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Hari Selasa
23hb Januari, 1968

PERBAHATHAN
PARLIMEN
DEWAN RA'AYAT YANG KEDUA
PENGGAL KEEMPAT
PENYATA RASMI

KANDONGAN-NYA

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MALAYSIA

DEWAN RA'AYAT YANG KEDUA

PENGGAL YANG KEEMPAT

Penyata Rasmi

Hari Selasa, 23hb Januari, 1968

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YANG HADHIR:

- Yang Berhormat Yang di-Pertua, DATO' CHIK MOHAMED YUSUF BIN SHEIKH ABDUL RAHMAN, S.P.M.P., J.P., Dato' Bendahara, Perak.
- „ Perdana Menteri dan Menteri Hal Ehwal Luar Negeri, Y.T.M. TUNKU ABDUL RAHMAN PUTRA AL-HAJ, K.O.M. (Kuala Kedah).
- „ Timbalan Perdana Menteri, Menteri Pertahanan, Menteri Hal Ehwal Dalam Negeri dan Menteri Pembangunan Negara dan Luar Bandar, Y.A.B. TUN HAJI ABDUL RAZAK BIN DATO' HUSSAIN, S.M.N. (Pekan).
- „ Menteri Kewangan, Y.A.B. TUN TAN SIEW SIN, S.S.M., J.P. (Melaka Tengah).
- „ Menteri Pengangkutan, Yang Berbahagia TAN SRI HAJI SARDON BIN HAJI JUBIR, P.M.N. (Pontian Utara).
- „ Menteri Pelajaran, TUAN MOHAMED KHIR JOHARI (Kedah Tengah).
- „ Menteri Kesihatan, TUAN BAHAMAN BIN SAMSUDIN (Kuala Pilah).
- „ Menteri Perdagangan dan Perusahaan, DR LIM SWEE AUN, J.P. (Larut Selatan).
- „ Menteri Kebajikan 'Am, TUAN HAJI ABDUL HAMID KHAN BIN HAJI SAKHAWAT ALI KHAN, J.M.N., J.P. (Batang Padang).
- „ Menteri Kerajaan Tempatan dan Perumahan, TUAN KHAW KAI-BOH, P.J.K. (Ulu 'Selangor).
- „ Menteri Buroh, TUAN V. MANICKAVASAGAM, J.M.N., P.J.K. (Kelang).
- „ Menteri Penerangan dan Penyiaran dan Menteri Kebudayaan, Belia dan Sukan, TUAN SENU BIN ABDUL RAHMAN (Kubang Pasu Barat).
- „ Menteri Pertanian dan Sharikat Kerjasama, TUAN HAJI MOHAMED GHAZALI BIN HAJI JAWI (Ulu Perak).
- „ Menteri Hal Ehwal Tanah dan Galian dan Menteri Ke'adilan, DATO' HAJI ABDUL-RAHMAN BIN YA'KUB (Sarawak).
- „ Menteri Muda Kebudayaan, Belia dan Sukan, ENKU MUHSEIN, BIN ABDUL KADIR, J.M.N., D.P.M.T., P.J.K. (Trengganu Tengah).
- „ Menteri Muda Pelajaran, TUAN LEE SIOK YEW, A.M.N., P.J.K. (Sepang).

Yang Berhormat Menteri Muda Kewangan, DR NG KAM POH, J.P.
(Teluk Anson).

