) do they want fresh discussions after they are separated; or,
- (iii) do they wish to have the present Malaysian set-up, with different terms?

Mr Speaker, Sir, on the question of development of our industries, it is not difficult to understand why there have been so many changes in policy and why at last the Ministry is waking up, in view of the very understanding nature of our Honourable Minister of Commerce and Industry—I mean, we

had an example yesterday how he went to Kedah and said "You can become a Federal citizen if you are a resident in this country for eight years".

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Dr Lim Swee Aun): Mr Speaker, Sir, if the Honourable Member would allow me, I would like to clarify on that point. When I was in Kedah speaking at the opening of the Lim Kongs, in the presence of the Mentri Besar of Kedah, I said that before independence it was very difficult for non-Malays to become citizens, but the M.C.A. did try and did achieve on Merdeka day to get this special way of becoming citizens through registration under Article 17, whereby a non-Malay could become a citizen if he stayed for 8 years out of 10, and knew a little bit of Malay; not that it is still existing now. I know fully well that Article 17 has been repealed.

Tuan Lim Kean Siew: It is obvious Sir, that every time the Ministers make a mistake they have been misquoted in the Press. Well, of course, again they say that they cannot vouch for the accuracy of the Press. So, we cannot, of course, vouch for the truth of that statement either.

Dr Lim Swee Aun: Does the Honourable Member impute that I am telling a lie in this House, Sir? In which case, I ask him to withdraw that statement unless he can substantiate it.

Tuan Lim Kean Siew: Do I need to carry on with that kind of discussion, Mr Speaker, Sir? I have clearly stated that the Press (*interruption*) and I said it is very odd that every time we point out the error they stand up and say that the Press has misquoted them—and, therefore, this is the truth of the situation. That is all.

Dr Lim Swee Aun: Mr Speaker, Sir, he says that this is the truth of the situation. Is he imputing that I am telling a lie?

Tuan Lim Kean Siew: Mr Speaker, Sir, I do not impute anything, but I do not accept it.

Mr (Deputy) Speaker: Please proceed.

Tuan Lim Kean Siew: Mr Speaker, Sir, I hope the Press has not misquoted him again, but he was reported to have gone to Penang and said, "What has Penang Island to offer us in the realm of tourism?" (*Laughter*) Well, I mean, he is so blind as not to see. He has obviously not been to Telok Bahang or up Penang Hill—probably he has spent his time in his small room at Hotel Ambassador I don't know. But if Penang has got nothing to offer, to tourists, then what has Malaya got to offer to tourists? Then, why have a Tourist Bureau?

Mr Speaker, Sir, I come now to a more serious matter. The Honourable Minister of Finance has stated that we should stop concentrating so much on the more glamorous realm of industry and remember that essentially our country is an agricultural country. Now, Mr Speaker, Sir, I am sure the Honourable Minister of Finance, if he has not picked up my words, must have learned his lessons very well because he has said that for the last five or six years, Malaya is essentially an agricultural country and that manufacturing industry will not solve our unemployment problem, nor will it solve our national income problem; and he has this to say that at the moment agriculture, forestry, and fisheries are responsible for 30 per cent of our gross domestic product and provides employment for 60 per cent of our working population—I presume that does not cover rubber estates and tin mines; in which case, till today the majority of our working population is involved in agriculture, fisheries, forestry, rubber estates and tin mines.

As for the manufacturing sector, on which the Honourable Minister of Commerce and Industry has pinned so much hope, this is the confession of the Honourable Minister of Finance—that the gross domestic product in 1966 coming from the manufacturing sector is 11 per cent, that is to say, 2 per cent more than in 1960, which was 9 per cent that is to say 2 per cent increase in 5 to 6 years. And he has this further to say—that there was an

increase of 28 per cent in the value of output and employment rose from about 10,000 to 12,000 between 1964 and 1965; and while pioneer companies contributed about 31 per cent of the industrial output they accounted only for 16 per cent of full-time employment. You will see that the horizon is not as rosy as the Minister of Finance has attempted to make it up to be.

We have before suggested that there should be a proper industrial programme. The Government has maintained that their programme was proper. Today the Honourable Minister of Finance has come to this House and presented his Budget speech, in which he has said that they are setting up a whole series of development measures which he hopes would be achieved in the near future. First of all, he is going to suggest an Export Advisory Body, which is going to advise us on how to export our goods; secondly he is going to set up a system of a 100 per cent drawback on duties for goods to be exported; thirdly, he is going to put in a special depreciation allowance for qualified buildings; and fourthly, he is going to allow a double deduction for income tax purposes of expenses of these special industries. Now, Mr Speaker, Sir, had we mentioned the very same things in 1961, without using the same words? Had we not said that the industrial programme built as it is now would be wrong, that Petaling Jaya itself cannot solve the situation, and that there should be unified development programme? Instead of which, what do we have? A Batu Tiga industrial estate, a Seremban State industrial estate, both of which I would venture to say would in the next 10 years be uncompleted projects.

It has been asked how we save the country? It is not a question of saving the country at all. It is a question of having proper planning, in order to achieve the best results with the maximum effort under maximum intelligent guidance—not guidance by people who want to get something for nothing, by people who seem to think that all we have to do is to occupy

positions of power, sit in beautiful armchairs and then wait for the golden ray to fall from heaven; and yet this is the mentality of some of us, the mentality which we can only find in the most primitive of agricultural societies, and even then in the most primitive agricultural societies the people are agriculturalists and they work. However, no doubt the Government is taking a step in the right direction, but next let me come to the question of Penang.

The Honourable Minister of Commerce and Industry has gone there and asked us what have we got to offer. Well, we have plenty to offer. First of all, keep Penang Island as a holiday resort, an educational and cultural centre. It is no use building industries in Paya Terubong or Tanjung Bungah, or Telok Bahang; keep the minor industries in Penang, zone the whole of the industrial sector of Province Wellesley as a free port industrial zone. Penang is the best competitor, or would be competitor of Singapore. It has beautiful harbour, it has international sea and air communications, it is well protected, it has beautiful land, sea and air connections, and it has the service sector well supplied, including a semi-qualified worker population.

Penang can offer nothing more but these two things: the beauty of Penang Island itself and the prospect of an industrialised zone in Butterworth. Now, this zone shall be used for the purposes of exports and production of goods for consumption in Malaysia. All goods produced and all materials taken into this zone shall not be taxable, and goods manufactured may be exported under the normal export laws and duties. But it is only when these goods are sent from within that zone into Malaysia that you tax those goods, and you tax goods according to raw materials, so that goods produced from that industrial sector and sold in Malaysia will be at par with the rest of the goods manufactured in such places as Petaling Jaya, Batu Tiga and Seremban. There is no need for a drawback because that would be wasting, and tying up capital. Let them

develop freely. Other countries have done it, and I do not see why this cannot be done here.

Thirdly, open up the East West Trunk Road. Turn the whole of North Malaya into a kind of separate economic entity and use Kedah, Perlis and Kelantan as one huge supply bowl and let all roads from North Malaya lead to Butterworth, instead of bringing down logs to Rompin and then to Port Swettenham at a discount in order to prevent logs from being taken to Singapore. There is no better place than Penang for such a purpose.

Fourthly, the Honourable Minister for Local Government and Housing has been very active in Penang. He has decided to have a low-cost housing project in Penang. How the tender was put, or how long the tender period was, I do not know, because that is not my concern today. My concern today is this: why is the low-cost housing built in Penang instead of in Butterworth, if you want to develop Butterworth? Surely, low-cost housing should house workers, who are working in the industrial estates or would be industrial estates.

Dr Lim Swee Ann: Does it mean that all the people in Penang are rich men and do not require low-cost houses?

Tuan Lim Kean Siew: Mr Speaker, Sir, that is very ignorant logic—because we say, “Have low-cost housing in Butterworth to supply low-cost housing to the industrial workers in Butterworth, the Honourable Minister of Commerce and Industry assumes that the Penang people must all be very rich. It is just like saying “Because donkeys have teeth, and we have teeth, and therefore we are all donkeys.” (Laughter). I think it is a very peculiar logic, and if you continue with this kind of logic, you are going to have this kind of development which the Government is indulging in.

The fifth point is that there is no need to remove the free port status of Penang. The reason for removing the free port status of Penang is because, they say, they want to increase revenue.

No, the other procedure is better where goods are produced in Malaya and sold in Malaysia, then there should be a protective tariff which should cover Penang, but where goods are not manufactured in Malaysia and which can be purchased in Penang under its free port status, let it remain there, so that people will have an added protection. It does not do any harm to the people. If you impose taxation, it does not mean that you would get the same volume of business, the same volume is sold, and therefore, you expect to get a definite projected income from duties and taxes—it does not follow, because there will be a graduation and a drop in the purchases.

Finally, as a personal request, let us pray that the Honourable Minister of Commerce and Industry and other Honourable Ministers will not go to Penang and add insult to injury.

Mr (Deputy) Speaker: I do not like to interrupt you, but how long are you going to take to finish your speech—by one o'clock?

Tuan Lim Kean Siew: Five minutes past one, Sir.

Mr (Deputy) Speaker: By one o'clock?

Tuan Lim Kean Siew: I am not very good, if I am asked to try to cut down my speech according to the time of the House. I will, however, try to do so.

Of these five reasons that I have stated, one is falling of commodity prices, the second one is the development projects, the third one is Malaysia and the need to develop Malaysia, the fourth is defence, and the fifth is education. Now, on defence of Malaysia, I have already spoken. When taxes were increased in 1963, we were told that it was because of confrontation. Today the confrontation is over, and we are told that Sarawak and Sabah are very large territories.

Mr Speaker, I have spoken about defence well enough; and I will deal with the question of the suitable infrastructure which the Government is

supposed to have built. The Government has said that it has developed a suitable infrastructure and now it is up to the people to make use of this infrastructure. Now, what is the infrastructure? It says, "We have made people fit to work, we have given them education, and they are ready to make use of it"—and I say that this is in fact untrue. You have given them education but you have not made them satisfied citizens. The most important thing is that if we all are supposed to work, we all must be given the same treatment. If we are all citizens together and if we are supposed to die together, let us enjoy ourselves together. If we all are supposed to be happy, let us be happy together. But what has our education resulted in? I will tell you what it has resulted in, Mr Speaker, Sir. First of all, Chinese-educated children now have no job and are at a disadvantage, but they are Malaysian citizens. They went to Chinese schools, and therefore, they cannot get the jobs except in the Special Branch, where they will have to arrest their own colleagues.

The second thing is the question of language. The Honourable Minister of Home Affairs was less than direct in his answers. But what was stated this morning is clear: (i) he is going to stop people talking on the language issue; (ii) even political parties cannot talk on language issue, because if they do, they will then be assumed to have been Communist-directed; and, therefore, we have to assume that the language issue is still a burning question. Our views on this have been clear for the last few years. I repeat again that, of course, we must have Malay. Of course, Malay must be taught in all schools and shall be taught in all schools to the same standard, but do not follow the Government policy of using it to suppress other languages. There is nothing wrong in it. Develop and foster it, that is all right. Secondly, do not make everybody only to learn Malay and no other language except as a language study in itself. For Malaya it is best that everybody is bi-lingual. The Honourable Minister of Commerce and

Industry should be able to speak English and Malay, the Honourable Minister of Finance should be able to speak Chinese and Malay, if he can if he is not too old. A bi-lingual structure is essential, if we are going to take the full advantage of the present modern science, engineering, technology, medicine, the fine arts and the philosophies. We are a nation too small to be able to afford translations of all the international magazines into one language, so that we all can read those magazines. There is nothing wrong in a Chinese knowing Malay and Chinese, or a Chinese knowing Malay and English, and a Malay knowing Malay and English or Malay and Chinese. Therefore, it is not multilingualism that we advocate, but that all the other languages should be given a proper place; and also further, until everybody can speak Malay, we do not need to force the people to only speak Malay. Let them speak other languages if necessary, with translations. Our courts have been doing that for years. They speak Teo Chew, Hakka, Hokkien, Cantonese, Mandarin, Punjabi, Tamil, Urdu, Hindi, in Courts; they give evidence in their language and it is then translated into Malay or English, whichever is more suitable, and justice has been maintained in that way.

There is no minority or majority race in Malaya. Nobody is a majority race in Malaya. We are all a nation of minorities, and let us remember this and do not use measures to stop what is after all a free expression of the people if we want the people to develop. Why have political suppression? Why is Boestaman placed under restrictions? He cannot do politics or join in unions and so on. Hundreds of our members have been detained and have been released with those conditions. And I say this: If you say that we are weak, remove those conditions, let our people give us cheers, and we will see whether we can be effective or not. But do not tie up our hands, do not restrict our leaders, and then cast aspersions on us.

Finally, Mr Speaker, Sir, it is our duty to give the kampong people and the people of the towns a better life. You are slowly, like white ants, eating away the whole fabric of the livelihood of the kampong people and you give nothing but the shells of their houses and you say, "This is a country which holds out a great future for you." All these taxes, it has been said, have been taking the rich. It is not, Mr Speaker. The company tax still remains at 45%, although personal income tax is increased to 55% with the development tax. You introduce surtax, you introduce development tax, high speed diesel oil tax, what does that mean? It means that the price of diesel oil will be increased—the diesel oil for taxis and buses will be increased and taxi and bus charges will be increased. The kampong people will be hit and on top of that you add insult to injury by allowing increases in rent by the Rent Act. I cannot agree with the Honourable Member for Sitiawan, who said that after all if you demand higher wages, then you got higher cost of living and the cat will be chasing its tail, because that is an incomplete statement. By the introduction of these taxes, you are going to increase the cost of living, and you are going to increase the demands for higher wages because you are going to increase the cost of living. Especially, the Rent Act is nothing more than confused legislation by a hurried set of legislators hoping to put forward a policy which will please the landlords and increase the cost of living for the poor. And I say this: the surtax and the development tax, the diesel oil tax and everything like the price of sugar and matches are going to hit the poor, and these people are the people who are not going to be satisfied; and I hope that the Government will at least have passed a certain legislation to guarantee the incomes of kampong people, guarantee their incomes and the cost of living of the salaried people. I hope that something out of this Budget would have made certain that this increase of prices will not hit the average man—but nothing of the sort. Protected, in fact, are the foreign

investors who can still send their money abroad, send their profits abroad, and leave you with old plantations, and old factories. At the moment, people can still sell their land and their estates and go away, and leave you with old trees. The landed proprietors are protected, foreign investors are protected, but the peasants and the working class and your salaried public service are not. Thank you.

Mr (Deputy) Speaker: The sitting is suspended till 4.00 p.m. today.

Sitting suspended at 1.07 p.m.

Sitting resumed at 4 p.m.

(Mr (Deputy) Speaker in the Chair)

THE SUPPLY BILL, 1967

Second Reading

Tuan Peter Lo Su Yin (Sabah): Mr Speaker, Sir, in rising to comment upon the 1967 Budget proposals of the Honourable Minister of Finance, I want to say at once that it is never easy to raise taxation, and certainly never popular, and I extend my full sympathy to the Honourable Minister in his invidious task. As the Honourable Minister has pointed out that the full cost of the Malaysian 5-Year Development Plan can only be met, provided that generous assistance by way of loans, credits, and grants, etc., from external sources is forthcoming. Progress in the external financing of the Five-Year Plan has been rather disappointing and it is therefore essential that we in Malaysia make the maximum internal contribution to the financing of the Plan.

It is because my colleagues and I in Sabah realise that we must make the maximum contribution to the financing of the Malaysian Development Plan, that the State Government has agreed to finance one-third of the cost of development projects in Sabah in 1967, instead of the one-fifth share upon which the Plan was drawn up. I think, Mr Speaker, Sir, that the increased contribution by the State in 1967, of \$7 million, shows that Sabah

Government is doing its best, to help the Central Government meet this very considerable burden of financing the overall Malaysia Plan.

Having established that Sabah has already responded to the financial problems facing the Central Government, I should like to make some comments upon the details of the Federal Budget as announced by the Honourable Minister. We particularly welcome the dropping of the turnover tax. With great respect to the pundits of the Federal Treasury, this tax was a mistake, and it has probably added to our local cost of living problems in Sabah. Its repeal will be welcomed by all business interests, and I congratulate the Honourable Minister for having the courage to repeal this tax.

The 2% Import Duty imposed under the Customs Ordinance in lieu of the turnover tax will, we feel, provide a much fairer basis for the revenue required, as it will liberate the small business men from the complications of turnover tax, which he never really understood. Customs duties are not popular, of course, but at least they are simple and straightforward, and easily collected.

There are however, Sir, two points upon which my Sabah colleagues and I are rather unhappy. We have no reason to disagree with increased taxation as such and indeed we fully realise that the needs of Malaysian Development make it essential to increase Central Government revenue, but we are unhappy at the proposed methods of raising that increased revenue, as suggested in the Budget. These proposals are causing great concern to the people of the State.

I refer in particular, Mr Speaker, Sir, to two questions. First, the proposed increase upon the taxation of high speed diesel oil is really too steep. Diesel fuel is the basic fuel of a relatively undeveloped country, such as Sabah, and to increase its cost to the user to the extent proposed, will undoubtedly have unfortunate repercussions upon the cost of living problems we are grappling with in Sabah. Fortunately, the Sabah State

Railway, and the Sabah Electricity Board do not pay duty upon the diesel fuel they use, but diesel fuel is widely used by the expanding road transport industry of Sabah, and by timber operatives. Consequently, it is urged that some adjustment will be made to this proposal.

Secondly, we are rather disturbed to see that it is proposed to disallow both the payment of timber royalties, and also the money paid for the right to extract timber under a licence or permit, as a deductible expense of timber companies. Mr Speaker, Sir, this proposal is an unfortunate one, as it appears to discriminate against a certain sector of the commercial activities of Sabah. Timber is, of course, Sabah's main asset, and main source of revenue for funds with which to finance the State Government, and its services.

We had already, after mature consideration and with the knowledge of the Federal Government, decided to increase the rate at which royalties are payable to the State timber. In the past all such royalty payments and money paid for the right to extract timber have been allowable as income tax deduction, as part of the timber company's operating expenditure. To disallow such deductions now would be utterly unfair to the industry which over the years of its development and modernisation has had a rather chequered career, of ups and downs—although it is definitely up at the present time.

It is appreciated that some companies are making a huge profit every year from their logging businesses. Far be it for me to defend their position, let it be understood that it will not be these companies which will experience hardship as a result of the implementation of the proposed measure. The difficulties will fall upon the lesser timber operatives. These smaller operatives are mostly natives, who are new to the business, and they number by the thousands. If the Government wishes to see equity in the timber business, the fairest way is, of course, to increase the level of

income tax. In this way, it will get "the big boys;" and what is more important, it will eliminate all appearances of discriminatory treatment, in that such increase will be applicable to all incomes howsoever acquired.

I note that the proposal not to allow money paid for the right of using a timber licence, is intended to discourage the "Ali Baba" form of business. I applaud the Government's intention in this respect, but I must say that this has come somewhat late in the day for the timber business in Sabah. This business, Mr Speaker, Sir, is highly technical, and I suggest the natives can never run it themselves unaided at this stage. Because the State Government, too, does not believe in Ali Baba business it is actively considering ways and means of taking over this business in time, by the formation of a statutory body. This, however, takes time, and in the interim, we cannot ignore existing arrangements which the parties have entered into in good faith, without causing hardship to them, to an extent which threatens their very survival.

It is conceded Mr Speaker, Sir, that, without a compensating increase in timber production, increased State royalty, to which I have earlier referred, must result in reduced Federal income tax collections. But I must say, Mr Speaker, Sir, that I do not think it is quite fair that because the State Government increases the royalty rates, and we had good reason to do so, that automatically the Income Tax Authorities should also seek a bigger share, by decreasing the tax relief which timber operatives can claim, on account of royalties paid to the State. Even if this is not the case, it is still not right. Sabah is extremely dependent upon the timber industry, and as it is a State asset, any increase in its capacity to contribute financially should be firmly recognised, as a matter for the State to decide. Such decisions should not bring in their wake doctrinaire proposals to add a bit of income tax too. Indeed to do so would amount to a form of "double-taxation" of this industry.

Mr Speaker, Sir, timber operatives must pay their fair share of income tax, and company taxation, but we feel that they should not be discriminated against regarding income tax reliefs, just because the State has quite properly, and with the Federal Government's knowledge and indirect encouragement, raised the rate of royalty to a more realistic figure. Apart from which, Mr Speaker, Sir, it seems to me wrong in principle not to allow royalties and premia paid as such to be deductible because it would seem in that event to be a special tax or a tax on royalty again, which is the province of the State Government to do.

Sabah is in the threshold of diversifying her timber industry and it is incumbent on us to see that we are assisted to progress, to enable us to do wood-processing business about which the State Government has been engaged in trying to implement for some time.

As this reduced relief would, I understand, refer to the 1968 Income Tax year, we hope that the Honourable Minister will ask his advisers to think again about this matter. There are surely other and more equitable ways of making good any slight reduction which might arise from continuing to allow royalties and similar expenditure as a legitimate deductible expense of timber operatives.

If, in spite of what has been said, the Federal Government still feels it is essential to make up the shortfall which it might suffer by reason of the increased State royalty, it is suggested, with reluctance, that this be effected by either—

- (i) a direct grant payable by the Sabah State Government, or
- (ii) a corresponding reduction in the level of Federal expenditure.

Mr Speaker, Sir, Sabah is prepared and ready to play its full part in contributing its fair share of taxation. This is borne out, as I have already said, that the State is contributing one third of the cost of development under the Malaysia Plan in 1967. The follow-

ing comment by a Sabah newspaper is therefore illuminating.

It says, and I quote:

"In this additional taxation West Malaysia is expected to bear \$99,574,000, Sarawak \$6,050,000 and Sabah \$9,370,000. Based on the latest available census, West Malaysia has a population of about 7.7 million, Sarawak 809,000 and Sabah 498,000. In other words this additional taxation is to be borne by about \$1.30 *per capita* in West Malaysia, 75 cents in Sarawak, and about \$1.89 in Sabah".

I think, Mr Speaker, Sir, these figures speak for themselves.

Dr Mahathir bin Mohamed (Kota Star Selatan): Mr Speaker, Sir, considering the size of the sum of money that the Honourable the Minister of Finance has to raise for this year, it is surprising that he has come up with a budget and tax proposals, which are generally more acceptable than those of the past two years. Honourable Members of the Opposition will no doubt rant against this Budget in this House, but I know that privately most of them are disgusted, not so much by the burden of the new taxes but by the fact that the Minister of Finance has left them without anything to champion. Their image must suffer consequently.

It is quite obvious that a lot of economies have been made in Government spending, and that more will be done. How much more will be done is a matter of public interest. I have spoken before about the wholesale air-conditioning of Government offices, and another Member has also mentioned it. I question the need for this air-conditioning. I know that quite a number of Government employees, who not only get cold more frequently, but have to buy coats and sweaters in order to survive. A lot of money could be saved if this unnecessary discomfort is excluded. The expenditure on school buildings, though much reduced, can be reduced further, if decorative lamp posts, walled fencings and other oddments are not included. Then there is the practice of flood-lighting Government buildings. I can understand the desire to show off in

Kuala Lumpur, but why such monstrosities like the District Office in Sungei Patani should be floodlit 365 nights in the year is something beyond my comprehension. Then, there are the numerous statutory bodies, which are often guilty of lavish spending. I am told that champagne parties are held at some ceremonial openings without regard for the cost. A careful study of the spending habits of these statutory bodies will no doubt result in decreased Government expenditure.

On a positive side, there is the petty corruption that goes on unchecked. Every time this matter is brought up, the Government turns on the public and Members of this House and accuse them of not co-operating. The public and their representatives, it seems, are to be blamed for this corruption. But corruption is not an individual's affair. It is a national problem. The individual gains at the expense of the nation. Rare is the man who would not accept the gain, because of his concern for the nation? Just as he would cheat at income tax, so would he cheat over customs duty. If I have to pay \$10 in customs duty and am offered a savings of \$9, I would certainly give a bribe of \$1 in order to gain \$9. If I am a public spirited man, it would involve me in a lot of unpleasantness, loss of time, and expense. Besides, it would mean that in future I would not get an opportunity to get away without paying the full tax.

Last year when I spoke on anti-corruption, I suggested that a corp of Government agents, somewhat like the T-men or Treasury men in America to be established, who will expose themselves to situations which will enable them to directly detect corruption. They can then initiate action which are so unpleasant to the ordinary citizens. Indeed, they can even play James Bond and rig their cans up with tape-recorders, cine-cameras, hidden microphones, etc. In this way Government revenue will be much increased. In passing, I must add that I myself have never been able to detect corruption. I always hear from other people and am in no position to play the civic minded man.

The new taxes as I have said are generally more acceptable. In fact, Honourable Members of the Opposition spent more time talking about the previous years' taxes. By implication, this means that this year's taxes are more reasonable; and, in fact, I believe this is so.

The surtax of 2% which replaces the turnover tax also of 2% is actually a reduction. Thus, if an imported article costs \$1, the surtax should be 2 cents. The turnover tax on the same article would be 2% of \$1 plus import duty, plus the profit margin of the importer. If import duty is 25% and profit margin is 5%, the turnover tax will actually be 2.7%. Besides with the new surtax, evasion which can be effected by transfers instead of sale can be avoided. I agree, however, with the Honourable Member for Batu that a strict check must be kept on import houses which may use this excuse for raising prices. I know of at least one drug firm, which increased prices by 3% because of a turnover tax of 2%. The reason they gave for this extra 1% is that they have to maintain extra staff, in order to keep proper records for the Government.

The development tax may seem to be a misnomer, if we think in terms of direct appreciation of property as a result of development. But development anywhere must affect the general wellbeing of a country. This general wellbeing reflected in a contented people, efficient communication, price stability, and a stable Government, must help in the making of good profits in commerce and industry. Development, therefore, must contribute directly or indirectly towards profits and it is morally right that this profit be taxed. Development tax is, therefore, not really a misnomer.

Mr Speaker, Sir, so much for the new taxes of the Government. There are several other matters, which are of general interest which are related to this Budget.

Firstly, I would like to talk of employment opportunities. The Honourable the Minister of Finance has admitted that industrialisation has not

so far been able to provide the opportunities of employment in keeping with the education policy and population growth. The figures given by the Minister regarding unemployment refer, I think, only to the urban population. As I have said in this House before, unemployment and underemployment is rampant in the rural areas. While industrialisation may increase somewhat the employment opportunities in urban areas, it has not done so in the rural areas. One of the surprising facts obtained from registers of employment exchanges is that Alor Star, which is a comparatively small town, ranks third in the number of registered unemployed in Malaysia, coming after Kuala Lumpur and Penang. This merely indicates that the degree of unemployment in the rural areas immediately surrounding Alor Star is far greater than in urban areas. The present industrialisation programme centred as it is in the main towns will not solve the problem such as is found in Alor Star. It is imperative that the Federal Government look into this matter, rather than casually dismissing this as a State problem.

Modern techniques developed in Western countries, where labour is both short and costly, diminish the need for labour intensive methods. It is questionable whether in this country, where labour is plentiful, there is a need to employ these modern techniques. Rather, there should be an intensive study on how to use the maximum amount of labour with the minimum cost and time.

As an example, Sir, I would like to draw attention to the building of two bridges in Alor Star. Using modern equipment, one bridge was completed 1½ years before it was ready to be used. The equipments were then shifted to the site of the new bridge, and no doubt this bridge will be completed in double quick time. Now, Sir, if both bridges had been started together, the amount of money expended would have been the same at a given time and, ultimately, if both are built with more human labour than mechanical labour, the bridges would have been completed and used at about the same

time, as if they were built by modern techniques. The difference would be the increased employment opportunities for the people paid out of the money that has been spent on costly construction equipments.

What I am trying to say, Sir, is that Government as the biggest developer should think more seriously about labour intensive methods rather than be carried away by ideas of efficiency that machines suggest. Machines should only be used where labour is short, and as a bonus we must remember that even labourers who earn money are an asset to the nation and must indirectly contribute to the revenue and general wellbeing of the nation; less foreign exchange would be needed for the purchase of construction equipments. The increase in employment must favourably alter the indices of national prosperity.

However, Sir, this suggestion is not enough to take care of the hundred thousand over school leavers that are thrown into the labour market each year. The Government which has admitted that industrialisation programmes has so far produced only 12,000 jobs must seriously consider creating more employment opportunities. In this connection, Sir, I would like to congratulate the Government on various changes in policy which will create more jobs for the people. The decision about packing of loose rubber, import duty on sawn logs and veneer logs, import duty on furniture and other wood manufacture, and changes in the Railway rates to Kuala Lumpur, Klang and Port Swettenham, would increase the opportunities of employment in our country. There may be some so-called loyal citizens, who see sinister intentions in this move. My own contention is that a nation has every right to care more for its own people than for others.

In the days before independence, Malaysia was part of the captive market of the British. Tariff rates were, in those days, adjusted, so that British goods could be sold without too much competition from goods originating from elsewhere. In the case of textiles,

for example, the differential rate of duty was designed to enable the Lancashire cotton mill workers not only to earn a living, but to live well as well. Cheap textiles were used by the poorest people. What this really meant was that the poorer Malaysians were taxed in order to support the comparatively rich British workers. No true Malaysian would question the right of an independent Malaysia to make adjustments, so that this type of long distance exploitation is abolished. Indeed, if these adjustments contributed towards the difficulties of the cotton mills of Lancashire, it is just unfortunate. We have to think of our own people and compensate for their exploitation of the past.

Similarly, Sir, the old colonial policy in Malaya was designed, so as to develop that portion of the colony which is now an independent State separate from Malaysia. It is within our right to reverse these policies, so that we prosper instead of others; and when we think of the magnitude of our own unemployment problem, we are left with very little choice but to do as we have done. After all, charity begins at home.

The Honourable Minister of Finance is, I think, very, very careful about this. He has brought about these justifiable changes in policy with utmost consideration for the difficulties of others.

Mr Speaker, Sir, it is common knowledge that any industry wholly operated by Malaysians in Malaysia will bring more economic benefit to this country than industries partly or fully owned by foreigners. That is why we have always insisted on participation of local capital in Malaysian industries. However, Sir, there is one industry which is not only completely foreign owned but also almost a monopoly. I refer, Sir, to the cinema industry. I have spoken about this before, but I feel there is justification for speaking about this again.

With your permission, Sir, I would like to continue in the national language.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, perusahaan wayang gambar di-Malaysia di-mileki

oleh dua buah sharikat persendirian. Satu daripada sharikat ini ia-lah Shaw Bros. yang di-punyai oleh satu family yang bukan warganegara Malaysia. Sharikat ini menguasai lebih daripada separoh panggong² wayang dan juga menjalankan semua usaha² berkenaan dengan mengimpot dan mengeluarkan filem². Kalau ada usaha orang² Malaysia memasoki perusahaan ini, baik pun sa-chara membena panggong², mengimpot filem atau pun mengeluarkan filem, Sharikat Shaw Bros. dan juga Cathay dapat dengan senang menyekat dan merugikan mereka sehingga mereka terpaksa merentikan usaha dan menjual kepada dua sharikat besar ini.

Saperti saya telah terangkan, sa-kurang²-nya satu daripada dua sharikat ini di-punyai oleh orang yang bukan warganegara Malaysia dan bukan berdiam diri di-Malaysia. Ini berma'ana sa-bahagian besar daripada keuntungan mereka akan di-belanjakan di-luar daripada Malaysia dan merugikan kita. Apa yang lebih merugikan lagi ia-lah keuntungan ini di-jadikan modal luar daripada Malaysia. Shaw Bros. sekarang menumpukan usaha keluaran filem di-Hong Kong sa-hingga bukan sahaja gambar China, tetapi gambar Melayu juga di-keluarkan di-Hong Kong. Kalau usaha ini di-buat di-Malaysia, bukan sahaja wang akan di-kawal, tetapi juga peluang bekerja oleh warganegara kita akan lebih.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, perusahaan filem akan lebih maju lagi apabila jiran kita, Indonesia, membenarkan tayangan filem² keluaran Malaysia. Kerajaan patut-lah berusaha supaya perusahaan ini bukan sahaja patut ditempatkan di-Malaysia tetapi monopoly Shaw Bros. dan Cathay di-pechah, supaya orang² kita di-Malaysia yang warganegara merasai keuntungan daripada perusahaan filem dan mendapat peluang² bekerja. Saya harap Kerajaan akan menimbang rayuan daripada *Filem Producer Malaysia Bersatu* tentang soal ini. Di-samping itu saya fikir patut Kerajaan sendiri menggalakkan usaha bersama di-antara Indonesia dan Malaysia dalam *filem industry*.

Sa-lain daripada filem industry, ada lain² industry yang di-dalam Malaysia ini yang patut di-beri protection—tariff protection—oleh Kerajaan supaya ini akan memajukan lagi industry² ini, dan mengurangkan kegunaan *foreign exchange* dan menyekat daripada keluar-nya wang² daripada Malaysia.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, satu lagi perkara yang saya ingin berchakap di-sini ia-lah tentang tegoran yang di-buat oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Bung-sar terhadap tentera kita. Kata-nya gaji² tentera meningkat lebeh lagi dan perbelanjaan juga berlipat-ganda. Saya kurang faham sebab apa tegoran ini di-buat. Sa-bagai satu negara yang merdeka kita terpaksa mengawal diri kita sendiri. Kita ta' boleh bergantung kapada lain² pehak. Dari itu terpaksa-lah kita memperbesarkan tentera kita. Ini bukan di-sebabkan oleh private dalam tentera meminta kapada mana² Ahli Dewan Ra'ayat supaya tentera itu di-perbesarkan kerana ia-nya ingin menjadi kopral. Tambahan ini di-sebabkan oleh kepentingan negara. Kalau tentera sudah besar tentu-lah pegawai bertambah dan gaji pun bertambah.

Kita tidak takut, di-Malaysia ini akan di-adakan Military Coup, oleh kerana tentera besar. Kita tahu ia-itu tentera kita ta'at setia kapada negara dan faham chara² demokrasi. Kita ta' payah suroh Menteri² kita menjadi pegawai dalam tentera supaya dapat kita awasi fikiran pegawai² tentera dan menyingkir ranchangan coup, sa-belum ia-nya meletus saperti yang telah di-buat oleh satu negeri lain. Kerajaan yang 'adil dan bertanggung-jawab tidak takut *military coup*. Di-mana² juga, *military coup* chuma terjadi bila Kerajaan lemah dan dzalim dan keadaan negara kuchar-kachir. Kerajaan Perikatan memang 'adil dan bertanggung-jawab dan kita tidak takut walau pun tentera di-perbesarkan. Dari itu saya memuji Kerajaan kerana menambah perbelanjaan tentera kita. Walau bagaimana pun, kita tahu ia-itu Kerajaan tidak akan membazir tetapi akan membuat peruntukan yang sesuai dengan kebolehan kita dan keadaan masa.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sa-belum saya akhiri ucapan saya, saya ingin menarek perhatian tentang perbelanjaan dan chukai² di-negeri² dalam Malaysia. Jarang kali kita mendengar chukai² negeri di-naikkan, sunggoh pun ini telah di-buat di-Sabah sa-bagaimana kata Ketua Menteri Sabah. Tetapi deficit tiap² negeri bertambah tiap² tahun dan Kerajaan Pusat-lah yang mesti menchari yang untuk menutup deficit² ini. Saya berharap Kerajaan² Negeri berusaha lebeh lagi untuk mengutip chukai.

Saya di-beri tahu ia-itu hasil yang di-bayar oleh estate² yang besar kurang sangat daripada estate² *small-holders*. Ada yang berkata chukai² ini telah pun di-samakan tetapi saya belum dapat keterangan yang jelas yang ini telah pun di-lakukan. Juga hasil tanah selalu-nya terlangsong murah. Kadang² pada satu lot 80×60 kaki di-dalam pekan, hasil-nya chuma 60 sen sa-tahun. Oleh kerana pembangunan negara di-jalankan dengan kuat, kita tahu faedah daripada tanah berlipat-ganda, maka sudah patut-lah hasil tanah ini di-naikkan. Sa-lain daripada itu, saya tahu kutipan hasil tidak sempurna dan banyak hasil² yang tidak di-kutip. Banyak daripada local authorities juga tidak mengutip hasil yang penoh.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, berkenaan dengan *industrialisation* pula, sa-tengah² daripada negeri² menggalakkan perusahaan dengan menyiapkan kemudahan². Tetapi ada negeri² yang bukan sahaja tidak menggalakkan industry tetapi menghalang semua perusahaan dengan terlangsong banyak *red-tape* dan sharat² yang ketat. Ini tentu-lah mengurangkan perolehan negeri² ini. Semua-nya ini memaksa Kerajaan Pusat menanggung bebanan yang lebeh. Saya berharap Kerajaan pusat menyeymak betul² Anggaran Belanjawan Negeri² sa-belum mengesahkan *grants* kapada mereka.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sa-belum saya dudok, saya ingin menguchapkan tahniah kapada Yang Berhormat Menteri Kewangan dan Kerajaan kerana menyediakan satu Anggaran Belanjawan yang chukup sesuai dengan

keadaan masa dan kepentingan negara. Terima kasih.

Tuan Haji Rahmat bin Haji Daud (Johor Bahru Barat): Yang Berhormat Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya ucapkan tahniah kepada Menteri Kewangan yang telah membawa Rang Undang² ini supaya dapat di-bahathkan dengan panjang lebar. Saya dapati Rang Undang² ini cukup sesuai dan memberi puas hati di-dalam segala peringkat ra'ayat di-dalam Malaysia, sunggoh pun dalam ucapan-nya telah mengatakan ia-itu belanja-nya sangat besar bagi membayar gaji kaki-tangan Kerajaan, boleh di-katakan satu pertiga daripada belanja-nya di-bayar kepada kaki-tangan Kerajaan, dan boleh jadi kata-nya ia-itu gaji² akan di-potong atau sa-tengah² daripada kaki-tangan Kerajaan akan di-berhentikan kerja-nya. Saya fikir ini hanya satu chabaran sahaja, tidaklah sa-bagaimana yang di-katakan itu yang akan di-buat, tetapi saya suka juga mengingatkan pada sa-tengah² kaki-tangan Kerajaan yang maseh lagi ingat yang mereka itu bekerja dalam negara yang belum merdeka, pada hal kita sudah merdeka 10 tahun, maka negara kita yang merdeka ini bukanlah dudok-nya di-tangan wakil² ra'ayat sahaja, para Menteri dan pemimpin², bahkan ini tanggungjawab semua warga negara dalam tanah ayer kita.

Kalau di-kira 10 tahun kita merdeka ini, kalau di-bandingkan dengan umur sa-orang manusia, hanya-umurnya sa-hari sahaja. Dunia, saya perchaya lama lagi akan berada. Kita yang sudah merdeka tidaklah berharap akan di-jajah sa-mula. Dari itu patutlah bagi pehak kaki-tangan Kerajaan mesti-lah bersunggoh² bekerja sesuai dengan pendapatan-nya, mudah² dengan ada-nya kerja yang tulus ikhlas itu akan menambahkan lagi pendapatan hasil negara kita tiap² tahun. Saya perchaya mereka tidak akan bukan sahaja, di-berhentikan, bahkan gaji² mereka akan di-tambah lagi.

Baharu² tadi wakil daripada Dato Keramat mengatakan apa-lah gunanya kita mengadakan sa-buah Parli-

men yang bagini besar dan juga masjid di-atas bukit Pulau Pinang dan juga Subang Airport.

Kata-nya itu tidak berguna. Fikiran-nya sangat pendek. Kita patut berbangga, sunggoh pun kita sudah merdeka 10 tahun, kita telah menjunjokkan kepada dunia yang kita boleh membena gedong² yang besar samacham ini yang menjadi satu kebanggaan kepada bangsa kita sendiri. Tetapi untuk menchachi, atau untuk memburokkan² itu, dan menchari salah, memang senang sahaja. Pendek kata saperti pepatah Melayu: "Anjing menyalak bukit", kita berjalan terus, apa juga yang bagus kepada negara dan bangsa kita, kita mesti jalankan, bukti-nya akan ternampak kepada seluroh dunia. Kita jangan hiraukan lawan kita yang mengechil²kan pemimpin kita yang telah berjalan dengan tegas dan baik jika di-bandingkan dengan negara² yang lain. Boleh di-katakan seluroh dunia memuji negara kita, satu negara yang sangat maju, sunggoh pun masa-nya sangat pendek kita mendapat kemerdekaan.

Sekarang saya berpindah berkenaan dengan Pendaftar Pengundi². Baharu² ini di-kawasan Kampong Baharu telah di-adakan satu pilihan raya kechil. Daripada penerangan dari akhbar² mengatakan ia-itu orang² yang boleh mengundi di-kawasan itu lebeh daripada 40,000 orang tetapi yang mendaftarkan hanya 12,000 orang sahaja. Ini sangat mendukachitakan. Saya pada tahun dahulu di-dalam Rumah yang berbahagia ini, telah beruchap berkenaan pegawai² yang menjalankan Pendaftar Pengundi, mereka di-ambil dari kaki-tangan Kerajaan dan di-beri elaun sa-banyak \$100 untuk mendaftarkan pengundi² yang baharu, malangnya kaki-tangan Kerajaan itu tidak dapat menjalankan kerja-nya yang sa-patut-nya, oleh kerana mereka itu bekerja daripada pagi pukul 8.30 sahingga pukul 4.30 kemudian menjalankan tugas pula mendaftarkan pengundi² baharu, tentu-lah mereka itu tidak terdaya lagi. Dan saya telah mengeshorkan pada Kementerian yang berkenaan supaya kerja² mendaftarkan pengundi di-beri kepada orang yang tidak ada pekerjaan atau pun

mengambil masa sekolah tutup, ia-itu supaya anak² sekolah menengah dan pelajar² university menjalankan kerja memungut atau mendaftarkan pengundi dengan bayaran sa-banyak tiap² satu pengundi 10 sen atau 20 sen. Dengan ada-nya pembayaran samacham itu, saya perchaya berlumba²-lah mereka itu menjalankan tugas-nya, kerana hendak mendapat kelebihan pembayaran itu, tetapi kalau pada tahun ini juga di-beri kapada kakitangan Kerajaan sa-bagaimana tahun yang sudah, saya perchaya pendapatan-nya akan sama juga.

Yang Berhormat Tuan Yang di-Pertua, baharu² tadi perbahathan berkenaan dengan sa-orang kanak² yang telah meninggal dunia, kerana tersalah chuchok-kah atau dengan sebab lain dan belum tahu atas kematian-nya. Biasa-nya di-Johor Bahru sana di-kawasan saya, saya selalu di-minta pertolongan oleh ra'ayat jelata, sa-tengah²-nya mereka datang dari jauh daerah lain, kerana kematian mengejut. Sa-tengah daripada mati lemas, mati kerana lemah jantung dan kadang² orang sakit di-masokkan ka-hospital, kata-lah pukul 12 pagi, dan pukul 5 petang telah meninggal dunia, apabila warith-nya hendak mengambil mayat itu, doktor yang berkenaan tidak membenarkan, kerana takut, barangkali simati itu ada termakan rachun, atau pun mati lemas di-champak di-dalam perigi dengan sengaja. Perkara ini sangat mendukachitakan, kerana mayat² itu hendak di-belah. Jadi, warith²-nya datang berjumpa saya meminta tolong supaya mayat² itu jangan di-belah. Maka terpaksa-lah saya pergi ka-Pejabat Polis, ka-Mahkamah dan saya berjumpa dengan doktor, doktor bilang dia tidak boleh beri surat mengkebumikan, melainkan telah di-pereksa dan di-belah. Jadi, ini satu kerja yang sangat susah.

Saya shorkan Kerajaan mengadakan coroner yang boleh menentukan adakah kematian itu dengan sengaja atau tidak. Jadi, senang-lah bagi pehak ra'ayat jelata menunggu keputusan-nya. Sa-bagaimana ada-nya coroner di-Pulau Pinang dan Melaka, saya harap di-tiap² negeri adakan coroner untuk menjalankan penyiasatan perkara² yang

sa-macham ini. Ini sangat mustahak. Kalau coroner dapati perkara ini ada perkara jenayah, maka perkara itu akan di-serahkan kapada polis untuk di-siasat.

Di-kawasan Johor Bahru, tanah di-dalam bandar boleh di-katakan tidak ada, hanya sedikit sahaja dan saya tengok rumah² murah yang di-buat, tiap² satu ekar di-dirikan tidak lebih daripada 7 buah rumah, ini sangat merugikan. Saya suka mengeshorkan kapada Menteri yang berkenaan supaya rumah² murah di-buat sa-chara terrace atau berderet. Kalau di-buat sa-chara berderet, sa-kurang²-nya 16 buah rumah dapat di-buat dan ini akan menolong pehak² yang berkehendakkan rumah murah di-dalam bandar Johor Bahru. Saya tengok di-kawasan Larkin rumah²-nya di-buat dengan harga yang murah—\$4,000—di-atas tanah 6,000 kaki. Ini sangat tidak sesuai kerana mereka itu, saya takut, tidak dapat menjaga tanah yang sa-macham itu, mereka itu berpendapatan tidak lebih daripada \$200 sangat payah hendak menjaga tanah yang sa-luas itu dan akan memakan belanja yang besar. Kalau sa-kira-nya kita buat rumah berderet, rumah-nya banyak dan tanah-nya sedikit ini akan dapat menolong orang² yang tidak ada mempunyai tanah dan rumah di-dalam kawasan Johor Bahru, lebih kurang ada 1,000 orang yang berkehendakkan rumah pada masa ini.

Saya berpindah pula kapada perkara pengangkutan ia-itu berkenaan dengan kapal haji. Pada masa ini ada dua buah kapal yang mengangkut orang haji daripada Malaysia ka-Jedah, yang pertama kapal "Kuala Lumpur" dan satu lagi kapal "Ansun". Sungguh pun kapal "Kuala Lumpur" ini sa-buah kapal yang molek dan sederhana, mempunyai hawa dingin dalam kapal itu, tetapi kapal ini sangat tua, dan satu kebakaran telah berlaku dalam kapal itu. Bukan itu sahaja, kapal ini mengambil masa yang panjang daripada Pulau Pinang ka-Jedah sampai 16 hari. Ini sangat menyusahkan kapada penumpang² kapal itu. Saya dapat tahu pada tahun dahulu tambang-nya, kurang daripada \$1,000 tetapi pada tahun ini telah naik \$1,070 dalam kelas

satu dan begitu sa-terus-nya sampai kelas tourist pun di-naikkan harga-nya. Dari itu kita harap bagi pehak Kerajaan supaya membenarkan sharikat² kapal daripada negeri² lain masuk bertanding atau di-benarkan kapal²-nya membawa passenger² daripada Malaysia ini ka-Jedah. Dengan ada-nya competition itu, saya perchaya mereka itu akan berlumba² mengadakan kapal yang baik untuk warganegara kita pergi mengambil haji di-Mekah, tetapi kalau di-benarkan hanya satu sharikat sahaja tentu-lah di-beri harga tiket apa yang dia suka. Ini sangat merugikan kapada warganegara kita. Saya takut satu kemalangan akan terjadi pada bila² masa, sebab kapal "Kuala Lumpur" sudah tua apa yang terjadi kapada ra'ayat jelata kita sa-banyak 2,000 orang yang menumpang. Kapal ini, sungguh pun dapat Certificate of Seaworthiness tetapi saya perchaya Kementerian Pengangkutan tidak akan membenarkan kalau sa-buah taxi itu yang sudah lama, yang sudah tidak ada kekuatan lagi, untuk mendapatkan lesen bagi membawa 3 passenger sahaja? Tetapi kapal sa-macam ini saya takut kalau ada kemalangan nanti kita akan dapat kerugian yang besar yang ta' dapat di-ganti.