- .. Menteri Muda Hal Ehwal Dalam Negeri, TUAN HAMZAH BIN DATO' ABU SAMAH (Raub).
- .. Setia-usaha Parlimen kepada Menteri Kesihatan, TUAN IBRAHIM BIN ABDUL RAHMAN, J.M.N. (Seberang Tengah).
- .. Setia-usaha Parlimen kepada Menteri Buroh, TUAN LEE SAN CHOON, K.M.N. (Segamat Selatan).
- .. Setia-usaha Parlimen kepada Menteri Kewangan, TUAN ALI BIN HAJI AHMAD (Pontian Selatan).
- .. Setia-usaha Parlimen kepada Timbalan Perdana Menteri, TUAN CHEN WING SUM (Damansara).
- .. NIK ABDUL AZIZ BIN NIK MAT (Kelantan Hilir).
- .. TUAN ABDUL GHANI BIN ISHAK, A.M.N. (Melaka Utara).
- .. TUAN ABDUL KARIM BIN ABU, A.M.N. (Melaka Selatan).
- .. WAN ABDUL KADIR BIN ISMAIL, P.P.T. (Kuala Trengganu Utara).
- .. WAN ABDUL RAHMAN BIN DATU TUANKU BUJANG, A.B.S. (Sarawak).
- .. TUAN ABDUL RAZAK BIN HAJI HUSSIN (Lipis).
- .. 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).
- .. TUAN HAJI ABU BAKAR BIN HAMZAH, J.P. (Bachok).
- .. TUAN AHMAD BIN ARSHAD, A.M.N. (Muar Utara).
- .. TUAN HAJI AHMAD BIN SA'AID, J.P. (Seberang Utara).
- .. WAN ALWI BIN TUANKU IBRAHIM (Sarawak).
- .. TUAN RAFAEL ANCHETA, A.M.N. (Sabah).
- .. TUAN AZIZ BIN ISHAK (Muar Dalam).
- .. TUAN JONATHAN BANGAU ANAK RENANG, A.B.S. (Sarawak).
- .. PENGARAH BANYANG ANAK JANTING, P.B.S. (Sarawak).
- .. TUAN CHAN CHONG WEN, A.M.N. (Kluang Selatan).
- .. TUAN CHAN SEONG YOON (Setapak).
- .. TUAN CHAN SIANG SUN, P.J.K. (Bentong).
- .. TUAN FRANCIS CHIA NYUK TONG (Sabah).
- .. TUAN CHIN FOON (Ulu Kinta).
- .. TUAN D. A. DAGO ANAK RANDAN *alias* DAGOK ANAK RENDEN, A.M.N. (Sarawak).
- .. TUAN C. V. DEVAN NAIR (Bungsar).
- .. TUAN EDWIN ANAK TANGKUN (Sarawak).
- .. TUAN SYED ESA BIN ALWEE, J.M.N., S.M.J., P.I.S. (Batu Pahat Dalam).
- .. DATIN HAJAH FATIMAH BINTI HAJI ABDUL MAJID (Johor Bahru Timor).

Yang Berbahagia TAN SRI FATIMAH BINTI HAJI HASHIM, P.M.N.
(Jitra-Padang Terap).

Yang Berhormat TUAN GEH CHONG KEAT, K.M.N. (Penang Utara).

- Yang Berhormat TUAN HAJI HAMZAH BIN ALANG, A.M.N., P.J.K. (Kapar).
- .. TUAN HANAFI BIN MOHD. YUNUS, A.M.N., J.P. (Kulim Utara).
- .. WAN HASSAN BIN WAN DAUD (Tumpat).
- .. TUAN STANLEY HO NGUN KHU, A.D.K. (Sabah).
- .. 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., J.P. (Kota Bahru Hulu).
- Yang Amat Berbahagia TUN DR ISMAIL BIN DATO' HAJI ABDUL RAHMAN, S.S.M., P.M.N. (Johor Timor).
- Yang Berhormat TUAN ISMAIL BIN IDRIS (Penang Selatan).
- Yang Berbahagia TAN SRI SYED JA'AFAR BIN HASAN ALBAR, P.M.N. (Johor Tenggara).
- Yang Berhormat PENGHULU JINGGUT ANAK ATTAN, K.M.N., Q.M.C., A.B.S. (Sarawak).
- .. TUAN KADAM ANAK KIAI (Sarawak).
- .. TUAN THOMAS KANA (Sarawak).
- .. TUAN KHOO PENG LOONG (Sarawak).
- .. TUAN EDMUND LANGGU ANAK SAGA (Sarawak).
- .. TUAN LEE SECK FUN, K.M.N. (Tanjong Malim).
- .. DR LIM CHONG EU (Tanjong).
- .. DATO' LING BENG SIEW, P.N.B.S. (Sarawak).
- .. DR MAHATHIR BIN MOHAMAD (Kota Star Selatan).
- .. TUAN C. JOHN ONDU MAJAKIL (Sabah).
- .. TUAN JOSEPH DAVID MANJAJI (Sabah).
- .. DATO' HAJI MOHAMED ASRI BIN HAJI MUDA, S.P.M.K. (Pasir Puteh).
- .. 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 HAJI MOHAMED YUSOF BIN MAHMUD, A.M.N. (Temerloh).
- .. TUAN MOHD. ZAHIR BIN HAJI ISMAIL, J.M.N. (Sungai Patani).
- .. WAN MOKHTAR BIN AHMAD (Kemaman).
- .. TUAN HAJI MOKHTAR BIN HAJI ISMAIL (Perlis Selatan).
- .. TUAN MUHAMMAD FAKHRUDDIN BIN HAJI ABDULLAH (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).
- Yang Berbahagia 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 Bahru Hilir).
- Yang Berhormat TUAN NG FAH YAM (Batu Gajah).