Yang Berhormat Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya sokong sa-bagaimana yang telah di-ucapkan oleh Yang Berhormat daripada Muar Utara berkenaan dengan pelabohan di-Johor Bahru. Semenjak Malaysia telah berpechah dengan Singapura, orang di-Johor yang menerima akibat-nya, khas-nya orang Johor Bahru dan 'am-nya orang² di-Johor, terutama sa-kali orang yang berniaga, sangat susah barang² yang datang daripada luar negeri melalui Singapura dan juga barang² yang hendak di-keluarkan daripada negara kita ka-negeri lain melalui Singapura. Maka ini sangat mendukachitakan. Pelabohan memang sangat mustahak di-situ dan sudah pun kapal² kecil mengangkut dan menghantar barang²-nya di-Tanjong Puteri dengan lichin-nya dan pehak² Kastam pun bekerja sama dengan orang ramai tetapi malang-nya tempat perlindungan atau storage tidak ada di-situ. Baharu² ini ada lebih kurang tiga tongkang besar

yang datang membawa barang² seperti injen dan lain² di-punyai oleh satu sharikat kenderaan telah di-turunkan di-situ terus datang dari Itali turunkan di-Tanjong Puteri dengan mudah-nya. Kalau-lah Kerajaan membuat satu pelabohan di-situ, ini akan mengurangkan harga² barang di-Johor dan akan memberi perniagaan yang baik, tidak-lah bagi masa sekarang sangat susah mendapatkan barang² terpaksa-lah mereka membawa barang² itu dari Kuala Lumpur atau daripada Port Swettenham, belanja pun besar dan rumit. Saya harap perkara pelabohan ini di-buat dengan sa-chepat mungkin.

Berkenaan dengan chukai barang² makanan seperti ayam yang di-sembeleh di-kenakan chukai sa-banyak 30 sen satu pound, ini bagi pehak peniaga² di-Johor sana, terutama sa-kali, sangat bersetuju kerana banyak daripada penternak² ayam di-Johor Bahru itu memang berkehendakkan supaya ayam yang hidup patut di-chukai juga supaya dapat kita menggalakkan lagi orang² penternak ayam di-Johor memperluaskan perniagaannya lagi.

Bagitu juga sa-tengah daripada sa-tengah yang menternak kerbau pendek pun begitu juga berharap supaya kerbau pendek yang di-bawa dari negeri luar itu di-kenakan chukai lebih tinggi, sebab pada masa ini hanya di-chukai dua persen sahaja. Ini merugikan pula bagi pehak mereka itu jika di-tandingkan kerbau² pendek di-bawa daripada negeri luar terutama sa-kali dari Singapura. Dan di-Singapura baharu² ini pula mendapat wang daripada UNESCO yang membiayai sa-banyak satu juta lebih untuk meninggikan pembelaan kerbau pendek di-sana, maka pembela² kerbau pendek di-Johor ini telah menjadi takut kalau² ranchangan yang seperti itu akan merugikan pembelaan² kerbau pendek di-Johor dan saya berharap di-Malaya juga, patut Kerajaan memberi pertolongan atau minta kapada UNESCO supaya di-beri membuka satu sharikat atau sa-umpama-nya menolong pembela² kerbau pendek ini supaya dapat menjalankan ranchangan ini yang lebih baik lagi. Dengan ini akan

menyelamatkan wang kita keluar dari-pada negara kita.

Penduduk Johor Bahru sangat dukachita yang pehak Talivishen Singapura ada menyiarkan satu ruangan-nya ia-itu "Apa Orang Lain Kata". Dan apabila saya membuka Talivishen Singapura sa-tiap masa sunggoh pun mereka itu hanya menyiarkan ulasan daripada akhbar² tetapi di-ambil yang burok² sahaja, mana yang baik² di-tinggalkan. Ini sangat mendukachitakan. Sunggoh pun kita sudah berpisah dengan Singapura tetapi boleh di-katakan tiap² minggu ada sahaja dalam ranchangan "Apa Orang Lain Kata" yang mengejek² sa-olah² mereka itu lebeh baik daripada kita di-sini. Pada satu masa saya dengar kata-nya; negeri Malaysia satu negeri yang di-pimpin oleh orang² yang tidak saperti orang yang di-Singapura kerana mereka itu bergantung kapada hasil bumi, tetapi saperti di-Singapura dan orang Singapura lebeh baik lagi daripada orang di-sini kerana mereka berusaha dan membuat tidak bergantung kapada hasil bumi.

Jadi, patut-lah kita bagi pehak Talivishen Malaysia mengadakan satu ranchangan saperti itu supaya dapat kita *counter act* apa yang di-katakan pada kita. Jika kita mendiamkan diri, sa-olah² kita membenarkan apa yang di-katakan pada kita. Ini saya sangat dukachita terutama sa-kali penduduk² di-Johor Bahru khas-nya dan penduduk² di-Johor 'am-nya.

Saya juga hendak menerangkan di-sini ia-itu dalam sekolah D.T.C. atau *Day Training Centre* ada dua orang guru Mandarin khas untuk mengajar bahasa Mandarin tetapi malang-nya di-sekolah itu tak ada pelajar² bahasa Mandarin yang hendak di-ajar-nya, sebab tidak ada penuntut-nya. Ini telah berjalan lebeh kurang dua tahun lebeh, maka mereka itu di-dalam *Division I* dan *Division I* gaji dekat sari-ribu ringgit kalau dua orang sudah \$2,000 sa-tahun \$24,000. Maka ini-lah chara²-nya yang kita membelanjakan wang yang tidak berhasil. Jadi saya harap juga bagi pehak Kementerian Pelajaran menyiasat perkara ini supaya dapat guru² itu di-hantar di-

tempat yang betul² berkehendakkan guru *specialist* di-dalam bahasa Mandarin.

Ada satu perkara lagi ia-itu berkenaan dengan barang² perusahaan di-tanah ayer kita. Di-kawasan saya, di-Tampoi sana, ada satu kilang yang membuat barang² yang di-gunakan di-dalam hospital ia-itu saperti kain² *bandage*, *gauze* dan kapas, tetapi malang-nya Kerajaan sendiri tidak membeli daripada kilang itu, dan pada masa ini mereka ini ada menggunakan 50% sahaja daripada pekerja²-nya ia-itu sa-paroh masa sahaja. Saya takut sa-kira-nya Kerajaan tidak mendahulukan pembelian-nya kapada kilang ini, satu masa kilang ini akan di-tutup bagaimana ucapan Yang Berhormat Menteri Kewangan. Beliau menggalakkan supaya kita menggunakan barang² keluaran Malaysia tetapi malang-nya Kementerian Perubatan dan Kesihatan membeli barang sa-umpama itu daripada luar negeri, hanya 50% *gauze* yang di-beli dari kilang itu tahun lepas tetapi kapas dan lain² tidak di-beli daripada sharikat itu. Saya harap supaya dapat-lah Kerajaan mendahulukan menggunakan barang² yang di-keluarkan oleh negara kita supaya wang² yang kita hendak gunakan tidak akan keluar negeri.

Demikian-lah saya ucapkan terima kaseh dan tahniah lagi sa-kali kapada Menteri yang berkenaan.

Tuan Edmund Langgu anak Saga (Sarawak): Mr Speaker, Sir, the Honourable Minister of Finance said in his speech, when introducing the Supply (1967) Bill to this Honourable House last Thursday, that the year 1966 was a significant one for Malaysia. The Honourable Minister of Finance attributed this significance to the accord which ended confrontation. The Bangkok accord or Djakarta agreement was undoubtedly the most important event of the year.

We all rejoiced at the successful ending of the peace talks, for at last peace and friendship between two neighbouring countries, between the peoples of Indonesia and Malaysia, were restored for the stability and progress of this part of the world. It

was also a big score in our favour in our fight against the communists, whose eyes have long been focused on this particular part of the underdeveloped region, where there lived people of various racial origins, of diverse cultures and of many religions.

The people in Sarawak were in particular most happy with the ending of the confrontation since they were the ones, who experienced the brunt of the confrontation worse than any other State. They looked forward and up unto the years ahead of them with confidence that the future was bright and promising.

But this moment of triumph was short lived. Political and constitutional crises soon dominated the scene in the State of Sarawak. Relations between the State and the Federal became strained and because of political expediency and of other political development general elections will now be held much earlier than normally anticipated.

Today the need for the general elections to be held in Sarawak is even more pressing and most expedient. Indeed, the people of Sarawak are demanding for early general elections, so as to provide an opportunity for the peoples of Sarawak to elect their true representatives. The words—general election—are today on the lips of every citizen in Sarawak.

Mr Speaker, Sir, the Federal Government seems not to regard the general elections in Sarawak of being an important event in its calendar of this year. There is no adequate financial provision to indicate that the preparations for the general elections are receiving full attention of the Government. If it is the intention of the Alliance Government to delay the much talked of general elections in Sarawak, then the accord which ended confrontation between Indonesia and Malaysia is made on a piece of scrap paper.

The Alliance Government cannot put up a lame excuse, in order to delay the elections, and neither it is fair for anyone to point a guilty finger to the

State Government of Dato' Stephen Kalong Ningkan. There is no justification in an accusation that the State Government has not done anything about the elections. The State Government of Sarawak on the 11th September, 1966, issued a statement in this connection and I quote the relevant part: "In early 1964, on the initiative of the Chief Minister, a senior Government officer was seconded for special duty to the State Ministry of Local Government, in order to examine the best and speediest means by which the present system of three-tier elections in the State could be replaced by a system of direct elections. The results of this work, together with recommendations arising therefrom, were intensively studied by a sub-committee of the Supreme Council, and proposals based on these recommendations subsequently approved by the Supreme Council."

The statement went on: "These proposals were embodied in a very full report providing for delimitation of constituencies, conforming to the principles contained in the Thirteenth Schedule of the Federal Constitution, to enable direct elections to both the Federal Parliament and to the Council Negri. In addition, the report dealt fully with any consequential implications affecting existing boundaries of local authorities. The report was submitted to the Election Commission in Kuala Lumpur in April 1966."

The statement added: "In May this year the State Government approved the extension of the Federal Election Commission Ordinance, 1957, to Sarawak in order to pave the way for general elections."

The statement also explained: "The position is therefore that there has been no unreasonable delay on the part of the State Government in making preparations for direct elections in Sarawak, and for the past five months the initiative for further progress in this matter has lain with the Federal Government in Kuala Lumpur. It would not, of course, be proper for the State Government to publish the recommendations it has submitted to

the Election Commission until the Federal Government has considered them. The Commission is, of course, the ultimate authority in the matters relating to the delimitation of constituencies."

Mr Speaker, Sir, it is most astonishing to note that the Honourable the Minister of Finance did not make adequate financial provision for this very important item—the general elections in Sarawak.

We in Sarawak, in the kampongs, longhouses, and in the bazaars, have all heard of the Bangkok accord or Djakarta agreement. We have all also heard the Prime Minister and the Deputy Prime Minister and other Ministers saying that there would be general elections in Sarawak this year. We all welcome this golden opportunity for the electorates of Sarawak to discharge their supreme right and responsibility to choose democratically their true representatives and to elect freely their popular government.

Therefore, Sir, by virtue of this Bangkok accord or Djakarta agreement particularly in respect of Article 1 of the Accord the constitutional right and liberty of an individual, the electorates in general, must be upheld and respected, and within the framework of the Constitution they should be given their right to express their wishes for or against any issue in question. This is the only way to ensure that the people really take part in the government of their country. What the people decide will be reflected in the outcome of the elections. This would consequentially remove all doubts and uncertainties about the success of the Federation. One may often hear Ministers warning peoples against an alleged idea of breaking away from the Federation.

There have been some crises in the Borneo States, but it must be remembered that in all the disputes and controversies, there had never been once where Malaysia was the issue. Therefore, there is no justification for such warning to be repeated unnecessarily by them, because it only portrays to the world a picture that an element of

doubt and uncertainty about the success of Malaysia exists, and this is hardly conducive to the well-being of the country.

We have also heard Ministers making or issuing statements conflicting with each other with regard to the timing of the general elections in Sarawak and whether it is to both the Parliament and Council Negri.

Mr Speaker, Sir, do I understand that the term "general election" in a democratic country of the world means elections to the Federal Parliament and State Legislature, or Council Negri in the case of Sarawak? It also means that it is an opportunity for the people to choose whom they want to represent them in the Parliament or Legislature.

May I ask, are we in this honourable House to understand that in Malaysia, although we profess to believe in parliamentary democracy, we do not in fact practise it? If we really do, then why this nonsense, this double standard, that a general election means only a State election?

The people of Sarawak have been looking forward so much to the forthcoming general elections to be held in the State this year. But we do not want half elections. We want simultaneous elections to both the Federal Parliament and the Council Negri of Sarawak. Anything less than this would be a farce and mockery of democracy and a breach of faith on the part of the Federal Government to the people of Sarawak, and indeed Malaysia as a whole.

May I also take this opportunity to remind and to warn this honourable House and, in particular, the Federal Government that general elections without the Members of Parliament being simultaneously elected would be a breach of faith to the people of Sarawak.

And as all the present M.Ps. from Sarawak now sitting in this honourable House were elected by the present Council Negri, therefore, when Council Negri is prorogued, the M.Ps. too must constitutionally and democratically

disappear. Do not forget, none of the M.P. from Sarawak has a constituency. In fact, some of them are defeated candidates at local district elections.

The Minister of Lands and Mines is such a defeated candidate. Whom does he represent? He claims to speak for Sarawak, but has he got a mandate from the people who have already rejected him? If Dato' Stephen Kalong Ningkan, who is an elected representative of the people cannot be considered by the Prime Minister good enough to be a Minister, then why a defeated candidate be appointed Federal Minister of Lands and Mines? What mockery of democracy!!! The right thinking people of this country and also those, who genuinely believe in true democracy, are surprised and amazed that other Federal Ministers do not object to his presence in the Cabinet. I am also surprised, and so are the people of Sarawak, that the Minister has not resigned or be kicked out by the Alliance Government, if they truly believe in a true democracy. The Minister of Lands and Mines should resign immediately, if he has any honour in him. Do not profess to speak and represent Sarawak until one has secured a mandate from the people. The Minister has done enough harm by giving false information, and a false picture of Sarawak, to Kuala Lumpur and the people of West Malaysia. Only recently, he said that the majority of the rural peoples of Sarawak supported the Alliance. What are the facts?

At the Pelagus by-election, a rural constituency in the Kapit District, in the Third Division of Sarawak, on the 11th of this month, the Alliance was badly trounced by the Sarawak National Party. It is time that the Prime Minister and the Deputy Prime Minister and other Alliance Ministers and leaders go to Sarawak and really see for themselves, instead of listening too much to such unreliable and irresponsible information given by persons like the Minister of Lands and Mines, and the Secretary-General of the Sarawak Alliance, who said that 50 per cent of the Chinese in Sarawak are communists or pro-communist. But the right think-

ing and decent citizens of this country know too well that he is only a liar that cannot substantiate his allegations and accusations against others.

Postponement of the general elections in Sarawak would precipitate misunderstanding between the State and the Federal. And, once this is aggravated the results would be disastrous. The peoples in Sarawak resent being treated as second class citizens. They must be treated as equal fellow-Malaysians, and the sooner this is realised and done, the better it would be for the peoples of this land. Therefore, it is very essential that there must be simultaneous elections to the Council Negri and Federal Parliament in either August or September this year. Will the Federal Government fix a definite date now for the general elections to both Federal Parliament and Council Negri to be held in Sarawak this year? And I urge the Honourable Minister of Finance to make adequate financial provision for the general elections in Sarawak.

The Election Commission should have had by now submitted their report and what is the Federal Government waiting for? Is the Government deliberately going to delay the general elections in Sarawak? The peoples in Sarawak are impatient for an early date of the general elections. The Prime Minister has said that general elections in Sarawak would be held this year. The Deputy Prime Minister has also said that general elections would be held in Sarawak this year, as that is being necessitated by the Bangkok Accord. Will the Federal Government, or for that matter the Prime Minister and the Deputy Prime Minister, confirm it now to this honourable House that the first direct general elections will be held in Sarawak in August or September this year?

Mr Speaker, Sir, His Excellency the Governor of Sarawak in his speech to the Budget Session of the Council Negri of Sarawak last month said. I quote: "The report of the Elections Commission has been prepared and will be submitted to the Federal Parliament next month. It is hoped that

direct elections in Sarawak to both Council Negri and the Federal Parliament will take place in August or September of next year. This will provide our people with their first opportunity to elect members both to this House and to the Federal Parliament by direct elections carried out in the manner which is normal for every advanced democratic country."

But since then Penghulu Tawi Sli has said that the Governor's statement represented only His Excellency's personal view, and not the view of the State Government. On one occasion Penghulu Tawi Sli even said that the general elections might be postponed. However, we accept that His Excellency the Governor of Sarawak has stated it categorically clear when he said, I quote: "This will provide our people with their first opportunity to elect members both to this House and to the Federal Parliament by direct elections carried out in the manner which is normal for every advanced democratic country". Besides, we in Sarawak welcome the statement by the Prime Minister when he said, I quote: "I think Penghulu Tawi Sli made his statement off the cuff. We have agreed to hold general elections and this has been accepted by the State Government. Unless something serious happens, I don't think the election will be postponed. So far, the situation has been satisfactory.

Mr (Deputy) Speaker: How long are you going to speak about the elections?

Tuan Edmund Langgu anak Saga: About five to seven minutes.

Mr (Deputy) Speaker: I would like you to shorten it.

Tuan Edmund Langgu anak Saga: Yes, but this is very important, Sir.

I must say that for once we are glad to say that we can see thing eye to eye with the Prime Minister. We could not agree more with the Tunku that general elections should be held in Sarawak this year. The allegation by Penghulu Tawi Sli that the communists would try to distort and confuse the

issue during the general elections could not be taken too seriously as being the reason for postponing the general elections. The communist threat is not a new thing to Sarawak. It has been there as early as 1962—during the colonial days—and yet the general elections in 1963 in Sarawak were carried out very smoothly and without incidents. Even in West Malaysia general elections were held during the height of Chin Peng's threat. I don't think that the Penghulu and the Alliance in Sarawak have valid reason for wanting to postpone the forthcoming general elections in Sarawak.

I am sure that all the M.Ps from Sarawak would welcome this golden opportunity to seek a mandate from the people for their right to sit in this honourable House. Besides, this offers also a real opportunity for the people of Sarawak to elect their true representatives. If there were no direct elections of the M.Ps, then we cannot claim to practise true democracy. To use the phrase of the Deputy Prime Minister, when he moved the Emergency Bill at the second last meeting of this honourable House, to give the Governor of Sarawak super powers to mutilate the Constitution of the State of Sarawak "to make democracy work"—as he calls it—and if democracy is to work in Malaysia, the present M.Ps from Sarawak must go back to the peoples for a fresh mandate. We from the SNAP are prepared to return to the peoples for fresh mandate.

Mr Speaker, Sir, people in Sarawak do not want to be represented by defeated candidates and representatives, who are not directly elected by them.

I am sure people in West Malaysia do not want to be represented by defeated candidates, or do you? I am sure they do not want to be represented either by M.Ps who are not directly elected by them. Then, why must Sarawak be represented by defeated candidates, or person already rejected by the electorates, or by representatives who are not directly elected by them? If we are to be represented indefinitely by such persons, then what

is the cause? Is it because we are second class citizens, or that Sarawak is being made a colony that we should not be accorded the same democratic privilege and the supreme right to elect our representatives?

If the Federal Government sincerely wants the people in Sarawak to feel as Malaysians, and help them to cultivate a pride of being Malaysians, then they should be treated as those in West Malaysia and as democratically, with the same right to freely elect their own representatives in the Federal Parliament.

Mr Speaker, Sir, the Honourable Minister of Finance tabled before this honourable House a Bill intituled, "An Act to apply a sum out of the Consolidated Fund for the service of the year 1967 and to appropriate that sum and such other sums as have been authorised to be issued for the service of that year".

In the speech introducing the Bill for the second reading the Honourable Minister of Finance narrated the past economic performance of Malaysia. It is enlightening to listen to the good economic progress in the country. In achieving this progress hard work must have been put by the Government to ensure a healthy atmosphere both in the public and private sectors of the economy. However, the price of independence with its responsibilities impose on this nascent nation a heavy burden upon the taxpayers generally. This is inevitable, if we want to maintain the stability of the present rate of economic and political progress. The question is how the taxpayers' money is to be allocated. We are put in a position to allocate limited resources for a number of equally worthy demands for our national development. As the Honourable Minister of Finance said, it is a matter of choice among many equally worthy priorities.

Among the salient features in the fiscal policy introduced by the Government is the high increase in taxation invariably to be used to finance the high Government expenditure. Regrettably, Sir, the fiscal policy lacks con-

crete objective other than to maintain the Government's commitments. So, I fail to see real justification for the general increase in taxation.

The increase in taxation introduced, namely, on import and export goods, will hit the middle and lower income groups. The rate of savings at present is very low. With the decrease in purchasing power of income of fixed wage earners, little will be saved by this group of taxpayers. Consequently, with little savings, less investment is bound to follow. Overall increase in indirect taxes is not a healthy sign, and is contrary to the objective of a fair distribution of income.

Industrialization is one of the main desired objectives for a viable economy. The efforts made by the Government through the fiscal policy to protect and encourage internal industry is commendable as a whole. However, in view of the principle of regional balance growth as a means to give the greatest satisfaction to the greatest number, I fail to appreciate in terms of economic strategy the over concentration of industry in this side of Malaysia. I refer to Sarawak in particular. As a result of the present concentration of domestic industries in West Malaysia, Sarawak appears to be a perpetual supplier of raw materials and dumping ground for West Malaysian manufactured products.

I am sure Honourable Members will agree that employment opportunities for Sarawak residents in the industrial sector should be equally considered with the distance and relative immobility of labour between East and West Malaysia. Very few Sarawak labour would enjoy the direct employment brought about by industrialization on this side of the nation. It is a plain fact that this state of affair is unconducive to a fair distribution of the wealth of the country. On top of that, taxpayers in Sarawak are also paying for the high price of locally made products due to the tariff policy.

In spite of the much publicised economic development in East Malaysia, it has transpired that the rate of

economic growth does not correspond to the rate of the increase in taxation envisaged in the Budget Speech. It can be said that the taxable capacity of the majority of taxpayers in Sarawak is less than those of the more developed sections of the economy. Therefore, the point of incidence of taxation is felt heavier in Sarawak, where 80 per cent of the populace are farmers and where output *per capita* is something around \$180 per year.

The incidence of high unemployment among lowly educated young men of this country is a regrettable fact. It is a fact which by no means not unsolvable. The question is, are these low educated unemployed leave school through inability to pay for higher education, or due to inability to study? If it is the former, the present system of free school fees should be extended to the secondary level or, alternatively, free education to the junior secondary level should provide one of the solutions to the problem. The second problem could be answered by provision of a more intensive vocational schools. In Sarawak the selection of students at primary six level has the effect of holding back native children, especially from the benefit of a further period of attending school. It is obvious that this policy merely creates unemployment of dissatisfied and frustrated low educated youths in the rural areas. After being six years in school, these rural school leavers are too young to do anything constructive towards nation building. It is my opinion that this problem can be mitigated, if a proper institution biased towards agricultural training be established to accommodate them until such time they are matured enough to go out into the field.

On the aspect of over-payment to Government officials for doing so little as the Honourable the Minister of Finance pointed out, I contend that it is the Government's responsibility to facilitate alternative employment opportunities by encouraging the establishment of private enterprises. This would eventually absorb this category of surplus skilled labour force from the Government employment.

The Government's policy to increase the taxation of timber earnings is fairly satisfactory. It is quite a known fact that only a few individuals benefit from timber extractions.

With the suspension of confrontation, it is said to note that still a heavier expenditure on Armed Forces has to be incurred in Sarawak. I said suspension, because I am not sure that confrontation is going to end for good in view of the promises of the Bangkok Accord and Djakarta Agreement, one provisions of which includes a promise of direct election in Sarawak and Sabah as soon as possible. At the moment, while the Government publicly asserts that there will be an election in August or September this year, the trend of events is suggestive of procrastination of this vital issue being decided once and for all.

Mr (Deputy) Speaker: You said just now that you are going to end in about five minutes. This is more than 20 minutes. You have taken too long. There are many Honourable Members, who would like to take part in the debate. How many minutes more would you like to speak?

Tuan Edmund Langgu anak Saga: About 10 minutes.

Mr (Deputy) Speaker: No, I will not allow that. I must allow other Honourable Members to take part in the debate. You have taken more than 35 minutes. Give a chance to other Honourable Members. I will allow you another two minutes.

Tuan Edmund Langgu anak Saga: Coming back to the expenditure on Armed Forces, the Honourable Minister of Finance said that the task of developing and defending East Malaysia lies largely on the shoulders of West Malaysia. I would like to say that, in view of the present state of events, the massive influx of West Malaysian soldiers to Sarawak is very much unwarranted. The small contingent of Sarawak's own Field Force would be more than adequate to contain the so-called subversive activities in the State. This, if adopted would

no doubt reduce our defence expenditure considerably.

Mr Speaker, Sir, may I take this opportunity to point out to the Federal Government, which seems to still have been badly advised and informed of the true conditions in Sarawak, particularly, with regard to the domestic or local political situation there, that subversion and subversive agents or provocateurs are not necessarily confined to CCos or the TNKU. There are people, whom we called racialists or extremists, and who are at work for self-interest, for sectional aggrandisement and who have little or no respect and regard at all for the legitimate right or interest of others. These people are very affluent with their expression that they can even paint others red, if they happened to belong to another racial group or hold different political thought and adopt different approach towards the working of a happy and viable Malaysia. Thank you, Sir.

Dato' Ganie Gilong (Sabah): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, terlebih dahulu saya juga ingin turut memberi tahniah kepada Yang Berhormat Menteri Kewangan kita atas kerja-nya kepada bangsa dan tanah ayer, terutama sekali atas kerja-nya menchari wang untuk melancarkan ranchangan² pembangunan luar bandar, supaya taraf hidup ra'ayat seluroh Malaysia makin sa-hari sa-makin tinggi atau lebeh baik. Tetapi, di-samping itu saya juga ingin menyentuh sedikit aspek daripada ucapan Yang Berhormat Menteri Kewangan berkenaan dengan Anggaran Belanjawan-nya baharu² ini. Kerana, perkara yang saya ingin kemukakan ini ada-lah mengenai Sabah dan bukan sahaja Sabah tetapi juga kepada bumiputra Sabah, yang mana saya sa-orang daripada wakil-nya dalam Dewan yang mulia ini.

Pertama sa-kali, saya ingin menyentuh chadangan 5% tax atas pendapatan perkembangan atau pun *development tax* dan juga atas chadangan mengenakan cukai yang berat kepada perusahaan kayu balak. Cukai perkembangan atau *development tax* ini ada-lah di-angap me-

nimpa berat kepada bumiputra di-Sabah. Sa-lepas merdeka bumiputra di-Sabah akhir-nya mulai juga mendapat peluang untuk munchul ka-hadapan dalam lapangan ekonomi. Peluang² dalam perniagaan yang mana mereka tidak pernah mengambil bahagian dahulu ada-lah perlahan² terbuka untuk mereka. Apa² juga pendapatan dari peluang² baharu ini, saya per-chaya, ada-lah termasuk dalam gulongan yang di-katakan *development tax* dan akan terkena cukai tersebut. Bagi mereka, ini ada-lah menjadi bebanan yang berat dan saya tidak-lah membuat kewajipan saya dalam Dewan yang mulia ini jika saya tidak menerangkan bagaimana berat-nya bebanan baharu ini atas cukai tersebut.

Untuk sa-buah negeri yang muda dan baharu mulai melangkah dalam segi pembangunan saperti negeri Sabah, apa juga cukai yang di-kenakan atas perkembangan ada-lah di-sabalek apa yang di-idam²kan oleh ra'ayat di-sana. Apa yang kita kehendak ada-lah galakan atau *incentive* untuk pembangunan atau perkembangan dan bukan—dengan segala hormat kepada Yang Berhormat Menteri Kewangan—cukai yang mungkin menchegeh atau pun menahan perkembangan.

Sabah, sa-bagaimana yang sudah di-terangkan oleh Yang Berhormat Ketua Menteri Sabah tadi, ada-lah di-ketahui sa-bagai sa-buah negeri kayu balak—pendapatan wang dari pada hasil bumi ada-lah kayu balak. Walau pun chadangan untuk mengenakan cukai *development tax* ini ada-lah di-kenakan kepada seluroh Malaysia, untuk orang² Sabah perasaan yang cukai ini di-tujukan kepada Sabah ada-lah tidak dapat di-elakkan. Sa-bagaimana Yang Berhormat dalam Dewan yang mulia ini ketahui, dan saperti yang sudah di-terangkan oleh Yang Berhomat Ketua Menteri tadi, baharu² ini Kerajaan negeri Sabah telah pun menaikkan royalty kayu balak hingga hampir² dua kali ganda daripada royalty dahulu, maka tentu-lah tambahan cukai ini akan menjadikan bebanan yang mungkin tidak dapat di-tanggung oleh perusahaan² kayu balak di-sana, jika di-teruskan.

Apa yang mungkin tidak di-ketahui ada-lah semenjak merdeka, bumiputra di-Sabah telah berjaya mendapat bahagian yang sederhana dalam perusahaan kayu balak ini. Dan hari ini concession yang telah di-beri kepada bumiputra ada-lah lebih kurang 40% daripada concession yang sudah di-keluarkan. Bumiputra di-sana memang sudah lama sedar yang mereka ada-lah mempunyai hak untuk mengambil bahagian dalam perusahaan ini. Dan semenjak merdeka, beberapa concession telah pun di-keluarkan kepada bumiputra untuk di-usahakan dengan sa-chara sharikat kerjasama dalam negeri itu. Kebanyakan concession ini sudah di-beri kepada *contractor*—kita boleh panggil peratoran sa-macam ini ada-lah perniagaan “Ali Baba”. Tetapi ini ada-lah perniagaan atau pun atoran yang dalam fikiran kami ada-lah halal. Bumiputra dapat lesen, mereka chari *contractor* yang bersedia memberi harga yang tinggi untuk mengerjakan concession tersebut untuk mereka dan kerap-kali *contractor* itu bersedia pula menerima ahli² sharikat kerjasama itu untuk bekerja dalam concession tersebut. Dengan jalan ini bumiputra itu dapat-lah belajar mengeluarkan dan menjualkan kayu balak itu. Sa-lepas beberapa lama, saya perchaya, mereka juga faham chara² menjalankan perniagaan mereka sendiri. Tetapi ini ada-lah mengambil masa lama sedikit untuk mereka mempelajari selok-belok perniagaan ini. Dengan sebab itu dalam pandangan saya, tidak ada apa² yang harus kita segan atau malu dalam peratoran perniagaan “Ali Baba” ini.

Chadangan yang semua atau pun berapa banyak telah di-bayar atau harus di-bayar kepada sa-siapa orang yang berlesen untuk mengeluarkan kayu balak tidak akan di-potong bila mengira atau compute income tax ini ada-lah bererti *contractor* yang sudah mengaku mengerjakan concession yang di-punyai oleh bumiputra itu tidak-lah dapat memasukkan bayaran ini untuk di-kira sa-bagai perbelanjaan perniagaan-nya. Ini ada-lah bererti yang *contractor* itu harus tidak terdaya lagi untuk menyambungkan contract mereka. Akhir-nya bumiputra itu akan

chuba mengerjakan concession mereka itu sendiri atau mengurangkan pendapatan wang contract dalam concession mereka hingga tidak ada erti lagi mereka itu mempunyai concession.

Saya sudah terangkan tadi yang bumiputra belum cukup pengalaman dalam selok-belok perniagaan kayu balak ini dan jika mereka chuba mengerjakan concession mereka itu sendiri kemungkinan-nya ada-lah rancangan itu akan gagal. Ini ada-lah tidak memberi faedah kepada Kerajaan dan ada-lah mendatangkan akibat yang burok kepada bumiputra yang baharu sahaja belajar dalam perusahaan ini. Pada hal mereka juga baharu mulai mendapat sedikit² hasil daripada hutan mereka.

Saya perchaya Kerajaan negeri Sabah ada-lah sedar yang memberi concession kepada bumiputra memang mengakibatkan apa yang di-katakan “Ali Baba” tadi, tetapi saya juga perchaya yang Kerajaan ada-lah sedar yang ini-lah satu chara yang terbaik untuk bumiputra di-sini dapat mengambil dahagian dalam perusahaan ini. Dengan chara ini bumiputra mendapat keuntungan yang sederhana dan banyak pula yang dapat mengambil peranan penting dalam perniagaan ini yang mana akhir-nya akan membolehkan mereka itu menjalankan perusahaan daripada concession mereka itu sendiri.

Chadangan tambahan chukai, sa-lain daripada bayaran royalty sabanyak 39 sen sa-kaki padu, ia-itu dahulu-nya 20 sen dan baharu² ini telah di-naikkan hingga menjadi 39 sen, dan chadangan 50% daripada bayaran royalty tidak boleh di-potong bila mengira income tax ini ada-lah sa-mata² boleh menchegeh atau pun memberhentikan bumiputra daripada mengambil bahagian dalam perusahaan ini.

Saya dengan sa-sungguh-nya merayu kepada Yang Berhormat Menteri Kewangan supaya memikirkan atau menimbangkan lagi chadangan ini atas memandang apa yang saya sudah terangkan tadi. Saya perchaya Yang Berhormat Menteri Kewangan bukanlah menunjukan chadangan ini kepada

bumiputra melainkan dia ada-lah sa-mata² berikhtiar menchari wang untuk melancarkan ranchangan² pembangunan negara kita ini dari mana apa juga hasil-nya yang di-fikirkan boleh di-dapati. Jika anggapan saya ini benar, saya ingin menhadangkan ia-itu jalan yang paling baik menambahkan wang pembangunan ini ada-lah mengenakan chukai yang lebeh tinggi lagi kepada orang² yang mampu atau yang berpendapatan lebeh tinggi atau orang yang termasuk dalam golongan apa yang di-katakan *higher income bracket*. Dengan membuat demikian, Menteri yang berkenaan ada-lah menchukai kepada orang yang sanggup membayar—bumiputra atau pun bukan bumiputra. Tetapi bukan-lah pula mengenakan kepada orang yang berada dalam perniagaan kayu balak yang tidak sanggup membayar-nya, ia-itu bumiputra.

Khabar telah pun merebak mengatakan pemasaran kayu mungkin menghadapi pertukaran yang baharu, bukan untuk lebeh baik akibat daripada mula-nya pengeluaran daripada Indonesia, dan apa-tah lagi jika beban baharu atau chukai tambahan yang baharu sahaja saya sebutkan ini di-jalankan, tentu-lah akan mendatangkan akibat yang tidak di-ingini dalam negeri kita ini.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya fikir saya boleh mengatakan saya sudah berchakap untuk bumiputra bila saya merayu kepada Yang Berhormat Menteri Kewangan supaya memberi pertimbangan yang lebeh lanjut lagi sa-belum menjalankan chadangan yang saya sebutkan tadi, yang mana saya ulangi, lagi, akan menimpa berat kepada bumiputra dalam perusahaan kayu balak ini—pada hal satu perusahaan kayu balak ini-lah sahaja satu perusahaan di-Sabah yang bumiputra ada mendapat sedikit keuntungan.

Tuan Abdul Razak bin Haji Hussin (Lipis): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya bangun menguchapkan sokongan saya kepada Menteri Kewangan kerana dapat mengadakan satu chorak Budget yang saya sifatkan satu belanjawan yang munasabah. Saya katakan begitu ia-lah kerana usaha Kerajaan kita

hendak mengenakan chukai kepada mereka yang sa-patut-nya di-kenakan chukai, di-sabalek-nya pula kita dapat juga mengemukakan ranchangan² kemajuan hasil daripada chukai itu.

Di-samping itu pula Kerajaan kita dapat mengemukakan ranchangan yang dapat melindungi perusahaan² tempatan terbit daripada Budget yang kita bahathkan ini. Di-samping membahathkan Budget ini, saya suka menambah sedikit sa-banyak pandangan saya yang saya fikir patut saya berbuat demikian, ia-itu dengan tujuan bagi membanyakkan hasil negara kita ini. Kalau pun shor saya ini tidak dapat di-timbangkan pada kali ini saya harap pada masa yang akan datang di-beri pertimbangan. Saya yakin dan saya perchaya dari satahun ka-satahun kita mempunyai ranchangan raksaksa yang berjalan di-sekitar tanah ayer kita ini dan sa-harus-nya kita tidak-lah khas membayar wang yang di-belanjakan terpendam dengan begitu sahaja, tetapi Kerajaan harus-lah memikirkan dalam apa segi dan sumbar yang boleh mendapatkan kewangan itu.

Semenjak kita mencapai kemerdekaan, negara kita telah memberi satu perlindungan kepada perusahaan² yang besar dalam negeri ini, ia-itu dengan perlindungan taraf perintis. Maka sekarang sampai-lah masa-nya kita memikirkan sa-mula bahawa sa-nya taraf perintis ini harus di-tarek balek. Kita memberi taraf perintis ini ia-lah dengan tujuan untuk membawa pemo-dal luar khas-nya, atau orang yang mampu mengadakan perusahaan dalam negara kita ini, kata-nya memikirkan ketakutan kita, ka-stable-an politik kita tidak tegap. Pada hari ini, kita mempunyai ka-stable-an politik yang tegap, ketenteraman politik dan negara luar, baik daripada blok barat mahu pun daripada blok timor. Jadi, saya fikir perlindungan taraf perintis itu harus kita tarek balek, maka daripada chukai ini kita dapat menambah lebeh banyak lagi hasil negara kita dengan tidak banyak kita menggunakan tekanan, atau himpitan, atau chukai kepada ra'ayat negeri ini.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sa-bagaimana kita tahu, tujuan kita hendak memberi taraf perintis itu dahulu ia-lah berdasarkan kepada pertimbangan negara kita kepada pemodal² luar untuk menanam modal dalam negeri ini. Kita bimbang pada hari itu, pada masa itu, pada ketika itu, keadaan ekonomi kita yang telah merdeka tidak sa-imbang dengan pendapatan kita yang kita akan belanjakan, tetapi pada hari ini kita fikir ini-lah satu jalan yang baik, yang kita fikir boleh Kerajaan menghapuskan taraf perintis itu.

Sa-lain daripada itu, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya fikir ada baik-nya kita kaji, kita mengenakan chukai pada jalan raya, sebab sekarang ini kita mengeluarkan belanja yang banyak bagi pembinaan jalan raya dan kita akui jalan raya yang kita ada hari ini satu jalan raya yang baik dalam Asia ini. Apa salah-nya pengguna jalan raya, orang yang mempunyai kereta yang besar, membayar chukai? Ini perkara tidak boleh kita napikan. Di-Amerika sendiri, Taiwan, di-Philippines, dia mengenakan chukai ini. Apa salah-nya negeri kita ini dengan tujuan yang hendak menampung perbelanjaan negara kita, bertujuan yang lebih besar bagi kebajikan ra'ayat, kita kutip chukai daripada jalan?

Bagitu juga, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya mengeshorkan kepada Kerajaan supaya mengenakan chukai kepada jambatan². Itu saya fikir patut. Kita tidak hairan, kalau sa-kira-nya Kerajaan PAS sendiri sekarang ini telah mengenakan chukai kepada jambatan yang di-buat di-Kelantan, apa salah-nya kita mengenakan sedikit chukai kepada pengguna jalan raya, jikalau kemudahan yang dapat daripada-nya sekarang ini ada lebih senang daripada 10 tahun atau 5 tahun dahulu.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kalau dahulu kita berjalan ka-Kota Bharu, kita akan menyeberangi tujuh feri dan mengambil masa ta' kurang daripada 5 jam. Pada hari ini keadaan stability politik dan negara kita, kita dapat membelanjakan dan membuat jambatan yang baik dan sekarang sedang

kita buat kepada jambatan di-Selatan Tanah Melayu dan apa salah-nya pula kita mengambil tax daripada kereta yang pergi ka-Singapura, chukai ka-Singapura atau kereta yang masuk ka-Singapura sebab kita menggunakan ini semua dengan tujuan-nya ia-lah kerana hendak menampung hasil negara kita.

Sa-lain daripada itu, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya fikir kita harus mengadakan tax—harbour tax, chukai pelabuhan. Tiap² sa-orang yang akan pergi ka-luar negeri dia ada mempunyai kemampuan, apa salah-nya. Kerajaan kita mengadakan chukai pelabuhan, kerana tujuan bagi kebaikan negara kita, bagi tujuan memajukan negara kita. Saya fikir tidak keberatan kalau sa-orang penumpang hendak pergi kasabuah negeri, kita kenakan tax pelabuhan. Saya menyokong Kerajaan yang telah mengenakan tambahan tax kepada boarding tax kapal terbang, kerana saya fikir orang yang naik kapal terbang ini orang yang mampu, tetapi juga orang yang naik kapal laut juga sa-bahagian daripada orang yang mampu.

Saya juga menarek perhatian Dewan ini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Kerajaan Arab Saudi mengenakan chukai sa-orang penaik haji lebih kurang 275 rupiah. Apa salah-nya kita menggunakan sedikit chukai kepada penumpang kapal yang berlepas daripada negara kita ini ka-India umpama-nya, ka-China, ka-Hong Kong, ka-Amerika atau ka-England. Di-samping dia keluar mengalehkan pandangan dia keluar negeri, dia dapat sedikit memberi bantuan kepada negara kita dan duit yang kita gunakan ini ia-lah kerana kepentingan negara kita sendiri.

Sa-lain daripada itu, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya suka hendak memberi pandangan saya kepada Kerajaan supaya menimbangkan chukai wang yang di-hantar keluar negeri. Banyak perusahaan² dalam negeri ini yang dapat untung yang di-hantar keluar negeri, apa salah wang itu kita chukai, kita tax? Ada beberapa banyak orang dalam negeri kita sekarang ini yang menghantar wang-nya keluar daripada negara kita, sedang dia ra'ayat negeri yang mengaku ta'at kepada negeri ini

tidak berbelah bagi, O.K. awak hantar duit keluar kita ambil sedikit tax. Kita faham bahawa segi tidak boleh memutuskan perhubungan darah mereka itu tetapi awak sudah bejani dan mengaku ta'at kepada negeri ini. Apa salah-nya kita chukai daripada duit yang kita hantar, saya fikir Jabatan Talikom dan bank² kita akan sedia memberikan kerjasama. Kalau orang yang bukan ra'ayat negeri ini yang dudok di-negeri ini dan dia menghantar duit balek kepada negeri asal dia kata ini-lah satu bahagian bantuan saya kepada negeri ini sa-telah saya menjadikan sawah kampung saya, tempat saya chari makan dan kesenangan mengenakan sedikit tax, tidak ada salah. Berpuluh² ribu duit keuntungan yang kita keluarkan sekarang ka-luar negeri daripada badan² perniagaan luar apa salah-nya duit ini kita tax, perkara ini patut di-fikirkan oleh pakar² dan Kerajaan kita sendiri. Saya fikir perkara ini tidak memberi kesan kepada badan² perniagaan itu sendiri. Jadi dengan ini kekurangan yang kita dapat hari ini kita boleh fikir berpuluh million dollars—jutaan² ringgit lagi. Jadi dengan chara yang sumpama ini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sharikat perniagaan asing walau di-mana² sa-kali pun dia akan sedia memberikan sa-suatu jikalau dia sudah dapat keuntungan daripada apa yang dia buat.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sa-lain daripada itu ini boleh saya fikir patut kita timbangkan sa-kali pun tidak dapat pada tahun ini, mungkin pada tahun yang akan datang. Saya tidak-lah kelak akan di-tudoh oleh sa-orang Ahli Dewan ini suka menaikkan chukai, tetapi apa yang saya sebutkan tadi chukai di-kenakan kepada pehak yang lebeh berupaya, sharikat² perniagaan asing atau dalam negeri yang mengeluarkan wang-nya daripada negeri ini keluar negeri itu kita kanaan chukai. Kalau orang yang mampu berhijrah ka-negeri ini keluar mengalehkan pandangan-nya, pendapatan-nya dan sa-bagai-nya ini harus kita chukai, sama ada naik kapal terbang atau kapal laut.

Saya akan di-tudoh boleh jadi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, pada tiap² tahun

5,000 orang Islam ka-Mekah maka ini akan di-kenakan chukai. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya fikir saya tidak boleh di-tudoh mengenakan ini kepada jema'ah haji sebab syarat menunaikan fardzu haji ini ada-lah di-atas keupayaan. Jadi apa salah-nya sa-telah kita mengambil haji atau akan mengambil haji, maka kita memberi derma kepada negara kita ini sa-bagai tax pelabohan, sedangkan kita sekarang berkehendakkan lebeh banyak duit beratus ribu anak² sekolah sekarang ini yang bertambah kita bagi bantuan untuk pelajaran mereka itu.

Kita sekarang menghadapi perkembangan² perubahan, fikiran ra'ayat, ra'ayat di-luar bandar sekarang ini merunta dan menuntut kepada Kerajaan supaya hidup-nya sama dengan ra'ayat di-bandar. Dari mana sekarang duit boleh dapat? Dan kalau mereka menghantar wang keluar negeri atau pun sa-patut-nya bukan lagi patut, dia sudah perlu dari patut duit ini di-tax. Sa-lain daripada kita mengetahui ber-apa banyak duit kita telah keluar daripada tabong negara kita tetapi juga dapat menyelamatkan duit itu kepada tabong negara kita.

Jadi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sa-bagai Tuan Yang di-Pertua, faham dan ma'alum saya biar-lah menyentoh soal anak² di-dalam negara kita yang sedang dalam pelajaran. Sukalah saya menyentoh dan berharap kepada Kerajaan kita menchari satu jalan agar guru² di-negeri ini tidak bersikap benchi kepada penduduk² atau khidmat²-nya di-luar bandar. Pada tahun yang lalu, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ada sa-bahagian daripada guru² telah meletakkan jawatan daripada berkhidmat di-Pantai Timor yang di-fikirkan Pantai Timor itu satu tempat yang maseh belum terbuka, kurang kemudahan, jauh daripada tempat yang di-kehendaki oleh guru² itu dan sanggup meletakkan jawatan dan dengan tidak mengirakan kepentingan pelajaran anak bangsa kita ra'ayat dan Malaysia ini. Maka saya berharap Kerajaan mengadakan Central Board untuk mentadbirkan guru² yang di-bawah U.T.S. ini supaya dapat di-laksanakan sa-berapa chepat yang boleh.

Mengikut keadaan sekarang ini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, memang benar sa-lepas 5 tahun guru² berkhidmat di-kawasan² yang tersebut akan boleh meletakkan jawatan, boleh minta pula jawatan itu di-tempat² yang lain, umpama-nya di-kawasan bandar atau di-kawasan yang di-suka² oleh mereka itu sendiri. Yang menghairankan saya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ia-lah pehak Kementerian Pelajaran tidak ada pula kuasa yang boleh menchegeh sa-orang guru yang sudah berhenti daripada sa-buah sekolah daripada mendapatkan jawatan di-sekolah yang lain. Saya berharap dengan ada-nya Central Board ini nanti maka Kementerian Pelajaran akan dapat-lah satu kuasa yang boleh mengerahkan guru² ini dari satu masa ka-satu masa ka-mana juga sekolah yang di-perlukan.

Mengikut keadaan sekarang ini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kawasan di-luar bandar, terutama kawasan di-Pantai Timor, yang terok dan sedeh keadaan-nya. Jadi saya yakin dan saya perchaya sa-lagi masaalah ini tidak dapat di-atasi maka sa-lama itu-lah taraf atau keadaan pelajaran anak² negara kita sekarang ini, terutama di-kawasan luar bandar, tidak dapat meningkat maju dengan keadaan yang lebih baik.

Sa-lain daripada itu, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya suka mengeshorkan kepada Kementerian ini, kepada Kerajaan khas-nya, supaya menjadikan perkhidmatan penting, baik dari sekolah² rendah, menengah hingga ka-tingkat yang lebih tinggi lagi. Saya shorkan sabagaimana saya katakan tadi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, memandang ugutan² pada masa yang akhir² ini daripada sa-buah kesatuan guru² akan mogok dengan sebab masaalah² yang tidak dapat di-selesaikan berhubung dengan tuntutan² kesatuan itu sendiri. Jadi kalau sa-kira-nya perkara ini berlaku, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, bukan sahaja pandangan ra'ayat negeri ini kepada guru² tetapi keadaan pelajaran anak² negeri ini akan melibatkan dan boleh-lah saya kembalikan ingatan saya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, pemogokan itu akan berlaku di-jangkakan pada hari hampir dengan pepereksaan. Sa-bagai sipat sa-orang bekas guru, Tuan Yang di-

Pertua, saya sendiri menentang bukan sebab saya sa-orang Ahli Parlimen ini tetapi sipat sa-orang ahli pendidek, dia tidak akan melakukan sa-suatu yang merumitkan kepentingan negara lebih lagi kepentingan mendidek anak², tetapi oleh sebab memandangkan kapada keadaan² sekarang ini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, jadi ada baik-nya perkhidmatan guru ini di-perjadikan perkhidmatan penting.

Mr (Deputy) Speaker: Dapat-kah Yang Berhormat melapangkan masa supaya sa-orang lagi Yang Berhormat dapat berchakap sa-belum saya tutup Majlis ini?

Tuan Abdul Razak bin Haji Hussin: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya bersetuju dengan pendapat Tuan, yang saya boleh mengakhiri ucapan saya ini sekali pun saya ada banyak bahan² yang saya hendak ucapkan tetapi kerana Tuan menghormati saya dan saya sedia menghormati Tuan bahawa saya harap apa yang saya shorkan dalam Majlis ini, Rumah yang berbahagia ini, akan mendapat pertimbangan pada akhir-nya. Terima kasih, Tuan Yang di-Pertua.

Tan Sri Fatimah binti Haji Hashim (Jitra-Padang Terap): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, berhubung dengan Rang Undang² Anggaran Belanjawan tahun 1967 yang sedang di-bahathkan ini, saya juga ingin bersama² mengambil bahagian untuk mengemukakan beberapa pendapat yang saya fikir berpatutan.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, berasa senang fikiran saya apakala selesai Yang Berhormat Menteri Kewangan memberi ucapan-nya mengemukakan Rang Undang² Anggaran Belanjawan. Senang fikiran saya ia-lah mengenai chukai² tidak menyusahkan ra'ayat jelata dan saya bersetuju dengan pendapat wakil daripada Johor Tenggara, ia-itu ra'ayat hendak-lah di-beri faham dan di-beritahu bahawa barang² keperluan hari² tidak di-kenakan chukai, dan kalau harga barang naik bukan-lah di-sebabkan chukai tetapi ia-lah dengan sebab sa-tengah² gulo-ngan perniagaan dan penjual mengambil kesempatan menchari untong yang tamak dan melebehi.

Saya sedar negeri kita ini tiap² sa-orang ada-lah bebas berniaga dan Kerajaan tidak akan menyekat atau mengawal harga barang² yang di-jual dengan sebab² yang tertentu. Saya shorkan kepada Kementerian Perdagangan dan Perusahaan, bagi menurunkan harga barang² yang di-jual di-kedai² ia-itu hendak-lah segera di-adakan satu Undang² menetapkan atau mengawal harga barang, satu Undang² yang mewajibkan semua gudang dan kedai² menaruhkan harga tiap² barang yang di-jual pada barang² itu supaya pembeli² akan tahu harga barang dengan demikian dapat memilih kedai mana-kah yang harga-nya murah sekali. Kedai² semua-nya bergantung kepada pelanggan² dan pembeli² dan masing² tentu berlawanan menurunkan harga-nya supaya dapat banyak pelanggan² dan pembeli². Di-dalam satu negeri yang bebas meniaga, seperti Malaysia, perlawanan di-antara penjual² sahaja-lah yang akan menurunkan harga barang² dan menurunkan peratus untong-nya. Pada masa sekarang kalau kita membeli barang², terutama barang² makanan dan barang² yang perlu sa-hari², harga barang² yang di-beli itu terpulang-lah sa-mata² kepada penjual, kita tidak dapat tahu mana-kah satu kedai yang harga barang²-nya itu berpatutan dan yang mengambil untong sedikit sahaja.

Dalam Undang² itu hendak-lah diberi kuat kuasa menghukum penjual² dan tuan² kedai yang tidak membuboh harga barang²-nya dengan terang dan nyata pada barang² itu. Sa-lagi Undang² tidak di-buat sa-lagi itu-lah pembeli², terutama kaum² ibu, terpedaya oleh genggamannya penjual² yang tidak bertanggung jawab dan bertimbalang rasa.

Berkenaan dengan chukai pula, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya sangat tertarik hati kepada kebijaksanaan Yang Berhormat Menteri Kewangan atas polisi atau dasar-nya berkenaan dengan chukai kayu balak yang dikenakan 10% atas harga-nya sa-kiranya di-exportkan keluar negeri. Sungguh pun langkah-nya itu akan mengecam perusahaan 100 buah kilang kayu dan kilang *veneer* di-Singapura dan boleh mendatangkan

pengangguran di-negeri tetangga kita tetapi sa-balek-nya pula perusahaan kilang² akan lebeh banyak di-dirikan di-Malaysia Barat dan kayu² yang keluar dari kilang kelak terus di-jual keluar negeri dari pelabuhan kita. Dengan yang demikian lebeh banyak orang kita mendapat kerja. Tetapi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Kerajaan mesti berjaga² tentang akibat chukai atas *export* kayu balak. Yang Pertama, ia-lah ada-kah chukai 10% itu boleh mendorong pemodal² menanam modal mengadakan kilang² baru dengan sudah ada sedia chukai pembangunan modal 5%. Di-Singapura, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, tidak ada chukai 5% ini. Dengan yang demikian saya chadangkan sama ada di-naikkan chukai kayu balak 15% atau kilang² kayu hendak-lah di-kechualikan daripada chukai pembangunan modal 5% itu.

Akibah yang kedua, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ia-lah kepada pembalak² yang ada lesen kayu kechil yang sa-lama ini tiada kilang dan sa-mata² menjual kayu balak bulat² ka-Singapura, terutama-nya datang daripada negeri Johor dan Pahang. Kalau Singapura tidak mahu membeli balak²-nya kerana mahal 10% maka terpaksa pelesen yang tiada kilang ini menjual juga ka-Singapura dengan 10% lebeh murah daripada biasa atau mereka terpaksa menjual di-kilang² yang ada di-Johor dengan harga mengikut kehendak tuan² kilang kayu itu.

Saya harap Kerajaan menganjorkan pelesen² kechil ini mengadakan satu persatuan atau kerjasama atau berkongsi membangunkan kilang² kayu dengan mendapat bantuan modal daripada Kerajaan seperti MARA. Kalau tidak hilang peluang kita hendak menambah pekerja, boleh jadi menambah pengangguran. Kita mesti menjaga kepentingan negeri kita tetapi kalau pekerja² kilang kayu di-Singapura menganggor dan di-Johor pula dia buka kilang² kayu maka polisi Kerajaan akan sia² kalau pekerja² dari Singapura di-benarkan masuk bekerja di-Johor atau di-Malaysia.

Bagaimana keadaan sekarang ini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sekatan mesti di-buat untuk menjaga kepentingan

ra'ayat negeri ini, kerana ini ada-lah amanah ra'ayat kepada kita yang memerintah, kita tidak mahu di-kata ra'ayat kita, polisi Kerajaan kita ini ia-lah "Anak di-rumah kelaparan, kera di-hutan di-beri susu". Ini ada-lah kali yang kedua saya mendesak Kerajaan suroh mengadakan Undang² sekatan kepada orang² yang bukan warga-negara supaya jangan bekerja di-negeri ini melainkan dengan sebab² yang tertentu, dengan kebenaran Kerajaan. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kalau negara kita bersempadan dengan negara lain dan polisi negeri itu menyekat dan kita tidak menyekat, kita akan tenggelam akhir-nya dengan penganggoran. Sekarang penganggoran bukan berkurang, bertambah dari sa-tahun ka-satahun.

Yang Berhormat wakil daripada Ipoh, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, telah juga menyatakan dalam negeri kita ini kurang Mahkamah, kurang Pengadil dan dengan sebab yang demikian per-bicharaan mengambil masa yang sangat lanjut hingga sa-tahun dua, kalau pencharian chukup lewat sudah tentu saksi² telah lupa dan ada yang telah mati pula. Kalau ini betul berlaku, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, keadilan sudah tentu terganggu, di-bandar² terutama-nya di-Kuala Lumpur semenjak merdeka telah bertambah besar, bertambah penduduk dan perniagaan dan kes² jenayah dan *civil* bertambah² juga tetapi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, bangunan Mahkamah dan Pengadil² tidak bertambah. Lihat sahaja-lah di-Ibu Kota kita ini, yang saya tahu ia-itu kalau ada satu kes baru sa-kurang²-nya lapan bulan baru dapat di-mulakan perbicharaan-nya.

Pada pendapat saya Kementerian Keadilan patut-nya segera di-tambah pegawai²-nya bukan-nya di-kurangkan. Sa-lagi orang² yang melanggar Undang² ini tidak di-segera dapat di-bicharakan dan mana yang salah di-hukum dengan segera dan adil sa-lagi itu-lah sa-tengah² orang tidak akan menghiraukan Undang² yang telah banyak Dewan ini meluluskan, Tuan Yang di-Pertua.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya suka menarek perhatian Dewan ini ber-

hubong dengan soalan saya yang baru² ini berkenaan dengan pindaan Undang² Pemeliharaan Isteri² dan Anak² tahun 1950. Saya sedar Undang² itu ada-lah di-dalam kuasa Kerajaan Pusat kerana Undang² itu mena'alok orang² yang bukan Islam. Bagi orang Islam pula mereka ada-lah terta'alok di-bawah Undang² negeri masing² dan di-bicharakan di-Mahkamah Shari'ah. Sa-kira-nya Kerajaan Pusat mengambil tindakan atas shor saya dan meminda Undang² Memelihara Isteri dan Anak² tahun 1950 itu, maka saya perchaya Kerajaan² Negeri, dan saya harap Kerajaan² Negeri kelak, akan mengikut jejak langkah Kerajaan Persekutuan dan akan meminda Undang² Shari'ah dengan memberi kuasa kepada Mahkamah² Shari'ah memerentahkan suami membayar nafkah isteri atau anak²-nya terus kepada Mahkamah dengan memerentahkan majikan memotong gaji suami itu supaya di-hantar terus ka-Mahkamah.

Sa-kira-nya Kerajaan Pusat menu-bohkan jawatan-kuasa atau Lembaga Penasihat Ugama bagaimana yang di-chadangkan oleh Yang Teramat Mulia Tunku Perdana Menteri itu, maka saya harap Lembaga itu tidak akan lupa menasihatkan Kerajaan Negeri dan Raja² atas chadangan saya ini. Dengan yang demikian-lah baharu-lah isteri² dan anak² daripada kaum Muslimin mendapat faedah daripada chadangan saya yang telah saya kemukakan di-dalam soalan yang lalu itu.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Undang² ini di-buat masa penjajah dahulu yang dengan itu sudah sampai masa-nya di-ubah, di-pinda dan di-perbaiki supaya sesuai dengan keadaan dan kemajuan negeri kita ini. Kerap kali kita mendengar isteri² dan anak² menderita apakala di-tinggal atau di-cherai oleh suami² dengan sebab amat sukar mendapat nafkah dari suami sunggoh pun mereka di-perintah oleh Mahkamah membayar-nya. Saya membawa perkara kebajikan dan kebaikan kaum wanita ini dan anak² bagi negeri ini ia-lah dengan sebab memandang kaum wanita negeri ini ada-lah sa-bahagian daripada ra'ayat dan bersama² menuntut kemerdekaan bertanggung-jawab

bersama terhadap negara. Dari itu sepatutlah Kerajaan tidak lupa membaiki taraf dan faedah kaum wanita di-sambil memerintah dan menjalankan pentadbiran, mithal-nya dengan sebab lewat perlaksanaan tuntutan gaji sama bagi kaum wanita maka sekarang Kerajaan telah berkurangan wang dan berchadang hendak memotong gaji kakitangan Kerajaan. Dengan itu saya harap Kerajaan tidak akan menukarkan janji-nya itu, janji ber-setuju menerima tuntutan pada dasarnya untuk memberi gaji sama itu. Terima kasih.

Tuan Ganing bin Jangkat (Sabah): Yang Berhormat Tuan Yang di-Pertua, banyak ahli² Yang Berhormat baik bagi pehak Pembangkang mahu pun pehak Kerajaan, telah menyatakan kebimbangan mereka atas beberapa chadangan² yang telah dikemukakan oleh Yang Berhormat Menteri Kewangan. Bagi pehak saya, saya rasa chadangan hendak mengurangkan kakitangan Kerajaan sangat-lah tidak menasabah di-tingkat ini terutama sa-kali terhadap Malaysia Timor. Kedua² buah negeri dalam Malaysia Timor baharu sahaja memasoki Malaysia sa-lama tiga tahun dan sa-bagaimana di-ketahui oleh Yang Berhormat Menteri Kewangan sendiri, kedua² buah negeri itu ada-lah kekurangan kakitangan² untuk menjalankan, bukan sahaja pembangunan² perusahaan di-bawah Ranchangan Malaysia tetapi juga menjalankan pentadbiran biasa dalam negeri. Kedua² buah negeri di-Malaysia Timor tidak boleh di-samakan dengan mana² negeri di-Malaysia Barat yang lebeh maju dalam hampir segala lapangan daripada kami semua, sedangkan di-Malaysia Barat sendiri pun kakitangan² yang pakar di-dalam lapangan yang tertentu sangat-lah berkurangan, jangan lagi di-Malaysia Timor. Kedua² buah Kerajaan Negeri di-Malaysia Timor sedang merancang untuk menggantikan pegawai² dagang dengan pegawai² tempatan tetapi chadangan daripada Yang Berhormat Menteri Kewangan akan merosakkan ranchangan ini dan akan menambah bilangan penduduk² yang tidak mempunyai kerja. Saya harap pehak Bapa Malay-

sia kita akan menggunakan kekuasaan-nya membatalkan chadangan Menteri Kewangan itu.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, apabila Sabah bersetuju masok dalam Persekutuan Malaysia, ra'ayat Sabah telah berharap ia-itu di-dalam Malaysia mereka akan mendapat kema'amoran dan kebahagiaan dengan beransor². Mereka juga berharap mereka akan mendapat simpati yang lebeh daripada Kerajaan yang di-pilih oleh mereka sendiri. Dalam masa tiga tahun yang lepas, mereka telah mendengar dan ada juga yang telah menekmati ranchangan² yang telah di-jalankan oleh Kerajaan Negeri dan Kerajaan Pusat. Bagaimana pun taraf kehidupan mereka maseh rendah. Harga² barang di-Sabah lebeh mahal daripada harga² barang di-mana² negeri di-Malaysia Barat atau pun di-Sarawak. Banyak pekerja² di-Sabah makan gaji sa-bagai pembalak. Kerajaan Negeri sedang merancang untuk menggalakkan penubohan industry² kayu kayan di-negeri itu. Kerajaan Negeri juga telah membuat ranchangan memberi kesempatan dan pertolongan serta petunjuk² bagaimana hasil² hutan boleh di-nekmati oleh ra'ayat negeri Sabah terutama sa-kali bumiputra. Saya sangat berdukachita di-tingkat ini, di-mana ranchangan² sedang baharu mula akan di-nekmati, Yang Berhormat Menteri Kewangan telah mengambil keputusan dengan tidak berunding dengan Kerajaan Negeri Sabah terlebih dahulu untuk mengenakan chukai kapada 50% atas royalty kayu hendak di-bayar kapada Kerajaan Negeri.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya menentang dengan sa-keras²-nya chadangan ini. Saya rasa chadangan ini ada-lah mendatangkan akibat yang susah kapada pembalak² yang kechil di-negeri Sabah, dan juga menyekat perkembangan perusahaan kayu-kayan yang baharu sahaja di-ranchang dalam negeri itu. Apa yang saya tidak mengerti ia-lah royalty itu ada-lah di-bayar kapada Kerajaan Negeri. Dalam fahaman saya tidak-lah patut wang yang di-beri kapada Kerajaan Negeri sa-bagai royalty itu di-kenakan bayaran chukai. Saya berchakap bukan

sahaja atas fahaman saya sendiri, saya ketahuī bahawa seluruh Kerajaan Negeri Sabah dan juga semua wakil² ra'ayat daripada Sabah menentang chadangan ini. Saya menyeru supaya Yang Berhormat Menteri Kewangan menimbangkan sa-mula supaya menarek balek chadangan ini. Chukai royalty di-Sabah baharu sahaja dinaikkan berlipat² kali ganda oleh Kerajaan Negeri, dan sekarang Menteri Kewangan pula mengenakan chukai yang lebih lagi ka-atas ini. Ini adalah bererti ia-itu "Sudah pun jatuh di-timpa tangga" lagi.

Saya merayu kepada Menteri Kewangan supaya mengadakan perbincangan dengan Kerajaan Negeri Sabah dan mengkaji sa-dalam²-nya kedudukan dalam Negeri Sabah dalam masaalah ini sa-belum mengenakan chukai yang di-chadang oleh beliau itu. Nampak-nya Yang Berhormat Menteri Kewangan sangat chepat sa-kali untuk menjalankan chadangan "harmonisation" beliau tetapi apabila hendak mengeluarkan wang untuk pembangunan, maka beliau ada-lah sa-bagai sa-buah kunchi yale. Saya per-chaya Yang Berhormat Menteri Kewangan itu tidak mengetahui dengan sa-dalam²-nya keadaan dalam Negeri Sabah dan keadaan kehidupan orang² di-sana. Beliau chuma sangka bahawa oleh kerana harga kayu ada-lah tinggi dan oleh kerana kayu pada masa ini banyak di-export keluar negeri oleh Sabah, maka beliau berpendapat semua orang di-Sabah itu senang linang dan kaya.

Kami sedar ia-itu Kerajaan mesti mengenakan chukai tetapi jangan-lah chukai itu di-kenakan jika ia-nya akan mendatangkan akibat yang burok kapada ra'ayat dalam negeri dan kapada ranchangan perusahaan dalam negeri. Apa-kah sebab beliau tidak mengenakan chukai kapada tractor² dan jentera² yang lain yang di-gunakan bukan sahaja untuk pembangunan tetapi juga sa-bagai "investment" dalam negeri.

Harus juga Yang Berhormat Menteri Kewangan akan menjawab bahawa kami daripada Sabah chuma mahu kapada bantuan wang sahaja daripada Kerajaan Pusat tetapi enggan memikul bebanan pembangunan negara. Di-sini saya suka menerangkan ia-itu jika dikaji dengan teliti-nya ra'ayat Sabah akan membayar sa-banyak \$1.89 *per capita* berbanding dengan \$1.30 *per capita* yang akan di-bayar oleh penduduk² Malaysia Barat dan 58 sen sahaja *per capita* yang akan di-bayar oleh penduduk² di-Sarawak terhadap chadangan chukai yang baharu ini.

Akhir-nya, sa-kali lagi saya merayu kapada Yang Berhormat Menteri Kewangan supaya menimbang sa-mula dan bersimpati kapada penduduk² sakalian-nya.

Sekian, terima kaseh.

Mr (Deputy) Speaker: Persidangan ini di-tangguhkan hingga jam 10.00 pagi esok.

Adjourned at 6.30 p.m.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND CO-OPERATIVES

Cocoa Cultivation

1. **Tuan C. V. Devan Nair** asks the Minister of Agriculture and Co-operatives what progress has been made to plant cocoa to further diversify peasant cash-crop agriculture, giving the total acreage under cocoa cultivation, and the number of peasants involved.

The Minister of Agriculture and Co-operatives (Tuan Haji Mohd. Ghazali bin Haji Jawi): Research and investigations on the breeding, selection and crop management studies on cocoa are being carried out by the Ministry of Agriculture and Co-operatives in so far as manpower and financial resources permit. Under proper and adequate management practices, the prospects of cocoa as a crop for agricultural diversification are encouraging in West Malaysia on certain good soils.

Compared with other economic crops, cocoa cannot be regarded as an easy crop to grow for profit under small-holding conditions since this crop requires a high degree of management and processing skills. Also, in view of the problem of the cocoa die-back disease which is still under investigation, the Ministry does not consider it appropriate, at present, to recommend cocoa as a crop for agricultural diversification among the smallholders in West Malaysia.

The Ministry is not aware of any economic cocoa unit owned by smallholders. A few scattered plants may be seen growing among smallholdings. The sum total of such scattered plants is estimated to amount to 60 acres. The total acreage for West Malaysia is 2,498 acres of which 1,135 acres are owned by an estate in Trengganu and 1,188 acres by another estate in Perak as undercropping with coconuts.

The balance is planted by the Division of Agriculture for investigational purposes.

Padi Cultivators (Control of Rent and Security of Tenure) Ordinance, 1955

2. **Tuan C. V. Devan Nair** asks the Minister of Agriculture and Co-operatives whether the Government has finally completed its study on the question of revising the Padi Cultivators (Control of Rent and Security of Tenure) Ordinance, 1955, and to state what is the Government's decision on the matter.

Tuan Haji Mohd. Ghazali: The Committee of officials set up by the Ministry of Agriculture and Co-operatives to look into the need for amending the Padi Cultivators (Control of Rent and Security of Tenure) Ordinance, 1955, has already obtained and studied the views of all the States.

The Committee has accordingly taken up the various proposals for amendments with Peguam Negara for vetting and redrafting purposes. It is hoped that the Amendment to the Padi Cultivators (Control of Rent and Security of Tenure) Ordinance, 1955, will be tabled at the next sitting of Parliament.

Farms

3. **Tuan C. V. Devan Nair** asks the Minister of Agriculture and Co-operatives how many farms in the country, involving what acreage, require rehabilitation, if they are to become economically profitable farms.

Tuan Haji Mohd. Ghazali: There are about 550,000 small farms with a total acreage of 3,879,000 acres and classified as follows:

Cultivation			Farms	Acreage
Rubber	...	...	250,000	2,293,000
Coconut	...	...	100,000	437,000
Padi	...	...	150,000	806,000
Fruits and mixed crops			50,000	343,000
			550,000	3,879,000

Cultivated Land in West Malaysia

4. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Agriculture and Co-operatives the total acreage of cultivated land in West Malaysia not under plantation crops, and to state what percentage of this acreage is owned by absentee landlords.

Tuan Haji Mohd. Ghazali: The total cultivated land in West Malaysia not under plantation crops is 3,879,000 acres and about 5% is owned by absentee landlords.

Peasants in West Malaysia

5. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Agriculture and Co-operatives the total number of peasants in West Malaysia, and what percentage of them do not own their own land.

Tuan Haji Mohd. Ghazali: The total number of peasants in West Malaysia is estimated at 550,000 and 15% of them do not own their own land.

Loans to Ex-Special Constables

6. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Agriculture and Co-operatives to state if he is aware that the loans to Ex-Special Constables at the end of 1964, stood at \$1,031,047.34 of which \$930,311.00 was long over due for refund and that the cost of administering the collection of these loans was \$349,677 in 1964; and if so, what action he has taken to rectify this scandalous state of affairs.

Tuan Haji Mohd. Ghazali: I am aware of the state of affairs. Recovery of the loans from these Ex-Special Constables has been a slow process due to many setback on the part of the loanees who are mostly rubber tappers and fishermen. Nevertheless a substantial amount had been recovered since the beginning of the scheme. Of the total loan of \$7,248,645 given out \$6,218,263.66 had been repaid including remissions or write-off due to deaths or other misfortunes. In order to reduce

the cost of administration, action has been taken from time to time to reduce the establishment. Since 1961, one division I post, 2 division II posts and 13 division III posts have been abolished and further reduction will be made this year.

Co-operative Shops

7. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Agriculture and Co-operatives if he is aware that the loans to Government sponsored Co-operative Shops as at December, 1964 stood at \$333,451.88, and if so, how much has been recovered since December, 1964, and what further action he proposes to take to recover the balance.

Tuan Haji Mohd. Ghazali: I am aware that the loans to Government sponsored Co-operative Shops stood at \$333,451.88 as at December, 1964 and since then \$20,120 had been recovered. These loans were given for purchasing shop-houses and stock-in-trade and repayable within a period of 20 years failing which the shop-houses will become the property of the Government. These Co-operative Shops are paying rental for the shops regularly which are treated as repayment to the loans. They will have until 1974 to settle the loans by which time the balance would be around \$157,000. These shop-houses are worth about \$160,000 and they are considered adequate securities for the recovery of the loans by 1974.

East Coast Fishermen Co-operative Transport and Marketing Union Limited

8. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Agriculture and Co-operatives if he is aware that the accumulated losses up to 30th June, 1962 amounted to \$343,465 in respect of loans to East Coast Fishermen Co-operative Transport and Marketing Union Ltd, and that interest and loans due from members at that date totalled \$1,014,311 with very little hope of recovery; if so, what steps he has taken to stop this wanton waste of public funds.

Tuan Haji Mohd. Ghazali: The actual loss as at 30th June, 1962 stood at \$284,001 and not \$343,311 as stated. This Union has set aside yearly a provision of \$72,000 for bad debt drawn from profits of its two ice factories. This provision stood at \$385,000 as at 30th June, 1963. It is expected that the profits from these two ice factories could provide a source for the Union to repay the Government loan if profits from other sources are not forthcoming.

Telok Bahang Fisherman's Co-operative Credit and Marketing Society Limited

9. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Agriculture and Co-operatives if he is aware that in April 1964 a loan of \$58,000 was granted to the Telok Bahang Fisherman's Co-operative Credit and Marketing Society Ltd, and that the loan agreement provides for repayment in ten half-yearly instalments with interest at 4% per annum commencing 1st April 1965, and if so, to state why the Society has not made any repayment and what steps he has taken to recover the loan plus interest.

Tuan Haji Mohd. Ghazali: I am aware of this loan and that the society has not paid any instalment except the interest due on the first instalment on 17th April, 1965. The delay in paying the instalments on due dates are due to—

- (a) the newness of the scheme and the fishermen require time to settle down to good catches,
- (b) unfavourable weather due to monsoon from September, 1964 to March, 1965, when the catches were poor,
- (c) frequent breakdown of engines and fishing gear,
- (d) confrontation by the Indonesians.

In view of (c) above, it was decided to stop operation temporarily in order to examine thoroughly the condition of the engines and other gears and also the viability of the scheme as a whole before it is resuscitated.

Husbandry Station, Seremban

10. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Agriculture and Co-operatives what action has he taken over the loss of salaries and wages to the tune of \$4,394.99 that occurred at the Husbandry Station at Seremban.

Tuan Haji Mohd. Ghazali: The loss of the salaries and wages amounting to \$4,394.99 was reported to the Police and the Treasury. After investigations by both departments, the Treasury has authorised that the amount be written-off.

Veterinary Station, Kluang

11. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Agriculture and Co-operatives the extent of loss that has occurred at the Veterinary Station at Kluang from the misappropriation of receipts of sale of milk and ghee and what action he has taken to prevent such losses in future.

Tuan Haji Mohd. Ghazali: The extent of the loss that has occurred at the Central Animal Husbandry Station, Kluang is \$5,691.24. To ensure that further loss will not occur customers have been instructed to pay their bills either by crossed cheques or crossed money or postal orders direct to the Veterinary Officer-in-Charge of the Station.

Agricultural Credit System

12. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Agriculture and Co-operatives if he is aware that the agricultural credit system is in a mess and that padi farmers are still in the clutches of the middle-men, and if so, whether he will expedite the arrival of World Bank experts to survey the agricultural credit system with a view to recommending ways and means to improve it.

Tuan Haji Mohd. Ghazali: In response to our approach early last year, the World Bank sent a Mr Eugenio to Malaysia in July, 1966 to make a preliminary investigation into

our rural credit system. On the recommendation of Mr Eugenio, the World Bank sent a team of three experts to this country in December, 1966. This team had now completed its investigation on the ground and a report from them is now awaited.

I disagree with the remark that the agricultural credit system is in a mess. It has some problems of its own but these problems are not insurmountable. What is needed is only a close co-ordination between the various agencies that supply credits to the rural sector and if this is done more effective use of available financial resources could be made. However, it is hoped that improvements could be made after we have received the report from the World Bank.

Trawlers/Inshore Fishermen Dispute

13. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Agriculture and Co-operatives to state what steps have been taken to bring about a lasting and equitable settlement of the dispute between the trawlers and the inshore fishermen in Penang and Kedah.

Tuan Haji Mohd. Ghazali: I am not aware of any dispute between the licensed trawlers and the inshore fishermen in Kedah. There has, however, been much misunderstanding between the trawlers and the inshore fishermen owing to the presence of illegal trawlers who operate close to the shore and within the ground of inshore fishermen in the waters of Penang and North-West Perak. The recent demonstration in Penang by the inshore fishermen was a show of protest by them against these illegal trawlers.

Licences for trawling have been issued to groups of fishermen based in Kedah, Penang and Pangkor—27 in Kedah, 21 in Penang and 10 in Pangkor. Several conditions are imposed on the licences two of which are—

- (i) fishing is to be carried out in waters not less than 15 fathoms deep or 12 miles away from the coast whichever is the nearer,
- (ii) fishing is to be carried out within waters properly defined by the Fisheries Department.

These conditions have been imposed specifically to separate the operation of trawlers from that of traditional gears. Infringement upon these conditions will result in the suspension of the licences and this has been done on several occasions to the above-mentioned three groups of trawlers in Kedah, Penang and Pangkor.

The Ministry has taken every step to stop this illegal trawling but it is physically impossible to maintain round-the-clock surveillance with limited resources available at the disposal of the Ministry along the entire coast of West Malaysia. However, action has now been taken to purchase more enforcement vessels and I can assure the House that sterner action will be taken against these illegal trawlers shortly. Another step which the Ministry has taken in order to bring about good relationship between these fishermen is by establishing Goodwill Committees in Penang and Perak where representatives from various groups of fishermen sit in the Committees and iron out their problems for the good of both trawlers and inshore fishermen.

Apart from having taken the steps mentioned above, this Ministry is at present actively looking into the present set-up of the fishing industry with the view to reorganising it for the betterment of the fishing folks and the industry. Details are being worked out now which I cannot yet reveal at this juncture.

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

Foreign Capital/Factories

14. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Commerce and Industry to state the foreign capital investments and the number of factories that have been started in Malaysia since 1957, giving the figures separately for each year.

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Dr Lim Swee Aun): Complete figures are available for pioneer companies only. With the introduction of the Pioneer Industries (Relief from

Income Tax) Ordinance, 1958, the following number of pioneer companies and the foreign paid up capital in these companies are shown below. Figures are cumulative.

(a) *States of Malaya—*

Year	No. of Pioneer Companies	Foreign Paid up Capital
1959 ...	30 ...	\$ 13,469,500
1960 ...	55 ...	14,624,172
1961 ...	72 ...	28,682,161
1962 ...	88 ...	40,640,148
1963 ...	101 ...	94,161,747
1964 ...	108 ...	125,142,510
1965 ...	114 ...	145,043,338
1966 ...	120 ...	149,655,195

(b) *States of Sabah and Sarawak—*

A total of 23 pioneer companies exist in East Malaysia. 12 of these are in Sarawak and 11 in Sabah. The foreign paid up capital in these 23 companies amounts to \$3.3 million. No year to year figures are available.

Malaysian Pavilion at New York World Fair—Profit and Loss Accounts

15. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Commerce and Industry to state if the lessees of the Malaysian Pavilion at the New York World Fair has submitted profit and loss accounts and has any remittance been received, and if not, why not.

Dr Lim Swee Aun: If the Honourable member is referring to the lease of the Malaysian Restaurant, the Profit and Loss Statement has been received through their Secretaries' Messrs Cooper Bros. The Statement has already been submitted to the Auditor-General for his information. No remittance has been received from the lessee as he had sustained a trading loss of M\$323,896.

Dishonoured Cheque

16. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Commerce and Industry to give details of the loss due to a dishonoured cheque amounting to \$26,932.03 and of the action taken against those responsible.

Dr Lim Swee Aun: (1) During August 1950, the Government Agent at Besut, viz. "Besut Supplies Depot"

received cheques for the sale of Government Rice to the value of \$38,857.50. The payment was made by cheques as follows:

1. 4 cheques totalled	\$20,110.00
2. 1 cheque totalled	7,000.00
3. 2 cheques totalled	4,969.20
4. 1 cheque totalled	5,478.30
5. 1 cheque totalled	1,300.00
	\$38,857.50

(2) All the above cheques, which were drawn by one Ng York Lim of Chop Kwong Heng Loong, Kota Bharu, Kelantan, in favour of and endorsed by various persons, were paid into the Sub-Treasury at Besut. However, all these were dishonoured. Attempts to locate Ng York Lim proved futile and it was reported that he had absconded to Thailand.

(3) Subsequent action against the endorsees resulted in the recovery of a sum totalling \$11,925.47, hence leaving a balance of \$26,932.03 in the book.

(4) Legal action was instituted by the Attorney-General in 1951 against the parties concerned, and the case was repeatedly postponed and finally was heard in 1954, but judgment was reserved. However, the Trial Judge retired from Service without delivering judgment. The case thus remained undecided.

(5) The matter was constantly drawn to the attention of the Treasury and the Attorney-General. The latter is presently looking into it with a view of re-opening the case.

Rubber

17. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Commerce and Industry to state the amount and value of rubber sold in 1966 to the following countries.

1. U.S.S.R.
2. China
3. United States
4. Great Britain
5. Eastern European Countries
6. Others.

Dr Lim Swee Aun: The amount and value of rubber exported from January to November 1966 (December figures

are not available) to the following countries are as follows:

Countries	Quantity (Tons)	Value \$ Million
1. U.S.S.R. ...	184,995	288,592,200
2. China ...	83,000	129,480,000
3. United States ...	103,340	150,700,890
4. Great Britain ...	90,960	142,887,153
5. Eastern European Countries ...	39,989	62,382,840
6. Others ...	504,430	786,910,800
Total ...	1,066,714	1,560,953,883

Sugar

18. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Commerce and Industry to state (a) the total quantity and value of sugar (i) imported into Malaya; (ii) locally produced, giving separate figures for each year since Merdeka; (b) the quantity and value of sugar (i) imported into Western Malaysia; (ii) locally produced, giving figures for each month for the year 1966.

Dr Lim Swee Aun:

(a) (i)—

Year	Quantity (Tons)	Value \$ Million
1957 ...	140,000	70
1958 ...	180,000	65
1959 ... *	157,000	55
1960 ...	185,000	70
1961 ...	196,000	65
1962 ...	165,000	50
1963 ...	154,000	80
1964 ...	145,000	86
1965 ...	67,000	19
1966 ...	43,750	12.7

(ii)

1957 ...	Nil	Nil
1958 ...	Nil	Nil
1959 ...	Nil	Nil
1960 ...	Nil	Nil
1961 ...	Nil	Nil
1962 ...	Nil	Nil
1963 ...	Nil	Nil
1964 ...	22,000	14†
1965 ...	129,000	72†
1966 ...	162,000	80†

* Estimate only.

† Value of locally produced sugar is the wholesale local price and includes import duty on raw sugar at 7 cents per lb.

(b) (i)—

1966		
January	6,000	1.5
February	950	2.2
March ...	8,500	2.1
April ...	8,100	1.9
May ...	6,200	1.6
June ...	1,500	1.3
July ...	3,700	0.9
August ...	4,800	1.2
September	No import	
October		
November		
December		

(ii)

1966		
January	9,500	5.0
February	8,500	4.5
March ...	7,600	4.0
April ...	9,400	4.9
May ...	13,000	6.6
June ...	14,000	7.0
July ...	15,000	7.5
August ...	16,000	8.0
September	16,000	7.9
October...	16,500	7.9
November	16,800	8.0
December	19,000	9.0

Rice

19. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Commerce and Industry how many tons of rice were released from the Government stockpile in November and December last year, giving (a) the date and amount of each release; (b) the date, amount of price of each sale.

Dr Lim Swee Aun:

(a) The quantity of Government Stockpile Rice released to Rice dealers during November and December, 1966 from the different centres of distribution and the total amount realised is as follows:

Month 1966	Central Area	Malacca	Johore	Kuala Tren- ganu	Teluk Anson	Penang	Kelantan	TOTAL		
	Quantity Tons	Quantity Tons	Quantity Tons	Quantity Tons	Quantity Tons	Quantity Tons	Quantity Tons	Quantity Tons	Amount \$	c.
November ...	4,755	5,546	3,544	1,252	1,010	3,448	230	19,785	9,058,305	48
December ...	4,346	4,971	2,682	858	956	1,887	728	16,428	7,312,214	66

- (b) The Sale Price is \$27.25 per picul (\$457.80 per long ton) at all the above centres.

20. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Commerce and Industry whether he is aware of complaints that rice from the Government stockpile released in November and December last year was worm-eaten and smelly, and generally unfit for consumption, and to state what steps his Ministry has taken to ensure that such things do not recur in future.

Dr Lim Swee Aun: Every importer examines the rice before he takes delivery from Government Rice Godowns, and can reject any rice that he considers sub-standard and to submit a complaint to this Office. Although over 36,000 tons were released from the Stockpile during the months of November and December, 1966, not a single pound of rice was rejected as the rice was good and up to standard. No complaints were received in this Office.

21. Tuan Sim Boon Liang asks the Minister of Commerce and Industry to explain why the price of rice at present is increasing in Sarawak after the recent visit to Sarawak by the Minister himself who informed that Malaysia had sufficient rice stocks and the price of rice would not increase and whether he can control the rice price in Sarawak.

Dr Lim Swee Aun: In the latter part of 1966 when the Government of Thailand announced a temporary ban on the export of Thai Rice the world market price of Thai Rice rapidly increased. Rice dealers in Malaysia in anticipation of this shortage of imported rice also increased the retail price.

There is no shortage of rice in Malaysia, because of the existence of Government Rice Stockpile. To counter the rising trend in the price of rice in this country, Government released Stockpile Rice at the usual price of \$27.25 to Wholesalers and even to retailers to sell to the consumers at not more than \$29.00 a picul or \$1.70 per gantang.

In addition in Sarawak 300 bags of rice was released by this Ministry to

the District Officer, Baram, 300 bags to Armed Forces and 20 bags to Miri Relief Committee at the usual price of \$27.25.

Malaysian Industrial Development Finance Limited

22. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Commerce and Industry to give the following particulars for each loan made by Malaysian Industrial Development Finance Ltd, since its inception:

- (i) firm to which loan was granted.
- (ii) amount of loan.
- (iii) purpose of loan.
- (iv) terms of repayment.

Dr Lim Swee Aun: (i) The Malaysian Industrial Development Finance Limited is a private industrial development finance organisation and as such it is not possible to give the detailed information requested by the Honourable Member.

(ii) To-date MIDFL has extended financial assistance to 135 projects in the amount of \$57.4 million as follows:

	Number	Amount
Long and Medium Term Loans	61	\$54.7
Factory Mortgage Loans	15	1.2
Hire Purchase Contracts	59	1.5
	135	\$57.4

(iii) As regards terms of repayment:

- (a) For loans, the period of repayment ranges from 3 to 12 years at interest rates varying between $7\frac{1}{2}\%$ and 9% .
- (b) For factory mortgage loans the repayment period varies from 4 and 10 years at an interest rate of 8% .
- (c) For hire purchase contracts the period of repayment varies from 6 months to 3 years with rate of interests between 8% to 10% .

Fertiliser Industries

23. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Commerce and Industry what progress has been made in connection with starting fertiliser-producing industries in the country.

Dr Lim Swee Aun: The Chemical Company of Malaysia, the pioneer company, will start producing Granular Compound Fertilizers in February, 1967. When in full production it is estimated to produce 208,000 tons per annum.

Removal of Commonwealth Preference

24. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Commerce and Industry with reference to the range of articles affected by the removal of the Commonwealth preference in August last year, to state (a) the volume and value of their monthly imports for 1965; and

(b) the volume and value of their monthly imports for 1966.

Dr Lim Swee Aun: As the statistics required are massive to produce, it is not possible to provide them here. The Honourable Member could obtain them from the published Statistics of External Trade issued by the Department of Statistics.

2. The articles affected by the removal of the Commonwealth Preference in August, 1966 are classified in the Statistics of External Trade by Tariff Classification numbers as set out in Appendices A, B and C in respect of West Malaysia, Sarawak and Sabah.

APPENDIX "A"

ITEMS WHOSE COMMONWEALTH PREFERENCE TREATMENT WERE REMOVED IN AUGUST, 1966

WEST MALAYSIA

T.C. No.	T.C. No.	T.C. No.	T.C. No.	T.C. No.
055-522	-230	-930	-915	-212
061-101	-291	-940	-922	-219
-109	-292	-950	657-500	-220
-500	-293	654-011	-601	-230
-909	-294	-019	-602	-240
112-110	-295	-020	-603	-259
-121	-296	-030	-609	-260
-122	653-100	-040	-700	-290
-123	-211	-051	-800	-300
-201	-212	-052	724-101	-410
-209	-213	-060	-102	-421
-301	-220	655-101	-201	-431
-302	653-300	-102	-202	-439
-309	-401	-411	-203	-440
-401	-402	-412	-204	841-450
-402	-511	-420	-205	-510
-418	-512	-430	-206	-520
121-000	-519	-440	-209	-530
122-100	-521	-450	-921	-540
-201	-522	-460	-990	-590
-202	-529	-500	733-111	-600
-301	-532	-710	-112	842-011
-302	-539	-720	-113	-021
-303	-611	-820	733-121	851-050

APPENDIX "A"—(cont.)

ITEMS WHOSE COMMONWEALTH PREFERENCE TREATMENT
WERE REMOVED IN AUGUST, 1966—(cont.)

WEST MALAYSIA—(cont.)

T.C. No.	T.C. No.	T.C. No.	T.C. No.	T.C. No.
553-011	-612	-830	-122	891-111
-013	-619	-910	-123	-112
629-101	-621	-921	-124	-114
-102	-622	-929	-125	-115
629-103	-629	656-109	841-111	-116
-104	-631	-201	-119	-121
-105	-632	-202	-121	-123
-106	-639	-610	-122	-202
-107	-701	-620	-123	-203
652-110	-702	656-630	-129	-412
-120	-703	-640	-131	-420
-131	-709	-911	-139	-432
-139	-800	-912	-141	-810
-210	-910	-913	-149	-820
-220	-920	-914	-211	-830
				-840
				-850
				-890
				-902

APPENDIX "B"

ITEMS WHOSE COMMONWEALTH PREFERENCE TREATMENT
WERE REMOVED IN AUGUST, 1966

SARAWAK

T.C. No.	T.C. No.	T.C. No.	T.C. No.	T.C. No.
121 000	653 220	654 019	657 700	733 126
122 100	653 300	654 020	657 800	733 127
629 101	653 401	654 030	724 101	733 128
629 102	653 402	654 040	724 102	733 129
629 103	653 511	654 051	724 201	733 130
629 104	653 512	654 052	724 202	733 131
629 105	653 519	654 060	724 203	733 132
629 106	653 521	655 101	724 205	733 133
629 107	653 522	655 102	724 206	733 199
629 108	653 529	655 411	724 209	841 111
629 109	653 531	655 412	724 921	841 119
629 110	653 532	655 420	724 990	841 121

APPENDIX "B"—(cont.)

ITEMS WHOSE COMMONWEALTH PREFERENCE TREATMENT
WERE REMOVED IN AUGUST, 1966—(cont.)

SARAWAK—(cont.)

T.C. No.	T.C. No.	T.C. No.	T.C. No.	T.C. No.
629 111	653 539	655 430	732 101	841 122
629 112	653 611	655 440	732 102	841 123
629 113	653 612	655 450	732 201	841 129
629 114	653 619	655 460	732 202	841 131
652 110	653 621	655 500	732 301	841 139
652 120	653 622	656 610	732 302	841 141
652 131	653 629	656 620	732 400	841 149
652 139	653 631	656 630	732 600	841 211
652 210	653 632	656 640	732 700	841 212
652 220	653 639	656 911	732 810	841 219
652 230	653 701	656 912	732 890	841 220
652 291	653 702	656 913	732 910	841 230
652 292	653 703	656 914	732 920	841 240
652 293	653 709	656 915	733 111	841 259
652 294	653 800	656 921-2	733 112	841 260
652 295	653 910	656 922	733 113	841 290
652 296	653 920	657 500	733 121	841 300
653 100	653 930	657 601	733 122	841 410
653 211	653 940	657 602	733 123	841 421
653 212	653 950	657 603	733 124	841 422
653 213	654 011	657 609	733 125	841 431
841 439	841 440	841 450	841 510	841 520
841 530	841 540	841 590	841 600	891 112
891 114	891 115	891 116	891 123	891 202

APPENDIX "C"

ITEMS WHOSE COMMONWEALTH PREFERENCE TREATMENT
WERE REMOVED IN AUGUST, 1966

SABAH

T.C. No.	T.C. No.	T.C. No.	T.C. No.	T.C. No.
121000	653212	653529	656912	732810
122100	653213	653531	656913	732890
553011	653220	653532	656914	732910
553013	653300	654020	656915	732920
620101	653401	654030	656921-2	733111
629102	653402	654040	656922	733112
629103	653511	654051	657500	733113

APPENDIX "C"—(cont.)

ITEMS WHOSE COMMONWEALTH PREFERENCE TREATMENT
WERE REMOVED IN AUGUST, 1966—(cont.)

SABAH—(cont.)