Yang Berhormat TUAN ONG KEE HUI (Sarawak).

- „ TUAN HAJI OTHMAN BIN ABDULLAH (Hilir Perak).
- „ 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).
- „ RAJA ROME BIN RAJA MA'AMOR, P.J.K., J.P. (Kuala Selangor).
- „ TUAN SEAH TENG NGIAB, S.M.J., P.I.S. (Muar Pantai).
- „ TUAN D. R. SEENIVASAGAM (Ipoh).
- „ TUAN SIM BOON LIANG, A.B.S. (Sarawak).
- „ TUAN SIOW LOONG HIN, P.J.K. (Seremban Barat).
- „ TUAN SENAWI BIN ISMAIL, P.J.K. (Seberang Selatan).
- „ TUAN SOH AH TECK (Batu Pahat).
- „ TUAN HAJI SULAIMAN BIN ALI (Dungun).
- „ TUAN SULAIMAN BIN HAJI TAIB (Krian Laut).
- „ PENGIRAN TAHIR PETRA (Sabah).
- „ TUAN TAJUDIN BIN ALI, P.J.K. (Larut Utara).
- „ TUAN TAI KUAN YANG, A.M.N. (Kulim Bandar Bharu).
- „ TUAN TAMA WENG TINGGANG WAN (Sarawak).
- „ DR TAN CHEE KHOON (Batu).
- „ TUAN TAN CHENG BEE, A.M.N., J.P. (Bagan).
- „ TUAN TAN TOH HONG (Bukit Bintang).
- „ TUAN TIAH ENG BEE (Kluang Utara).
- „ TUAN YEH PAO TZE, A.M.N. (Sabah).
- „ TUAN STEPHEN YONG KUET TZE (Sarawak).
- „ TENGKU ZAID BIN TENGKU AHMAD (Pasir Mas Hulu).
- „ TUAN HAJI ZAKARIA BIN HAJI MOHD. TAIB, P.J.K. (Langat).

YANG TIADA HADHIR:

Yang Berhormat Menteri Kerja Raya, Pos dan Talikom,

- Y.A.B. TUN V. T. SAMBANTHAN, S.S.M., P.M.N. (Sungai Siput).
- „ Menteri Hal Ehwal Sarawak, Yang Berbahagia TAN SRI TEMENGGONG JUGAH ANAK BARIENG, P.M.N., P.D.K. (Sarawak).
- „ Menteri Muda Ta' Berjabatan, TUAN HAJI ABDUL KHALID BIN AWANG OSMAN (Kota Star Utara).
- „ Menteri Muda Pembangunan Negara dan Luar Bandar, TUAN SULAIMAN BIN BULON, P.J.K. (Bagan Datoh).
- „ TUAN ABDUL RAHMAN BIN HAJI TALIB, P.J.K. (Kuantan).
- „ TUAN HAJI ABDUL RASHID BIN HAJI JAIS (Sabah).
- „ TUAN ABDUL TAIB BIN MAHMUD (Sarawak).
- „ Y.A.M. TUNKU ABDULLAH IBNI AL-MARHUM TUANKU ABDUL RAHMAN, P.P.T. (Rawang).
- „ PUAN AJIBAH BINTI ABOL (Sarawak).