T.C. No.	T.C. No.	T.C. No.	T.C. No.	T.C. No.
629104	653512	654052	657601	733121
629105	653519	654060	657602	733122
629106	653521	655101	657603	733123
629107	653522	655102	657609	733124
629108	653539	655411	657700	733125
629109	653611	655412	657800	733126
629110	653612	655420	724101	733127
629111	653619	655430	724102	733128
629112	653621	655440	724201	733129
629113	653622	655450	724202	733130
629114	653629	655460	724203	733131
652110	653631	655500	724204	733132
652120	653632	655710	724205	733133
652131	653639	655720	724206	733199
652139	653701	655820	724209	841111
652210	653702	655830	724921	841119
652220	653703	655910	724990	841121
652230	653709	655921	732101	841122
652291	653800	655929	732102	841123
652292	653910	656201	732201	841129
652293	653920	656202	732202	841131
652294	653930	656610	732301	841139
652295	653940	656620	732302	841141
652296	653950	656630	732400	841149
653100	654011	656640	732600	841211
653211	654019	656911	732700	841212
841219	851031			
841220	851032			
841230	851041			
841240	851042			
841259	851050			
841260	891111			
841290	891112			
841300	891113			
841410	891114			
841421	891115			
841422	891116			
841431	891121			
841439	891122			

APPENDIX "C"—(cont.)

ITEMS WHOSE COMMONWEALTH PREFERENCE TREATMENT
WERE REMOVED IN AUGUST, 1966—(cont.)

SABAH—(cont.)

T.C. No.	T.C. No.	T.C. No.	T.C. No.	T.C. No.
841440	891123			
841450	891201			
841510	891202			
841520	891203			
841530	891411			
841540	891412			
841590	891420			
841600	891431			
842011	891432			
842021	891810			
851011	891820			
851012	891830			
851013	891840			
851014	891850			
851021	891890			
851022	891901			
851023	891902			
851024				
851025				
851026				

Local Export

25. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Commerce and Industry to give the value of the monthly export of locally-manufactured goods in 1965 and 1966.

Dr Lim Swee Aun: Accurate figures regarding the export of locally-manufactured goods are available for only some pioneer companies for the years 1964 and 1965. Returns from other pioneer companies have not been received as yet.

The value of exports for this group of companies for 1964 and 1965 are as follows:

1964	...	...	\$41,765,366
1965	...	...	59,796,907

New Industries

26. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Commerce and Industry to

give the following particulars for each new industry opened in 1966:

- (i) name;
- (ii) whether pioneer industry;
- (iii) nature of industry;
- (iv) initial production capacity;
- (v) full production capacity after what period of time;
- (vi) called-up capital;
- (vii) percentage of local capital;
- (viii) break-down of foreign capital into country of origin;
- (ix) number of workers employed at opening;
- (x) number of workers who will be employed at full production capacity;
- (xi) members of the Board of Directors.

Dr Lim Swee Aun: Particulars of new pioneer factories officially opened in 1966 are:

1. (i) Guinness Malaysia Ltd.
 - (ii) Pioneer
 - (iii) Brewery
 - (iv) { The information on these
 - (v) { questions has been received
 - in confidence.
 - (vi) \$8 million
 - (vii) 49% local capital
 - (viii) United Kingdom
 - (ix) 210 workers
 - (x) 281 workers
 - (xi) Directors:
 - (i) Arthus Henry Hughes
 - (ii) Ian Wallace Scott
 - (iii) Simon Whitmore
 - (iv) Anthony Peter Boothley Guinness
 - (v) Dato' Mohd. Yusoff bin Haji Ahmad
 - (vi) Yong Pung How
2. (i) Malayan Flour Mills Ltd.
 - (ii) Pioneer
 - (iii) Flourmilling industry
 - (iv) { The information on these questions
 - (v) { has been received in confidence.
 - (vi) \$12 million
 - (vii) 49% of the share capital has been reserved for local participation—not yet issued.
 - (viii) Hongkong and Formosa
 - (ix) 181 workers
 - (x) 356 workers
 - (xi) Directors:
 - (i) David Ling Fang Sung
 - (ii) Chi-Fang Sung
 - (iii) Tom Scholfield
 - (iv) Wei-Chu Chang
 - (v) Tsu-Shing Ho
 - (vi) Dato' Haji Mohamed Noah bin Omar
 - (vii) Raja Shahrman bin Raja Abdul Hamid
 - (viii) Martyn I-Chuan Sun

Pioneer Status Factories

27. Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Abdullah bertanya kepada Menteri Perdagangan dan Perusahaan:

- (a) berapa bilangan kilang² yang telah di-berikan taraf perintis oleh Kerajaan Pusat dalam tahun 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964 dan 1965;

(b) berapa bilangan warga² negara Malaysia yang bekerja di-tiap² kilang tersebut pada permulaan perjalanan kilang² itu dan berapa orang yang maseh bekerja lagi pada masa ini.

Dr Lim Swee Aun: (a) Bilangan kilang² yang telah di-beri sijil² taraf perintis bagi tahun² 1961 hingga 1965 ia-lah saperti berikut:

Tahun				Bilangan kilang ²
1961	...	...	...	17
1962	...	...	...	16
1963	...	...	...	13
1964	...	...	...	7
1965	...	...	...	6

(b) Anggaran tahunan angka pekerja² pada permulaan tempoh membebaskan chukai dan pada akhir tempoh membebaskan chukai untok tahun² yang berkenaan boleh di-dapati. Angka² itu ia-lah saperti berikut:

Tahun	Pada per- mulaan tempoh membebas- kan chukai		Pada akhir tempoh membebas- kan chukai	
1961	...	6,566	...	8,522
1962	...	8,347	...	11,798
1963	...	9,643	...	13,029
1964	...	10,225	...	13,868
1965	...	11,059	...	14,789

International Industrial Trade Fair, Bangkok—Malaysian Goods

28. Tuan Haji Abu Bakar bin Hamzah bertanya kepada Menteri Perdagangan dan Perusahaan apa-kah barang² Malaysia yang telah di-pamirkan di-Pamiran Perdagangan Antarabangsa di-Bangkok, pada bulan November, 1966, dan sama ada-kah pamiran kita itu telah memuaskan Kerajaan.

Dr Lim Swee Aun: Hasil² penge-luaran Malaysia yang di-pamirkan di-Gerei Malaysia di-Pamiran Per-dagangan Antarabangsa Sa-Asia yang Pertama ia-lah:

Slipar² dan kasut² kanvas getah dan kulit
Kain² chita
Kain² chita berajut
Tingkap Louvre

Bungkusan² dan kotak² perusahaan
 Kayu² balak
 Papan² pintu, tingkap dan achuan²
 Makanan² yang bertin dan minuman²
 Alat² tembaga puteh
 Nanas² bertin
 Perasa makanan (ajinomoto)
 Bateri² kereta dan truck
 Ubat pembekeh (detergents) dan
 ubat² gigi
 Tayar² motokar dan truck
 Getah² foam (dunlopillo)
 Chat²
 Susu pekat
 Tingkap² dan pintu² aluminium
 Tingkap² dan pintu² penyekat
 serangga aluminium
 Perkakas² rumah aluminium
 Hasil² pengeluaran getah seperti
 tayar² basikal, tube² dan barang²
 perusahaan
 Bateri² lampu suloh
 Bateri² radio
 Alat² tandas, tuala dan lain² lagi
 Sabun² mandi dan sabun² basohan
 Margerine² dan minyak² untuk me-
 masak
 Beer dan Stout
 Dawai² letrik
 Tin² logam untuk maksud² per-
 usahaan
 Berus² gigi.

Dengan mengambil hemat akan per-
 tanyaan perdagangan yang di-tafsirkan
 bernilai lebih dari \$2½ juta dari
 pembuatan barang di-Bangkok dan dari
 sa-ramai 22 pertanyaan dari pelawat²
 luar negeri, pamiran kita sangat-lah
 memuaskan. Lebih daripada 650,000
 orang telah melawat gerai kita yang
 dengan sendiri-nya telah memberi
 seranta yang luas menggambarkan
 Malaysia.

Trade with Russia

29. Tuan Ahmad bin Arshad minta
 kepada Menteri Perdagangan dan Per-
 usahaan (a) sebutkan barang² yang
 akan di-impot oleh Russia sesuai

dengan dasar negeri itu hendak meng-
 impot lebih banyak lagi barang² dari
 Malaysia, (b) ada-kah benar bahawa
 pakar² perdagangan Russia tertarik
 hati dengan barang² Malaysia, dan
 (c) sama ada rundingan² mengenai
 perkara ini telah di-mulakan.

Dr Lim Swee Aun: (a) Senarai
 barang² pengeluaran yang mungkin di-
 impot oleh Russia ada-lah seperti
 berikut: Barang² mentah: Getah asli,
 bijeh timah, minyak kelapa sawit dan
 minyak kelapa.

Barang² yang di-buat di-sini: Nanas
 dalam tin, sirap buah gabong, kayu
 veneer, bahan sabut kelapa, barang²
 buatan² tangan dan kain batek.

(b) Sa-tahu kami belum ada lagi
 pakar perdagangan Russia memberi
 apa² pendapat terhadap perkara ini
 tetapi dari tafsiran kita, keinginan
 Kerajaan Russia untuk menjalinkan
 pertalian perdagangan yang lebih rapi
 dan rapat lagi dengan Malaysia
 nampak-nya bersungguh².

(c) Tidak ada apa² perundingan
 yang telah di-adakan sejak Rombongan
 Perdagangan Malaysia melawat ka-
 Russia pada bulan September, 1966.

MINISTRY OF CULTURE, YOUTH AND SPORTS

Malayan Schools Sports Council

30. Dr Tan Chee Khoo asks the
 Minister of Culture, Youth and
 Sports the financial aid that has been
 given to the Malayan Schools Sports
 Council for the years 1964, 1965 and
 1966, giving the figures separately for
 each year.

**The Minister of Culture, Youth and
 Sports (Tuan Senu bin Abdul Rahman):**
 Financial aid given to the Malayan
 Schools Sports Council is as follows:

1964	...	...	NIL
1965	...	...	\$20,000
1966	...	...	15,000

Golf Course at Sungei Way

31. Dr Tan Chee Khoo asks the
 Minister of Culture, Youth and Sports
 to state how much has been paid to
 the landscape architect for the Golf

Course at Sungei Way, what work he has done and how much more will be required to develop fully the Golf Course there.

Tuan Senu bin Abdul Rahman: No landscape architect as such was employed in connection with the Golf Course as landscape details were attended to by the Golf Course Committee with the help of co-opted members at no cost to Government. However a Japanese architect, Mr Inouye, was employed to prepare and submit sketch plans, detailed layout plans and final drawings in respect of the Golf Course. He was paid \$26,019.05 being professional architect fees as well as travelling and hotel expenses. The complete development of the project is estimated to cost \$4,087,648 and as mentioned in answer to a question by the Hon'ble the Member from Bungsar, at the last Parliament Session on 22nd August, 1966; these costs will be borne from the loan advanced by the Government and to be recovered eventually.

National Youth Pioneer Corps

32. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Culture, Youth and Sports the strength of the National Youth Pioneer Corps as at the end of last year.

Tuan Senu bin Abdul Rahman: The number of trainees who were undergoing training in the National Youth Pioneer Corps Training Centre at Dusun Tua as at the end of last year was 190.

Malaysian Athletes

33. Tuan Ahmad bin Arshad bertanya kepada Menteri Kebudayaan, Belia dan Sukan:

- (a) berapa lama latihan yang telah di-berikan kepada 113 orang ahli olah raga Malaysia yang mewakili Malaysia di-Sukan sa-Asia di-Bangkok tempoh hari;
- (b) berapa orang jurulatih-nya dan ada-kah mereka orang² tempatan atau orang² asing; dan
- (c) berapa-kah perbelanjaan yang di-keluarkan oleh Kerajaan kerana rombongan ini.

Tuan Senu bin Abdul Rahman:

- (a) Ahli² olah raga (athletics—track and field) yang mengambil bahagian di-dalam Sukan sa-Asia di-Bangkok ia-lah seramai 26 orang sahaja ia-itu 18 laki² dan 8 perempuan dan bukan-nya 113 sa-bagaimana yang di-nyatakan di-dalam soalan itu. Latihan telah di-jalankan selama 6 minggu di-Kuala Lumpur ini. Sa-belum daripada itu ahli² olah raga telah membuat latihan di-tempat masing² dan tempoh latihan itu ada-lah berbeza². Ahli² olah raga sekarang ini membuat latihan yang tertentu mengikut rancangan yang di-jalankan pada satu² tahun.
- (b) Latihan telah di-jalankan oleh sa-kumpulan jurulatih seramai 7 orang. Dua daripada-nya ada-lah orang² asing. Di-tingkatan negeri latihan ada-lah di-jalankan oleh jawatan-kuasa latihan badan² sokan dan ka-semua jurulatih² itu ada-lah terdiri daripada orang² tempatan.
- (c) Kira² perbelanjaan belum lagi di-selesaikan tetapi menurut Majlis Olympic perbelanjaan bagi pasukan olah raga di-anggar tiada lebeh daripada \$40,000. Ini termasuk perbelanjaan mengadakan latihan², tambang, pakaian seragam, tempat menginap dan makan masa di-Bangkok dan juga perbelanjaan berkenaan dengan kesihatan dan perubatan. Bantuan Kerajaan yang di-beri kepada Majlis Olympic bagi tahun 1966 ia-lah sa-banyak \$80,000.

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

Senior Army Officers

34. Dr Tan Chee Khoo asks the Minister of Defence if he is aware that some of our senior army officers have become pot bellied, fat and flabby, and if so, whether he will institute "Operation Waistline Reduction" to keep our senior army officers fighting fit.

The Minister of Defence (Tun Haji Abdul Razak bin Dato' Hussain): The Armed Forces insist on a very high

standard of fitness from all officers of the Malaysian Army and a directive to this effect has been issued to all units of the Army. Every officer under the age of 35 has to pass a most strenuous physical efficiency test every year and he is obliged to take regular exercise to ensure that he remains fit to carry out his duties.

Though a few of the senior officers are getting stout, this does not mean that they are not physically fit. Their physical fitness is checked annually by the Army Medical Officer by means of the PULHEEMS system.

Captain Abdul Rahman bin Samsuri

35. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Defence if he is aware that Captain Abdul Rahman bin Samsuri has been fined \$500 for making a false report, and if so, what action he proposes to take regarding the captain's further service in the army.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Captain Abdul Rahman bin Samsuri is the subject of investigation at the moment and when the investigation has been completed and if found there is a *prima facie* case against him, he will be tried by a Military Court Martial.

MALAYSIAN ARMED FORCES

Secondment of British Servicemen

36. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Defence the number of British Servicemen who have been seconded for service with the Malaysian Armed Forces.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: The number of British Servicemen who have been seconded for service with the Malaysian Armed Forces as on 31st December, 1966 are 336 officers and 316 other ranks.

Scrap Glass

37. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Defence to give details of the loss of 7,358½ lbs. of scrap glass costing \$4,853 from the Central Ordnance Depôt and what action has been taken against those responsible.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: There is no such item as scrap glass and therefore no loss of such item has arisen.

What the Hon'ble Member for Batu refers to is the loss of 7,358½ lbs. of scrap BRASS which, due to printing error, has been printed as scrap GLASS in the 1964 Report of the Auditor-General, Malaysia.

The scrap brass included empty cases of shells and cartridges and it disappeared from the Ammunition Sub-Depôt, Batu Garrison, during 1963.

A Board of Inquiry was held on 19th November, 1963 to investigate into this loss but it was unable to establish the person who was responsible for the loss. However, the Chief of the General Staff, after having gone through the record of the proceedings of the Board of Inquiry, was of the opinion that the Officer-in-charge, a military officer, and two storemen—one military personnel and one civilian, should be held responsible. Disciplinary action has been taken against the personnel involved by way of surcharge.

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

L.C.E. Candidates

38. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Education to give (a) the total number of L.C.E. candidates, and (b) the total number of successful L.C.E. candidates for each year since the introduction of the L.C.E. examination, giving separate figures for National-type Secondary Schools and National Secondary Schools.

The Minister of Education (Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari): The answer is as follows:

LOWER CERTIFICATE OF EDUCATION EXAMINATION 1956-1960

		NATIONAL-TYPE SCHOOLS			
		Grades			
Year	Total Sat	1	2	3	X
*1956	13,499	—	—	11,816	1,683
1957	10,460	7,064	—	1,783	1,613
1958	13,470	7,316	—	2,669	3,485
1959	14,585	7,148	720	3,069	3,648
1960	18,570	9,874	1,047	3,279	4,370
1961	19,755	9,650	1,412	3,939	4,754
1962	24,374	10,701	1,903	3,744	8,026
1963	27,451	13,336	2,446	3,890	7,779
1964	31,920	16,112	2,389	5,389	8,030
1965	40,713	21,291	2,835	6,017	10,570
1966	39,308	20,939	2,511	5,722	10,136

* Examination was a trial one.

SIJIL RENDAH PELAJARAN 1956-1966

NATIONAL SCHOOLS

Year	Total Sat	Grades			
		1	2	3	X
1956	}	No Examination			
1957					
1958					
1959					
1960	622	170	—	232	220
1961	2,151	947	—	689	515
1962	2,814	833	2	1,066	913
1963	4,650	2,349	1	1,163	1,146
1964	6,293	4,011	3	1,538	741
1965	12,413	7,235	21	2,504	2,653
1966	15,567	9,517	3	3,261	2,786

NOTE—Grade I = Promotion
 Grade II = Limited Promotion
 Grade III = Certificate
 Grade X = Failure

Form Six Entrance Examination

39. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Education to state (a) how many students sat last year for the Form Six entrance examination for (i) arts and (ii) science; (b) how many have been selected for lower sixth (i) arts and (ii) science courses, giving the figures on a State-by-State and examination centre-by-examination centre basis.

Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari: The answer is as follows:

SIXTH FORM ENTRANCE EXAMINATION 1966
SCIENCE (ENGLISH MEDIUM)

No.	State	No. Sat	Category			Total Passed
			A	B	C	
1. Selangor	..	1,274	68	246	92	406
2. Negri Sembilan	..	253	10	73	30	113
3. Malacca	..	326	17	87	46	150
4. Johore ..	..	638	28	106	20	154
5. Pahang ..	..	182	2	22	15	39
6. Trengganu	..	89	3	20	10	33
7. Kelantan	..	121	7	44	17	68
8. Perlis ..	..	30	—	4	16	20
9. Kedah ..	..	220	12	55	11	78
10. Penang ..	..	794	37	178	78	293
11. Perak ..	..	1,187	91	264	74	429
Total	..	5,114	275	1,099	409	1,783

ARTS (ENGLISH MEDIUM)

No.	State	No. Sat	Category			Total Passed
			A	B	C	
1. Selangor	..	2,123	138	190	119	447
2. Negri Sembilan	..	798	46	51	35	132
3. Malacca	..	690	68	63	41	172
4. Johore ..	..	1,307	65	51	40	156
5. Pahang ..	..	382	35	26	18	79
6. Trengganu	..	256	9	9	6	24
7. Kelantan	..	317	4	5	7	16
8. Perlis ..	..	89	1	2	4	7
9. Kedah ..	..	666	79	58	33	170
10. Penang ..	..	1,501	138	171	106	415
11. Perak ..	..	2,310	102	111	95	308
Total	..	10,439	685	737	504	1,926

NOTE—Categories A and B are given places.

SIXTH FORM ENTRANCE EXAMINATION 1966
SCIENCE (MALAY MEDIUM)

No.	State	No. Sat	Category			Total Passed
			A	B	C	
1. Selangor	..	136	49	53	1	103
2. Negri Sembilan	..	3	—	—	3	3
3. Malacca	..	10	—	5	3	8
4. Johore ..	..	3	—	3	—	3
5. Pahang ..	..	7	—	2	1	3
6. Trengganu	..	10	—	6	1	7
7. Kelantan	..	27	—	9	4	13
8. Perak ..	..	22	—	10	10	20
9. Penang ..	..	3	—	2	—	2
10. Perlis ..	..	—	—	—	—	—
11. Kedah ..	..	—	—	—	—	—
Total	..	221	49	90	23	162

ARTS (MALAY MEDIUM)

No.	State	No. Sat	Category			Total Passed
			A	B	C	
1. Selangor	..	412	36	58	17	111
2. Negri Sembilan	..	282	6	16	6	28
3. Malacca	..	302	8	21	10	39
4. Johore ..	..	425	26	62	24	112
5. Pahang ..	..	94	4	8	4	16
6. Trengganu	..	128	5	13	3	21
7. Kelantan	..	206	5	25	10	40
8. Perlis ..	..	137	2	28	8	38
9. Kedah ..	..	289	13	40	14	67
10. Penang ..	..	99	8	12	2	22
11. Perak ..	..	489	21	34	23	78
Total	..	2,863	134	317	121	572

NOTE—Categories A and B are given places.

Primary Six Students

40. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Education to state (a) the number of Primary Six students in each State in 1966; (b) the number of Primary Six students in each State in 1967; and (c) the number of Form One students in each State in 1967.

Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari:

4. (a)—

State	No. of Primary Six students in 1966 (actual)
Selangor ...	29,358
Negri Sembilan ...	10,973
Malacca ...	9,184
Johore ...	27,645
Pahang ...	8,608
Trengganu ...	7,467
Kelantan ...	11,364
Perlis ...	2,205
Kedah ...	17,898
Penang ...	16,008
Perak ...	31,709
Total ...	172,419

Answers to 4 (b) and 4 (c):

Figures for 1967 are not available because the first-half yearly returns for 1967 from Chief Education Officers are not in yet.

Malaysian Students Abroad

41. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Education how many Malaysian students are studying abroad in pursuit of (a) secondary education, (b) technical education, (c) university education, giving a breakdown of the figures according to the country of study.

Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari: It is not possible to give the exact number of

Malaysian students studying overseas because there are also private students whose number is not known to the Ministry of Education. Therefore, the available figures as at 30th September, 1966 are only in respect of Government Scholars pursuing University education as shown below:

United Kingdom ...	352
Australia ...	385
New Zealand ...	106
U.S.A. ...	3
Canada ...	149
Burma ...	1
India ...	86
Japan ...	17
Pakistan ...	5
Cairo ...	15

The Ministry is at present considering ways and means of keeping a complete record of all students including private Malaysian students studying in overseas educational institutions.

School Text-books

42. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Education whether the Government had studied the possibility of the standardisation of school text-books with the aim of producing cheaper text-books, and to state the Government's policy, if any, on the matter.

Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari: There are 2 parts in this single question.

(a) *Standardisation of Text-books with the aim of producing cheaper text-books.* The meaning of standardisation in this context is not clear. Does it mean (i) that the contents of text-books on any particular subject for a particular standard be identical? or (ii) that all schools in the country will use the same text-book for a particular subject in a particular standard?

From a pedagogical point of view, standardisation in either sense is not conducive to good teaching because of the variety of environmental influences affecting the children as well as the teachers in school.

"Standardisation" in the latter sense implies the elimination of competition and the establishment of monopoly of a few publishers. As the situation is to-day, publishers compete in the publication of school text-books with the result that the quality of text-books improves from year to year. If text-books were "standardised" it would be difficult to visualise how standards and quality will improve, there being only a nominal amount of competition. Again the lack of competition will not bring about a reduction in cost perhaps the reverse may happen. If text-books were standardised, it does not necessarily follow that text-books can be produced more cheaply.

- (b) *What is the Government's policy?* The present practice is to allow text-books to be printed by those publishers who are interested and to leave the choice of text-books in the hands of the head or the senior teachers in a school. For the information of the Hon'ble Member, the Ministry of Education is now engaged in a project to evaluate text-books which are available in the market. The main purpose of this exercise is to keep those responsible for the selection of text-books in schools informed about the quality of text-books which are available in the market and also their suitability or otherwise.

The possibility of setting up a Text-books Bureau in the Ministry is also being explored.

43. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Education the estimated total amounts spent by parents every year for the purchase of (i) primary school text-books; (ii) secondary school text-books.

Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari:

(i) *Primary:*

Average expenditure based on 10 schools. Text-books only—

Std. I	...	...	\$ 9.00
Std. II	...	...	12.00
Std. III	...	...	17.00
Std. IV	...	...	25.00
Std. V	...	...	26.00
Std. VI	...	...	28.00

(ii) *Secondary:*

Average expenditure based on 10 schools. Text-books only—

Remove	...	...	\$ 12.00
Form I	...	...	43.00
Form II	...	...	50.00
Form III	...	...	60.00
Form IV	...	...	82.00
Form V	...	...	86.00
Form VI	...	...	100.00

44. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Education whether in the interests of poor parents, he would enact a regulation to be observed by all schools to the effect that students can use second-hand text-books provided the copies are in fit condition.

Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari: All schools are fully aware that second-hand text-books may be used by the school children and this has been traditionally so even ever since before the war. However, if it is necessary the next circular that is sent out concerning text-books will incorporate a regulation to this effect.

Form Three Students

45. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Education to state the number of students in Form Three this year in (i) national-type secondary schools, (ii) national secondary schools, giving the figures State by State.

Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari: Figures for 1967 are not available because the first-half yearly returns for 1967 from

Chief Education Officers are not due yet. Figures for 1966 are as follows:

(i)—

State	No. of students in Form Three in 1966 in National-type Secondary Schools (actual)
Selangor	7,477
Negri Sembilan	2,613
Malacca	1,903
Johore	5,471
Pahang	1,391
Trengganu	679
Kelantan	1,215
Perlis	245
Kedah	3,377
Penang	4,868
Perak	7,589
TOTAL	36,828

(ii)—

State	No. of students in Form Three in 1966 in National Secondary Schools (actual)
Selangor	1,678
Negri Sembilan	981
Malacca	904
Johore	2,088
Pahang	349
Trengganu	616
Kelantan	1,149
Perlis	444
Kedah	2,185
Penang	1,333
Perak	2,013
TOTAL	13,740

Clifford Secondary School, Kuala Kangsar

46. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Education to state the result of investigations into the poor examination showing of Clifford Secondary School in Kuala Kangsar.

Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari: A report on the investigation has been received and steps are being taken to improve the situation.

Batu Pahat High School

47. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Education whether he recalls that in the 1959 Batu Pahat High School annual speech-day ceremony, as Minister of Education, he promised a hostel for the Batu Pahat High School; and to state why no action has been taken on the matter to date.

Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari: I have not been able to trace a copy of the speech made by the then Minister of Education who is said to have made the promise that a hostel would be provided for the Batu Pahat High School. However, I shall investigate into this matter further and shall try to do what is possible.

Lower-Sixth Classes

48. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Education to give the names of the schools where lower-sixth classes are held this year, giving the student enrolment, according to arts or science stream, of each such school.

Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari: The list of names of schools where lower-sixth classes are held in 1967 is given below. It appears figures for student enrolment are given below, separately for Arts and Science for each school.

NAMES OF SCHOOLS WITH LOWER-SIXTH CLASSES, 1967

No.	School	ARTS		SCIENCE	
		Total Enrol	Classes	Total Enrol	Classes
1.	Victoria Institution, Kuala Lumpur	72	2	93	3
2.	Convent Secondary School, Kuala Lumpur	25	1	23	1
3.	Sekolah Menengah Kebangsaan, Alam Shah, Kuala Lumpur	—	—	72	3
4.	Federation Military College	54	2	60	4
5.	St. John's Institution, Kuala Lumpur	61	2	65	2
6.	Methodist Boys' School, Kuala Lumpur	92	3	66	2

NAMES OF SCHOOLS WITH LOWER-SIXTH CLASSES, 1967—(cont.)

No.	School	ARTS		SCIENCE		
		Total Enrol	Classes	Total Enrol	Classes	
7.	Cochrane Road School, Kuala Lumpur ...	66	2	...	50	2
8.	Sekolah Menengah Aminuddin Baki, Kuala Lumpur	50	2	...	—	—
9.	King George V., Seremban	56	2	...	66	2
10.	High School, Melaka	90	3	...	101	3
11.	English College, Johore Bahru	53	2	...	68	2
12.	Tengku Kursiah School, Seremban	25	1	...	—	—
13.	High School, Muar	28	1	...	68	2
14.	Sultan Abu Bakar School, Kuantan	31	1	...	66	2
15.	Sekolah Menengah Abdul Rahman Talib, Kuantan	25	1	...	—	—
16.	Sultan Sulaiman Secondary School, Kuala Trengganu	33	1	...	25	1
17.	Sultan Ismail College, Kota Bharu	36	1	...	62	2
18.	Sultan Abdul Hamid College, Alor Star	55	2	...	33	1
19.	Ibrahim Secondary School, Sungei Patani	—	—	...	28	1
20.	Penang Free School, Penang	67	2	...	71	2
21.	St. Xavier's Institution, Penang	69	2	...	73	2
22.	Methodist Boys' School, Penang	63	2	...	71	2
23.	Sekolah Menengah Teknik Tunku Abdul Rahman Putra, Penang	—	—	...	64	2
24.	St. George's Girls Secondary School, Penang	33	1	...	36	1
25.	Sekolah Menengah Dato Seri Amar di-Raja, Muar	50	2	...	—	—
26.	Sekolah Sultan Ibrahim, Pasir Mas	25	1	...	—	—
27.	Sekolah Menengah Sultan Abdul Halim, Jitra	50	2	...	—	—
28.	Sekolah Sultanah Asma, Alor Star	25	1	...	—	—
29.	High School, Bukit Mertajam	25	1	...	—	—
30.	Chung Ling High School, Penang	—	—	...	25	1
31.	King Edward VII, Taiping	36	1	...	36	1
32.	Anderson School, Ipoh	66	2	...	55	2
33.	St. Michael's School, Ipoh	59	2	...	37	1
34.	Anglo Chinese School, Ipoh	69	2	...	71	2
35.	Malay College, Kuala Kangsar	27	1	...	48	2
36.	Sekolah Tunku Abdul Rahman, Ipoh	64	2	...	24	1
37.	St. Anthony's School, Teluk Anson	30	1	...	—	—
38.	Horley Methodist School, Teluk Anson	—	—	...	30	1

Hookworm Infestation

49. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Education whether the Government has made a nation-wide survey of the incidence of hookworm infestation among students, especially among rural students; if so, to state the findings of such investigations for each State; if not, whether it is proposed to conduct such investigations.

Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari: The Ministry itself has not carried out any nation-wide survey of the incidents of hookworm infestation among students.

However, the Ministry of Health has carried out *ad hoc* surveys from time to time in areas where such an infestation occurred.

Powers and Functions of School Boards

50. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Education to make a progress report on the Government review of the powers and functions of school boards, and to name the persons making the review.

Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari: The subject raised in the question is related

to the finding of the Special Committee appointed by Cabinet to study and review UTS principles and some other related problems including the powers and functions of school boards. The Special Committee's findings are not meant for release.

National Teachers Service Commission

51. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Education whether the Government will give favourable consideration to the NUT proposal to have a National Teachers Service Commission in place of the present school boards system.

Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari: It is still premature at this stage for me to give any indication of what the Government's decision on this matter is going to be in the light of the Report of the Special Committee.

D.T.C. Trainees

52. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Education to give the following information for each year since the inception of the D.T.C. training scheme (a) the total number of trainees; (b) number of trainees with L.C.E. qualifications; (c) number of trainees with S.C. qualifications; and (d) number of trainees with H.S.C. qualifications.

Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari: The intake into the D.T.C. training scheme since its inception in 1957 is as follows:

Year	Total Intake	L.C.E.	No. of Candidates with School Certificate/Equivalent	H.S.C.
1957 ..	1,410	1,410	—	—
1958 ..	1,609	1,609	—	—
1959 ..	1,942	1,651	291	—
1960 ..	1,976	1,482	494	—
1961 ..	2,030	1,050	980	—
1962 ..	1,959	1,243	716	—
1963 ..	1,576	918	658	—
1964 ..	1,661	942	719	—
1965 ..	1,733	739	994	—
1966 ..	1,636	532	1,104	—

Teachers

53. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Education to give the number of teachers trained each year since Merdeka, giving breakdown of the figures according to the type of teacher-training provided.

Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari: Herewith details of total number of teachers trained each year since Merdeka according to type of training:

Year	Malayan Training Colleges			Regional Training Centres
	2-Year Basic Course	1-Year Supplementary Course for Trained Teachers	Special 2-Year Course for H.S.C. Candidates	Basic 2-Year Course
1957 ..	403	117	—	—
1958 ..	499	119	—	—
1959 ..	641	103	—	—
1960 ..	565	193	—	—
1961 ..	845	306	—	—
1962 ..	706	49	—	—
1963 ..	868	250	—	—
1964 ..	710	278	—	—
1965 ..	682	286	213	2,891
1966 ..	784	333	141	1,384
	6,703	2,034	354	4,275

54. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Education how many teachers who originated from Kelantan and Trengganu have been trained since Merdeka in each of the teacher-training programmes, and how many of them have been posted to other States.

Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari: Prior to 1963, recruitment for Primary Teacher-Training was conducted by the respective State Education Departments for training in the various Primary Training Colleges/Centres in the country. As for recruitment of teachers for Secondary Teacher-Training, this was conducted by the Ministry. Since 1963, recruitment of teachers for both Primary and Secondary Teacher-Training has been done on a nation-wide basis in order to select the best candidates for teacher-training. Consequently details of teachers recruited by States have not been collated but the total number of teachers recruited on a nation-wide basis are available. In 1966, the number of teachers selected from Kelantan and Trengganu are as follows:

	Kelantan	Trengganu	Total
Secondary Training Colleges ...	41	19	60
Regional Training Centres ...	157	32	189
Primary Training Colleges ...	166	101	267
	364	152	516

Teachers recruited from the States of Kelantan and Trengganu are normally posted back to these States on completion of training.

55. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Education to state the number of teachers with Indian university qualifications not recognised by the Government who are (i) in the entire teaching service; and (ii) teaching Form Six classes.

Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari: It is not possible to supply the details as required by the Hon'ble Member at this stage. The required information will however be given to him, if he so requires, when the relevant facts and figures have been obtained.

56. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Education whether the Government has any plans in hand to meet the acute shortage of graduate teachers which continues to erode academic standards in our schools to the detriment of the national educational system.

Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari: There are many reasons for the shortage of graduate teachers, some of which are beyond the control of the Ministry. It must be appreciated that this is a universal problem especially in respect of graduate teachers of science and related subjects. In order to overcome this shortage in our own country the Ministry has obtained assistance from friendly countries the services of volunteer teachers. The Ministry has also increased the number of scholarships and bursaries to deserving students tenable at the University of Malaya and overseas so that they could be trained as graduate teachers. In addition to this, the Ministry has tentative plans to extend the training programme in the teacher-training colleges to provide an increased output of graduate teachers in future years.

57. Pengiran Tahir Petra bertanya kepada Menteri Pelajaran (a) oleh kerana sekolah² menengah di-Negeri Sabah kekurangan guru² Bahasa Kebangsaan yang berkelayakan, adakah Kerajaan berchadang mengatasi kekurangan itu dengan menghantar

guru² ka-situ dari Malaysia Barat, dan (b) adakah Kerajaan berchadang hendak menambah bilangan guru² dari Sabah untuk di-lateh di-Malaysia Barat sa-bagai guru² Bahasa Kebangsaan yang berkelayakan.

Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari: Untuk menghadapi kekurangan guru² Bahasa Kebangsaan di-Sabah, Kementerian telah menghantarkan dua orang pensharah sa-lama dua tahun (1965-1966) untuk menolong melateh guru² Bahasa Kebangsaan yang di-kehendaki di-Negeri itu. Sa-lain daripada itu, Kementerian telah menawarkan 15 tempat pada tahun 1965 dan 8 pada tahun 1966 untuk melateh guru² Bahasa Kebangsaan dari Sabah di-Malaysia Barat. Sa-banyak 15 tempat telah di-khaskan pada tahun 1967 bagi Negeri Sabah tetapi, sa-hingga hari ini, belum ada lagi permintaan rasmi yang diterima dari Sabah.

Kementerian ada-lah juga menawarkan sa-puluh tempat pada tiap² tahun bagi murid² dari Sabah untuk belajar di-Sekolah² Menengah Kebangsaan di-Malaysia Barat.

Report of the Higher Education Planning Committee

58. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Education whether the Higher Education Planning Committee had completed and submitted its report to the Government, and if so, when the Government proposes to release the report to the public.

Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari: The Higher Education Planning Committee is in the final stage of preparing its report which is expected to be completed within a months' time for submission to the Government. It is expected to be released to the public after the Government has made a decision on the Report.

Penang University College

59. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Education to state whether a Penang University College would be started this year, and if so, to state its relationship with the University of Malaya, the number of students it would initially enrol and the courses it would offer.

Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari: The proposal to establish a University College in Penang is related to the report of the Higher Education Planning Committee. Therefore, the various points raised by the Hon'ble Member will have to be examined in detail in the light of this report.

New Technical Schools

60. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Education when and where the three new technical schools will be built, and what will be their estimated enrolment.

Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari: The three Secondary Technical Schools at Alor Star, Ipoh and Johore Bahru, will be constructed during the period 1967-68. Each school will have a total enrolment of 640 pupils.

Polytechnics

61. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Education where the two proposed polytechnics would be sited, their estimated enrolment and when construction work on them would begin.

Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari: The two Polytechnics are planned to be located one each at Kuala Lumpur and Ipoh. Each will have an enrolment of 1,500 students. It is hoped to start work in 1968.

Enrolment in Secondary Technical Schools

62. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Education to give the expected enrolment in each of the technical upper secondary forms for 1967.

Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari:

	Enrolment	
	As at September 1966 (actual)	1967 (expected)
Secondary Technical Schools		
Technical Institute, Kuala Lumpur, Selangor	380	400
Sekolah Menengah Tek- nik Tunku Abdul Rah- man Putra, Pulau Pinang	569	600
Sekolah Menengah Tek- nik dan Sekolah Mene- ngah Pertukangan, Alor Akar, Kuantan, Pahang	322	350

Technical/Vocational School Places

63. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Education how many technical and vocational upper secondary school places would be available in 1968.

Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari:

Estimated No. for technical school	4,795
Estimated No. for vocational school	10,809
ESTIMATED TOTAL ...	15,604

Technical and Professional Personnel

64. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Education what is the yearly output of technical and professional personnel from Malaysia's educational institutions, giving breakdown of the figures from each institution.

Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari:

Institution	No. of Graduates (Session 1964/1965)
University of Malaya	457
Technical College, Kuala Lumpur	158
Teachers' Training Institutions:	
Primary	1,590
Secondary	817
Total	2,407
College of Agriculture, Serdang ...	27
GRAND TOTAL ...	3,049

\$8 Million School Complex

65. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Education to make a statement on the proposed construction of an \$8 million school complex in Kota Bharu.

Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari: The Ministry has acquired 41 acres of land in Kota Bharu for use as a site for schools, and it is proposed to build initially 4 schools in the area costing roughly a total of \$1 million. Plans for future development will be instituted in stages, depending on the availability of funds and the demand for school places in the town. The whole complex is estimated to cost \$8 million but whether the project could be implemented or not will depend on so many

factors, not the least among which is finance.

Primary One Enrolment

66. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Education to give separate figures for each year since Merdeka (a) the Primary One enrolment, (b) the estimated number of children eligible for enrolment but did not seek enrolment.

Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari:

Year	Primary One enrolment in Assisted Schools	Estimated No. of children eligible for Primary One enrolment but did not seek enrolment
Sept. 1958 ...	186,287	12,778
Sept. 1959 ...	192,564	19,463
Jan. 1960 ...	194,780	23,425
Jan. 1961 ...	205,679	20,923
Jan. 1962 ...	212,476	17,519
Jan. 1963 ...	227,140	23,305
Jan. 1964 ...	221,640	33,394
Jan. 1965 ...	234,332	13,423
Jan. 1966 ...	240,932	7,543

School-Feeding Scheme

67. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Education whether the Government will consider introducing a school-feeding scheme, especially in the rural areas, to help undernourished children, and if not, why not.

Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari: There are at present a number of voluntary organisations carrying out feeding programmes for school children under the sponsorship of the Malayan Social Welfare Council, and with the co-operation of the Ministry of Health. The Ministry of Welfare Services is responsible for managing the Scheme, but the areas where the scheme is operating are specified by the Ministry of Education. These areas are mainly located in the rural districts.

In view of the above the Ministry is not considering the introduction of such a school-feeding scheme.

Text-books in the National Language

68. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Education whether he is aware of complaints from teachers of National Secondary Schools that there are insufficient text-books in the

National Language to give children ample reading material, and what action is being taken to remedy this situation.

Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari: I am not aware of these complaints. *Basic* text-books are available in the National Language for various subjects taught in secondary schools. Attempts are being actively made by the Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka to produce other text-books in National Language so as to provide pupils with additional reading materials.

Indian University Degrees

69. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Education whether the Government would favourably consider according recognition to Indian university degrees from universities with international repute and standing.

Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari: There is at present a Cabinet Standing Committee to assess foreign university qualifications. Further, there is also a Committee on Equivalent Qualifications established in the Ministry of Education for the same purpose. Indian degrees, like other foreign degrees, are considered on the merits of each case and appropriate decisions are made thereon from time to time.

Report of the Cabinet Committee

70. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Education (i) when the Government would finally release the Report of the Cabinet Committee appointed to review the teaching service, (ii) to state (a) the date the committee was appointed, (b) the date it submitted its Report to the Ministry of Education, and (c) the date the Ministry of Education submitted it to the Cabinet; (iii) to explain why he had found it unable to release the Report as promised on July 25 last year, and why this inability has continued to the present date.

Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari:

- (i) The Report of the Special Committee for the Teaching Service appointed by the Cabinet is not meant for release to the public.

(ii) (a) 26th April, 1966.

(b) 6th August, 1966.

(c) On receipt of the Report the Ministry had to appoint a number of Sub-Committees to examine the various aspects (including the financial and legal) of the Report. The Report together with the Ministry's comments was submitted to the Members of Cabinet on 29th December, 1966. The comments of the interested Ministries have yet to come before the whole matter could be considered by the Cabinet and a decision taken thereon.

(iii) It has never been the intention of the Ministry, or of the Government, even from the beginning, to release the Report to the public.

Official Transport

71. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Education whether he is aware that on 4th October, 1966, the Malayan Teachers' College authorities refused permission to allow official transport to be used to send an amah, Che' T. Sundrambal, who had fainted while on duty, to the hospital; and whether he would issue instructions to the M.T.C. authorities to accede to requests by the Educational Institutions Employees' Trade Union to permit official transport to be used by its employees in emergency cases.

Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari: This incident on the 4th October, 1966, referred to is a result of an unfortunate misunderstanding between the lift attendant and the officer in the kitchen. According to investigations, the lift attendant merely told the officer in the kitchen that Che' T. Sundrambal was "sakit" without indicating that she had fainted and wanted the use of the van. In reply, this officer in the kitchen gave her leave to see a doctor. It appeared that this particular worker had on previous occasions been excused to return home during working hours

whenever she complained of feeling unwell. Thinking that her illness on the 4th October was in no way different from her previous illnesses, this officer did not allow the use of the van. Had the lift attendant, who approached the officer on behalf of Che' Sundrambal, been more explicit, the officer would have allowed the use of Government transport to convey the particular worker to the hospital as he has always done in all emergency cases. This is standard practice in all Training Colleges, and in fact in all educational institutions, and therefore the incident referred to on the 4th October is very unfortunate.

Tamil Schools in Estates

72. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Education if he is aware of the deplorable condition of many Tamil Schools in estates throughout the country, and if so, what steps he has taken to improve these sub-standard schools.

Tuan Mohamed Khir Johari: The Ministry has taken the necessary steps, within the limitation of available funds, to improve the condition of Tamil School buildings or to regroup such schools into larger central schools in new school buildings.

2. It must be appreciated that most of the schools were taken over by the Government from Estate Agencies which were formerly responsible for their upkeep, and therefore because of so many factors any improvement can only be made gradually over a period of years.

Union of Clerks

73. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Education if he has received claims from the Union of Clerks in Fully-Assisted Schools asking for parity in their salary scheme with those in Government Departments, whether it is true that these claims were first submitted in 1956 and if so, what is the reason for the long delay in settling these claims.

Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari: Yes, but the first claim received in 1956 had been dealt with the clerks concerned

were accordingly given a salary revision in 1959. Further claims of the Union were received by the Ministry on 29th October, 1964, and they are now being considered in relation to the claims of other School Board employees, including teachers. The Union concerned has been informed accordingly.

National Joint Council for Teachers

74. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Education the reason for not holding a meeting of the newly constituted Teachers' Panel of the National Joint Council for Teachers.

Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari: A meeting of the National Joint Council for Teachers was scheduled to be held some time in the middle of December last year. Unfortunately, it was called off because the Council's Chairman who was then attending an international conference in a foreign country was not able to return to Malaysia as scheduled before the date of the meeting. It is hoped to convene another meeting of the National Joint Council for Teachers as soon as a date suitable to all concerned could be fixed.

Malay Students in Kelantan

75. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Education the reasons for the drop-out of 3,000 Malay students in Kelantan in 1966 and what steps his Ministry has taken to prevent a recurrence of the drop-out in 1967.

Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari: Based on investigations carried out by the Chief Education Officer, the main reasons for this drop-out problem in Kelantan in 1966 were due to poverty and lack of interest, and to some extent also, to early marriage on the part of the pupils concerned. Quite a number of them also preferred to continue their education in Arabic schools.

2. The Ministry has made proposals for increases in Federal Minor Scholarships and for a bigger grant for the supply of text-books for National Secondary Schools in order to alleviate this problem. The Ministry has also begun a system of Educational Guidance which,

it is hoped, will help to encourage a proper attitude towards education opportunities for the future.

Official Dictionary

76. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Education to state when the official dictionary of the National Language will be compiled and be ready for sale to the public, how much money has been spent on it so far, and who is the author of the dictionary.

Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari: It is expected that the dictionary should be ready for sale to the public early next year. The expenditure incurred so far is \$125,263. The compiler of the dictionary is Dr T. Iskandar.

School Buildings for Natives in Sabah

77. Tuan Amadeus Mathew Leong asks the Minister of Education in view of the fact that natives in Sabah, particularly in the remote kampongs where there are no schools, are very conscious of the need to provide education for their children, and are prepared to put up school buildings if Government will assure them that teachers will be provided, whether Government will give every encouragement to these natives and give them the assurance that teachers will be provided as soon as schools are put up by them.

Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari: What the Honourable Member requests for is quite easy to accede to but this is not going to solve the problem of what is known as the Native Voluntary Schools. The buildings put up as Native Voluntary Schools are usually flimsy structures and very much sub-standard. It is the policy of the Government to replace such Native Voluntary School buildings with proper buildings. If the opening of Native Voluntary Schools continue to receive encouragement as proposed by the Honourable Member the programme of replacing the sub-standard buildings will be unending. It is felt, therefore, that the building of such schools should be discouraged.

2. Last year 30 sub-standard schools were replaced to provide 52 classrooms

and 12 teachers' quarters at a cost of nearly \$400,000. For each of the four remaining years in the period 1967-70, it is proposed to replace a similar number of schools with a similar number of classrooms at a similar cost. In other words the replacement programme for about 150 Native Voluntary Schools is estimated to cost \$2 million in the First Malaysia Plan.

3. It is the responsibility of Government to provide new schools in places where they are needed. For the information of the Honourable Member, last year under the New School Programme, 39 schools were constructed to provide 57 classrooms and 24 teachers' quarters at a cost of over \$600,000. It is proposed to build about 30 new schools each year for the period 1967 to 1970. This means that a sum of nearly \$2½ million will be spent on building about 160 new schools in the First Malaysia Plan.

Free Primary Education in Sarawak

78. Tuan Sim Boon Liang asks the Minister of Education to state when will Government introduce free Primary Education in Sarawak same as in West Malaysia, to replace the present system of free fees only for Primary School children in Sarawak.

Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari: Free primary education was introduced in Sarawak on 1-1-66. Since then pupils in Government and Government Aided Primary Schools have been exempted from paying school fees in the same way as in West Malaysia.

University in Sarawak

79. Tuan Sim Boon Liang asks the Minister of Education when will the Government propose to establish a University in Sarawak, East Malaysia, for the needy Form VI graduated students who are too poor to further their studies abroad.

Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari: The Higher Education Planning Committee is reviewing the existing facilities for higher education in East and West Malaysia and, therefore, any considera-

tion for the establishment of a higher educational institution in either Sarawak or Sabah will depend on the findings and recommendations of the Committee. For the information of the Hon'ble Member, the Committee, of which the Hon'ble Minister of Local Government, Sarawak is also a member, is in the final stage of preparing its report which will be submitted to Cabinet for consideration very soon.

Secondary Schools in Sabah

80. Pengiran Tahir Petra bertanya kepada Menteri Pelajaran (a) berapa bilangan sekolah menengah yang akan di-bena di-Sabah di-dalam tempoh Ranchangan Pembangunan Malaysia Lima-Tahun Yang Pertama, (b) berapa buah sekolah akan di-bena dalam tahun 1967, dan (c) ada-kah sekolah² itu termasuk juga sekolah menengah kebangsaan (bahasa pengantar bahasa kebangsaan).

Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari:

- (a) Ada-lah di-ranchangkan 15 buah Sekolah² Kebangsaan akan di-bena dalam Ranchangan Lima-Tahun Yang Pertama Pembangunan Malaysia.
- (b) Sambongan² pada empat buah sekolah menengah yang sedia ada sedang di-jalankan dan ada-lah di-jangka sekolah² ini akan siap pada penghujung tahun 1967. Sa-lain daripada itu, sa-buah sekolah baharu bagi Sipitang sedang di-bena. Peringkat I-nya akan siap pada tahun 1968.
- (c) Tidak, Kementerian Pelajaran telah menyediakan tempat bagi sa-puluh orang penuntut² dari Sabah untuk masuk ka-Sekolah² Menengah Kebangsaan di-Malaysia Barat pada tiap² tahun mulai dari tahun ini.

National Primary Schools

81. Tuan Aziz bin Ishak bertanya kepada Menteri Pelajaran ada-kah Kementerian-nya sedar bahawa Sekolah² Rendah Kebangsaan (1) di-Bukit Rahmat, Gersek, Muar, (2) Penchu

Mkm. Bukit Serempang, Muar, dan (3) Batu Lima, Bakri, Muar, sangat burok keadaan-nya dan tidak boleh memuatkan lagi murid² baharu pada tahun 1967 ini, dan jika sedar, apa-kah rancangan Kementerian-nya untuk mengatasi perkara tersebut.

Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari: Saya sedar akan kedudukan itu dan satu penyelidekan penoh sedang di-jalankan. Tidak ragu² lagi tindakan akan di-ambil jika bangunan sekolah yang berkenaan perlu benar di-ganti atau di-tambah.

Christian Mission Schools

82. Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Abdullah bertanya kepada Menteri Pelajaran berapa jumlah sekolah² pengembang Ugama Kristian bahagian rendah dan menengah yang ada dalam Malaysia dan berapa bilangan penuntut²-nya dalam tahun 1966, terangkan juga berapa jumlah wang yang telah di-belanjakan oleh Kerajaan Pusat bagi membantu sekolah² tersebut dan apa² juga bantuan yang lain yang di-beri dalam tahun 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964 dan 1965.

Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari: Tidak ada sekolah² Rendah atau Menengah yang di-punyai oleh *Mazhab Keristian* di-Malaysia Barat yang menerima bantuan kewangan dari Kerajaan oleh kerana semua Sekolah² Bantuan Penoh ada-lah Sekolah² Kebangsaan atau pun Jenis Kebangsaan. Akan tetapi, ada sa-bilangan kecil sekolah² bersendirian yang boleh di-katakan kepunyaan "*Mazhab Keristian*" tetapi sekolah² ini tidak menerima sa-barang bantuan wang dari Kerajaan.

Berhubung dengan Malaysia Timor ma'lumat itu akan di-kirimkan kepada Ahli Yang Berhormat tidak lama lagi.

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

Gifts for Indonesian Visitors

83. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Finance whether it is true that official guests from Indonesia following the end of confrontation have been allowed to buy gifts for themselves

at the expense of the Malaysian Government at various shops in Kuala Lumpur, and if so, how much was spent on the purchase of such gifts for the Indonesians.

The Minister of Finance (Tuan Tan Siew Sin): I am assured by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs that it is not true that the Government has been giving money to Indonesian visitors to buy gifts for themselves. It is however customary for the Government to give presents and to exchange gifts. This is a normal act of courtesy in relations between two sovereign States.

Outflow of Capital

84. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Finance the outflow of capital from Malaysia by way of profits from estates, mines, business houses, etc., for the years 1957 to 1966 giving the figures separately for each year.

Tuan Tan Siew Sin: Estimates made by the Department of Statistics on the outflow of profits arising out of the activities of overseas controlled estates, mines, businesses, banks, etc., available for the years 1960 to 1965 relate only to West Malaysia. The figures are:

1960	...	...	\$352 million
1961	...	...	320 ..
1962	...	...	296 ..
1963	...	...	307 ..
1964	...	...	328 ..
1965	...	...	357 ..

It should be noted, however, that these are the estimates of gross outflow on account of direct investment in West Malaysia. Substantial proportions of the funds flowing out return to Malaysia in the form of reinvestment. No data are available to indicate the magnitude of reinvestment.

1964 Federal Accounts

85. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Finance whether he is aware of the heap of misallocations too late for adjustment in the 1964 Federal Accounts, of unvouchered expenditure, and of excess expenditure

in 1964 till unauthorised as at 4th January, 1966, and if so, what steps has his Ministry take to cut down on these irregularities in future.

Tuan Tan Siew Sin: I am aware of the observations made by the Auditor-General in his Report on the accounts of the Federal Government for 1964 in regard to the irregularities mentioned by the Honourable Member. In regard to revenue, the misallocations referred to by the Auditor-General involving some nine items of revenue (\$229,115) represent only a very small percentage, i.e. less than 0.02% of the total transactions of \$1,458 million. In regard to expenditure, some of the misallocations are only of a technical nature while others have already been the subject of examination by the Public Accounts Committee. However, the amount involved in the misallocations is relatively insignificant, being only 0.006% of the total Development and Ordinary Expenditure for 1964. The cases of unvouchered payments and excess expenditure have since been investigated by the Treasury and the Public Accounts Committee and where satisfactory explanations have been supplied, authority has been given for the expenditure to stand charged in the accounts.

2. Whilst not condoning the above irregularities, I should like to point out that 1964 was an exceptional year from the accounting point of view as the Malaysian financial arrangements came into effect from that year and confrontation was also at its height, and because of these, certain accounting mistakes were unfortunately made.

3. One of the measures taken which should contribute towards more efficient maintenance of public accounts was the publication of a new set of Treasury Instructions to replace the outdated Financial General Orders in June, 1966. The new instructions have brought up to date the procedures to be followed in the accounting of Government financial transactions so that they can be easily understood by officers dealing with such matters. As a further step towards reducing, if not altogether eradicating such irregularities in future,

the Government is establishing facilities for the internal audit of accounts in the various Departments so that errors can be detected early and rectified before the accounts are closed.

Public Debt

86. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Finance the public debt as of 31-12-1966. Of this how much is (a) internal debt; (b) external debt.

Tuan Tan Siew Sin: The public debt as on 31-12-1966 was \$3,010 million. Of this amount, \$2,510 million consisted of domestic loans, while \$500 million comprised external debt.

Revenue from Telephone Levy

87. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Finance to give the monthly revenue netted by the 10-cents telephone levy since its introduction in July last year.

Tuan Tan Siew Sin: The monthly revenue derived from metered calls, trunk calls originating through telephone operators and rental charges for the months of July to November, 1966, is as follows:

July	...	\$4,644,159.49
August	...	3,387,418.51
September	...	3,942,950.33
October	...	4,021,479.05
November	...	4,777,449.41

As I have informed the Honourable Member in a written reply to his question at the last meeting of Parliament, it would not be possible in automatic exchanges where S.T.D. (Subscribers' Trunk Dialling) facilities are available, to distinguish between local calls and trunk calls, as both types of calls are recorded on the same meter. Therefore it would not be possible to extract the figures representing the revenue specifically earned by the 10-cent levy. However, I have indicated previously that it was estimated that the 10-cent levy for local calls could bring in about \$700,000 per month, and I have no reason to alter this estimate.

NO. OF CONTRIBUTORS IN THE SALARY RANGE—(cont.)

	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
\$100-\$120															
\$120-\$140															
\$140-\$160															
\$160-\$180															
\$180-\$200															
\$200-\$220															
\$220-\$240															
\$240-\$260															
\$260-\$280															
\$280-\$300															
\$300-\$320															
\$320-\$340															
\$340-\$360															
\$360-\$380															
\$380-\$400															
\$400-\$420															
\$420-\$440															
\$440-\$460															
\$460-\$480															
\$480-\$500															

Tuan Tan Siew Sin: The details sought as to the number of contributors in each of various pay ranges are not available. Such details can only be extracted at a prohibitive cost in time and labour and this is not considered a worthwhile exercise to embark upon.

91. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Finance to state (a) the estimated number of domestic servants in Western Malaysia; and (b) the number of domestic servants who have so far elected to contribute to the E.P.F.; and (c) what steps have been taken to ensure that those domestic servants who elect to contribute to the E.P.F. are not prevented from doing so by their employers.

Tuan Tan Siew Sin:

- (a) It is not possible to estimate the number of domestic servants in Western Malaysia.
- (b) The number of domestic servants who have so far elected to contribute to the E.P.F. is 487.
- (c) Domestic servants who elect to contribute to the E.P.F. need not go through their employers, and therefore the chances of employers preventing their domestic

servants from electing to contribute to the E.P.F. are reduced to a minimum. Forms are available at Post Offices, Labour Offices, and the E.P.F. Board to those domestic servants who wish to elect to contribute to the Fund. This was made known publicly at the time the law was amended to this effect in 1964.

92. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Finance when the Government proposes to extend the E.P.F. provisions to Sabah and Sarawak.

Tuan Tan Siew Sin: The Government will extend the provisions of the E.P.F. Ordinance to Sabah and Sarawak as soon as full agreement is reached with the two State Governments concerned on the details of implementation. The discussions with the two Governments are continuing.

93. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Finance to make a progress report of the Government study on the question of allowing E.P.F. contributors to borrow from their credit to buy houses.

Tuan Tan Siew Sin: The question of allowing E.P.F. contributors to

borrow from their credits in the Fund to buy houses is still under consideration by the E.P.F. Board. I am advised that the Board has only recently received some information from India on the practice prevailing in that country and this is now being examined to see whether the proposition is practicable. I have recently asked the Chairman of the Board of the Fund to expedite the consideration of this matter so that this change can be implemented as soon as possible if it is considered practicable to do so.

First Malaysia Plan

94. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Finance how much money has Malaysia recovered by way of (a) grants; (b) loans; for her First Malaysian Plan up to the end of December 1966. Please give the figures separately for (a) grants, (b) loans.

Tuan Tan Siew Sin: During 1966 foreign grants to the value of about \$100 million were received from various countries, particularly Commonwealth countries, for defence purposes. Gross foreign borrowing by the Federal Government and the National Electricity Board totalled \$61 million, while the Federal Government's gross domestic borrowing amounted to \$400 million.

95. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Finance to give the amount of loans and grants which have been firmly pledged by each member country of the "Aid Malaysia Club" to the First Malaysian Five-Year Plan.

Tuan Tan Siew Sin: Since the formation of the Consultative Group on "Aid to Malaysia" and for the purpose of the First Malaysian Development Plan, Canada, France, Japan, the United States and the Netherlands have offered loans and lines of credit amounting to \$20 million, \$60 million, \$150 million, \$180 million and \$1.7 million respectively. I would like to stress that the actual utilization of lines of credit depends upon whether Malaysia purchases goods and services

from the countries concerned, which in turn depends on the results of international tendering. As regards grants, Canada and New Zealand have offered \$28.4 million and \$1.5 million respectively, while the offers from other countries are still being negotiated.

MINISTRY OF HEALTH

Medical Officer's Quarters

96. Tuan Amadeus Mathew Leong asks the Minister of Health whether he is aware that a sum of \$50,000 was approved last year for the construction of a Medical Officer's quarters at Renau, Sabah, and that tenders had been called for and an award was in fact made but subsequently withdrawn, and if so, whether he will release the money as soon as possible, as a resident Doctor is absolutely necessary in Renau.

The Minister of Health (Tuan Bahaman bin Samsudin): I am aware that in the 1966 Development Estimates, a sum of \$50,000 was approved under Head 122 Sub-head 33 (iv) New Cottage Hospital, Renau. This project, however, is to be financed from foreign aid. Although tenders were called for and an award was made, it had subsequently to be withdrawn as the source of foreign aid was not yet known. Funds will be released in 1967 as soon as the results of negotiations for foreign aid of this project are known.

Doctors

97. Tuan Sim Boon Liang asks the Minister of Health to state:

- (a) How many doctors were newly recruited in 1966.
- (b) From where they were recruited; and
- (c) How many of them will be posted to Sarawak hospitals to meet the shortage of doctors in various Divisions of Sarawak.

Tuan Bahaman bin Samsudin:

- | | | |
|-----------------------|-----|-----|
| (a) For West Malaysia | ... | 126 |
| For Sarawak | ... | 9 |

(b) From Malaysia, India, Philippines, Korea and Canada. In the case of Sarawak, from India, United Kingdom and Sarawak.

(c) From those recruited to West Malaysia none will be posted to Sarawak because there is separate registration of doctors and separate Public Services Commission between Malaysia and Sarawak.

Prevention of Malaria

98. Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Abdullah bertanya kepada Menteri Kesihatan berapa jumlah wang yang telah dibelanjakan oleh Kementerian Kesihatan dalam tahun 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964 dan 1965 untuk mencegah penyakit malaria di-kawasan² luar bandar di-bandingkan dengan jumlah wang yang telah di-belanjakan untuk tujuan yang sama di-kawasan² dalam bandar.

Tuan Bahaman bin Samsudin: Jumlah yang di-belanjakan untuk perkhidmatan mencegah malaria untuk Malaysia Barat ia-lah seperti berikut:

1961	...	...	\$4,967,256
1962	...	...	4,886,539
1963	...	...	4,979,563
1964	...	...	5,469,292
1965	...	...	5,297,510

Daripada jumlah ini lebih kurang 90% telah di-belanjakan untuk langkah² kawalan malaria di-bandar, dan 10% untuk kawasan² luar bandar.

Infant Mortality

99. Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Abdullah bertanya kepada Menteri Kesihatan berapa jumlah kematian bayi² yang berumur daripada 3 bulan hingga satu tahun, di-kawasan² luar bandar pada tiap² tahun jika di-bandingkan dengan jumlah kematian bayi² yang sama umur-nya seperti di-atas, di-kawasan² dalam bandar.

Tuan Bahaman bin Samsudin: Di-kesalkan bahawa Kementerian Kesi-

hatan tidak dapat memberi angka kematian untuk kumpulan umur yang di-minta tetapi angka² kematian untuk kanak² ia-itu daripada tarikh lahir ka-satu tahun dapat di-berikan. Angka² untuk tahun 1960-1964 ia-lah seperti berikut:

Tahun	Angka kematian pada tiap ² 1,000 yang lahir hidup
1960 ...	69
1961 ...	60
1962 ...	59
1963 ...	57
1964 ...	48

Angka yang berbedza untuk angka² kematian kanak² di-kawasan luar bandar dan di-bandar tidak-lah di-dapati.

Riverine Dispensaries

100. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Health what has happened to the two riverine dispensaries built for the Medical Department in Pahang at the cost of \$115,200 and how long they have been idle.

Tuan Bahaman bin Samsudin: The two riverine dispensaries are for the medical services and dental services:

(a) With regard to the medical riverine dispensary, this boat was delivered to the Medical Department at Temerloh in 1962 to serve riverine villages of the river. However, when we received it in 1962 the road services had already opened up and it was found uneconomical and not suitable any more to run those services by boat. This boat was then offered to various other States including Sabah and Sarawak but none wanted it. A Board of Survey is being set up to consider the disposal of the boat.

(b) Delivery of the dental boat was made at Pekan about the same time and soon after delivery, services was rendered to the public in and around that area.

Quarters

101. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Health why at 31-5-65 out of a total of 237 quarters built only 162 were occupied and whether this is not the result of faulty planning resulting in a waste of public funds.

Tuan Bahaman bin Samsudin: It is presumed that the question refers to the quarters built under the Rural Health Scheme, and if so, the explanation is that the Rural Health Scheme envisages a standard pattern of staffing for each Health Centre, Sub-Centre and Midwife's Clinic. As staff have to be provided with accommodation at each Centre, Sub-Centre and Clinic, standardisation in design and construction is the only method, which will enable the Scheme to be implemented smoothly and economically. Naturally some quarters built at the same time as the centres and clinics were vacant until staff under training were available to occupy them.

Supply of Furniture

102. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Health if he is aware that in December 1964 the C.M. & H.O. Johore authorised the payment to a contractor for the supply of furniture, despite the fact that furniture to the value of \$5,451 had not then been supplied, and delivery in fact was not completed till April 1965; and if so, what action he has taken to prevent such an irregularity.

Tuan Bahaman bin Samsudin: As the financial allocation was received at the end of the year 1964 indents had to be made urgently and immediately. In the circumstances, the C.M. & H.O. Johore issued an indent for the supply of the furniture required to the value of \$13,400. Part of the furniture was supplied and payment was made in full in the expectation that the balance of the furniture would be ready in January 1965. Unfortunately the contractor took a longer time to supply the balance of furniture and as security the C.M. & H.O. held the contractor's cheque for \$5,500 to cover the balance

of articles not supplied which amounted to \$5,451.

The articles were finally supplied in April 1965 and the cheque was returned to the contractor. The C.M. & H.O. has been warned to comply strictly with financial regulations in future.

Maternity Beds

103. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Health if he is aware of the unsatisfactory treatment accorded to mothers at the Alor Star hospital's maternity ward where quite often two patients have to share one bed, and if so, what steps he has taken to relieve this acute shortage of maternity beds in the hospital.

Tuan Bahaman bin Samsudin: Normally there are enough beds in maternity wards. However, sometimes, as in the case of the maternity ward in the General Hospital, Alor Star, there could be an unexpected increase in the number of expectant mothers admitted. The number of beds in the maternity ward of this hospital has now been increased by 12.

Radiographers

104. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Health whether the Government has employed eleven radiographers who were trained in 1964, and who until October last year, had not been offered employment as radiographers.

Tuan Bahaman bin Samsudin: Daripada 11 orang juru X-ray yang dilatih dalam tahun 1964, 8 telah ditawarkan jawatan oleh Surohanjaya Perkhidmatan 'Awam pada 19hb Disember, 1966. Yang 3 lagi itu maseh menjadi pembantu² X-ray dalam perkhidmatan Kerajaan dan jawatan mereka sa-bagai juru X-ray maseh dalam timbangan Surohanjaya Perkhidmatan 'Awam.

General Hospitals

105. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Health to give (a) the date of construction; (b) the population of the area served; (c) the number of

doctors, and (d) the number of beds, in each of the General Hospitals in:

- (i) Kuala Lumpur.
- (ii) Georgetown.
- (iii) Ipoh.
- (iv) Klang.
- (v) Johore Bahru.
- (vi) Malacca.
- (vii) Alor Star.

- (viii) Seremban.
- (ix) Taiping.
- (x) Butterworth.
- (xi) Batu Pahat.
- (xii) Muar.
- (xiii) Kota Bahru.
- (xiv) Telok Anson.
- (xv) Kluang.
- (xvi) Kuala Trengganu.
- (xvii) Bukit Mertajam.

Tuan Bahaman bin Samsudin:

Hospitals	Date of Construction	Population	No. of Doctors	No. of Beds
Kuala Lumpur	1871	432,000	102	1,335
Georgetown	1934	298,000	50	839
Ipoh	1914	160,000	39	814
Klang	No record (about 70 years ago)	96,000	10	369
Johore Bahru	1940	95,000	56	693
Malacca	1931	88,000	32	808
Alor Star	1914	67,000	25	550
Seremban	1900	66,000	20	653
Taiping	No record (about 70 years ago)	61,000	17	529
Butterworth	No record (about 50 years ago)	56,000	3	134
Batu Pahat	1914	52,000	4	210
Muar	1925	51,000	10	338
Telok Anson	No record (about 50 years ago)	47,000	7	294
Kluang	No record (about 30 years ago)	41,000	6	267
Kuala Trengganu	No record (about 50 years ago)	37,000	7	306
Bukit Mertajam	1900	30,000	4	153
Kota Bahru	No record (about 30 years ago)	48,000	15	695

Population given above refers to the immediate environs of the hospital. In practice these hospitals serve also the surrounding districts' population and in certain cases the population of other States.

MINISTRY OF LABOUR

Rubber and Oil Palm Plantations, Sabah

106. Tuan Ahmad bin Arshad bertanya kepada Menteri Buroh, sa-takat ini sa-jauh mana-kah kemajuan yang telah tercapai dalam usaha mendapatkan buroh di-Malaysia Barat untuk bekerja di-ladang² getah dan kelapa

sawit di-Sabah dan apa-kah kemudahan² yang akan di-berikan kepada mereka di-Sabah.

Menteri Buroh (Tuan V. Manickavasagam): Sa-jumlah 3,444 orang dari Malaysia Barat telah mendaftar nama mereka untuk bekerja sa-bagai buroh 'am dan penoreh getah di-Sabah. Kumpulan pertama sa-ramai 80 orang pekerja dan tanggungan mereka di-jangka bertolak ka-Sabah pada 21-1-67, di-bawah Ranchangan Lembaga Kumpulan Wang Perpindahan Malaysia. Persiapan² sedang di-buat untuk membolehkan beberapa kumpulan pekerja² lagi pergi dengan sa-berapa segera.

Kemudahan² berikut di-sediakan kepada pekerja² yang pergi ka-Sabah dibawah Ranchangan ini:

- (a) Semua biaya kenderaan dari rumah mereka ka-tempat kerja di-Sabah di-tanggung oleh Lembaga;
- (b) Mereka di-beri \$100 sa-keluarga atau \$50 bagi tiap² sa-orang sa-bagai claun gangguan;
- (c) Mereka di-kehendaki berkhidmat di-Sabah sa-lama dua tahun, sa-lepas tempoh ini mereka boleh memilih sama ada hendak tinggal di-sana sa-chara tetap atau di-hantar balek ka-Malaysia Barat atas tanggungan Lembaga;
- (d) Mereka di-bayar kira² 20% lebeh daripada kadar gaji yang ada sekarang di-Malaysia Barat dan sa-banyak \$5 sa-bulan akan di-bayar oleh majikan, sa-bagai ganti bayaran K.W.S.P., wang ini akan di-bayar kepada mereka sa-kembali mereka ka-Malaysia Barat; dan
- (e) Pekerja² yang memilih untuk tinggal sa-chara tetap di-Sabah boleh menyertai ranchangan² membuka tanah di-Sabah.

Town Council, Muar

107. Tuan Ahmad bin Arshad bertanya kepada Menteri Buroh adakah beliau sedar bahawa sa-ramai 400 orang buroh Majlis Bandaran Muar yang menjadi ahli Kesatuan Sa-kerja, telah berpiket di-Bangunan Majlis Bandaran tersebut kerana menuntut kenaikan gaji dan lain² kemudahan, dan jika sedar, apa-kah chara penyelesaian yang telah di-chapai atas pertikaian ini.

Tuan V. Manickavasagam: Sa-takat yang saya sedar, pertikaian dan piket ini tidak berkait dengan apa² tuntutan kenaikan gaji atau faedah² imbohan tetapi berkait dengan keputusan Majlis itu hendak memberhentikan pekerja² pengangkat najis daripada pekerjaan ini di-kenakan sharat² kerja kontrek mula² 1-1-67.

Pertikaian ini telah pun di-selesaikan dengan baik.

Sharikat Penambang at Muar/Batu Pahat

108. Tuan Ahmad bin Arshad bertanya kepada Menteri Buroh adakah beliau sedar bahawa sa-ramai 228 orang buroh yang makan gaji dengan Sharikat Penambang di-Muar dan di-Batu Pahat, Johor, menuntut bayaran pampasan sa-tahun gaji daripada pehak majikan, dan jika sedar, apa-kah rupa bantuan yang dapat beliau berikan untuk menchari suatu penyelesaian sa-chara baik.

Tuan V. Manickavasagam: Pertikaian ini telah di-laporkan kepada saya mengikut Peratoran² Mustahak (Pertikaian² Pekerjaan di-dalam Perkhidmatan² Mustahak), 1965, dan sekarang saya sedang mengambil langkah yang wajar mengikut Peratoran² ini.

109. Tuan Ahmad bin Arshad bertanya kepada Menteri Buroh adakah dia sedar bahawa sa-ramai 228 orang buroh yang bekerja dengan Sharikat Penambang Muar akan hilang mata pencharian mereka apabila pembenaan jambatan di-Sungai Muar itu siap kelak, dan jika sedar, boleh-kah dia menolong pekerja² yang terlibat supaya dapat pekerjaan lain atau menyertai sa-barang ranchangan L.K.T.P. untuk menghadapi penghidupan baharu.

Tuan V. Manickavasagam: Pekerja² yang berkenaan boleh mendaftar nama mereka di-pusat Pekerjaan dan sa-tiap bantuan akan di-beri kepada mereka. Mereka yang berhajat menyertai ranchangan² L.K.T.P. hendak-lah mendaftar nama mereka di-Pejabat Daerah.

110. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Labour what assistance has his Ministry given to the Ferry Workers' Union at Muar and Batu Pahat in the pursuit of their claims and whether he would outline what his Ministry intends to do to bring about a just settlement.

Tuan V. Manickavasagam: Following separate discussions with the representatives of the Management of the Penambang Company and the officials of the Ferry Workers Union, Muar and Batu Pahat, officers of my Ministry convened a joint meeting of the parties at Muar on 29-11-66 to enable the parties to discuss the Union's claim

for payment of severance pay. No agreement was reached at this meeting. The Union reported this dispute to me on 9-1-67 under the Essential (Trade Disputes in the Essential Services) Regulations, 1965, and action is being taken under the provisions of these Regulations to promote a settlement.

111. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Labour whether His Ministry has taken cognizance of the dispute between the Ferry Workers' Union and the Muar and Batu Pahat Penambang Company over the claim for retirement gratuity as a result of the forthcoming termination of the ferry services in Muar and Batu Pahat, and whether the Government would consider using its good offices to persuade the employers to offer suitable gratuity terms to the ferrymen for their past services.

Tuan V. Manickavasagam: This dispute was reported to me on 9-1-67 under the Essential (Trade Disputes in the Essential Services) Regulations, 1965 and the necessary action is being taken under the provisions of these Regulations to promote a settlement.

Commission of Inquiry

112. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Labour if the Commission of Inquiry into the wages of cinema workers has completed its works, if so, whether the report will be tabled in the House.

Tuan V. Manickavasagam: I have received the Report of the Commission of Inquiry and have decided to establish a Wages Council for workers in the cinema industry. I am not required to table the Report of the Commission in the House.

Strikes

113. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Labour the number of strikes that have taken place in 1964, 1965 and 1966 and the number of man-hours lost in these years.

Tuan V. Manickavasagam:

Year	No. of strikers	No. of workers involved	No. of man-days lost
1964 ...	85	226,427	508,439
1965 ...	46	14,684	152,666
1966 ...	60	14,673	109,915

**Carriers International (Malaya) Ltd.,
Petaling Jaya**

114. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Labour to give particulars of the strike by workers at the Carriers International (Malaya) Ltd, Petaling Jaya, which commenced on 29th September, 1966, showing the number of workers involved, the reasons for the strike and the measures taken by the Industrial Relations Division of the Ministry to bring about a settlement.

Tuan V. Manickavasagam:

- (1) The strike commenced on 28-9-66 and involved 35 employees of the Company out of a total work force of 42.
- (2) The reasons for the dispute between the Company and the Electrical Industry Workers Union of Malaya, which led to the strike, were the Union's claims for recognition and for the reinstatement of a dismissed worker.
- (3) After a series of separate meetings with the disputing parties, Officers of my Ministry helped in resolving the dispute with some of the strikers being re-employed and others being given ex-gratia payments.

115. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Labour to state the reasons for the failure of the Industrial Relations Division of the Ministry to effect a settlement of this dispute.

Tuan V. Manickavasagam: There was no failure to promote a settlement. The dispute has since been settled.

116. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Labour if he was consulted when Management of Carrier's International (Malaya) Ltd, decided to publish the following notice in the Press:

"Carrier International (Malaya) Sendirian Berhad wish to make the following announcement to all employees now involved in the strike at their factory."

"C.I. (M) L. wish to inform all employees of their position in

relation to the strike and the company. You have been absent from work now for more than two weeks, by this absence you have automatically terminated your agreement to work for the company and dismissed yourselves."

"However, if you will return to work by Thursday, 20th October, 1966 or before this date, the company will be prepared to re-engage you."

"Failure to report for work by Thursday, 20th October, the company will consider that you confirm the termination of your employment. The company will, therefore, proceed to fill any or all vacancies."

and if so, what is the effect of the above notice on the workers of Carrier International (Malaya) Ltd and what action his Ministry had taken to safeguard the interests of the workers.

Tuan V. Manickavasagam: My Ministry was aware of the developments in this dispute, including the publication of the notice referred to in the question. The notice did not appear to have had any effect on the workers. In any case, the dispute has since been settled.

117. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Labour to state if the Registrar of Trade Unions had powers under the Trade Unions Ordinance, 1959, to intervene in any dispute in favour of employers overriding the functions of the Industrial Relations Division of the Ministry.

Tuan V. Manickavasagam: No. The functions of the Registrar of Trade Unions are distinctly separate from the functions of the Industrial Relations Division of my Ministry.

118. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Labour to state if he was aware that after this strike had gone on for nearly two weeks the Registrar of Trade Unions served a notice on the Electrical Industry Workers Union, Malaya declaring that the workers employed at the Carrier International (Malaya) Ltd were not entitled to join this Union and calling on the Union to

remove these workers from its membership register, and if so, whether he intends to take action to curb at activities of the Registrar of Trade Unions.

Tuan V. Manickavasagam: I am aware that the Registrar of Trade Unions had served such a notice. This notice was served under the provisions of the Trade Unions Ordinance. Subsequently, the Union had appealed to me under the provisions of the same Ordinance and I have found no reason to vary the Registrar's decision.

119. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Labour to state the efforts which his Ministry has taken to bring about a settlement of the dispute between Carrier International (M) Ltd, Petaling Jaya and the Electrical Industry Workers Union.

Tuan V. Manickavasagam: This dispute has been settled through the efforts of the Industrial Relations section of my Ministry of Labour.

Trade Unions

120. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Labour to state the basis for his proposals for regrouping existing trade unions which he had submitted to the M.T.U.C.

Tuan V. Manickavasagam: My proposals to the Malaysian Trades Union Congress in this regard were primarily designed to deal with the problem of multiplicity of trade union organisations. In making these proposals, I have largely adhered to the classification system set out in the Malayan Industrial Classification (1963) Manual.

121. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Labour whether his Ministry had given any consideration to the observations contained in the Report of a Mission from the ILO on "the Trade Union situation in the Federation of Malaya," Geneva 1962 and the result of such consideration.

Tuan V. Manickavasagam: The Report of the ILO Mission contains a number of observations and I do not

know which observations the Hon'ble Member specifically had in mind. My Ministry, however, has already taken suitable action concerning the observations of the Mission on the multiplicity of trade unions in West Malaysia. Besides the enactment of the Trade Unions Act, 1965, which provides the basis for some control on the multiplicity of trade union organisations, I have also, recently, put forward certain proposals to the Malaysian Trades Union Congress in this regard.

Employees Provident Fund Ordinance, 1951

122. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Labour to give the following details of prosecutions under the Employees Provident Fund Ordinance, 1951, for the first nine months of 1966:

- (a) No. of offences committed.
- (b) No. of employers involved.
- (c) Amount of fines imposed.

Tuan V. Manickavasagam:

- | | | | |
|-------------------------------|-----|-----|----------|
| (a) No. of offences committed | ... | ... | 244 |
| (b) No. of employers involved | ... | ... | 143 |
| (c) Amount of fines imposed | ... | ... | \$14,720 |

RUM/Solicitor-General

123. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Labour, in view of the disagreement between RUM and the Solicitor-General over the award handed down by the Industrial Arbitration Tribunal on 30th December, 1966, in the dispute between RUM and the Malayan Railway Administration (Case No. 9 of 1966, Award No. 22) on the Union's claim that the former daily-rated employees of the Administration who were converted to monthly rates of pay should be categorised in the appropriate Division of service in the Government with the corresponding service conditions, what steps he proposes to take to clarify the position.

Tuan V. Manickavasagam: As far as I am aware, there is no disagreement

between the Railwaymen's Union of Malaya and the Solicitor-General over the terms of this award.

Malayan Estate Workers' Union/Management of Bukit Asahan Estate, Malacca

124. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Labour the action he had taken to bring about a settlement of the dispute between the Malayan Estate Workers' Union representing 70 tappers on the one hand and the Management of Bukit Asahan Estate, Malacca on the other.

Tuan V. Manickavasagam: Since this dispute was brought to my notice, Officers of my Ministry have been in contact with the parties in an endeavour to promote a settlement. The dispute was reported to me on 7-1-67 under the Essential (Trade Disputes in the Essential Services) Regulations, 1965, and the necessary action is now being taken under the provisions of these Regulations.

Bukit Asahan Estate

125. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Labour the action he had taken to provide emergency relief to the 70 tappers dismissed by Bukit Asahan Estate and their families.

Tuan V. Manickavasagam: As indicated in the reply to the preceding question, my Ministry is endeavouring to promote a settlement of the dispute. Apart from the question of promoting a settlement of the dispute, I have also indicated to the workers concerned that efforts could be made to find alternative employment for them in other estates. The workers concerned have declined this offer.

Contract Labourers

126. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Labour whether he will consider examining the lack of protection for contract labourers (as exemplified, to some extent, in the recent case heard before the Industrial Arbitration Tribunal, Wong Han of Pacific Tin Consolidated Corporation, Ampang—Case No. 14 of 1966, Award No. 21)

with the view to extending legislation covering regular labour in the country to contract workers as well.

Tuan V. Manickavasagam: All Labour legislation in the country is applicable to contract labour as well.

Workmen's Compensation

127. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Labour to give on a State-by-State basis, the amounts paid out yearly since Merdeka as workmen's compensation, giving a breakdown of the figures for (i) death, (ii) permanent disablement, (iii) permanent partial disablement, and (iv) temporary disablement.

Tuan V. Manickavasagam: I regret that the information asked for by the Hon'ble Member is not available on a State-by-State basis. Similarly, it is not possible to give figures from Merdeka Day in 1957. Figures are, therefore, given for the whole year of 1957 till 1965:

AMOUNTS PAID AS WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION IN WEST MALAYSIA

	Death	Perma- nent partial	Perma- nent total	Temporary
	\$	\$	\$	\$
1957 ..	1,008,738	933,392	128,159	543,991
1958 ..	1,061,677	1,051,642	99,358	548,721
1959 ..	998,025	832,380	42,575	558,017
1960 ..	928,521	985,825	76,196	641,136
1961 ..	1,226,152	1,033,989	44,766	717,649
1962 ..	1,248,394	1,101,498	103,038	701,267
1963 ..	1,656,256	1,359,005	102,887	852,067
1964 ..	1,513,145	1,371,037	102,105	797,434
1965 ..	1,444,034	1,337,747	176,229	906,087
1966 ..		not yet available		

Wages Regulation Order

128. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Labour, with regard to the Wages Regulation Order in respect of shopkeepers, to give on a State-by-State basis (a) how many shops are affected, (b) the number of shop-assistans affected, (c) the number of shops so far inspected, and (d) the total arrears of under-payment or non-payment of minimum wage, overtime and holiday pay due as on 31-12-1966.

Tuan V. Manickavasagam: These figures are now being collated and

would be supplied to the Hon'ble Member as soon as they are ready.

Labour Exchanges

129. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Labour to give the number of unemployed persons registered with each of the labour exchanges in the country as at (i) 31-12-1964; 31-12-1965; and (iii) 31-12-1966.

Tuan V. Manickavasagam: The Employment Exchange Service of my Ministry deals with the registration of job-seekers and placing them in employment. These job-seekers comprise those who are unemployed and others in employment seeking changes of occupation.

Job-seekers registered at each of the Employment Exchanges in the country as at 31-12-1964; 31-12-1965 and on 30-11-1966 are as in attached list. Figures for December 1966 are not yet available.

Note: These figures are published regularly in the Monthly Reports of my Ministry.

NUMBER OF JOB-SEEKERS REGISTERED AT EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES

Employment Exchange	No. registered as at 31-12-64	No. registered as at 31-12-65	No. registered as at 30-11-66
Penang	8,376	8,790	9,365
Butterworth ..	5,096	6,102	7,172
Taiping	5,538	5,573	6,638
Ipoh	8,970	7,624	5,554
Tapah	4,500	5,500	3,588
Kuala Lumpur ..	11,525	12,135	11,365
Port Swettenham ..	2,358	3,048	4,192
Seremban	3,475	3,905	4,398
Malacca	5,446	5,484	5,572
Johore Bahru ..	4,357	4,664	5,944
Kota Bharu .. .	4,187	4,675	6,351
Alor Star	5,781	5,860	7,761
Sungei Patani ..	2,562	2,708	3,929
Kluang	1,944	2,322	2,601
Kuantan	1,731	1,915	1,932
Muar	5,069	5,244	5,898
Petaling Jaya ..	2,354	2,827	2,792
Kulim	1,247	1,356	1,647
Teluk Anson ..	2,050	1,994	2,174
Rawang	739	937	1,638
Kuala Trengganu ..	3,493	2,680	3,104
Raub	—	970	1,196
Bentong	—	420	460
Kuala Kangsar ..	—	—	4,117
Segamat	—	—	1,003
	<u>90,798</u>	<u>96,733</u>	<u>110,391</u>

Malayan Times/Daily Citizen

130. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Labour to state (a) whether his Ministry has ascertained the total arrears owed to former employees of (i) *Malayan Times*; and (ii) *Daily Citizen* by the Malayan Times Ltd; and (b) what action has been taken to get the Malayan Times Ltd to pay these arrears.

Tuan V. Manickavasagam:

(a) (i) *Malayan Times Limited*—Between the period 18-11-64 and 8-12-66, 21 workers lodged complaints at the Department of Labour and Industrial Relations, Kuala Lumpur, for balance of wages due, indemnity in lieu of notice, leave pay and over-time payment against their employers, the Malayan Times Limited. The total sum claimed amounted to \$5,119.27.

(ii) *Daily Citizen*—A linotype operator instituted a claim against the *Daily Citizen* but the amount claimed was not disclosed.

(b) Enquiries were duly carried out by officers of this Department in pursuance of Section 69 of the Employment Ordinance. As a result of these enquiries, the Malayan Times Limited was ordered to pay a sum of \$4,313.27 in respect of 9 claims. The enquiry into the other 2 cases, the total claim of which amounted to \$666, has been fixed for 27-1-67. A claim for \$140 as balance of wages was settled amicably out of court.

Out of the sum of \$4,313.27 ordered against the employers, the employers have to-date satisfied the orders to the extent of \$2,823. Action has been taken in Court by way of Judgment Debtor Summons for the recovery of the balance of \$1,490.27. The Judgment Debtor Summons cases are fixed for hearing on 16-1-67.

The claim by the linotype operator against the *Daily Citizen* was struck off because he refused to make a statement on oath and also refused to state the amount he wished to claim.

Port Workers in Malacca

131. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Labour whether, having regard to my question in Parliament in October last year drawing his attention to the dissatisfaction among lightermen in the Port of Malacca about their employment conditions and living standards, (a) whether he has made investigations into the matter; (b) what action he has taken to improve the lot of the lightermen; (c) whether he would favourably consider applying the statutory minimum remuneration and other conditions of employment prescribed under the Wages Regulation (Penang Stevedores, Cargo Handling and Lightermen) Order, 1966 to lightermen in Malacca; and (d) whether he would favourably consider setting up a commission of inquiry under the Wages Councils Ordinance, 1947, to inquire into wages and conditions of employment of port workers in Malacca and make recommendations for their improvement.

Tuan V. Manickavasagam: Investigations into the matter have not yet been concluded.

Housing

132. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Labour to state, since the enactment of the Workers (Minimum Standards of Housing) Ordinance, (a) how many times and affecting how many houses had the Minister declared "any building unsuitable for the housing of workers"; (b) and to give a breakdown of the age of these houses.

Tuan V. Manickavasagam: Nil.

Workers in Rubber Estates

133. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Labour to give the number of workers employed on rubber estates for each year since 1951.

Tuan V. Manickavasagam: No. of workers employed in rubber estates which are more than 100 acres:

Year	No. of Workers
1951	260,570
1952	277,350
1953	269,990
1954	267,980
1955	278,200
1956	280,210
1957	276,740
1958	281,900
1959	282,510
1960	285,300
1961	285,560
1962	286,220
1963	286,320
1964	275,410
1965	270,160

NOTE: These are not actual figures but estimated figures based on a sample survey conducted each year.

Recognition to Unions

134. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Labour to make a categorical statement as to whether the Government favours the introduction of legislation to compel employers to give automatic recognition to unions which enjoy majority representation, and to state whether he had referred this subject to the N.J.L.A.C. for its consideration, and if so, what was the result of such consideration.

Tuan V. Manickavasagam: This matter has been considered by the National Labour Advisory Council some time ago but no satisfactory agreed solution could be formulated in that Council.

This is one of the matters being considered on the current review of the system of industrial relations.

Skilled Labour in Sabah

135. Tuan Amadeus Mathew Leong asks the Minister of Labour whether he is aware that there has been an

acute shortage of skilled labour in Sabah in the building and motor industries, and since it will take some time for the Migration Fund Scheme to get into full swing whether the Government will agree that some form of a crash programme is required to permit a limited number of such skilled labour to be recruited from outside Malaysia (e.g. Singapore, Hongkong, Taiwan and the Philippines) and therefore accordingly agree to relax the policy to enable such recruitment to be made by employers.

Tuan V. Manickavasagam: There has been no firm request for any skilled labour in the building and motor industries. If there is such a request, the Malaysian Migration Fund Board would take the necessary action to provide such labour. If no such labour should be available from within Malaysia, every consideration would be given to the recruitment of such labour from outside Malaysia.

MINISTRY FOR LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND HOUSING

Government Town Planners

136. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister for Local Government and Housing in view of allegations of unfair practices by Government Town Planners, whether the Government would consider the setting up of an Appeal Board to study the aggrieved cases in respect of applications for planning approval for Kuala Lumpur, Penang and the other major urban centres.

The Minister for Local Government and Housing (Tuan Khaw Kai-Boh): The Minister is not aware of any allegations of "unfair practices" by Government Town Planners and if the Honourable Member for Bungsar has any evidence to support his statement, then the Minister will be only too pleased to carry out a full investigation.

It is emphasised here that *all* Government Town Planning officers serve in an *advisory* capacity and that *all* decision concerning planning applications are the responsibility of the Head of the Local Authority.

In respect of Planning decisions, appeals for re-consideration may be made to the Heads of the Local Authority.

Functions of Authorities

137. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister for Local Government and Housing in view of the frequent violent clashes of opinion amongst the experts, for which the public pays dearly, to state what are the exact functions of the following authorities and where they overlap:

- (a) The Kuala Lumpur Municipal Town Planner.
- (b) The Federal Commissioner of Town and Country Planning.
- (c) The State Planning Office of Selangor.
- (d) The Klang Regional Planning Committee.
- (e) The State Development Corporation.

Tuan Khaw Kai-Boh: There have always been differences of opinion (and there must be among experts), between the planning advisers to the Federal and State Government in Selangor. But as such decisions are advisory, any differences of opinion are resolved by the Competent Authority.

The functions of the various authorities mentioned, briefly, are as follows:

- (a) *Kuala Lumpur Municipal Town Planning Department:* Its duty is to process all planning application made to the Pesurohjaya Ibu Kota within the area under his jurisdiction.
- (b) *Federal Commissioner of Town and Country Planning:* His duty is to advise the Ministry on all town planning matters in West Malaysia; to assist the Minister in the low-cost housing programme for Malaysia, and in addition to these duties, he is at present, the chief planning adviser to the Pesurohjaya Ibu

Kota, and has been gazetted as such.

- (c) *The State Planning Officer Selangor:* His duty is to advise the State Government and local authorities in the State (excluding the Federal Capital) on all town planning matters.
- (d) *The Kuala Lumpur and Klang Valley Regional Committee:* This authority is an Advisory Committee set up by the Prime Minister's Department and its terms of reference is to advise upon and make recommendations for the co-ordination of all major development proposals in the Klang Valley. It is a committee where Federal and State representatives get together on matters of common planning interest.
- (e) *The Selangor State Development Corporation:* This is a body corporate, set up by the State Government to act as its agent in implementing physical planning schemes in the State. It is comparable with the way in which the Federal Housing Trust serves the Federal Government.

It is again emphasised, that with the exception of the State Development Corporation, all these bodies are advisory ones. Their functions do not overlap but are complementary.

New Master Plan for Kuala Lumpur

138. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister for Local Government and Housing whether he is aware of the statement by the Commissioner of Town and Country Planning that the old Master Plan of Kuala Lumpur prepared in 1938 would now be replaced by a new Master Plan and that this new Plan would be put to public exhibition and for the comments of the public "two months" after the last session of Parliament (October, 1966). It is now more than two months and would the Minister now give a categorical statement as to when this long-awaited, thrice-postponed Master Plan for the Federal Capital will be available.

Tuan Khaw Kai-Boh: The Minister is fully aware of the statement made at the last session of Parliament concerning the release to the public of the new Master Plan for Kuala Lumpur and also of the press release made by the Commissioner of Town and Country Planning in this matter.

The new draft Master Plan has been completed and is under consideration by the Ministry. The Hon'ble Member for Bungsar can rest assured that the documents in question will be open to public inspection as soon as the draft is approved.

Housing Units

139. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister for Local Government and Housing to state the number of housing units that have been completed since he took over office, for all the Towns and States in Malaysia.

Tuan Khaw Kai-Boh: The Ministry for Local Government and Housing was established in May 1964 and the first task of the Ministry was to draw up a long-term plan for low-cost housing with emphasis on the First Malaysia Plan. Along with this the Ministry has had to draw up minimum standards for low-cost housing having regard to the needs of the low income group, Government's financial and land resources, etc. The expansion of the housing programme required the reorganisation of the Housing Trust and the Housing Division of the Federal Capital resulting in recruitment of more staff, particularly technical staff in order to dispense with the services of Consultants and also technical staff to undertake research in building techniques, building materials, social conditions of low income group, etc. In planning the programme the Ministry was also engaged in determining and standardising the house types and the study of industrialised building techniques with a view to increasing the building rate and also reducing costs. There is obviously a time lag between planning and completion of housing units. Even so, 4,653 units of Federal-financed housing were completed up to now

since the Ministry was established, with several thousand units under construction. This figure, however, does not include low-cost houses built by the Federal Land Development Authority, other Government agencies and State-financed schemes for which the Ministry provides technical assistance and advice through the Housing Trust. The Ministry has very nearly committed \$140 million of the provision for the First Malaysia Plan which should realise about 30,000 units. The tempo will be accelerated throughout the coming years of the First Malaysia Plan.

Housing Board

140. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister for Local Government and Housing whether the Government would set up a special Housing Board to tackle the acute housing shortage problem in the country.

Tuan Khaw Kai-Boh: This is still under consideration. Draft legislation has been prepared but certain provisions regarding adequate and long-term financing of public housing have still not been resolved.

However, with the allocation of \$150 million provided in the First Malaysian Plan the Ministry through the State Governments and Municipalities is tackling the housing problems as effectively as possible with the assistance of the Housing Trust. The staffing of the Housing Trust has also been strengthened in the past few months in order to enable the Trust to play a more effective role in public housing.

Squatters

141. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister for Local Government and Housing whether squatters who have been evicted or who are going to be evicted to give way for the Government's housing schemes will be granted T.O.L. lands in outlying K.L. areas if these squatters could not afford the rent of Government housing units.

Tuan Khaw Kai-Boh: Every attempt will be made to help those squatters

who cannot afford to pay rentals on flats to get alternative land in the outlying areas of Kuala Lumpur but since land is a State matter, the availability of land and its disposal either by the issue of T.O.Ls or titles rests with the State Government.

Pedestrians Crossing

142. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister for Local Government and Housing whether he is aware that Bungsar Road has a high accident-rate, and when an overhead crossing or subway would be constructed for the use of pedestrians.

Tuan Khaw Kai-Boh: The Minister is aware that there have been traffic accidents in Jalan Bungsar, a few of which proved fatal but would not classify this area as a high accident area when compared with some other areas in Kuala Lumpur in view of the volume of traffic using this road.

The Pesurohjaya Ibu Kota is considering the provision of a central divider in order to help the pedestrians to cross Jalan Bungsar and to prevent head-on collision. Provision of an overhead crossing or a subway is not considered effective because there are no defined points of crossing along that long stretch of road.

Commission of Inquiry

143. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister for Local Government and Housing when the commission of inquiry into the affairs of the Penang City Council is expected to complete its findings.

Tuan Khaw Kai-Boh: The Minister is not in a position to know when the Report would be ready. As the Hon'ble Member should be aware, the Commission was issued by the Governor-in-Council, State of Penang. Doubtless the Commission will submit its Report to the State Government when ready.

144. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister for Local Government and Housing when the commission of inquiry into the workings of Local

Authorities is expected to complete and make public its report.

Tuan Khaw Kai-Boh: It is understood that the Royal Commission is expected to complete its Report by the middle of this year.

Flood

145. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister for Local Government and Housing whether his Ministry has found a way to alleviate the flooding problem in Jalan Bungsar every time it rains.

Tuan Khaw Kai-Boh: Experts from Canada under the Colombo Plan Aid are conducting a comprehensive surface water drainage survey of the Greater Kuala Lumpur area which would include flood alleviation. When this survey is completed, schemes will be prepared to alleviate flooding not only in Jalan Bungsar area but also in several other areas of the Federal Capital which are subject to flooding. This survey is expected to be completed in about eighteen months.

Dumping of Rubbish

146. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister for Local Government and Housing if he is aware that the Chief Education Officer of Selangor has written three times to the Kuala Lumpur Municipality on 18th March, 1965, 31st May, 1965 and 15th July, 1965, regarding the rubbish in front of the Sekolah Rendah Jenis Kebangsaan (China), Sentul Pasar, but nothing has been done, and if so, whether he will take steps to see that the place is kept clean by the Kuala Lumpur Municipality.

Tuan Khaw Kai-Boh: The Federal Capital Administration has received letters from the Guru Besar, Sekolah Rendah Jenis Kebangsaan (China), Sentul Pasar, through the Chief Education Officer, Selangor, regarding the dumping of tree trunks and other types of discarded materials on a piece of vacant land in front of the school. The position is that illegal dumping on the

land by certain uncivic minded contractors has been going on for some time. As a result of frequent checks two of these were caught in the act and were severely warned that they would be prosecuted should they persist in such practice. Steps have been taken to prevent further dumping by the erection of "No Dumping" signs on the land and also by the posting of Municipal Officers from time to time on the spot to see that no dumping takes place. Arrangements are being made by the Pesurohjaya Ibu Kota to remove the existing dumpings.

No. 29, Sulaiman Court, Kuala Lumpur

147. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister for Local Government and Housing if it is true that there are complaints that No. 29 of Sulaiman Court, Kuala Lumpur, has been occupied by Sunrise Trading Co., without the knowledge and permission of the Pesurohjaya Ibu Kota, and if so, whether he will enquire into this matter and take appropriate action.

Tuan Khaw Kai-Boh: The Minister received a copy of an anonymous letter dated 5th November, 1966 alleging, among other things, that shophouse No. 29 Sulaiman Court which was rented to Sharikat Parkman was being occupied by Sharikat Sunrise Trading which was already in occupation of shophouse No. 35 for storing their goods.

An investigation was made into this allegation and it was found that Sharikat Parkman was allowing Sharikat Sunrise using part of its premises for storing the latter's goods. As a result of Notice of warning given by the Commissioner of the Federal Capital to the Tenant of No. 29 Sharikat Sunrise has ceased to store some of their goods in No. 29. Sharikat Parkman has also been given notice that action will be taken to re-possess the shop on further violation of the Conditions of Tenancy.

Government Properties

148. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister for Local Government and

Housing whether the Central Government and the Selangor Government have paid the rates in full in respect of their properties in Kuala Lumpur, and if not, what is the reason for their not doing so.

Tuan Khaw Kai-Boh: The Central Government and the Selangor State Government have paid in full the amount of contributions in aid of local rates in respect of those Government properties for which the ownership as between the State and the Federal Government has been established. The contributions in aid of local rates due on the remaining properties will be made as soon as the ownership has been ascertained.

Siting of Bus Stop

149. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister for Local Government and Housing if he is aware that with the erection of the overhead bridge at Jalan Tuanku Abdul Rahman passengers have to run across Jalan Raja Bot to catch buses. Will the Minister make it more convenient for passengers by siting the bus stops nearer to the overhead bridge.

Tuan Khaw Kai-Boh: The Minister is aware that the passengers catching buses to go to Central Area of Kuala Lumpur have still to cross Jalan Raja Bot. It is not considered desirable from the traffic point of view to resite these bus stops nearer to the overhead bridge on the other side of Jalan Raja Bot, since this will inevitably create more traffic hazards because of their close proximity to the roundabout at the junction of Jalan Pahang/Jalan Raja Muda/Jalan Ipoh.

Low-Cost Housing Scheme

150. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister for Local Government and Housing for brief details of the Low-Cost Housing Scheme at Kampong Kerinchi and Jalan Cheras.

Tuan Khaw Kai-Boh: The proposed Low-Cost Housing Scheme at Jalan

Cheras which is under planning comprises the following:

Phase I	8 blocks of 4-storey 2-room unit flats	512 units
Phase II	6 blocks of 4-storey 3-room unit flats	480 units
Phase III	10 blocks of 4-storey 2-room unit flats	640 units
Phase IV	6 blocks of 4-storey 3-room unit flats	480 units
Phase V	6 blocks of 4-storey 2-room unit flats	384 units
TOTAL ...		2,496 units

Building works on the first phase are scheduled to commence in mid-1967 and the whole scheme to be completed within three years of commencement of first phase.

The whole scheme is estimated to cost approximately \$12 million.

Although the Federal Capital Commission submitted proposals for low-cost housing scheme at Kampong Kerinchi, these were not proceeded with as the Selangor State Government, which owns the land, decided that the Selangor State Development Corporation would be developing this site themselves.

26 Jalan Kenyong off Jalan Lapangan Terbang, Kuala Lumpur

151. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister for Local Government and Housing if the hotel and club at 26 Jalan Kenyong off Jalan Lapangan Terbang has been licensed, and if not, why not.

Tuan Khaw Kai-Boh: There is no such road named "Jalan Kenyong" in Kuala Lumpur. However, if the Hon'ble Member is referring to 26 Jalan Kerayong which is off Jalan Lapangan Terbang, then the records in the Municipality show that this is a private residence.

Low-Cost Housing Schemes in Rural Areas of Sarawak

152. Tuan Sim Boon Liang asks the Minister for Local Government and Housing to state whether Government has planned to start low-cost housing schemes in rural areas of Sarawak for the rural people to improve their housing situation.

Tuan Khaw Kai-Boh: The Ministry of Local Government and Housing has examined low-cost housing proposals recently submitted by the Sarawak Government and following a visit to Kuching by officials of the Ministry, Housing Trust and the Federal Department of Town and Country Planning, the Hon'ble Minister for Local Government and Housing has so far approved in principle two projects as follows:

Tanjong Bintawa,	300 units of semi-detached timber houses.
Kuching	
Kapit	48 units of 4-storey flats.

As for projects in rural areas of Sarawak for the rural people, the Ministry awaits proposals from Sarawak Government.

Tangkak

153. Tuan Ahmad bin Arshad bertanya kepada Menteri Kerajaan Tempatan dan Perumahan apa-kah tindakan yang beliau akan ambil dan bila, untuk mengatasi sungutan² dan kesulitan² orang ramai di-kawasan Majlis Tempatan Tangkak yang berjumlah lebih 10,000 orang:

- (a) terhadap pembinaan sa-buah pasar baharu untuk menggantikan pasar lama berumur 50 tahun yang sempit dan kotor keadaannya, dan
- (b) terhadap pembinaan sa-buah perhentian bas dan teksi, kerana tanpa perhentian ini, bas² dan teksi² kerap kali mengganggu lalu lintas jalan raya terutama sekali pada hari sekolah.

Tuan Khaw Kai-Boh: Segala urusan berkenaan dengan Majlis Tempatan ada-lah di-bawah tadbiran Kerajaan Negeri masing², dan untuk mengatasi sungutan² dan kesulitan² orang ramai di-kawasan² Majlis Tempatan Tangkak Ahli Yang Berhormat ada-lah di-minta berhubung dengan Kerajaan Negeri Johor.

MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT

Malaysian/Singapore Airlines

154. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Transport if he will consider directing Malaysian/Singapore Airlines to introduce more early

morning and night tourist services between Singapore and Kuala Lumpur.

The Minister of Transport (Tan Sri Haji Sardon bin Haji Jubir): The present early morning and night tourist service between Singapore and Kuala Lumpur which was introduced on 1st December, 1966, is operated on a trial basis. Subject to the demand and to the extent this service shall have on the revenue derived from other established scheduled flights, the increase in the night tourist flights will be given consideration.

Railway Miscellaneous Clerical Service

155. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Transport whether he is aware that the Railway Miscellaneous Clerical Service claim for parity with the G.C.S. has been outstanding since 1950. If so, what are the reasons for not settling this CLAIM.

Tan Sri Sardon bin Haji Jubir: In so far as I am aware, the RUM claimed in 1950 that RMCS be put in parity with State Clerical Service—Higher Division. In upholding the Industrial Agreement between RUM and the Malayan Railway Administration the latter revised the salary scales of RMCS in accordance with the Government Service Circular No. 7 of 1964 and with effect from 1st January, 1964. After this revision, RUM made another claim that the salary scales of this service should be further revised according to those of Clerical Officers. This claim, however, has since been submitted to the National Whitley Council for consideration.

Houses for Railway Employees

156. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Transport to state the number of houses built for railway employees for each year since 1957.

Tan Sri Haji Sardon bin Haji Jubir: The number of houses built for railway employees for each year since 1957 are as follows:

1957	...	106 units
1958	...	5 "
1959	...	6 "
1960	...	21 "

1961	...	10 units
1962	...	20 "
1963	...	9 "
1964	...	14 "
1965	...	32 "
1966	...	52 "

Air Services

157. Tuan Amadeus Mathew Leong asks the Minister of Transport whether he is aware that there is only one flight a week to Semporna and that this is insufficient, and if so, whether he will consider increasing the number of flights to Semporna.

Tan Sri Haji Sardon bin Haji Jubir: With the introduction of an aircraft more suitable than the twin pioneer for rural air services it has already been planned to increase services to Semporna.

Marine Department, Penang— Misappropriation Case

158. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Transport to state what action has been taken over the misappropriation case amounting to \$7,200 that occurred in the Marine Department in Penang.

Tan Sri Haji Sardon bin Haji Jubir: The case was taken to Court on 19th March, 1965, under Penang Sessions Court No. 28/1965. The person concerned was convicted and fined on three separate counts of \$250 each and also one day's jail on each count; in default of the fine a total of three months' imprisonment. Instead of going to Court on the 9th of April, 1965, for further charges, restitution amounting to \$240 was made. He has since been dismissed from service.

Ships

159. Tuan Haji Abu Bakar bin Hamzah bertanya kepada Menteri Pengangkutan:

- (a) berapa jumlah wang yang dibelanjakan dalam tahun 1966 bagi memperbaiki kapal², dan
- (b) berapa perbelanjaan bagi memperbaiki tiap² sa-buah kapal berbanding dengan harga asal-nya.

Tan Sri Haji Sardon bin Haji Jubir: Pertanyaan ini tidak terang. Saya tidak tahu sama ada ia berhubung dengan kapal² Kerajaan atau kapal² saudagar yang di-uruskan oleh sharikat² perkapalan. Jabatan Laut di-bawah Kementerian saya tidak mempunyai apa² kapal melainkan sa-bilangan perahu motor. Mengenai kapal² saudagar, Kerajaan tidak tahu menahu kechuali kapal² yang di-daftarkan di-negeri ini. Jawapan bagi perenggan (b) pertanyaan itu tidak-lah timbul.

160. Tuan Haji Abu Bakar bin Hamzah bertanya kepada Menteri Pengangkutan:

- (a) sa-takat ini, berapa bilangan kapal laut yang telah di-beli, dan
- (b) berapa harga tiap² sa-buah kapal.

Tan Sri Haji Sardon bin Haji Jubir: Kementerian saya, sa-takat ini, belum lagi membeli sa-barang kapal dan yang demikian perenggan (b) pertanyaan itu tidak timbul.

"School Vehicle" Licences

161. Tuan Haji Abu Bakar bin Hamzah bertanya kepada Menteri Pengangkutan berapa bilangan lesen "kereta sekolah" yang di-keluarkan dalam tiap² Negeri di-Malaysia Barat dalam tahun 1966.

Tan Sri Haji Sardon bin Haji Jubir: Jumlah bilangan lesen² "kenderaan sekolah" yang telah di-keluarkan dalam tiap² Negeri di-Malaysia Barat bagi tahun 1966 ada-lah saperti berikut:

Negeri	Lesen yang di-keluarkan	
Kedah/Perlis ...	...	Kosong
Pulau Pinang ...	...	86
Perak ...	...	19
Selangor ...	...	216
Negri Sembilan ...	...	2
Melaka ...	...	Kosong
Johor ...	...	Kosong
Pahang ...	...	7
Trengganu ...	...	1
Kelantan ...	...	19
JUMLAH ...	...	350

MINISTRY FOR WELFARE SERVICES

Flood Relief

162. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister for Welfare Services how much has been spent on the relief of flood in 1966 in (a) Trengganu; (b) Kelantan.

The Minister for Welfare Services (Tuan Haji Abdul Hamid Khan bin Haji Sakhawat Ali Khan): The amount of money spent on flood relief in 1966 is as follows:

- (a) Trengganu \$1,640,000.
- (b) Kelantan \$3,033,000.

The above amount includes immediate assistance given to flood victims requiring such assistance.

Social Welfare Lotteries Board— Forged Tickets

163. Tuan Ahmad bin Arshad bertanya kepada Menteri Kebajikan 'Am:

- (a) sejak Loteri Kebajikan Masharakat di-lancharkan, berapa banyak tiket² palsu yang di-rampas;
- (b) berapa ramai orang yang telah di-hadapkan ka-Mahkamah, di-hukum penjara atau di-kenakan denda sa-telah di-dapati thabit kesalahan-nya menjual tiket² palsu;
- (c) apa-kah langkah yang akan di-ambil untok mengatasi masalah ini;
- (d) berapa banyak tiket yang tidak habis di-jual pada tiap² kali cha-butan;
- (e) ada-kah Kementerian Kebajikan 'Am sedar bahawa banyak tiket di-jual keluar negeri saperti di-Singapura, Hong Kong, Negeri Thai, Indonesia dan Vietnam Selatan; dan
- (f) ada-kah jualan tiket² ini ka-negeri² yang tersebut itu meng-untungkan negara atau sa-balek-nya.

Tuan Haji Abdul Hamid Khan:

- (a) Ada 16 kes² tiket² yang nombor-nya bertindan (nombor-nya di-ubah atau di-tampal dengan nombor yang sa-rupa dengan

- tiket yang memenangi hadiah). Kes² ini telah pun di-bawa ka Mahkamah.
- (b) Jumlah orang² yang telah di-bawa ka-Mahkamah dari tahun 1950 hingga tahun 1966 ia-lah enam belas (16), lapan (8) di-dapati bersalah dan di-hukum penjara, satu (1) di-dapati bersalah dan di-denda, satu (1) di-dapati bersalah dan di-ikat dengan jaminan (bound over) dan enam (6) di-bebaskan.
- (c) Lembaga Loteri telah pun mengambil tindakan yang sa-wajarnya untuk menchegeh dan mengawal tiket² palsu, kertas² keselamatan yang teristimewa telah di-gunakan untuk tiket². Chetak² baharu ada-lah di-gunakan untuk tiap² pengeluaran tiket². Lembaga telah pun dilengkapi dengan alat² yang terbaharu untuk mengetahui mana² tiket yang telah di-ubah atau di-pinda.
- (d) Tidak ada tiket² Loteri yang tidak di-jual pada tiap² chabutan. Bagaimana pun tiket² yang telah di-keluarkan, akan tetapi tidak di-jualkan kepada orang ramai ada-lah di-siarkan sa-belum tiap² kali chabutan. Senarai tiket² yang tidak di-jual untuk tahun 1965 dan 1966 ada-lah seperti berikut:

Tahun 1965—

Loteri ke-tiga	...	65,900
„ ke-tujuh	...	8,000
„ ke-tiga belas	...	34,000
„ ke-empat belas	...	33,999
„ ke-lima belas	...	25,999

Jumlah ... 167,898

Tahun 1966—

Loteri ke-lapan	...	50,000
„ ke-sembilan	...	59,999
„ ke-sapuluh	...	74,999
„ ke-sabelas	...	10,000
„ ke-lima belas	...	64,999
„ ke-enam belas	...	42,000
„ ke-lapan belas	...	27,999

Jumlah ... 329,996

- (e) Tiket² Lembaga Loteri Kebajikan Masharakat ada-lah di-jual di-Malaysia sahaja. Sa-kira-nya ada tiket² yang di-jual di-luar Malaysia penjualan itu tidak di-bawah kawalan Lembaga Loteri kerana tidak ada jalan untuk menahan-nya.
- (f) Tidak-lah dapat saya katakan sama ada tiket² yang di-jual kepada negeri² lain akan memberi faedah kepada negeri kita atau tidak kerana sa-jauh mana yang menjadi kewajipan Lembaga ini dan sa-bagaimana dalam jawapan saya kepada soalan yang terdahulu, tiket² hanya di-benarkan untuk di-jual dalam Malaysia sahaja.

Grant-in-aid to Needy Students

164. Tuan Ahmad bin Arshad bertanya kepada Menteri Kebajikan 'Am (a) berapa jumlah bantuan wang yang di-berikan oleh Kementerian Kebajikan 'Am kepada murid² miskin untuk membeli buku² dan lain² keperluan dari tahun 1957 hingga 1966, dan (b) adakah beliau berchadang hendak menambakan peruntokan bantuan ini untuk memenohi kehendak keluarga² miskin.

Tuan Haji Abdul Hamid Khan:

- (a) Perkara Bantuan Persekolahan kepada kanak² sekolah yang memerlukan-nya ada-lah menjadi tanggung-jawab Kerajaan Negeri mengikut Perlembagaan dan di-bayar daripada peruntokan Bantuan Persekolahan atau Bantuan 'Am negeri masing². Kementerian saya tidak mempunyai peruntokan untuk maksud ini.
- (b) Oleh itu, perkara menambah peruntokan di-bawah Bantuan Persekolahan, ada-lah terserah kepada Kerajaan² Negeri.

MINISTRY OF WORKS, POSTS AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS

Unfinished Road

165. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Works, Posts and Telecoms to state if the Central Government

intends to complete the construction of the unfinished road to Sepuloh, and if not, why.

The Minister of Works, Posts and Telecommunications (Tan Sri V. T. Sambanthan): The road from Keningau to Sepuloh, Sabah, was constructed by the Australian Army Engineers on the request of the Malaysian Government in May, 1964.

2. With the ending of the Confrontation, the Australian Government decided to withdraw the Australian Army Engineers constructing the road, thus leaving approximately 14 to 16 miles remaining to be completed.

3. The project was undertaken as a strategic project when the Indonesian Confrontation was still on. In view of the ending of the Confrontation, the Government is now examining the long-term needs for the completion of the road.

Gammons (M) Limited

166. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Works, Posts and Telecoms whether Gammons (M) Ltd has done any piling for the P.W.D. in Taiping, if so, to state the cost of the piling done, and whether he is satisfied that there is no short piling by the said firm.

Tan Sri V. T. Sambanthan: Gammons (M) Ltd has done no piling for the P.W.D. in Taiping, Perak.

Telephone Calls—Complaints

167. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Works, Posts and Telecoms if he is aware of the complaints by some members of the Kajang Town Board that subscribers had to wait a long time to get a call through to Kuala Lumpur, and if so, whether his Ministry has anything done to ease this delay.

Tan Sri V. T. Sambanthan: A complaint was received from the Pengerusi, Lembaga Bandaran, Ulu Langat, Kajang, and a reply had been given to the Pengerusi on 8th October, 1966, that the delays in answering were due mainly to heavy telephone traffic during peak hours generally between 9.30 a.m. and 12 noon.

The Telecoms Department has plans in hand for improving the service whereby telephone subscribers in the Kajang area will be able to dial into Kuala Lumpur and obtain the required number automatically and vice versa. Equipment for this will be indented early this year.

Applicants for Telephones

168. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Works, Posts and Telecommunications to state how many applicants are on the waiting list for telephones in (a) Petaling Jaya, (b) Kuala Lumpur, (c) Ipoh, (d) Johore Bahru, (e) Batu Pahat, (f) Georgetown, (g) Klang, (h) Malacca, (i) Seremban, and (j) Muar.

Tan Sri V. T. Sambanthan: Waiting List for telephones as at 31-12-66 is as follows:

(a) Petaling Jaya—

North	...	1,269	} 2,264
South	...	995	

(b) Kuala Lumpur Main Exchange	...	...	1,802
(c) Ipoh	...	...	393
(d) Johore Bahru	...	...	519
(e) Batu Pahat	...	...	10
(f) George Town (Penang Main)	...	...	31
(g) Klang	...	...	179
(h) Malacca	...	...	21
(i) Seremban	...	...	55
(j) Muar	...	...	18

Post Offices

169. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Works, Posts and Telecommunications whether he would set up post offices in Salak South, Jalan Bungsar and Cheras Road in view of the growing population in these areas.

Tan Sri V. T. Sambanthan: It is the intention of Government to establish post offices at Salak South, Bungsar Road and Cheras Road. At present there is a Postal Agency at Salak South and the Mobile Post Office visits the village three times a week on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

These services are considered adequate for the time being. A Postal Agency exists in Bungsar Road and the area is also close to the Brickfields Road Post Office. However, it is intended to establish a Post Office at the other end of Bungsar Road i.e. on Jalan Pantai Bharu this year. With regard to Cheras Road, the matter is under constant study and a Post Office will be opened when justified.

P.W.D. Houses in Temple Road/Jalan Brickfields

170. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Works, Posts and Telecommunications whether he is aware that some of the P.W.D. houses in Temple Road and Jalan Brickfields are over half a century old, and in a dilapidated and deplorable state unfit for human habitation, and whether the Government would demolish them and put up decent quarters instead.

Tan Sri V. T. Sambanthan: A number of quarters in Temple Road/Jalan Brickfields are very old and are in a bad condition.

Replacements of these lines have been hindered for the lack of sites for new quarters. However, ten new units under construction at Jalan Cheras will be allocated to the Federal Workshop/Stores staff who are at present housed in the sub-standard quarters in this area. The vacation of these sub-standard quarters would permit them to be pulled down and for new quarters to be erected here and for further replacements to quarters to be undertaken in stages.

Consultants

171. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Works, Posts and Telecoms to state who were the consultants engaged to survey, design and prepare the tender document for the road from Rompin to Kampong Aur, how much had been paid to the consultants, and whether prior Treasury approval was obtained for this project, and the consultant fees were reasonable.

Tan Sri V. T. Sambanthan: The Consultants engaged to survey, design

and prepare tender documents for the road from Rompin/Kg. Aur/Batu Balek were Messrs R. Crooks, Michell & Peacock. The whole length is 69.76 miles and the consultants were paid \$911,919.14. The approximate length Rompin to Kg. Aur is 40 miles and by proportion the fees for this section would be about \$520,000.

Treasury approval was obtained and the Consultants fees were based on the Model Form of Agreement "A" issued by the Association of Consulting Engineers (Incorporated) dated 1954.

Losses in Postal Department

172. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Works, Posts and Telecoms if he is aware of the loss of \$45,142.63 and \$180,564.01 that occurred in the Postal Department in 1964 due to fraudulent practices, burglary, etc., and if so, what steps he has taken to minimise such losses.

Tan Sri V. T. Sambanthan: I would like to point out that the total of \$115,142.63 includes cash losses of other Departments in various Ministries. The losses affecting the Post Office total \$16,905.67 involving the Postal Departments in Singapore, Sarawak and States of Malaya. In the same way, the figure of \$180,564.01 is also the total cash losses affecting other Ministries. The total losses affecting the Postal Departments is \$96,588.28. The losses can be divided into three main categories, namely:

- (a) Fraudulent Savings Bank withdrawals;
- (b) Fraudulent encashments, e.g., E.P.F. and Money Orders;
- (c) Misappropriation by Postal Employees.

The safeguards already in existence are intended to prevent fraudulent withdrawals from Savings Bank Accounts and encashments of other services and the cases where members of the public have been able to effect fraudulent withdrawals, etc., are due entirely to the non-compliance of rules by clerks concerned in the transactions. On being found guilty of

negligence the clerks concerned had been suitably punished.

In addition to the examination of daily accounts submitted by all Post Offices, account checks are carried out at frequent intervals throughout the year by officers of the Department. Of the cases involving misappropriation of cash, the losses came to light as a result of such checks. Regulations have been further tightened where considered desirable, and additions to checking methods introduced.

In almost all cases burglary occur only at Postal Agencies where it is impossible to insist on 100% protection methods. However, the number is few and the sum involved small.

Misappropriation of Cash

173. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Works, Posts and Telecoms if he is aware of the misappropriation of cash amounting to \$36,803.10 by the staff of the General Post Office, Ipoh, and if so, what steps he has taken to prevent such losses in future.

Tan Sri V. T. Sambanthan: The sum of \$35,863.10 quoted by the Hon'ble Member is already included in the figure of \$96,588.28 in my reply to his previous question. The loss occurred through the failure of the clerks in supervisory capacity to follow standing departmental regulations and rules. The officers concerned have been punished for their neglect of the rules. Additional safeguards have been introduced to minimise the chances of similar losses occurring in future.

Communication System

174. Tuan Amadeus Mathew Leong asks the Minister of Works, Posts and Telecoms as the communication system in the rural areas in Sabah particularly between Papar and Jesselton is extremely poor, when he will have the position improved.

Tan Sri V. T. Sambanthan: Generally, throughout Sabah it is acknowledged that the trunk/junction circuits between rural exchanges and the

main exchanges leave very much to be desired both in the quantity and quality of the circuits. Under the First Malaysia Plan a financial ceiling of \$19.6M has been allowed for Telecommunications development in Sabah. These funds are provided in the main for a micro-wave backbone trunk route from Jesselton to Tawau and to provide main automatic exchanges in the major centres of trade and commerce thus enabling the logical expansion of the system to rural areas in future years. Papar which is a rural exchange is connected to the main at Jesselton by three circuits, one by means of V.H.F. radio and the other two by overhead cable. All circuits cannot be considered satisfactory and need replacement. However, the Honourable Member may be assured that the Department is endeavouring to provide the best possible service with the existing equipment and wherever possible to improve rural services by re-deployment of equipment as development progress on the major trunk routes.

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Malayan Special Force in the Congo

175. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Foreign Affairs what efforts the Malaysian Government has made to recover the \$7,616,790.43 owing by the United Nations for the cost of the Malayan Special Force in the Congo.

The Prime Minister: Negotiations for the recovery of \$7,616,790.43 cents were completed in April 1966 when a representative from the United Nations Headquarters arrived in Kuala Lumpur for discussion on the subject. The claim was revised after discussions to \$5,209,665.77 cents. The above revised sum was paid to the Malaysian Government on the 21st of July, 1966.

Rhodesia and Israel

176. Tuan Ahmad bin Arshad bertanya kepada Menteri Luar Negeri apa-kah sikap tegas Kerajaan Malaysia terhadap (a) pertikaian Kerajaan Haram

Ian Smith di-Rhodesia dengan Kerajaan British, dan (b) pertikaian di antara Kerajaan Israel dengan Kerajaan Jordan.

Perdana Menteri: (a) Semenjak perisytiharan kemerdekaan haram oleh rejim racist Tuan Smith pada 11hb November, 1965, Kerajaan Malaysia telah mengambil langkah² yang berikut :

- (a) tidak mengi'tirafkan rejim haram itu.
- (b) tidak mengi'tirafkan paspot² atau visa² yang di-keluarkan oleh rejim pemberontak itu.
- (c) mengenakan bayaran ka-atas surat², bungkusan² atau perhubungan² lain yang tiba di-Malaysia melalui pos dengan menggunakan setem² keluaran rejim Smith.
- (d) pembatasan penukaran mata wang asing akibat tindakan yang mana Rhodesia telah terkeluar dari kawasan² sterling, dan pembatasan atas segala pembayaran kepada semua penduduk² Rhodesia, dan juga kepada semua urusan² kewangan yang ada kaitan-nya dengan kepentingan² Rhodesia.
- (e) mengenakan sekatan perdagangan dengan Rhodesia.
- (f) memberi sokongan kepada semua ketetapan² yang telah di-luluskan oleh Perhimpunan Agong Bangsa² Bersatu dan Majlis Keselamatan, seperti keputusan Majlis Keselamatan pada bulan November 1965 dan bulan April 1966, dimana di-antara yang lain², telah menyeru kepada semua negeri² ahli supaya memutuskan semua perhubungan ekonomik dengan Rhodesia, termasuk juga penahanan minyak, dan juga menveru kepada Britain melaksanakan semua tindakan² yang lain termasuk juga menggunakan kekerasan untuk menjatuhkan rejim haram tersebut dengan seberapa segera yang boleh.

Terdahulu daripada keputusan Majlis Keselamatan Bangsa² Bersatu, pada

16hb Disember, 1966, yang telah menyeru supaya sekatan bermandat terpileh di-kenakan terhadap Rhodesia termasuk penahanan minyak, wakil Malaysia, dalam sa-buah meshuarat Jawatan-kuasa Commonwealth di-London berkenaan dengan sekatan² terhadap Rhodesia, telah menyuarakan pendapat² Kerajaan Malaysia bahawa jika sekatan² bermandat terpileh hendak di-laksanakan maka mesti-lah juga termasuk penahanan minyak.

Kerajaan Malaysia maseh juga berpendapat bahawa masaalah Rhodesia sa-benar-nya ia-lah tanggong-jawab Britain, dan dengan ini semua sokongan² yang mungkin akan di-beri kepada Kerajaan British untuk menghentikan rejim pemberontak itu dengan seberapa segera-nya. Oleh kerana Kerajaan British telah membawa perkara ini ka-Majlis Keselamatan Bangsa² Bersatu, Kerajaan Malaysia telah menyokong keputusan Bangsa² Bersatu pada 16hb Disember, 1966, menyeru supaya di-laksanakan sekatan² bermandat terpileh termasuk juga penahanan minyak.

(b) Berhubungan dengan masaalah kemerdekaan negeri Palestine yang telah membawa kepada persengketaan di-antara Kerajaan Jordan dan Kerajaan Israel, Kerajaan Malaysia telah selalu memberi sokongan untuk kepentingan orang² Arab. Apabila Israel menyerang Jordan pada 13hb November yang lalu, kita telah mengeluarkan suatu kenyataan mengecam serangan yang besaran² itu. Kita juga telah memberi sokongan kepada ketetapan yang telah di-ambil oleh Majlis Keselamatan pada 25hb November, 1966, yang menchabar Israel, dan memberi amaran kepada-nya bahawa langkah² yang lebeh tegas dan berkesan lagi akan di-tingkatkan untuk tindakan jika perbuatan yang demikian di-ulangi lagi.

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

Detention

177. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Home Affairs to state, (a) the number of people who have been temporarily detained just prior to the visit of President Johnson on 30-10-1966; (b) of these how many

have been released; (c) of the rest how many have been served with the order for detention for a period of two years.

Give:

(a) name;

(b) age;

(c) sex;

(d) residence of those who have been detained for two years.

The Minister of Home Affairs (Tun Dr Ismail bin Dato' Haji Abdul Rahman):

(a) The number of persons arrested in October 1966 was 89.

(b) Thirty-four have been released since then.

(c) Fifty-five have been sent under Orders of Detention. Particulars of these persons are as shown in Appendix "A" attached hereto.

Sr. No.	Name	Age	Sex	Address
1.	Loo Su Kee	22	F	18 Main Road, Arau
2.	Quah Kian Huat	23	M	Alor Mengkudu, Mukim Derga, Alor Star
3.	Quah Tiong Eong	24	M	Batu Dua Jalan Kuala Kedah, Alor Star
4.	Chee Fah Choon	22	M	71 Jalan Langgar, Alor Star
5.	Chua Ah Baa	27	M	28 Jalan Kpg. Perak, Alor Star
6.	Lim Choon Hwa	26	M	5 Sg. Korok, Alor Star
7.	Loi Kooi Hiam	27	M	81 Spg. Kuala Alor Star
8.	Chen Hon Seng	20	M	81 Spg. Kuala Alor Star
9.	Tan Lin Sew	21	M	231 Spg. Kuala Alor Star
10.	Teoh Sam Poh	26	M	549 Jalan Kuala Ketil, Sg. Patani
11.	Ng Lam B Ng	28	M	200 Pekan Lama, Sg. Patani
12.	Teh Pek Choon	33	M	835A Kpg. Raja Gardens, S. Patani
13.	Lee Ket Chiong	30	M	252 Kpg. Ee Guan, Serdang
14.	Lai Kam Song	27	M	322 Kln. Pechah Batu, Serdang
15.	Lim Bak Tey	25	M	120 Kpg. China, Serdang
16.	Yong Poi Chong	24	M	324 Jalan Padang, Serdang
17.	Tan Ah You	28	M	241 Jalan Padang, Serdang
18.	Tan Boon Song	28	M	315 Jalan Padang, Serdang
19.	Lai Chok Choi	28	M	143 Tassek New Village, Kroh
20.	Tan Pok	25	M	31 Jalan Badlishah, Baling
21.	Kam Ah Wah	25	M	31 Jalan Badlishah, Baling
22.	Ong Kim Hoo	24	M	137, Jalan Silang, Tangkak
23.	Lee Ah Heng	20	M	14 Gelang Patah, Johore Bahru
24.	Khoo Siew Wah	26	M	42 Jalan Bakri, Muar
25.	Tey Ker	26	M	290A Kg. Abdullah, Segamat
26.	Tan Peng Que	26	M	118B Jalan Rogayah, Batu Pahat

Sr. No.	Name	Age	Sex	Address
27.	Ng Se Hong	22	M	Hwa Jin High School, Batu Pahat
28.	Sim Chye Choon	29	M	118 Sg. Rengit, Pengerang, K/ Tinggi
29.	Boo Chai	23	M	5 and 6 Plentong, K/Tinggi
30.	Chew Ah Ming	29	M	109-1 Jalan Shahbanda, Batu Pahat
31.	Cheng Sai Leong	26	M	60 Main Road, Ayer Tawar, Sitiawan
32.	Cheong Ming Lai	27	F	162 Hugh Low Street, Ipoh
33.	Li Sau Ying	28	F	52 Belfield Street, Ipoh
34.	Mah Swee Lim	29	M	4 Sungei Pari Tower, Ipoh
35.	Lee Kooi Swee	31	M	Kg. Tawas, Ipoh
36.	Pong Yew Heng	23	M	1938 Batak Rabbit Road, Telok Anson
37.	Wong Kam Keong	20	M	10 Kampong Coldsteam N/V, Bidor
38.	Lee Hoey Chuo	30	M	21 Jalan Union, Sentul
39.	Tang Yong Pew	27	M	165 Salak South
40.	Cheong Mun Foon	34	M	Block 14, Sg. Besi Flats
41.	Wong Kee Sen	24	M	24 Lower Kovil Road, Sentul
42.	Lai Kok Hong	25	M	44B Jalan Raja Bot, Kuala Lumpur
43.	Tay Cheong Himng	24	M	129 Jalan Thamboosamy, Kuala Lumpur
44.	Azai Karim	35	M	5 ms Ulu Klang
45.	Chai Lim Kim	30	M	Kampong Pandan
46.	Chan Peng Kin	34	M	223/4 Jinjang South
47.	Chan Peng Kwan	25	M	223/4 Jinjang South
48.	Ng Kin Yoke	24	F	563-5 Jalan Ipoh, Kuala Lumpur
49.	Chan Yoke Wan	30	F	4 Jalan Freeman Dua, Kuala Lumpur
50.	Wong Ah Keng	26	M	1036E Paya Terburong Road, Mk. 13, Ayer Itam, Penang
51.	Wong It Siew	23	F	57 Katô St., Penang
52.	Beh Kheng Seng	25	M	Government Fuel Depôt, Sg. Pinang, Penang
53.	Pang Siow Miew	26	M	223Q Jalan Bandar Hilir, Melaka
54.	Tai King Tat	30	M	7 Kg. Hulu, Melaka
55.	Wong Chun San	27	M	7 Kg. Tujoh, Gajah Berang, Melaka

178. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Home Affairs to state as of 31-12-1966, how many persons have been detained in Sarawak under the Preservation of Public Security Regulations and of these how many are members of the Sarawak United People's Party.

Tun Dr Ismail: The number of detainees detained in Sarawak under the Preservation of Public Security Regulations is 583.

I am not aware of their political affiliations. These persons are detained because their activities have endangered the security of the Nation and not for their legal political party affiliations.

179. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Home Affairs to state the number of detainees in Malaysia as of 31-12-1966 and of these how many are members of political parties, giving the figures separately for each party.

Tun Dr Ismail: The number of persons in detention in Malaysia is 1,042. Of these

- (i) 265 are detained in West Malaysia; and
- (ii) 777 are detained in East Malaysia.

As far as this Government is concerned, there are no political detainees held in Malaysia. All persons detained are so detained by reason of their activities which endanger the security of the Nation and not for their legal political party affiliations.

Death of Ong Chong

180. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Home Affairs the name of the policeman who shot Ong Chong in front of the USIS on 30-12-66 and also the name of the officer-in-charge of the police squad stationed there at the time of the fatal shooting.

Tun Dr Ismail: The Court is holding an Enquiry into the death of Ong Chong on the 16th, 17th and 18th of January, 1967. It is therefore sub-judice to reply to the first part of the question. The Officer-in-Charge of the Police party was Corporal 8567 Pilos bin Haji Lasim.

Citizens

181. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Home Affairs to state the number of outstanding applications for Federal Citizens up to the end of December, 1966, and whether it is true that there have been long delays in clearing such applications; if so, to give the reasons for not dealing with these applications as expeditiously as possible.

Tun Dr Ismail: There have been no long delays in clearing applications for citizenship. Normally it will take between 4 to 6 months for a citizenship certificate to be issued but where applicants have to undergo a language test before a Language Board or where applications are not correctly filled in or where the necessary documentary evidences are not adequately furnished, their applications may take a longer time to be finalised.

182. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Home Affairs the number of people who have become citizens by registration for the years 1955 to 1966, giving the figures separately for each year.

Tun Dr Ismail: The number of persons who have become citizens by registration during 1955 to 1966:

Year	No. of Certificates issued
1955	45,676
1956	80,787
1957	222,280
1958	1,027,055
1959	120,341
1960	79,791
1961	57,187
1962	124,572
1963	89,636
1964	45,850
1965	84,659
1966	68,641
Total	2,046,475

Certificate of Suitability

183. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Home Affairs how many students had been refused suitability certificates to date, giving particulars of each refusal.

Tun Dr Ismail: The number of students who had been refused Certificate of Suitability since its inception from 1964 to date is 10.

As far as this Government is concerned it is satisfied that each and every case of refusal had been carefully investigated into and that the students concerned had a subversive history of having participated in Communist activities.

Police Department, Johore

184. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Home Affairs to state what action has been taken over the loss of seven crossed cheques amounting at \$1,339.50 that occurred in the Police Department, Johore.

Tun Dr Ismail: The seven cheques totalling \$1,339.50 were stolen from Contingent Police Headquarters, Johore Bahru, between 8-9-1964 and 17-11-1964, by an office boy and were misappropriated by him. The Cheques were crossed but the office boy obtained cash for the cheques from business houses, who in turn paid the cheques into banks. The office boy was subsequently charged in Court, and was convicted and ordered to be detained at the Henry Gurney Approved School for 3 years. A Departmental Court of enquiry leading to the circumstances of the loss was held. The recommendations of this Court for safeguarding valuable documents on transit from office to office is now being implemented. This loss has since been written off on the approval of the Treasury.

Immigration Department, Kuala Lumpur

185. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Home Affairs to state what action has been taken over the misappropriation of deposits that occurred in the Immigration Department in Kuala Lumpur and what steps have

been taken to prevent such losses in future.

Tun Dr Ismail: The Chief Clerk involved in this case was charged in Court for criminal breach of trust. He was convicted and sentenced to six months' imprisonment. As he had retired from Government service when he was convicted, it has been recommended to the Government that the retiring gratuity and retirement allowance due to this Chief Clerk and his E.P.F. contributions be forfeited to offset the loss.

As a result of this case, the accounting procedure has now been revised in consultation with the Audit Department and the Accountant-General to prevent such losses in future.

Printing Department, Kedah

186. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Home Affairs to give details of the stock shortage amounting to \$5,450.78 that occurred to the Printing Department in Kedah and what action has been taken against those responsible.

Tun Dr Ismail: The details of the stock shortage is shown in the statement below. As can be seen the amount involved (as reported to the Government Printer, Kuala Lumpur) is \$5,350.79.

The loss relates to various items of stationery which are the property of the Kedah State Government. From investigations made by the Government Printer, Kuala Lumpur, it has been found that a Federal officer is responsible for the loss. This would have been a straight forward case and appropriate disciplinary action would have been taken against the officer concerned if the loss involved the property of the Federal Government. However, in view of what is stated, the recommendations of the State Government have been sought as to whether disciplinary action should be taken against the officer or whether in the light of certain information given to the State, the loss should be written off. A reply from the State Government which has been long outstanding is still awaited.

COMPARISON OF THE PHYSICAL AND STOCK CARD BALANCE AS ON 6TH MAY, 1965, OF THE UNALLOCATED
STORES AT THE GOVERNMENT PRINTING DEPARTMENT, ALOR STAR

Item B No.	Description of Stores	Stock Card ref.	Physical Balance Nos. Units	As per Stock Card and date of checking	Difference if any		Remarks \$ c.
					Excess	Short	
1.	Typewriting paper thick 13½"×16"	076	112 reams	141 reams (5-4-65)	8 reams	29 reams	188 50
2.	Typewriting paper thick 13"×8"	251	16 reams	8 reams (5-4-65)	8 reams	—	—
3.	Carbon paper double sided 13"×8" 100 sheets in 1 box	258	68 boxes	77½ boxes (5-4-65)	—	9½	29 26
4.	Carbon Paper single sided 13"×8" 100 sheets in 1 box	323	117 boxes	119 boxes (5-4-65)	—	2	5 00
5.	Duplication Ink (Ortina tube 15) Nair Negro Black	316	87 tubes	105 tubes (5-4-65)	—	18	90 00
6.	Carbon paper, Ellans medium weight, black type, 16"×13", 1 box=100 sheets	295	93 boxes	91 boxes (5-4-65)	2	—	—
7.	Stella Marun tracing paper No. 1070M, Length 25 yards width 30"	203	61 rolls	137 rolls (5-4-65)	—	76	570 00
8.	Gum Arabic	274	193 packets	250 packets (5-4-65)	—	57	45 60
9.	Blue Black Writing Ink Crown Agent Standard Quality (large)	240	131 bottles	121 bottles (5-4-65)	10	—	—
10.	Red Writing Ink (Small)	248	9 bottles	122 bottles (5-4-65)	—	113	90 40
11.	Single Punch	146	8 pieces	24 pieces (5-4-65)	—	16	46 72
12.	Foolscap Book Ruled 1 quire	244	Nil	20 books (5-4-65)	—	20	25 00
13.	Foolscap Book Ruled 2 quire 7 reams of 4 each	283	Nil	27 books (5-4-65)	—	27	32 94
14.	Adding Machine Paper 1 box=100 rolls	276	59 rolls	126 rolls (5-4-65)	—	67	14 07
15.	Challenge Duplicate Book 100 pages each	012	2 books	88 books (5-4-65)	—	86	122 12
16.	Gestetner Correcting Fluid	275	1 bottle	39 bottles (5-4-65)	—	38	38 00
17.	T/W Ribbon Black 1 dozen in 1 box ..	321	15 pieces	61 pieces (5-4-65)	—	46	47 38
18.	Gilt Edge Cards 4½"×6"	306	9,132 cards	17,062 cards (5-4-65)	—	7,930	396 50
19.	Gilt Edge Cards 5"×4½"	185	11,963 cards	13,894 cards (5-4-65)	—	1,931	82 07
20.	Ink and Pencil Eraser (Rabit Brand) No. 110, 3 dozen in 1 box	232	1,020 pieces	1,076 pieces	—	56	9 33

COMPARISON OF THE PHYSICAL AND STOCK CARD BALANCE AS ON 6TH MAY, 1965, OF THE UNALLOCATED STORES AT THE GOVERNMENT PRINTING DEPARTMENT, ALOR STAR—(cont.)

Item B No.	Description of Stores	Stock Card ref.	Physical Balance Nos. Units	As per Stock Card and date of checking	Difference if any Excess Short	Remarks \$ c.
21.	Red Tape, 36 yards in 1 roll ..	282	Nil	42 rolls (5-4-65)	— 42	45 36
22.	BIC ball point (red) ..	334	2 pieces	347 pieces (5-4-65)	— 345	414 00
23.	BIC ball point refills (red) ..	336	50 pieces	307 pieces (5-4-65)	— 257	64 25
24.	BIC ball point (Blue) ..	333	Nil	298 pieces	— 298	357 60
25.	BIC ball point refill (Blue) ..	335	576 pieces	105 pieces (5-4-65)	— 105	26 25
26.	Pencil 754 H (12 dozen in 1 b) ..	241	576	657 pieces (5-4-65)	— 81	9 00
27.	Dominion Date Stamp (12 in 1 b) ..	202	43 pieces	64 pieces (5-4-65)	— 21	13 65
28.	Tracing Erasers (Squire) ..	126	44 pieces	45 pieces (5-4-65)	— 1	30
29.	Typewriting paper, Thick P. 56 8" × 6½" (500 sheets in one ream)	217	4 reams	9 reams (5-4-65)	— 5	6 90
30.	Staples twined No. 350 5,000 in one box	302	189 boxes	277 boxes (5-4-65)	— 88	123 20
31.	Ink pot—Jockey Cap (Red) ..	118	170 bottles	171 bottles (5-4-65)	— 1	70
32.	Comet Envelopes 5½" × 4½" (White plain envelope) 500 in 1 box	289	12,273 pieces	16,538 pieces (5-4-65)	— 4,265	38 98
33.	Blotting Paper size 22½" × 17½" 1 ream = 240 sheets	280	10,161 sheets	9,730 sheets (5-4-65)	431	—
34.	Typewriting paper extra thin P.33, 13" × 8"	318	160 reams	120 reams (5-4-65)	40	—
35.	Gestetner Durotype Stencil Paper No. 62, 2 quires in 1 box	315	Nil	84 boxes (5-4-65)	— 84	462 00
36.	Post Quarto books 9" × 7" (3 books in one ream)	279	10 books	13 books (5-4-65)	— 3	6 00
37.	Mirroko paper size 20½" × 30½" 240 in one ream	287	642 sheets	334 sheets (27-4-65)	308	—
38.	Rowney "Victoria" coloured Pencils red	083	432 pieces	51 pieces (27-4-65)	381	—
39.	Adding Machine ribbon 5" × 16" 600/700	133	64 pieces	54 pieces (27-4-65)	10	—
40.	Bhasat Sealing Wax 2 in one box ..	228	Nil	98 boxes (27-4-65)	— 98	230 30
41.	Red Endorsing Ink ..	124	54 bottles	44 bottles (27-4-65)	10	—
42.	Gestetner Ink Express 44 bottles ..	312	Nil	59 tubes (27-4-65)	— 59	339 25
43.	Duplicating paper 13" × 8" ..	311	370 reams	322 reams (27-4-65)	48	—

COMPARISON OF THE PHYSICAL AND STOCK CARD BALANCE AS ON 6TH MAY, 1965, OF THE UNALLOCATED STORES AT THE GOVERNMENT PRINTING DEPARTMENT, ALOR STAR—(cont.)

Item B No.	Description of Stores	Stock Card rel.	Physical Balance Nos. Units	As per Stock Card and date of checking	Difference if any	Remarks
					Excess	Short
						\$ c.
44.	Green Tags	224	40 boxes	156 boxes (27-4-65)	—	115
45.	Foolscap paper plain, folded W/M Esparta Cream laid ½ ream 240 sheets (20 dozen in one ream)	294	103 reams 20 dozen	125 reams, 36½ dozen (29-4-65)	—	22 reams, 16½ dozen
46.	Pocket Books	298	147 books	95 books (29-4-65)	52	—
47.	Clock Style Date Stamp	332	54 pieces	63 pieces (29-4-65)	—	9
48.	Rubber Stamp Pad Black	339	18 pieces	4,563 pieces (29-4-65)	—	29
49.	Rubber Stamp Pad Red	340	18 pieces	53 pieces (29-4-65)	—	35
50.	Red Ribbon	268	12 rolls	31 rolls (29-4-65)	—	19
51.	Blued Ribbon	279	13 rolls	18 rolls (29-4-65)	—	5
52.	Pencil HB.	259	240 pieces	298 pieces	—	58
53.	Yellow Ribbon	267	16 rolls	32 rolls (29-4-65)	—	16
54.	Pencil BB	326	180 pieces	190 pieces (29-4-65)	—	10
55.	Pencil B	259	564 pieces	587 pieces (29-4-65)	—	23
56.	Cellulose Tape	291	Nil	12 rolls (29-4-65)	—	12
57.	Desk Knife	250	6 pieces	2 pieces (29-4-65)	4	—
58.	Foolscap Book 3 quires	225	Nil	58 books (29-4-65)	—	58
59.	Ruler Flat 15"	044	Nil	3 pieces (29-4-65)	—	3
60.	Blotting dabs	074	3 pieces	1 piece (2-5-65)	2	—
61.	Gum Paper	296	53 rolls	57 rolls (2-5-64)	—	4
62.	T/W paper thin 8"×6½"	290	37 reams	42 reams (2-5-65)	—	5
63.	Shorthand Note	010	24 books	16 books (2-5-65)	8	—
64.	O.G.S. Envelopes 15"×6"	230	4,770 pieces	5,196 pieces (2-5-64)	—	426
65.	O.G.S. Envelopes 15"×10"	229	1,900 pieces	1,604 pieces (2-5-65)	296	—
66.	Foolscap Blue Plain	018	471 dozen	790 dozen (2-5-65)	—	319
67.	Single Punch Lever	331	42 pieces	44 pieces	—	2

**Registration of Guests (Amendment)
Act, 1966**

187. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Home Affairs if he is aware that the Registration of Guests (Amendment) Act, 1966 is causing hardship to the hotel keepers in that sometimes guests refuse to fill up the requisite details in the register kept for that purpose and that sometimes such guests do not fill the register even when requested to do so; if so, now that Confrontation is over, whether he will consider repealing the above Legislation or amending it.

Tun Dr Ismail: I am not aware that the Registration of Guests (Amendment) Act, 1966 is causing hardship to hotel keepers nor am I aware that at times guests refuse to fill in the particulars as required by the law.

It must be understood that the Registration of Guests (Amendment) Act was not enacted specifically to deal with problems connected with confrontation. On the contrary the amendment was made in order to facilitate the police to carry out their duties as provided under the Registration of Guests Act, 1965.

It is true that the amending legislation does impose additional obligations on hotel keepers but it is not considered that these are harsh as to give rise to undue hardship.

Taking into consideration all aspects of the matter, it is not thought desirable that the legislation should be repealed nor is it necessary that further amendment should be made to it.

Births of Native Children in Sabah

188. Tuan Amadeus Mathew Leong asks the Minister of Home Affairs whether he is aware that many births of native children in Sabah have not been reported for registration in accordance with law due to remoteness and ignorance of the law, and that there have been difficulties when application is made for late registration because of the stringency of requiring evidence to

support the birth, and if so, whether consideration will be given to relaxing requirements so as to facilitate registration of those children, and to specifying the evidence required.

Tun Dr Ismail: I am aware that many cases of births among native children in Sabah in the past have not been reported for registration due to ignorance and other causes.

The procedure for applying for late registration of birth of a native child in Sabah is quite simple. All that is required is just a statutory declaration made by the parents (or guardians if the parents are not available) setting forth the full particulars of birth. This is essential in order to discourage bogus applications and there is no reason why there should be any difficulty at all in complying with this requirement. If any application for late registration of birth of a native child has been refused, it is because the statutory declaration produced has not set forth the full particulars of birth.

Further relaxation of the procedure for application for late registration of birth is not possible as the existing procedure is already very relaxed.

Foreigners

189. Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Abdullah bertanya kepada Menteri Hal Ehwal Dalam Negeri:

- (a) berapa bilangan orang² asing, dengan mengikut bangsa, yang telah di-berikan sijil kera'abatan Malaysia dalam tahun 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965 dan 1966 masing²;
- (b) berapa bilangan orang² asing, dengan mengikut bangsa, yang telah di-beri kebenaran menetap (permanent residence) di-Malaysia, dalam tiap² tahun yang tersebut di-atas.

Tun Dr Ismail: (a) Bilangan orang² bukan Melayu, dengan mengikut bangsa, yang telah di-beri surat kewarganegaraan Malaysia bagi tahun²

1962, 1963, 1964, 1965 dan 1966 ialah:

Tahun	Jumlah
1962	82,753
1963	89,738
1964	45,721
1965	84,457
1966	60,105
JUMLAH BESAR ...	362,774

(b) Pertanyaan yang sama telah dibangkitkan oleh Yang Berhormat Tuan Abdul Samad bin Gul Ahmad Mianji dalam persidangan Parlimen bulan Oktober, 1966. Walau bagaimana pun, untuk maklumat Ahli Yang Berhormat angka² yang dikehendaki adalah seperti berikut:

1962	2,659 orang
1963	3,418 "
1964	2,914 "
1965	2,518 "
1966	1,787 "

Subversive Propaganda

190. Tuan Ahmad bin Arshad bertanya kepada Menteri Hal Ehwal Dalam Negeri sa-takat ini berapa ramai orang yang telah di-bawa ka-Mahkamah dan di-jatuhkan hukum kerana menyebarkan di'ayah sabersif dan boleh-kah beliau nyatakan apa parti politik yang mereka anoti dan dalam bahasa apa-kah risalah² itu ditulis.

Tun Dr Ismail: Bilangan orang yang menyebarkan di'ayah sabersif yang telah di-hadapkan ka-Mahkamah dan di-jatuhkan hukuman ia-lah seperti berikut:

(a) Malaysia Barat—11 orang

(b) Malaysia Timor—23 orang.

Tindakan Mahkamah di-ambil terhadap orang² yang di-dapati ada pada mereka surat² dengan sebab kandongannya berupa sabersif dan bukan dengan sebab bahasa yang di-gunakan. Pertanyaan apa-kah parti yang di-ikuti oleh orang² yang di-adili dan di-jatuhkan hukuman itu tidak dapat di-jawab kerana tiada di-simpan rekod mengenainya.

Gangsters cum-extortioners

191. Tuan Ahmad bin Arshad bertanya kepada Menteri Hal Ehwal Dalam Negeri (a) berapa bilangan samsing yang menjadi pemerang wang yang mengancam keselamatan umum dalam negeri (i) Perak, (ii) Pulau Pinang, (iii) Selangor dan (iv) Melaka, (b) berapa bilangan anggota kumpulan yang bergerak chergas, (c) berapa bilangan anggota yang telah di-berkas menurut Undang² Menchegah Jenayah, (d) berapa orang daripada mereka wanita, (e) sebutkan senjata dan perkakas yang telah dapat di-rampas, dan (f) berapa orang yang menjadi mangsa maasiat ini.

Tun Dr Ismail:

(a) Bilangan samsing sa-laku pemerang wang yang mengancam keselamatan orang ramai ia-lah seperti berikut:

(i) Pulau Pinang ...	2,117
(ii) Perak	1,359
(iii) Selangor	2,666
(iv) Melaka	360

Jumlah 6,502

(b) Bilangan ahli di-antara mereka yang bergerak chergas ia-lah seperti berikut:

(i) Pulau Pinang ...	1,188
(ii) Perak	383
(iii) Selangor	281
(iv) Melaka	138

Jumlah 1,990

(c) Bilangan yang telah di-tangkap di-bawah Undang² Menchegah Jenayah dalam tiga tahun yang lepas ia-lah seperti berikut:

	1964	1965	1966 hingga sekarang	Jumlah
(i) Pulau Pinang	34	96	111	241
(ii) Perak	39	38	22	99
(iii) Selangor ...	43	127	154	324
(iv) Melaka	18	2	22	42
Jumlah				706

(d) Bilangan wanita di-antara mereka ia-lah seperti berikut:

(i) Pulau Pinang	...	1
(ii) Selangor	...	2
		—
Jumlah	...	3
		—

(e) Senjata dan alat² yang telah di-rampas dalam tahun 1966 ia-lah:

(i) *Pulau Pinang*—

Revolver 1.38 (Colt Special)
 Revolver Special 1.38
 23 roun peluru .38
 Revolver² 8.22
 75 roun peluru .22
 11 bilah pisau (sa-bilah berhulukan kemudi pistol)
 2 sekeru drebar
 1 revolver .32
 4 bilah lembing
 9 batang paip besi
 1 pisau petek
 11 pemegang changkul

(ii) *Selangor*—

1 Browning Automatic 9mm
 11 roun peluru jenis 9mm
 1 puchok senapang patah
 1 buah bom berasap
 37 batang paip besi
 65 bilah parang
 16 bilah lembing
 20 batang besi
 9 bilah penyabit
 9 bilah keris
 1 puchok pistol jenis .38
 14 roun peluru jenis .38
 9 bilah pisau
 3 rantai
 1 spar file
 27 batang kayu
 3 pengait besi bergigi
 1 kepala lembing
 1 penchakar yang berporos peluru
 2 lantam
 4 alat pengupak api
 1 buah kapak

(iii) *Perak*—

3 bilah parang
 2 batang paip besi
 1 puchok pistol jenis 9mm Browning
 1 magazine
 4 roun peluru jenis 9mm
 1 puchok pistol jenis Smith & Wesson
 1 puchok pistol buatan Amerika Sharikat
 1 roun peluru jenis .38
 2 roun peluru jenis 9mm

(iv) *Melaka*—

5 bilah keris
 1 bilah pisau
 2 bilah parang

(f) Bilangan mangsa² dalam tahun 1966 ada-lah seperti yang berikut:

(i) Pulau Pinang	...	31
(ii) Perak	...	33
(iii) Selangor	...	47
(iv) Melaka	...	24
		—
Jumlah	...	135
		—

Perkataan “mangsa” itu bermaksud orang² yang telah membuat aduan dengan chara laporan polis terhadap kumpulan² gelap atau kumpulan samsing atau pun terhadap sa-saorang ahli dalam kumpulan² tersebut.

MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING

Filem Negara Malaysia

192. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Information and Broadcasting for particulars regarding films made by Filem Negara for the years 1965 and 1966:

- name of film;
- length of film;
- date when film was taken;
- time taken to process film;
- date when film was shown to the public;
- cost of film per foot as compared with average cost per foot of film made locally.

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Tuan Senu bin Abdul Rahman): The answers to (a) to (e) are given in Tables "A" and "B" below. As regards (f) the question is rather vague and not specific enough. Cost of film per foot depends very much on the particular production in mind. Each production has its own particular cost factors, such as number of locations and sets required, the amount of travelling involved, whether artistes of professional or amateur status are required, whether live-dialogue are involved, the number of exterior and interior scenes, and whether the subject matter would involve waiting for considerable

periods between scenes and sequences or involved the elements of nature.

It is therefore not possible to give an accurate figure in the absence of details. Each production carries its own particular problems and its own particular costing.

But in general, as far as Filem Negara is concerned a breakdown of expenditure against production output, with the cost per foot in the various categories of expenditure is given in Table "C" below.

No figures are available from local commercial sources.

1965

TABLE "A"

No.	Production Title	Length	Date when taken	Time taken to process and Produce Film			Date shown to Public
		<i>feet</i>		<i>year</i>	<i>month</i>	<i>day</i>	
1.	Getah bahagian ke-9 (sponsored) ..	2,782	2-5-63	1	7	18	—
2.	Majalah Malaysia No. 117 ..	858	26-12-64	—	1	3	30-1-65
3.	Suara Pantai Timor	2,455	6-11-64	—	2	23	30-1-65
4.	Majalah Malaysia No. 114 ..	720	22-1-65	—	—	22	26-2-65
5.	Semarak Sarawak	1,646	21-9-64	—	4	23	11-2-65
6.	Seeing Malaysia by Caravan (sponsored)	2,497	22-10-63	1	3	25	23-9-65
7.	Kemajuan Negara Malaysia No. 4	906	6-2-65	—	—	10	3-3-65
8.	Tun Tours Africa	1,655	24-11-64	—	3	1	23-2-65
9.	A Royal Visitor	787	13-8-64	—	6	22	23-9-65
10.	A Plot Exposed	1,708	3-3-65	—	—	4	7-3-65
11.	Majalah Malaysia No. 118 ..	724	10-2-65	—	1	2	18-3-65
12.	Gema Tanah Ayer Ku No. 3 ..	657	4-10-64	—	5	8	6-4-65
13.	Satria Tanpa Senjata	1,422	27-2-65	—	—	20	22-4-65
14.	You Can be Lucky and Helpful ..	923	6-8-64	—	7	13	6-4-65
15.	Pertandingan membacha Quran 1965	3,398	18-1-66	—	3	7	9-4-65
16.	Majalah Malaysia No. 119 ..	721	6-3-65	—	—	20	14-4-65
17.	Undang ² Belantara	2,328	5-10-65	—	5	26	10-4-65
18.	Good Eating	905	23-2-64	1	1	23	24-6-65
19.	Negara-ku	90	15-4-65	—	—	9	13-5-65
20.	Bulan Bahasa Trailer—1965 ..	239	15-4-65	—	—	9	24-4-65
21.	The Elegant Idler (colour) ..	1,595	24-5-60	4	10	28	1-8-65
22.	Utusan Muhibbah Asia Africa oleh Tun Razak	1,784	13-11-64	—	5	20	23-2-65
23.	Lawatan di-Raja ka-Timor Tengah	3,021	2-4-65	—	1	9	21-5-65
24.	Commonwealth in Malaysia (colour)	2,560	23-10-63	1	6	26	25-7-66
25.	Malaysia Democracy	1,840	14-3-64	1	2	3	19-5-65
26.	Majalah Malaysia No. 126 ..	725	12-5-65	—	—	10	17-7-65
27.	Kemajuan Negara Malaysia No. 5	788	2-4-65	—	1	20	9-6-65
28.	Tunku Tours America and Canada (colour)	1,590	16-7-64	—	10	8	9-11-65
29.	State Visit of Their Majesties to Japan (colour)	1,720	11-4-64	1	1	13	24-5-65

1965—(cont.)

TABLE "A"—(cont.)

No.	Production Title	Length	Date when taken	Time taken to process and Produce Film			Date shown to Public
		<i>feet</i>		<i>year</i>	<i>month</i>	<i>day</i>	
30.	Poet of the Accordion (sponsored)	2,141	4-11-64	—	6	20	6-10-65
31.	Kemajuan Negara Malaysia No. 6	833	8-5-65	—	—	18	30-10-65
32.	Majalah Malaysia No. 121 ..	767	13-5-65	—	—	18	26-6-65
33.	Satu lagi Pencherobohan Gagal ..	562	12-6-65	—	—	7	21-6-65
34.	Another Infiltration Foiled ..	867	10-6-65	—	—	9	21-6-65
35.	The Bitter Break	4,155	10-5-65	—	1	16	—
36.	Defence Bonds Trailer	202	11-6-65	—	—	24	6-7-65
37.	Majalah Malaysia No. 122 ..	809	5-7-65	—	—	4	6-8-65
38.	Pembuka Majlis Parlimen Yang Kedua	1,562	4-7-65	—	—	10	9-8-65
39.	Majalah Malaysia No. 123 ..	852	6-7-65	—	—	8	20-9-65
40.	Kesah Kampong Kita	3,010	30-5-65	—	2	20	2-12-65
41.	Our Eventful Years	3,277	2-7-65	—	1	19	24-8-65
42.	Kemajuan Negara Malaysia No. 7	809	2-7-65	—	2	5	30-10-65
43.	Kemajuan Negara Malaysia No. 8	857	13-7-65	—	1	25	14-9-65
44.	Majalah Malaysia No. 125 ..	859	23-7-65	—	1	14	2-9-65
45.	Majalah Malaysia No. 124 ..	771	2-8-65	—	1	5	8-9-65
46.	Kemajuan Negara Malaysia No. 9	865	6-4-65	—	5	16	7-10-65
47.	Majalah Malaysia No. 126 ..	728	12-5-65	—	4	2	14-9-65
48.	Jayakan Bahasa Kebangsaan ..	1,075	19-6-65	—	3	13	2-10-65
49.	Six days in Sabah	854	4-9-65	—	—	18	2-10-65
50.	Majalah Malaysia No. 127 ..	899	24-9-65	—	—	9	29-9-65
51.	Pembela dan Pembena	1,585	3-9-65	—	1	5	30-10-65
52.	Kemajuan Negara Malaysia No. 10	914	2-3-65	—	7	6	13-10-65
53.	Majalah Malaysia No. 128 ..	881	16-9-65	—	—	25	14-10-65
54.	Kemajuan Negara Malaysia No. 11	831	14-9-65	—	1	4	26-10-65
55.	Malaysia Monarchy	1,825	9-65	—	—	10	26-10-65
56.	Solidarity Trailer	348	21-9-65	—	1	2	25-10-65
57.	Gema Tanah Ayer No. 4	646	4-10-64	—	—	23	1-11-65
58.	Majalah Malaysia No. 129 ..	827	22-10-65	—	—	7	1-11-65
59.	Perpaduan Kebangsaan	901	4-11-64	—	11	25	30-10-65
60.	Samuga Rasa Saya	929	—	—	—	9	1-11-65
61.	Subor Sabah	1,675	22-9-65	—	1	8	18-2-66
62.	We Celebrate Malaysia Day ..	1,547	31-8-65	—	2	—	3-11-65
63.	Six days in Sarawak	730	5-9-65	—	1	28	11-11-65
64.	Kemajuan Negara Malaysia No. 12	895	5-9-65	—	—	24	19-11-65
65.	Malaysia Welcomes Tun Il Kwon Chung	893	29-9-65	—	1	18	20-11-65
66.	Majalah Malaysia No. 130 ..	882	6-11-65	—	—	5	25-11-65
67.	K.N.M. No. 13	758	11-11-65	—	—	11	30-11-65
68.	Seruan Suchi (colour)	3,233	2-4-65	—	7	21	19-1-66
69.	Malaysia Welcomes Air Vice Marshall Tun Nguyen Cao Ky	1,270	4-10-65	—	1	12	21-3-65
70.	Majalah Malaysia No. 131 ..	906	22-11-65	—	—	7	7-12-65
71.	Portrait of Prosperity (colour) ..	2,666	8-4-64	1	7	28	28-10-66
72.	K.N.M. No. 14 (sponsored) ..	873	22-11-65	—	—	15	7-12-65
73.	Set For Seap Games	772	1-12-65	—	—	18	4-12-65
74.	Bersatu Berjaya	2,603	1-11-65	—	1	26	13-1-66
75.	K.N.M. No. 15	855	22-12-65	—	—	5	29-12-65
76.	State Visit to Thailand (colour) ..	2,437	25-2-64	1	10	2	1-6-66
		102,479					

1966

TABLE "B"

No.	Production Title	Length	Date when taken	Time taken to process and Produce Film			Date shown to Public
		<i>feet</i>		<i>year month day</i>			
1.	Majalah Malaysia No. 132 ..	878	5-1-66	—	—	128	17-1-66
2.	Majalah Malaysia No. 133 ..	914	28-12-65	—	1	6	3-2-66
3.	Utusan Muhibbah ka-Burma ..	1,728	23-12-65	—	1	23	15-2-66
4.	Challenge to Commonwealth ..	1,047	8-1-66	—	1	23	7-3-66
5.	Rural Victory (F.L.D.A.) ..	3,087	9-1-66	—	1	24	29-4-66
6.	Maju Malaysia Maju—Trailer ..	265	2-3-66	—	—	7	9-3-66
7.	Lagu Maju Malaysia Maju—Trailer	263	1-3-66	—	—	14	14-3-66
8.	Challenge to Peace	1,911	21-2-66	—	—	25	19-5-66
9.	Pertandingan Membacha Koran—1966	3,386	8-1-66	—	2	17	25-3-66
10.	Jayakan Bahasa Kebangsaan Kita	132	22-3-66	—	—	4	26-3-66
11.	Lagu Jayakan Bahasa Kebangsaan Kita	197	22-3-66	—	—	4	26-3-66
12.	Suasana Malaysia No. 1	806	21-3-66	—	—	7	20-4-66
13.	Negara-ku—Trailer 1966	55	25-3-66	—	—	5	26-3-66
14.	Corridors of Faith	3,309	21-11-65	—	3	9	24-5-66
15.	Majalah Malaysia No. 134 ..	875	5-2-66	—	1	25	7-4-66
16.	Pertabalan Yang di-Pertuan Agong yang Ke-IV	2,317	11-4-66	—	—	23	20-6-66
17.	Premier Holt in Kuala Lumpur ..	601	5-4-66	—	1	22	1-6-66
18.	Muhibbah Di-Ambang Damai ..	745	22-5-66	—	—	6	—
19.	Prologue to Peace	1,413	26-5-66	—	—	10	5-6-66
20.	Suasana Malaysia No. 3	874	4-6-66	—	—	7	25-6-66
21.	Gerakan Maju	1,767	14-3-66	—	3	8	27-6-66
22.	Tun Mustapha	2,672	15-3-66	—	3	12	—
23.	Tun Kittikachun's Visit	1,505	23-5-66	—	1	4	6-7-66
24.	Pembukaan Parlimen Majlis Kedua (PIII)	1,663	14-6-66	—	—	28	6-7-66
25.	Power for Progress (sponsored by C.E.B.) Colour	2,383	—	6	—	—	—
26.	Shabbas Tun	898	9-6-66	—	1	—	9-7-66
27.	International Conference—Seminar of Tamil Studies	734	16-4-66	—	2	23	21-7-66
28.	Suasana Malaysia No. 2	908	13-7-66	—	—	8	10-8-66
29.	Counting of Votes (sponsored) ..	3,160	15-7-66	—	—	7	—
30.	Pejuang Bangsa Pembena Negara ..	2,622	11-5-66	—	2	14	29-7-66
31.	Tunku's Amnesty Offer	448	24-7-66	—	—	2	28-7-66
32.	Lawatan Di-Raja ka-Negeri Sembilan	1,091	9-7-66	—	—	17	2-8-66
33.	Significance of A.S.A.	839	1-8-66	—	—	2	4-8-66

TABLE "C"

	1964			1965			1966		
	Total	P. foot Cost	Percent- age	Total	P. foot Cost	Percent- age	Total	P. foot Cost	Percent- age
(a) Salaries	569,417.54	\$7.744	39.960	572,490.84	\$5.605	33.546	669,758.73	\$ 8.883	37.811
(b) Administration	70,086.00	.953	4.917	125,853.59	1.228	7.340	122,075.59	1.619	6.880
(c) Capital Expenditure	45,424.38	.617	3.183	135,818.93	1.325	7.920	75,319.17	.999	4.247
(d) Maintenance of Bldgs. and Equip.	79,727.28	1.084	5.590	113,469.80	1.107	6.617	88,021.97	1.167	4.960
(e) Production including Distribution	660,400.95	8.981	46.343	764,978.51	7.464	44.617	818,186.44	10.851	46.136
	1,425,056.15	19.379	99.993	1,712,611.67	16.729	100.040	1,773,361.90	23.519	100.034

193. Dr Tan Chee Khoo asks the Minister of Information and Broadcasting:

(a) the allocations to Filem Negara for the making of films for the years 1964, 1965 and 1966;

(b) of these allocations how much was spent for the years 1964, 1965 and 1966, giving the figures separately for each year.

Tuan Senu bin Abdul Rahman: The total allocation as in the Estimates for 1964, 1965 and 1966 together with actual expenditure are given in Table "D" below.

TABLE "D"

				1964		1965		1966	
				Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure
PERSONAL EMOLUMENTS	..	..	..	\$636,265	\$542,145.65	\$788,763	\$547,108.62	\$859,001	\$632,635.66
			P.E.						
2. ADMINISTRATION:									
(1) Books and Periodicals	..	..	..	1,000	655.45	1,000	823.20	1,000	814.20
(2) Incidental Expenses	..	..	..	1,200	943.13	1,500	2,151.01	1,500	1,048.98
(3) Light, Power and Water	..	..	..	41,400	53,193.63	75,000	97,205.96	65,000	94,873.62
(6) Rent and Maint. of F.N. Studios	..	..	..	12,000	10,200.69	40,000	24,715.70	20,000	13,807.80
(8) Telegram	..	..	..	750	493.20	4,000	1,079.75	750	791.95
(9) Telephone	..	..	..	7,500	6,632.64	7,500	8,415.52	8,000	10,110.25
4. Industrial and Manual Group	..	..	..	30,000	27,271.89	30,000	25,382.22	34,000	37,123.07
6. Film Unit Pr:d. Expenses	..	..	..	620,000	660,400.95	650,000	666,424.11	675,000	788,896.69
				80,000*				120,000†	
7. MAINTENANCE:									
(1) Air-Conditioning	..	..	..	14,800	1,794.32	14,800	7,772.31	14,800	15,159.12
(4) Film Unit Equipment	..	..	..	48,000	42,975.45	48,000	48,813.24	43,000	39,888.33
8. Printing and Stationery	..	..	..	—	447.95	—	3,497.65	10,000	7,710.05
10. Publicity Campaigns and Publications	..	..	..	—	—	100,000	98,554.40	30,000	29,289.75
11. TRANSPORT:									
(1) Maint. of Vehicles	..	..	..	15,000	15,758.54	15,000	9,457.63	16,000	4,140.16
(2) Transport and Travelling	..	..	..	12,000	8,998.28	12,000	22,710.92	12,000	15,026.56
12. Filem Festival	..	..	..	8,700	7,720.00	8,700	7,375.50	6,000	5,656.54
			O.C.A.R.	\$970,650	\$837,486.12				

* Supplementary. † Virement from P.E.

TABLE "D"—(cont.)

	1964			1965			1966		
	Allocation	Expenditure		Allocation	Expenditure		Allocation	Expenditure	
14. Replacement of Film Unit Prod. Equipment ..	\$82,800 70,000	\$22,924.38		\$100,000	\$98,950.93		\$73,770	\$71,819.17	
15. Replacement of Generators ..	16,500	—		—	—		—	—	
16. Replacement of Motor Vehicles ..	22,500	22,500.00		23,500	23,269.00		—	—	
20. Replacement of T/Ws ..	—	—		—	—		—	—	
21. Replacement of Gestetner Dup. Machine ..	—	—		—	—		1,070	1,070.00	
		O.C.A.R.		\$1,206,300	\$1,146,599.05		\$1,130,890	\$1,137,226.24	
Motor Vehicles ..	—	—		\$23,500	—		—	—	
Printing of M.F.U. Catalogue ..	\$2,000	—		10,000	\$5,305.00		\$ 10	—	
Musical Instrument for M.F.U. ..	—	—		13,600	13,599.00		3,500	\$3,500.00	
Film Unit Prod. Equipment ..	—	—		—	—		8,000	—	
O.C.S.E.	\$193,800	\$45,424.38		\$47,100	\$18,904.00		\$11,510	\$3,500.00	
SUMMARY									
P.E.	\$636,265	\$542,145.65		\$ 788,763	\$ 547,108.62		\$ 859,001	\$ 632,635.66	
O.C.A.R.	970,650	837,486.12		1,206,300	1,146,599.05		1,130,890	1,137,226.24	
O.C.S.E.	193,800	45,424.38		47,100	8,904.00		11,510	3,500.00	
	\$1,800,715	\$1,425,056.15		\$2,042,163	\$1,712,611.67		\$2,001,401	\$1,773,360.90	

1965 Malaysia Year Book

194. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Information and Broadcasting when the 1965 Malaysia Year Book would be published.

Tuan Senu bin Abdul Rahman: The 1965 Malaysia Year Book contains approximately 800 pages of text and 60 pages of illustrations, several of which are in colour and the remainder in black and white.

2. The text of the Year Book has already been printed. The proof copies of the illustrations are being checked after which printing would commence. Work has been started on the indexing of the text which is slow and arduous in view of the length of the text.

3. It is being printed by the Government Printer and it should be out on sale by mid-March this year, at the latest.

Mr S. Packrisamy

195. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Information and Broadcasting if he is aware of the complaint by Mr S. Packrisamy, General Secretary of R.U.M. that both T.V. Malaysia and Radio Malaysia refused to give "the true picture" of the Industrial Arbitration Tribunal's recent award to the 9,000 ex-daily rated railwaymen; that one-sided presentation of news is bound to result in these two services being held up to public ridicule and contempt, and if so, whether he will take steps to see that both T.V. Malaysia and Radio Malaysia are more impartial in their presentation of news.

Tuan Senu bin Abdul Rahman: Yes, I am aware of the Secretary-General of R.U.M.'s complaint. I am afraid I cannot agree with him. I have caused an investigation to be made and I am fully satisfied that both Television and Radio Malaysia's news report on that day were objective and impartial on the subject. This has been the guiding principle in the news reports of the two media in the past, the present and will be for the future.

Malayan Film Unit, Kuala Lumpur
Falsification of Petrol Indents

196. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Information and Broad-

casting to give details of the falsification of Petrol Indents of the Film Unit in K.L. for 2,239 gallons of petrol amounting to \$4,055.54 and what action has been taken to bring the culprits to book.

Tuan Senu bin Abdul Rahman: The details asked for are as follows:

(a) *Name of Officer:* Lim Phong Sang.
Designation: Transport Asst.,
Malayan Film
Unit, Kuala
Lumpur.

(b) The defalcation came to light upon query by the Shell Co. of non-payment of some of their bills. Following the query, an investigation was made into the records kept by Lim. It was found that on some of the petrol indents the signatures of the indenting officer and that of the recipient of the petrol appear to bear the same handwriting.

(c) Lim who was absent from duty when the checking took place was recalled to account for this state of affairs. He admitted to forging the signature of the recipients and agreed to make restitution if no criminal proceedings were taken against him.

(d) The Disciplinary Section of the Public Services Commission was consulted and following its advice the matter was placed in the hands of the police for investigation.

(e) As a result Lim was charged at the Sessions Court, Kuala Lumpur, on 11-11-1962 and convicted on three charges of forgery under Section 468 of the Penal Code. The Court bound him over for one year in the sum of \$500 with the surety (each charge) under Section 294 (1) of the Criminal Procedure Code.

(f) Lim as the officer directly involved has been suspended from duty and a recommendation for his dismissal w.e.f. the date of his conviction has been made to the Public Services Commission.

Publications

197. Tuan Haji Abu Bakar bin Hamzah bertanya kepada Menteri Penerangan dan Penyiaran berapa jenis perchetakan yang telah di-keluarkan oleh Kementerian beliau pada tahun 1966, dan sebutkan nama² perchetakan itu.

Tuan Senu bin Abdul Rahman: Jenis² dan nama² penerbitan yang di-keluarkan dalam tahun 1966 ada-lah seperti berikut:

1. AKHBAR MINGGUAN—

“Suara Malaysia”

Rumi	Jilid II Bil. 1 hingga 53
Bahasa	
Inggeris	Jilid II Bil. 1 hingga 53
Jawi	Jilid I Bil. 1 hingga 34
Bahasa	
China	Jilid I Bil. 1 hingga 50
Tamil	Jilid I Bil. 1 hingga 37

2. MAJALAH² TIAP² SUKU TAHUN—

- (a) “Pembangunan”
- (b) “Sin Sze Tai”
- (c) “Vetri”
- (d) “Malaysia Hari Ini”

3. BUKU² KECIL MENGENAI DASAR—

- (a) Uchapan mengenai Dasar oleh Menteri Pertanian dan Sharikat Kerjasama sa-masa membentangkan Anggaran Belanja Pembangunan bagi tahun 1966 di-dalam Dewan Ra'ayat.
- (b) Uchapan mengenai Dasar oleh Menteri Pembangunan Negara dan Luar Bandar sa-masa membentangkan Anggaran Perbelanjaan Biasa dan Anggaran Pembangunan bagi Kementerian-nya tahun 1966, di-Dewan Ra'ayat.
- (c) Uchapan mengenai Dasar oleh Menteri Pelajaran sa-masa membentangkan Anggaran Perbelanjaan Biasa dan Anggaran Pembangunan bagi tahun 1966.
- (d) Uchapan mengenai Dasar oleh Menteri Kesihatan sa-masa membentangkan Anggaran Perbelanjaan Biasa dan Anggaran Pembangunan bagi tahun 1966.

(e) Uchapan mengenai Dasar oleh Menteri Pengangkutan sa-masa membentangkan Anggaran Perbelanjaan Biasa dan Anggaran Pembangunan bagi tahun 1966.

(f) Uchapan mengenai Dasar oleh Menteri Kerja Raya, Pos dan Talikom sa-masa membentangkan Anggaran Perbelanjaan Pembangunan bagi tahun 1966.

(g) Uchapan mengenai Dasar oleh Menteri Kebajikan 'Am sa-masa membentangkan Anggaran Perbelanjaan Biasa dan Anggaran Pembangunan bagi tahun 1966.

(h) Uchapan Menteri Kewangan bagi menggulung Perbahathan atas Anggaran Belanjawan tahun 1966.

4. PENERBITAN² KHAS—(a) Buku² kecil

- (i) First Malaysia Plan.
- (ii) Government Low-Cost Housing.
- (iii) Democracy and Development in Malaysia.
- (iv) National Planning and Development for Children and Youth.
- (v) Power Politics and Problems of Nation Building in South-east Asia.
- (vi) Pemulehan Orang Chachat.
- (vii) A New Era of Regional Co-operation.
- (viii) The Truth about Sarawak.
- (ix) Press Guide.
- (x) Democracy at Work in Malaysia.
- (xi) Malaysia in Brief.
- (xii) More Aid for Poor Countries.
- (xiii) Malaysia a Focal Point in South-east Asia.
- (xiv) Prime Minister's Speech and President Johnson's Reply.
- (xv) Malaysian Citizenship.

(b) *Lain² Penerbitan*

- (i) Official Year Book 1964.
- (ii) Installation Souvenir of His Majesty the Yang di-Pertuan Agong.
- (iii) Siaran Juma'ah Haji.

5. POSTER²—

Penanaman Kelapa Sawit di-Perluas.
 Bulan Bahasa Kebangsaan Poster. Gerakan Maju No. 1.
 World Health Day 1966. Gerakan Maju No. 2.
 Portrait of His Majesty. Portrait of Her Majesty.
 Gerakan Maju No. 3.
 Menteri² dan Menteri Muda. Natural Rubber from Malaysia. Since Malaysia (Poster for Sabah).
 Pertandingan Al-Kuran (Kebangsaan dan Antarabangsa).

6. RISALAT² PENERANGAN—

- 1. Kerajaan Pusat.
- 2. Riwayat² Hidup Menteri² dan Menteri² Muda.
- 3. Rancangan Pembangunan Malaysia Yang Pertama, 1966-1970.
- 4. Getah.
- 5. Bijeh Timah.
- 6. Kemajuan Perusahaan.
- 7. Kuala Lumpur.
- 8. Istana Negara.
- 9. Tugu Peringatan Negara.
- 10. Bilek Gerakan Negara.
- 11. Bangunan Parlimen.
- 12. Masjid Negara.
- 13. Lapangan Terbang Antarabangsa Kuala Lumpur.
- 14. Universiti Malaya.
- 15. Petaling Jaya.
- 16. Pasokan Bersenjata dan Pasokan Pertahanan.
- 17. Lembaga Letrik Negara.

7. SURAT² EDARAN DAN SURAT² SEBARAN—

Kapir Mengkapor (Jawi).
 Perjanjian memulehkan perhubungan di-antara—Republik Indonesia dengan Malaysia.

MINISTRY OF JUSTICE

Bearing Arms Against the State

198. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Justice the number of people who were convicted of bearing arms against the States and sentenced to death; of these how many have been executed and of the remainder how many have been declared to be prisoners of war by a Federal Court of Appeal.

The Minister of Justice (Tun Dr Ismail bin Dato' Haji Abdul Rahman): The number of persons convicted of bearing arms against the State and sentenced to death is thirty. Of these six have been executed. Two persons have been declared by the Federal Court to be prisoners of war. The Public Prosecutor has appealed against this decision; the appeal is pending.

199. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Justice if the Government will consider recommending to the Conference of Rulers to commute the sentence of death of those convicted of bearing arms against the State to life imprisonment.

Tun Dr Ismail: Article 42 of the Constitution vests the power of pardon in the Ruler/Governor of the State concerned. The power is exercisable on the advice of a Pardons Board. It would be improper for the Government to make a recommendation as proposed by the Honourable Member.

Coroner's Enquiry

200. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Justice to state if a coroner's enquiry will be held into the fatal shooting of Ong Chong, and if so, when it will be held.

Tun Dr Ismail: An inquiry is being held.

Trials

201. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Justice to state (i) the number of (a) civil cases, and (b) criminal cases awaiting trial at each of Malaysia's High Courts as at 31-12-1966; (ii) bearing in mind the truism that justice delayed is justice denied, what steps he proposes to take to speed up the hearing of these cases.

Tun Dr Ismail: (i) The Civil and Criminal cases awaiting trial at each of Malaysia's High Courts as at 31-12-1966, are as follows:

	Civil	Criminal
MALAYA—		
Alor Star ...	401	19
Raub ...	160	1
Kota Bharu ...	80	22
Kuala Trengganu	44	Nil
Penang ...	571	1
Ipoh ...	1,238	11
Kuala Lumpur...	474	33
Seremban ...	130	27
Malacca ...	125	3
Johore Bahru ...	416	16
Kuantan ...	16	2
Muar ...	368	10
SABAH—		
Jesselson ...	199	5
SARAWAK—		
Kuching ...	70	28
Sibu ...	49	14

(ii) Action is being taken by my Ministry with a view to speeding up the hearing of Civil and Criminal cases in all the High Courts in Malaysia. As Minister of Justice, my primary duty is to see that justice is not denied to anyone—rich or poor. It is unfortunate that there has been a delay in hearing of these cases. This is partly due to the absence of (i) a Judge who has been seconded to the Salaries Commission, and (ii) a Judge being engaged in Commission of Enquiries. It will not be long before the 2 Judges complete their respective tasks. The High Courts in West Malaysia will then regain their original strength, i.e., full quota of 12 Judges. They will then cope with the backlog of cases.

Shortage of Judges is not the sole factor for the delay in hearing of these cases. There are also other reasons e.g., inability of parties to proceed with the cases and the inability to serve summonses.

The position of the arrears in both Civil and Criminal cases in East Malaysia will be looked into having regard to the difficulties often encountered in the service of processes of Court in those territories.

MINISTRY OF NATIONAL AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Sago Planting Scheme

202. Tuan Sim Boon Liang asks the Minister of National and Rural Development whether Government will consider to create a Sago Planting Scheme for the people of Mukah, Dalat and Balingian, because the land there is only suitable for sago planting.

The Minister of National and Rural Development (Tun Haji Abdul Razak bin Dato' Hussain): The sago industry is facing a depression as a result of fierce competition from other sources of starch, such as corn, tapioca, etc. In view of this, the Government is examining the economic feasibility of establishing oil palm in the area. It is also taking action to promote the development of sea-fishing in the area so that the people concerned could have an alternative source of income.

Rubber

203. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of National and Rural Development:

- how many acres of rubber have been cultivated by the F.L.D.A. up to the end of December, 1966, giving the figures of areas cultivated separately for each year since the inception of the F.L.D.A.;
- what is the acreage of rubber that is 7 year old and more and of this how many acres are currently being tapped.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak:

(a)	Year of Planting	Rubber (acres)
	1957 ...	359
	1958 ...	1,139
	1959 ...	3,066
	1960 ...	10,038
	1961 ...	14,008
	1962 ...	24,829
	1963 ...	22,315
	1964 ...	17,696
	1965 ...	8,574
	1966 ...	15,020
	Total acreage ...	117,044

- (b) As at December, 1966, there are 6,964 acres of 7-10 year old rubber and of these 6,592 acres have been brought into production.

Oil Palm

204. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of National and Rural Development :

- (a) how many acres of oil palm have been cultivated by the F.L.D.A. up to the end of December, 1966, giving the figures of areas cultivated separately for each year since the inception of the F.L.D.A.;
- (b) what is the acreage of oil palm that is four years old and over and of this acreage how many acres are now bearing fruit.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak:

(a)

Year of Planting	Oil Palm (acres)
1957	—
1958	—
1959	—
1960	—
1961	926
1962	1,305
1963	6,839
1964	8,286
1965	8,487
1966	13,840

Total acreage	39,683
---------------	--------

- (b) As at December, 1966, there are 2,231 acres of 4-6 year old oil palms which are all being harvested.

Expenditure

205. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of National and Rural Development :

- (a) the total sum of money that has been spent on the F.L.D.A. up to the end of December, 1966;
- (b) how many acres have been brought under cultivation by the end of December, 1966; and
- (c) what is the average cost of development per acre.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak:

- (a) Up to the end of December, 1965, \$106,382,581 have been spent on Federal Land Development Authority and this figure is made up of:

Administration	\$ 34,022,353
Loan (recoverable)	72,360,228

\$106,382,581

The cost figures for 1966 have not been finalised. The above figures do not include the cost of providing infrastructure services.

- (b) Acreage brought under cultivation as at 31st December, 1966, are as follows:

Rubber	...	117,044 acres
Oil Palm	...	39,683 "

Total ... 156,727 acres

- (c) The average cost of development per acre:

<i>Rubber—</i>		
1st year	...	\$ 610
2nd year	...	143
3rd year	...	140
4th year	...	170
5th year	...	109
6th year	...	97

Total ... \$1,269

Oil Palm—

1st year	...	\$ 544
2nd year	...	168
3rd year	...	207
4th year	...	109
5th year	...	74

Total up to the end of 5th year \$1,102

206. Tuan Ahmad bin Arshad bertanya kepada Menteri Pembangunan Negara dan Luar Bandar (a) berapa jumlah wang yang telah di-belanjakan bagi melaksanakan 62 ranchangan L.K.T.P., (b) berapa bilangan peserta dalam ranchangan² ini, (c) berapa bilangan peserta yang di-tolak dan sebutkan sebab²-nya, dan (d) sama ada nasihat telah di-beri kepada peserta² yang di-tolak itu.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak:

- (a) Wang yang telah di-belanjakan untuk melaksanakan ranchangan² L.K.T.P. sa-hingga 31-12-65 berjumlah \$106,382,581 dan di-pecahkan seperti berikut:

(i) Pentadbiran	\$ 34,022,353
(ii) Pinjaman ...	72,360,228

Jumlah ...	\$106,382,581
------------	---------------

- (b) Jumlah peserta² pada 31-12-66 ia-lah 10,320 keluarga. Bilangan ini tiada termasuk peserta² Ranchangan Tanah Ayer Lanas Kelantan yang berjumlah 400 keluarga.

- (c) Sa-hingga 31-12-1966 bilangan peserta yang di-tolak berjumlah 38. Sebab²-nya ada-lah seperti berikut:

- (i) Malas bekerja dan tidak mengikut syarat²;
 - (ii) Menghasut dan memberi contoh tidak baik kepada lain² peserta;
 - (iii) Meninggalkan ranchangan tanpa kebenaran;
 - (iv) Tidak bermastautin dengan keluarga;
 - (v) Kesalahan jenayah; dan
 - (vi) Melakukan kekasaran ka-atas Pegawai Ranchangan.
- (d) (i) Nasihat di-beri sa-belum di-pechat jika engkar meng-ikut syarat² masok dengan memberi tiga kali amaran dan kadang² lebeh;
- (ii) Mereka yang melakukan ke-salahan jenayah dan ber-laku buas terhadap pegawai ranchangan tidak di-beri amaran lagi; dan
- (iii) Segala pemecatan ada-lah dengan persetujuan Kerajaan Negeri.

F.L.D.A. Schemes

207. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of National and Rural Development to provide the following information for each of the F.L.D.A. Schemes started since its inception:

- (a) Year started.
- (b) No.

- (c) Name of scheme.

- (d) State.

- (e) No. of settlers.

- (f) No. of eventual settlers.

- (g) Acreage opened.

- (h) Acreage of scheme when completed.

- (i) Total monetary assistance given out to settlers.

- (j) Total Government expenditure on scheme for the building of schools, roads, etc. (excluding monetary assistance to settlers).

- (k) Total amount of monetary assistance for settlers still to be paid out.

- (l) Total Government expenditure to be spent on the scheme for schools, roads, etc. (excluding monetary assistance to settlers).

- (m) Total Government loans.

- (n) Length of repayment.

- (o) Total amount of loans already repaid.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak:

- (a) to (h) as in Table I overleaf.

- (i) Monetary assistance given out to settlers is treated as part of the development cost and is charge-able to Loan Account and up to 31-12-65, \$72,360,228 has been spent under this Account.

- (j) The total expenditure for primary schools, rural school quarters, water supplies, clinics and health centres, and roads is in the region of \$41,079,902.31.

- (k) This is not known. The amount will depend on the actual number of settlers that will be resettled in F.L.D.A. Schemes.

- (l) This cannot be estimated at present. The actual expenditure to be incurred will depend on the number of schemes to be opened in future.

- (m) The total Government loans as at 31-12-66 amount to \$90,034,574.

- (n) This is still under negotiation between the Treasury and F.L.D.A. and is expected to be finalised soon.

- (o) None.

TABLE I

REPLY TO QUESTION I (a)-(h) BY THE HON'BLE ENCHE' C. V. DEVAN NAIR

No.	Name of Schemes and State	Year Started	No. of eventual Settlers (Estimated)	No. of Present Settlers	Perimeter Acreage of Scheme when completed (including Reserve)	Acreage Opened (Sub. to final Survey)				Other Crop (Planted)	
						Village	Main Crop (planted)		Oil Palm		
							Rubber				
JOHORE											
1.	Kong Kong ..	1960	430	430	4,491	230	2,994	—	—	—	
2.	Sungai Tiram ..	1960	110	110	550	—	522	—	—	—	
3.	Pasak ..	1962	200	149	2,510	270	1,954	—	—	—	
4.	Teck Wah Heng ..	1961	239	239	2,700	344	2,153	—	—	—	
5.	Bukit Batu ..	1962	200	192	2,850	230	1,627	—	—	—	
6.	Ayer Hitam ..	1960	325	325	3,788	232	2,814	—	—	—	
7.	Lenga ..	1961	212	212	2,493	217	1,823	—	—	—	
8.	Parit Haji Idris ..	1960	54	54	253	—	253	—	—	—	
9.	Bukit Serampang Utara ..	1963	330	—	3,633	209	2,583	—	—	—	
10.	Bukit Serampang ..	1960	371	371	4,475	290	3,036	—	—	—	
11.	Chemplak ..	1962	400	240	6,400	305	2,862	—	—	110	
12.	Endau ..	1959	255	255	2,900	260	1,606	—	—	—	
13.	Tenang ..	1960	360	360	4,347	265	2,962	—	—	—	
14.	Kemelah ..	1961	400	244	4,880	206	2,914	—	—	—	
15.	Medoi ..	1961	260	260	2,770	308	2,102	—	—	—	
16.	Bukit Ramun ..	1965	400	—	4,050	230	—	2,040	—	—	
17.	Bukit Besar ..	1963	450	—	4,970	355	—	3,797	—	—	
18.	Pasir Raja ..	1962	420	—	4,377	230	—	3,197	—	—	
19.	Sungai Sayong ..	1964	450	—	5,310	256	—	3,300	—	500	
20.	Kulai ..	1960	400	371	5,292	241	—	3,497	—	—	
21.	Ulu Tebrau ..	1963	450	—	6,617	316	—	4,074	—	—	
MALACCA											
22.	Kemendore ..	1958	378	378	4,237	220	2,840	—	—	390	
23.	Machap..	1959	120	120	1,336	51	809	—	—	240	
24.	Solok Menggong ..	1958	97	97	1,086	41	600	—	—	100	
25.	Hutan Percha ..	1960	281	281	3,200	151	2,371	—	—	—	

TABLE I—(cont.)

REPLY TO QUESTION I (a)-(h) BY THE HON'BLE ENCHE' C. V. DEVAN NAIR—(cont.)

No.	Name of Schemes and State	Year Started	No. of eventual Settlers (Estimated)	No. of Present Settlers	Perimeter Acreage of Scheme when completed (including Reserve)	Acreage Opened (Sub. to final Survey)				Other Crop (Planted)
						Village	Main Crop (planted)		Oil Palm	
							Rubber			
NEGRI SEMBILAN										
26.	Bukit Rokan	1961	400	225	4,350	508	2,865	—	—	—
27.	Bukit Jalor	1963	421	—	5,145	302	3,874	—	—	—
28.	Sungai Kelamah	1963	426	—	5,209	210	3,868	—	—	—
29.	Pasir Besar	1962	406	120	6,200	252	3,304	—	—	—
30.	Sungai Lui	1961	125	125	1,272	60	788	—	—	250
31.	Sendayan	1960	497	264	6,683	286	3,387	—	—	—
32.	Kampung LBJ	1960	440	239	7,134	382	3,199	—	—	—
SELANGOR										
33.	Sungai Buaya	1961	400	198	5,500	347	3,396	—	—	—
34.	Gedangsa	1960	500	226	8,350	299	3,148	—	—	—
35.	Sungai Dusun	1962	500	86	5,800	420	—	5,284	—	—
PERAK										
36.	Sungai Berang	1963	400	—	6,712	210	3,222	—	—	—
37.	Sungai Klah	1961	400	201	5,580	276	3,408	—	—	—
38.	Lasah	1962	400	109	7,800	337	3,358	—	—	—
39.	Bersia	1961	360	224	4,400	282	2,989	—	—	—
40.	Ijok	1960	450	232	5,500	300	2,416	—	—	—
PAHANG										
41.	Bilut Valley	1959	579	579	6,796	303	4,527	—	—	—
42.	Klau Valley	1962	400	204	6,130	282	2,131	—	—	—
43.	Kampong Serik	1963	400	—	4,995	234	2,070	—	—	—
44.	Kampong Awah	1960	400	257	4,500	213	2,638	—	—	—

TABLE I—(cont.)

REPLY TO QUESTION I (a)-(h) BY THE HON'BLE ENCHE' C. V. DEVAN NAIR—(cont.)

No.	Name of Schemes and State	Year Started	No. of eventual Settlers (Estimated)	No. of Present Settlers	Perimeter Acreage of Scheme when completed (including Reserve)	Acreage Opened (Sub. to final Survey)			Other Crop (Planted)
						Village	Main Crop (planted)	Oil Palm	
							Rubber		
TRENGGANU									
45.	Sungai Nerek ..	1963	400	—	5,088	233	1,953	—	—
46.	Sungai Tekam ..	1961	400	226	4,630	315	3,250	—	—
47.	Bukit Tajau ..	1963	400	—	5,075	237	1,143	—	—
48.	Kampong New Zealand ..	1960	221	221	2,560	149	1,666	—	—
49.	Ulu Jempol ..	1962	500	111	6,154	293	—	5,078	—
KEDAH									
50.	Seberang Tayor ..	1962	200	90	2,771	283	1,638	—	—
51.	Belara ..	1962	220	56	3,076	291	1,843	—	—
52.	Chalok ..	1958	400	388	5,000	492	2,877	—	—
53.	Tenang (Besut) ..	1962	250	63	3,600	321	568	—	—
54.	Jerangau ..	1962	500	131	7,636	300	—	5,737	—
55.	Bukit Bading ..	1963	500	—	5,150	290	—	3,679	—
KELANTAN									
56.	Teloi Kanan ..	1962	200	160	2,700	174	1,630	—	—
57.	Lubok Merbau ..	1963	400	—	6,563	336	2,153	—	—
58.	Sungai Tiang ..	1959	515	515	4,800	200	3,100	—	—
59.	Bukit Tembaga ..	1959	152	152	1,500	101	917	—	301
60.	Guar Napai ..	1959	144	144	1,500	218	894	—	226
61.	Batu Lapan ..	1958	86	86	750	46	519	—	172
	Total (F.L.D.A.) ..	—	20,984	10,320	266,124	15,239	117,044	39,683	2,289
KELANTAN									
62.	Ayer Lanas (State Scheme—Financed by F.L.D.A.) ..	1957	400	400	4,445	180	2,400	—	564
	GRAND TOTAL ..	—	21,384	10,720	270,569	15,419	119,444	39,683	2,853

Date: 17th January, 1967.

208. Tuan Ahmad bin Arshad bertanya kepada Menteri Pembangunan Negara dan Luar Bandar (a) berapa bilangan Pengurus, Penolong Pengurus dan kakitangan lain yang berkhidmat dalam ranchangan² L.K.T.P., (b) berapa bilangan yang telah di-berhentikan dari perkhidmatan mereka, dan (c) hingga sekarang berapa tan baja dan rachun lalang yang telah di-churi.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak:

- (a) Bilangan Pengurus, Penolong Pengurus dan lain² kakitangan² di-ranchangan L.K.T.P. jumlah 660 orang;
(b) Bilangan pegawai yang telah di-berhentikan perkhidmatan mereka ia-lah—

Pengurus	...	...	1
Pengurus Muda	...	...	1
Timbalan Pengurus	...	...	1
Penolong Pengurus	...	...	5

8

Lain² kakitangan ... 16

Jumlah ... 24

- (c) Tiada rachun lalang yang di-dapati hilang daripada ranchangan² L.K.T.P. Mengenai baja pula ada-lah di-ketahui telah berlaku di-dalam sa-buah ranchangan dan perkara itu ada-lah di-dalam siasatan polis sekarang ini.

209. Tuan Haji Abu Bakar bin Hamzah bertanya kepada Menteri Pembangunan Negara dan Luar Bandar berapa bilangan pegawai yang berkhidmat dalam ranchangan² L.K.T.P. hingga tahun 1966 menurut bahagian² yang berikut:

- (a) Ibu Pejabat,
(b) Pejabat Chawangan, dan
(c) Ranchangan².

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Bilangan pegawai yang berkhidmat dalam ranchangan² L.K.T.P. pada akhir tahun 1966 ada-lah seperti berikut—

(a) Ibu Pejabat	...	...	128 orang
(b) Pejabat ² Chawangan	...	...	37 ..
(c) Ranchangan ²	...	...	660 ..

Jumlah ... 825 ..

210. Tuan Haji Abu Bakar bin Hamzah bertanya kepada Menteri Pembangunan Negara dan Luar Bandar sa-banyak mana-kah kerja yang telah di-buat oleh Jabatan² Kerajaan dalam ranchangan² L.K.T.P. dalam tahun 1966 menurut perkara² yang berikut:

- (a) Jalan raya ka-kawasan ranchangan,
(b) Sekolah,
(c) Rumah² guru,
(d) Klinik, dan
(e) Talipon.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Kerja² yang telah di-buat oleh Jabatan² Kerajaan dalam ranchangan² L.K.T.P. ada-lah seperti berikut:

- (a) Jalan raya ka-kawasan ranchangan ... 25½ batu
(b) Sekolah ... 3 buah
(c) Rumah² guru ... 16 ..
(d) Klinik ... 1 ..
(e) Talipon ... 8 ..

211. Tuan Haji Abu Bakar bin Hamzah bertanya kepada Menteri Pembangunan Negara dan Luar Bandar sa-banyak mana-kah kerja yang telah di-buat dalam ranchangan² L.K.T.P. dalam tahun 1966 bagi perkara² yang berikut:

- (a) Balai raya,
(b) Bekalan ayer, dan
(c) Masjid atau surau.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Kerja² yang telah di-buat dalam ranchangan² L.K.T.P. dalam tahun 1966 bagi perkara² berikut ada-lah:

- (a) Balai raya ... 3 buah
(b) Bekalan ayer ... 5 buah
(reservoir)
dan 3
bekalan
sementara
(c) Masjid atau surau 16 buah
masjid
dan 13
surau

Shares Bought by MARA

212. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of National and Rural Development to give (a) details of shares which have been bought by MARA, with particulars of date, nature, quantity and cost of each purchase; and (b) where shares had been subsequently resold, to give particulars of the date, nature, quantity and price of each sale.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak:

(a) Details of shares which have been bought by MARA are as follows:

- (i) 40,000 ordinary shares of ESSO STANDARD MALAYA BERHAD at \$2 per share (at par) were bought on 31st October, 1966. The total amount subscribed was \$80,000.
 - (ii) 100,000 ordinary shares of MATSUSHITA ELECTRIC COMPANY (M) LIMITED were purchased at \$1 per share on 12th December, 1966. The total amount subscribed was \$100,000.
- (b) No such shares had been resold. I am glad to disclose that MARA is currently undertaking the setting up of a Unit Trust for the purpose of dealing with the purchase and sale of such shares.

MARA Staff

213. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of National and Rural Development how many members of the MARA staff have to date been sent abroad for training, giving particulars of (a) name and designation of officers; (b) educational qualifications; (c) course of training; (d) country and period of training; (e) present designation in MARA.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Since the inception of RIDA in 1954, only 32 members of MARA/RIDA staff have been sent abroad for training. The details are as follows:

No.	Name	Designation	Qualifications	Course of training	Country and period of training	Present Designation
1.	Abd. Shukor bin Haji Alwi	State RIDA Officer, Pahang	Failed the Final Exam. leading to the B.A. degree, University of Malaya. Completed all Departmental Exams.	Small Scales Industries (Govt. of Netherland fellow-ship)	Holland, 6 months	Ag. Manager, Rubber Division
2.	Mohd. Shamlan bin Md. Yusoff	State RIDA Officer, Kedah	Passed School Cert. Corp. of Chartered Secretaries (Lond.) Completed all Dept. Exams.	"	"	Ag. Traffic Superintendent
3.	V. Kantasamy	Ag. Dy. Manager, Loan Division	School Certificate, Dip. in Agriculture Serdang, Malaya. Completed all Dept. Exams.	"	"	Admin. Officer, Loan Division
4.	Adam bin Mohd. Yunus	State MARA Officer, Johore	School Cert. Completed all Dept. Exams.	"	"	State MARA Officer, Johore

No.	Name	Designation	Qualifications	Course of training	Country and period of training	Present Designation
5.	Hj. Othman bin Daim	State RIDA Officer, Kelantan	School Cert. Completed all Dept. Exams.	Small Scales Industries (Govt. of Netherland Fellowship)	Holland, 6 months	Assistant Director of Administration
6.	Yahya bin Mohd. Nor	Ag. Secretary	School Cert. Completed all Dept. Exams.	"	"	Assistant Director of Commerce and Industry Division
7.	Syed Abd. Rahman bin Idros	Ag. Dy. Manager, Loan Division	School Cert. Completed all Dept. Exms.	"	"	State MARA Officer, Kelantan
8.	Ahmad bin Abu Samah	Ag. State MARA Officer, Kelantan		Smaller Enterprise Seminar (Colombo Plan)	Japan, 2 months	
		Ag. Deputy Development (Industrial) Officer, K. Trengganu	School Certificate, Diploma College of Agriculture, Serdang, Malaya. Completed all Dept. Exams.	Small Scales Industries (Govt. of Netherland Fellowship)	Delft, Holland, 6 months	State MARA Officer, Pahang
9.	Mohd. Annuar bin Embong	State MARA Officer, Kedah		Smaller Enterprise Seminar (Colombo Plan)	Japan, 2 months	State MARA Officer, Pahang
		"Project Economist", Training Division	Bachelor of Econs. (Sydney)	Smaller Enterprise Seminar (Colombo Plan)	Japan, 2 months	"Project Economist", Training Division
10.	Khalid bin Mohd. Sedek	Registrar, MARA College	School Cert. Completed all Dept. Exams.	Educational tour (Colombo Plan)	Korea, 3 months	Ag. State MARA Officer, Malacca
11.	Arshad bin Ayub	Principal	Diploma of College of Agriculture, Serdang, Malaya. Bachelor of Science, Wales. Dip. in Business Admin. IMEDE.	Educational tour (Colombo Plan) (MARA)	United Kingdom	Principal MARA College
12.	Hj. Mokhtar bin Hj. Mohd. Yunus	State MARA Officer, Malacca	School Certificate	Technical Management Course (International Labour Organization)	Turin, Italy, 3 months	State MARA Officer, Perak

No.	Name	Designation	Qualifications	Course of training	Country and period of training	Present Designation
13.	Osman bin Abdullah	State MARA Officer, Negri Sembilan	School Certificate ..	Technical Management Course (International Labour Organization)	Turin, Italy, 3 months	State MARA Officer, Negri Sembilan
14.	Mohd. Kassim bin Abd. Ghani	Foreman, Transport Division	Federation of Malaya Certificate	" "	" "	Foreman, Transport Division
15.	Ismail bin Abdullah ..	State MARA Officer, Selangor	School Certificate ..	" "	" "	State MARA Officer, Selangor
16.	Wan Chik bin Ismail	Manager, Small Industry Sales Centre, P.J.	" "	Business Admin. (U.S.I.S.)	Harvard University, 4 months	Administrative Officer, MARA Headquarters
17.	Idris bin Lassim ..	Dy. Industrial Development Officer, East Coast	" "	Industrial Development (Colombo Plan)	Canada, 5 months	State MARA Officer, Penang
18.	Abd. Latif bin Hj. Mohd. Said	District RIDA Officer, Transport Div.	" "	Transport Admin. (Colombo Plan)	United Kingdom, 5 months	Divisional Manager, Central Region
19.	Hamidi bin Hj. Razali	State MARA Officer, Trengganu	" "	Textile Course (Colombo Plan)	Korea, 3 months	State MARA Officer, Trengganu
20.	Akashah bin Hj. Zakaria	Manager, Northern Region, Transport Div.	School Certificate ..	Transport Admin. Institute of Transport	United Kingdom, 2 years	Still attending the course
21.	Nordin bin Ismail ..	District MARA Officer, K. Trengganu	Higher School Cert.	Completing Pt. IV and V, Institute of Cost and Works Accounting	United Kingdom, 1 year (MARA Scholarship)	" "
22.	Mohd. Ghulam bin Abdul Kadir	Clerk, MARA Hq.	Form IV English (LCE)	Hotel Management Austrian Govt. Scholarship	Austria, 7 months	" "
23.	Azizan bin Mohd. Said	Clerk, MARA, Perlis	School Certificate ..	Hotel Management Austrian Govt. Scholarship	" "	" "

No.	Name	Designation	Qualifications	Course of training	Country and period of training	Present Designation
24.	Ramli bin Mohd. Wali	District MARA Officer, Malacca	School Certificate and H.S.C.	Handloom Technology Colombo Plan	India, 3 years	.. Still attending the course
25.	Abdul Hamid bin Ibrahim	District MARA Officer, N.S.	"	"	"	"
26.	Megat Abdul Rahman bin Megat Ahmad	Lecturer	Passed the Melbourne University Matriculation. Bachelor of Commerce, Melbourne	Chartered Accounting, MARA	Australia, 2 years (MARA Scholarship)	"
27.	Abdul Halim bin Kamal	Technical Assistant, Transport Division	Diploma in Mechanical Engineering	Mechanical Engineering	United Kingdom, 2 years (Colombo Plan)	"
28.	T. Oomen Baby	Sub-Accountant	Passed the Matriculation of Madras University, Intermediate Examination of the British Association of Accountants	Australian Society of Accountants	Australia, 2 years (MARA Scholarship)	"
29.	Rahmah binti Mohamad	Library Assistant	Cambridge School Certificate, H.S.C.	Libraryship	United States, 3 months (U.S. Exchange Programme)	"
30.	Zaharah binti Mahmud	"	Corporation of Certified Secretaries (United Kingdom) Chartered Institute of Secretaries (United Kingdom)	"	"	"
31.	Mohamad bin Zain	District MARA Officer	Higher School Certificate	Naval Agriculture and Naval Engineering	United Kingdom, 3 years	"
32.	Md. Rasli bin Md. Nawi	Secretary RIDA	Bachelor of Arts, University of Malaya. Completed all Departmental Examinations	Small Scales Industries (Government of Netherland Fellowship)	Holland, 6 months	Director of Credit, Finance Division

MARA College

214. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of National and Rural Development whether the MARA College of Business and Professional Studies has started Mandarin and Tamil language courses; if so, the number of students in each course.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: The MARA College of Business and Professional Studies has not yet started Mandarin and Tamil language courses. These courses will start at the beginning of the 1967/68 academic year of the College. We anticipate that about 90 students doing the Diploma in Business Studies and Banking will be taking either one of these languages as one of their subjects in their respective examinations.

District Officer, Trengganu

215. Dr Tan Chee Khoo asks the Minister of National and Rural Development what action had been taken against a District Officer in Trengganu who in 1964 authorised payments totalling \$12,713.80 for minor rural development schemes certifying that the services concerned had been satisfactorily performed when in fact the project had not been completed.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: The State Government has been asked to take whatever disciplinary action it deems fit against the officer concerned. In this case, it appears that the officer did it in good faith and without any bad or criminal intention. However, the Government takes a serious view of this matter and hence has requested the State Government to take appropriate disciplinary action against the officer concerned.

District Officer, Muar

216. Dr Tan Chee Khoo asks the Minister of National and Rural Development if he is aware (a) that the District Officer in Muar in December, 1964, made payments totalling \$49,217 to five contractors for work certified to have been completed when in January 1965 it was found that the work had not been completed; (b) that the same

District Officer deposited in an unauthorised bank account in his name a total of \$101,551.73 which had been drawn on the authority of vouchers for Federal Rural Development projects said to have been completed; and if so, to state what action has been taken against the said District Officer.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: The District Officer involved is a Johore State Officer and disciplinary action is a matter for the State Authority concerned. The matter referred to by the Honourable Member is now under examination by the State Public Accounts Committee.

Kampong Teratai, Bukit Serampang, Muar

217. Tuan Ahmad bin Arshad bertanya kepada Menteri Pembangunan Negara dan Luar Bandar, ada-kah dia sedar akan kesulitan² yang di-alami oleh 3,000 orang penghuni 250 buah rumah di-Kampong Teratai, Bukit Serampang, Muar, ia-itu suatu kawasan kebun baharu kira² 5,000 ekar luas-nya, yang berkehendakkan sa-buah tokkong, balai raya, rumah bidan, kelinik, pondok talipon, sekolah, pondok polis dan jalan raya, dan jika sedar, boleh-kah di-beri pertimbangan membuat-nya dan bila.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Sa-panjang ingatan saya, tidak ada sa-buah pun kampong di-Bukit Serampang, Muar, yang di-kenali dengan nama Kampong Teratai. Saya perchaya "Kampong" yang di-sebutkan oleh Yang Berhormat itu ia-lah sa-buah kawasan penempatan di-mana sa-kumpolan pekebun² kecil getah sedang men-chuba sa-sama mereka sendiri untuk mendirikan sa-buah kampong mereka dengan tidak terlebih dahulu berunding dengan pihak yang berkuasa mengenai tapak, sama ada sesuai atau tidak dan lain² lagi. Kawasan ini ada-lah lebeh kurang 7 batu jauh-nya dalam Ran-changan Lembaga Kemajuan Tanah Persekutuan di-Bukit Serampang dan orang² yang terlibat ada-lah mereka yang telah di-beri tanah berjumlah lebeh kurang 5,000 hingga 6,000 ekar dalam tahun 1959-1960 untuk di-tanam getah. Kebanyakan daripada tanah

yang telah di-bahagi²kan itu sekarang ini telah pun mengeluarkan getah. Saya mendapat faham bahawa pekebun² kechil tersebut sedang mendirikan rumah² kedai mereka sendiri di-kawasan "Kampong" yang di-sebutkan tadi.

Jika mereka itu membuka kawasan penempatan dengan tidak mendapat persetujuan daripada Kerajaan, mereka sudah tentu akan menghadapi beberapa kesusahan. Kerajaan akan bersedia menolong mereka jika mereka mengikut segala peratoran² yang di-kehendaki oleh Kerajaan.

MARA Building

218. Tuan Ahmad bin Arshad minta kepada Menteri Pembangunan Negara dan Luar Bandar sebutkan (a) harga bangunan MARA di-Jalan Tuanku Abdul Rahman dan anggaran jumlah wang yang di-peroleh daripada sewa tiap² tahun, (b) ada-kah orang ramai di-tawarkan menyewa juga, (c) ada-kah bayaran sewa untuk restoran telah di-peroleh, dan jika sudah, sebutkan jumlah-nya, dan (d) sama ada masakan bumiputra atau masakan semua bangsa di-jual.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak:

- (a) Harga pembinaan bangunan MARA di-Jalan Tuanku Abdul Rahman ia-lah lebih kurang \$3.6 juta. Perbelanjaan ini termasuk-lah perbelanjaan membeli tanah, pembinaan bangunan dan juga perkakas dan alat² pejabat.

Sebenar-nya, bangunan ini ia-lah untuk kegunaan Ibu Pejabat MARA. Anggaran sewa yang mungkin dapat di-kutip atas ruangan² yang di-sewakan ia-lah dalam \$100,000 sa-tahun.

- (b) Sharikat² Bumiputra dan orang² ramai bumiputra ada di-tawarkan menyewa ruangan² pejabat dan ruangan² kedai di-Bangunan ini.
- (c) Belum ada sewa yang telah di-perolehi dari restoran itu kerana restoran tersebut akan dapat di-buka hanya pada akhir bulan Februari atau awal bulan Mach.

- (d) Keutamaan dan keistimewaan restoran ini ia-lah menyediakan barang² masakan Bumiputra, tetapi masakan² lain akan di-sediakan juga.

Adult Education Classes

219. Tuan Haji Abu Bakar bin Hamzah bertanya kepada Menteri Pembangunan Negara dan Luar Bandar:

- (a) berapa bilangan kelas pelajaran dewasa yang di-buka di-tiap² negeri dalam Malaysia Barat dalam tahun 1966; dan
- (b) berapa bilangan pelajar dan guru yang berkenaan.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak:

- (a) Bilangan kelas² pelajaran dewasa yang di-buka di-tiap² negeri dalam Malaysia tahun 1966:

Negeri	Bilangan kelas
Johor	509
Kedah	428
Perlis	155
Kelantan	598
Melaka	106
Negeri Sembilan	260
Pahang	347
Perak	856
P. Pinang	180
Selangor	500
Trengganu	299
JUMLAH BESAR	4,238

- (b) Bilangan pelajar²:

Negeri	Bilangan pelajar
Johor	13,151
Kedah	13,820
Perlis	4,551
Kelantan	17,568
Melaka	2,819
Negeri Sembilan	5,727
Pahang	8,748
Perak	25,119
P. Pinang	3,466
Selangor	15,637
Trengganu	7,332
JUMLAH BESAR	117,938

Bilangan guru² :

Negeri	Bilangan guru
Johor	185
Kedah	111
Perlis	81
Kelantan	498
Melaka	58
Negeri Sembilan	71
Pahang	397
Perak	335
P. Pinang	78
Selangor	194
Trengganu	149
JUMLAH BESAR ...	2,157

PRIME MINISTER'S DEPARTMENT

Veterinary Diploma

220. Tuan Sim Boon Liang asks the Prime Minister whether a Veterinary Diploma of India is recognised in Malaysia with a starting salary of \$330 per month in Division II, and if not, why.

The Prime Minister: The degrees/diplomas from the following Indian Universities/Colleges are acceptable as a qualification for appointment as Assistant Veterinary Officer which is a Division II appointment in the Veterinary Services:

- (i) Madras Veterinary College, Vepery, Madras.
- (ii) Bombay Veterinary College, Parel, Bombay 2.
- (iii) Bengal Veterinary College, Belgachia, Calcutta 37.
- (iv) Veterinary Science College, Osmania University, Hyderabad.
- (v) Bihar and Orissa Veterinary College, Patna.

The initial salary of an Assistant Veterinary Officer is \$506 per month.

State Treasurer

221. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Prime Minister to state the reasons for not yet approving the post of State Treasurer for the State of Selangor and whether he is aware that there is an urgent need to approve this post and to secure a senior officer from the Federal Treasury to fill it.

The Prime Minister: Both the Federal and the State Governments have agreed that there is a need to create a post of State Treasurer for the State of Selangor. There is however a difference of opinion regarding the appropriate service in which the post should be created. The Federal Government considers that it is in the interest of the State Treasury that the post should be within the Executive Accounting Service. The State Government on the other hand considers that it should be within the clerical service. The Federal Government has asked the State Government to reconsider its decision on this matter and it is hoped that the matter will be resolved soon.

Pensioners

222. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Prime Minister to state (a) the number of pensioners in Western Malaysia, giving a breakdown according to their ages; (b) whether Government would consider a revision of pensions in view of the increased cost of living in the past years.

The Prime Minister:

- (a) At present there are a total of 20,690 pensioners having their pensions paid in Western Malaysia. It is not possible to give a breakdown of this figure according to the ages of the pensioners concerned in view of the fact that no such details are available. A pension is paid when an officer retires from service and thereafter until his death and no particulars concerning his age are kept and maintained.
- (b) Representations have been received from individual pensioners and at least from two Pensioners' Associations for an increase in pensions and allowance paid on pensions. These representations are under consideration at present. It is not possible at this juncture to state what the decision of the Government would be on these representations.

Government Quarters

223. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Prime Minister whether the Government is aware of the deplorable and derelict condition of numerous Government quarters which are unhygienic, unsanitary and unfit for human habitation, and whether the Government would introduce legislation to impose minimum standards of housing for Government workers.

The Prime Minister: I am not aware of any Government quarters which are in derelict condition and are unhygienic, unsanitary and unfit for human habitation.

There is no necessity to introduce a legislation to impose minimum standards of housing for Government workers. The Jabatan Kerja Raya is aware of the Workers (Minimum Standards of Housing) Act, 1966, and will be guided in the construction of quarters by the requirements of the Act.

Purchase of Cutlery, Crockery and Glass

224. Dr Tan Chee Khoo asks the Prime Minister if he is aware that the Treasury limit for purchase of cutlery, crockery and glass exceeded provision in his department by \$632,311 and that the store-purchasing regulations were varied without prior Treasury approval, and if so, to state what steps he has taken to prevent a recurrence.

The Prime Minister: The Honourable Member might still remember that during the debate on the First Supplementary Supply Bill, 1965, the Honourable Member had touched upon the same subject and the Honourable Minister for Home Affairs has given reply to the question. It was true that \$632,311 was the excess incurred in connection with the purchase of the Parliament House, Istana Tetamu, 6 Federation Houses and 18 Malaysian Embassies abroad. Originally the sum of \$406,000 odd was provided for the purchase of cutlery, crockery and glassware for the Parliament House, but due to the urgent need at that time to furnish the Istana Tetamu, Federation Houses and Malaysian Embassies abroad, orders for the same items were

placed to furnish the Istana Tetamu, the 6 Federation Houses and 18 Embassies. As a result the expenditure of \$406,000 was exceeded.

Because of the special circumstances mentioned above and it was urgent to have these materials, order to purchase them was made, but subsequently Treasury's approval was obtained and the necessary funds were provided by the House. In the absence of such special circumstances there should be no recurrence.

Statistical Survey

225. Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Abdullah bertanya kepada Perdana Menteri, sudah-kah di-jalankan suatu kajian perangkaan 'am, bagi menentukan perbezaan dalam pendapatan tahunan orang² yang diam di-kawasan luar bandar dengan mereka yang diam di-bandar; jika sudah, bila dan dengan chara apa-kah kajian itu telah di-buat dan apa-kah keputusan-nya.

Perdana Menteri: Belum ada kajian perangkaan 'am yang di-maksudkan oleh Yang Berhormat itu yang telah di-jalankan. Ada-lah di-ranchangkan bahawa pada tahun 1968 satu kajian perangkaan berkenaan dengan Penyiasatan Perbelanjaan Rumah untuk mendapatkan bahan² berkaitan dengan chara berbelanja orang² di-bandar dan di-luar bandar akan di-jalankan. Kajian perangkaan ini akan memberi sedikit pertunjuk berkenaan perbezaan perbelanjaan dan taraf penghidupan di-antara orang di-bandar dan di-luar bandar.

MINISTRY OF LANDS AND MINES

Jerat

226. Dr Tan Chee Khoo asks the Minister of Lands and Mines when will he introduce legislation to ban the present use of the jerat.

The Minister of Lands and Mines (Tuan Abdul-Rahman bin Ya'kub): Under Section 36 (1) (b) of the Wild Animals and Birds Protection Ordinance (No. 2 of 1955), it is an offence to use the jerat except for purpose of the protection of cultivation and crops against Wild Animals. Consideration is

being given to introduce a new legislation to provide for total prohibition on the use of the jerat.

Fringe Alienation Scheme

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

- (a) Total number of schemes started
Total number of settlers involved
Total amount spent
Total acreage involved
- (b) Number of schemes which could be said to have succeeded
Total number of settlers involved
Total amount spent
Total acreage involved
- (c) Number of schemes abandoned
Total number of settlers involved
Total amount spent
Total acreage involved.

Tuan Abdul-Rahman bin Ya'kub:

(a)

States	Total No. of Schemes started	Total No. of Settlers involved	Total Amount (Loan) spent	Total Acreage involved
Johor ..	9	529	\$1,458,928.00	3,677
Melaka ..	23	1,358	2,731,120.00	7,830½
N. Sembilan ..	75	4,936	4,975,000.00	21,804½
Pahang ..	139	6,725	7,404,424.00	46,269½
Perak ..	80	6,251	4,713,044.50	27,598½
Kedah ..	17	1,294	1,424,701.00	8,415
Perlis ..	6	553	777,573.00	2,957
Selangor ..	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Penang ..	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Kelantan ..	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Trengganu ..	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

(b) Except for Schemes in answer (c) below.

(c)

States	No. of Schemes abandoned (gagal)	No. of Settlers involved	Total Amount (Loan) spent	Total Acreage
Johor ..	—	—	—	—
Melaka ..	—	—	—	—
N. Sembilan ..	2	384	\$350,500.00	2,042
Pahang ..	20	710	971,949.00	5,922
Selangor ..	—	—	—	—
Perak ..	1	96	85,968.50	583
Kedah ..	—	—	—	—
Perlis ..	—	—	—	—
Penang ..	—	—	—	—
Kelantan ..	—	—	—	—
Trengganu ..	—	—	—	—

228. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Lands and Mines what criteria the Government employs to determine the success or otherwise of a fringe alienation scheme.

Tuan Abdul-Rahman bin Ya'kub:

The success or otherwise of a fringe alienation scheme is determined by the general condition of the scheme as compared to the normal standard achieved by the small-holders.

Fragmentation of Estates

229. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Lands and Mines the number and acreage of estates that have been fragmented since 1957, giving the figures separately for each year.

Tuan Abdul-Rahman bin Ya'kub:

The following figures indicate change of ownership and whether the estates have actually been physically subdivided is still to be verified.

Year	No. of Estates	Acreage
1957 ...	46	28,302
1958 ...	52	52,224
1959 ...	62	34,046
1960 ...	60	41,104
1961 ...	1	115
1962 ...	2	355
1963 ...	21	3,542
1964 ...	14	3,296
1965 ...	10	3,672
1966 ...	15	28,699
Total ...	283	195,355

230. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Lands and Mines having regard to the Government's stock reply to questions relating to the effects of the fragmentation of estates to the effect that the Government is "as promised in Command Paper No. 29 of 1963, keeping the rate and effects of sub-division of estates under review and appropriate action will be considered if such is necessary," to make a statement explaining how and in what manner the Government has been keeping the rate and effects of sub-division of estates under review; and further, in view of the fact that no action has so far been taken by the

Central Government, the Government must obviously have felt that the rate and effect of fragmentation did not give cause for alarm, to explain how it came to this conclusion, giving facts and figures.

Tuan Abdul-Rahman bin Ya'kub:

(a) My Ministry has been receiving regular returns on the transfer of ownership of estates from the Ministry of Labour; (b) It is not correct to state that the Central Government has not taken any action on this matter. The Central Government has in fact taken positive steps by introducing legislative measures under the provisions of Section 136 of the National Land Code. Under this Section, the State Government have been enabled to exercise control over sub-division.

231. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Lands and Mines to give, both total and yearly figures, since 1951 of (a) the total acreage of rubber estates fragmented in West Malaysia; (b) the number of estates involved; (c) the number of workers thrown out of employment in consequence.

Tuan Abdul-Rahman bin Ya'kub:

My Ministry is not yet in a position to state either the number of estates sub-divided to date or the number of employees thrown out of employment as a result of the sub-division. Sub-divisions here means the process of dividing up one piece of land into several pieces. The following tables shows the number involved and the total number of workers employed at the date of transfer of the estates.

Year	No. of Estates transferred	Acreage	No. of Employees on date of transfer Not available
1951 ..	1	1,800	
1952 ..	4	2,677	"
1953 ..	3	2,077	"
1954 ..	6	1,463	"
1955 ..	12	5,387	"
1956 ..	26	17,510	"
1957 ..	46	28,302	"
1958 ..	52	52,334	"
1959 ..	62	34,046	"
1960 ..	60	41,104	"
1961 ..	1	115	4
1962 ..	2	355	60
1963 ..	21	3,542	220
1964 ..	14	3,296	224
1965 ..	10	3,672	242
1966 ..	15	28,699	4,324
	<u>335</u>	<u>226,379</u>	<u>5,074</u>

National Land Rehabilitation and Consolidation Authority

232. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Lands and Mines to give details of requests which have been received by the National Land Rehabilitation and Consolidation Authority to rehabilitate land, and what action is being taken.

Tuan Abdul-Rahman bin Ya'kub:

The Authority, which began its task proper only in the later part of 1966, received 6 requests from State Authorities, Perak and Johore for rehabilitations as follows:

(a) PERAK—

- (i) Ayer Ibel I and II, Leng-gong, Ulu Perak District;
- (ii) Tanjong Rimbun I and II, Grik; and
- (iii) Ulu Kuang, Jalong and Lesah "A", Kuala Kangsar.

(b) JOHORE—

- (i) Logah, Segamat District;
- (ii) Sungei Redan, Kota Tinggi District;
- (iii) Ulu Benut, Kluang District.

The requests are under consideration by the Authority.

233. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Lands and Mines to give the following information with regard to each of the four rehabilitation projects in Negri Sembilan, Perak and Pahang which would be undertaken by the National Land Rehabilitation and Consolidation Authority:

- (a) site and acreage;
- (b) history and background of settlement; whether F.L.D.A., Fringe Alienation Scheme, private lot, etc.;
- (c) number of settlers involved;
- (d) amount of Federal and/or State loans or grants which had been spent on the settlement;
- (e) nature of crop on the land;
- (f) reasons for the failure of the settlement.

Tuan Abdul-Rahman bin Ya'kub: The information is as in Table "A" below:

TABLE "A"

INFORMATION ON THE FOUR REHABILITATION PROJECTS WHICH WOULD BE UNDERTAKEN BY THE NATIONAL LAND REHABILITATION AND CONSOLIDATION AUTHORITY

Name of Scheme	District and State	Category of Scheme	Acreage	Area per lot (Acre)	Year lot started	No. of Settlers involved	Nature of Crop	Amount of Federal Loan spent	Amount of Federal Grant spent	Amount of State Fund spent	Reason for Failure (unsatisfactory condition)
1. Ayer Hitam	Kuala Pilah, N.S.	Fringe Alienation	1,987	6	1961	199	Rubber and Dusun	\$418,891.95	\$52,398.27	\$135,192.28	(i) Very poor access roads and internal agricultural roads not properly maintained; (ii) Poor maintenance of the agricultural lots and lack of regular application of fertilizer.
2. Bayai	Kuala Pilah, N.S.	Fringe Alienation	1,706	44	1961	301	Rubber	364,721.60	44,887.95	\$9,721.95	(i) Poor access road to scheme as well as poor or insufficient internal agricultural roads (ii) Inadequate supervision evidenced by the fact that (a) about 747 acres have not been bud-grafted; (b) rubber trees have not received fertilizer as required.
3. Kg. Rasau A	Slim River, Perak	Fringe Alienation	583	6	1962	96	Rubber	83,968.50	42,894.00	\$9,074.40	(iii) Poor maintenance of the lots by the participants due to the fact that they were forced to look for livelihood elsewhere which led to neglect. (i) Poor access road to scheme as well as poor or insufficient internal agricultural roads; (ii) neglect on the part of the participants to sufficiently maintain their respective lots; (iii) ineffective supervision.
4. Gong	Temerloh, Pahang	Fringe Alienation	976	6	1962	Nil	Rubber	96,000.00	—	—	(i) Scheme intended for 146 participants but they have not been selected; (ii) Land not surveyed and no progress after the area has been filled and burned in 1962 due to legal and implementation difficulties encountered in the contract awarded for the development of the scheme.

NOTE—The amounts given are as at the end of 1965.

11th January, 1967.

Tin Mines and Iron Ore Mines

234. Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Abdullah bertanya kepada Menteri Tanah dan Galian berapa bilangan lombong² bijeh timah dan lombong² besi waja di-negeri² Kedah, Perak, Selangor, Negeri Sembilan, Melaka, Johor, Pahang, Trengganu dan Kelantan yang maseh mengeluarkan hasil; berapa jumlah

buroh² yang bekerja di-situ dan berapa orang daripada-nya warga negara Malaysia.

Tuan Abdul-Rahman bin Ya'kub: Angka² itu ada-lah saperti berikut—Sama ada pekerja² itu warga negara atau tidak dapat di-pastikan tanpa penyiasatan lanjut.

BIL. LOMBONG BIJEH PADA 30HB NOVEMBER, 1966

			PEKERJA ²						
Negeri		Bil. Lombong	China	Melayu	India	Eropah	Lain	Jumlah	
Perlis	...	...	22	514	4	2	—	—	520
Kedah	...	...	14	426	99	32	2	—	559
Perak	...	...	680	20,654	4,309	2,681	99	87	27,830
Selangor	...	...	215	7,924	2,462	1,957	88	28	12,459
Negeri Sembilan	...	...	39	911	54	28	1	—	994
Malacca	...	...	9	120	20	1	—	—	141
Johor	...	...	75	2,143	148	27	—	—	2,318
Pahang	...	...	41	2,062	809	54	20	1	2,946
Trengganu	...	...	18	319	494	23	4	3	843
Kelantan	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
JUMLAH	...	...	1,113	35,073	8,399	4,805	214	119	48,610

BIL. LOMBONG BESI PADA 30HB NOVEMBER, 1966

Negeri				PEKERJA ²					
				Bil. Lombong	China	Melayu	India	Eropah	Lain
Perlis	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kedah	...	...	1	139	41	2	—	—	182
Perak	...	...	9	382	166	46	1	11	606
Selangor	...	...	1	8	2	5	—	—	15
Negeri Sembilan	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malacca	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Johor	...	...	11	268	342	14	—	2	626
Pahang	...	...	6	500	1,196	216	19	61	1,992
Trengganu	...	...	1	219	1,837	164	20	7	2,247
Kelantan	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
JUMLAH	...	...	29	1,516	3,584	447	40	81	5,668

Applications for Land

235. Tuan Ahmad bin Arshad bertanya kepada Menteri Tanah dan Galian ada-kah Kementerian-nya sedar banyak permohonan tanah yang dimajukan oleh ra'ayat bertahun² lamanya, maseh belum dapat di-selesaikan lagi, dan jika sedar, ada-kah dia akan membuat satu sistem supaya permohonan² ini dapat di-uruskan dengan tidak berlengah² lagi.

Tuan Abdul-Rahman bin Ya'kub: Perkara tanah ada-lah tanggung-jawab Kerajaan Negeri. Walau bagaimana pun, Kerajaan Pusat mendapat laporan² yang menyatakan bahawa pada umumnya banyak permohonan², sejak tahun 1958 lagi, yang belum dapat di-selesaikan. Di-sebabkan laporan² itu, Kerajaan Pusat dalam tahun 1960 telah mengambil tindakan, menerusi Majlis Tanah Negara, supaya chara pemberian tanah di-tukarkan dengan menutop daftar permohonan tanah untuk kegunaan tanaman dan tanah² hanya di-beri melalui ranchangan tanah sahaja. Mereka² yang telah memohon dan di-dapati layak ada-lah di-beri ka-utamaan dalam ranchangan² itu. Saperti di-katakan tadi, Kerajaan Pusat menerima laporan² umum sahaja. Jika sekira-nya Ahli Yang Berhormat dapat menyatakan kepada Kementerian saya nama pemohon², alamat² serta butir² lain, yang permohonan mereka belum di-selesaikan lagi saya akan mengadakan penyiasatan lanjut mengenai perkara ini.

Petroleum

236. Tuan Ahmad bin Arshad bertanya kepada Menteri Tanah dan Galian (a) berapa buah sharikat asing yang sudah memajukan permohonan untuk menjalankan kerja² meriau (prospecting) minyak petrol di-negeri ini; (b) sa-jauh mana-kah usaha yang telah di-jalankan; dan (c) ada-kah sa-barang kemungkinan yang perusahaan ini dapat di-jalankan dan bila.

Tuan Abdul-Rahman bin Ya'kub: (a) Enam. 2 daripada sharikat² itu memohon untuk kawasan² di-Malaysia Barat dan 4 untuk kawasan² di-Malaysia Timor. Sharikat² itu ia-lah :

- | | |
|--|-----------------------------|
| (i) Continental Overseas Oil Company, U.S.A. | (Kawasan di-Malaysia Barat) |
| (ii) Esso Exploration Malaysia Inc. | (" ") |
| (iii) Esso Exploration Malaysia Inc. | (Kawasan di-Malaysia Timor) |
| (iv) Teikoku Oil Company Ltd | (" ") |
| (v) Shell Sabah Oil Ltd | (" ") |
| (vi) D'Aquitaine Petroleum Company | (" ") |

(b) Bagi sharikat² yang memohon kawasan² di-Malaysia Barat, permohonan² itu sedang dalam timbangan. Bagi sharikat² yang memajukan permohonan di-kawasan² di-Malaysia Timor, sharikat² itu telah di-beri kebenaran menchari (prospecting licence).

(c) Di-perengkat ini belum di-ketahui.