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

- .. TUAN CHEW BIOW CHUON, J.P. (Bruas).
- .. TUAN CHIA CHIN SHIN, A.B.S. (Sarawak).
- .. TUAN S. FAZUL RAHMAN, A.D.K. (Sabah).
- .. DATO' GANIE GILONG, P.D.K., J.P. (Sabah).
- .. TUAN GANING BIN JANGKAT (Sabah).
- .. TUAN HANAFIAH BIN HUSSAIN, A.M.N. (Jerai).
- .. TUAN HARUN BIN ABDULLAH, A.M.N., J.P. (Baling).
- .. TUAN KAM WOON WAH, J.P. (Sitiawan).
- .. TUAN AMADEUS MATHEW LEONG, A.D.K., J.P. (Sabah).
- .. TUAN LIM KEAN SIEW (Dato Kramat).
- .. TUAN LIM PEE HUNG, P.J.K. (Alor Star).
- .. TUAN PETER LO SU YIN (Sabah).
- .. TUAN T. MAHIMA SINGH, J.M.N., J.P. (Port Dickson).
- .. DATO' DR HAJI MEGAT KHAS, D.P.M.P., J.P., P.J.K. (Kuala Kangsar).
- .. TUAN MOHD. ARIF SALLEH, A.D.K. (Sabah).
- .. ORANG TUA MOHAMMAD DARA BIN LANGPAD (Sabah).

Yang Amat Berbahagia TUN DATU MUSTAPHA BIN DATU HARUN, S.M.N., P.D.K. (Sabah).

Yang Berhormat DATO' S. P. SEENIVASAGAM, D.P.M.P., P.M.P., J.P. (Menglembu).

- .. TUAN SNG CHIN JOO (Sarawak).
- .. TUAN TAN KEE GAK (Bandar Melaka).
- .. TUAN TAN TSAK YU (Sarawak).
- .. TUAN TOH THEAM HOCK (Kampar).

DO'A

(Tuan Yang di-Pertua *mempengerusikan Meshuarat*)

JAWAPAN² MULUT BAGI PERTANYAAN²

MENTERI², AHLI² PARLIMEN, DAN AHLI² DEWAN NEGERI MENYATAKAN HARTA²

1. Dr Tan Chee Khoon bertanya kepada Perdana Menteri:

- (a) dapat-kah beliau meminta kepada semua Menteri², Ahli² Parlimen dan Ahli² Dewan Negeri supaya menyatakan apa-kah harta² mereka sejak mereka di-pilih menjadi Wakil² Ra'ayat; dan

(b) ada-kah beliau akan mengambil tindakan jika ada bukti menunjukkan bahawa harta² ini telah di-perolehi dengan tidak diketahuhi chara-nya.

Perdana Menteri: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Yang Berhormat itu suka saya menjawab dalam Bahasa Kebangsaan atau bahasa Inggeris?

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, suka hati.

Perdana Menteri: Yang Berhormat tentu-lah mengetahuhi bahawa Menteri² semua-nya ada-lah di-paksa *declare* asset mereka atau memberitahu apa yang ada hak² mereka. Tetapi, sa-lain daripada Menteri², ia-itu Ahli² Yang Berhormat daripada Senate dan Parli-men, mereka tidak di-paksa *declare*

asset-nya, kerana mereka tidak memegang kuasa yang boleh mendapatkan keuntungan daripada orang² ramai; mereka berkuasa menjaga bagaimana biasa seperti orang² lain juga. Jadi, bagi pehak orang yang bukan Menteri tidak-lah di-kehendaki *declare* dia punya asset.

Berkenaan dengan soalan (b), ia-itu ada-kah di-chadang hendak di-ambil tindakan di-atas orang² yang harta-nya berlebihan daripada apa yang di-declarekan, ini tidak berkuasa hendak menjalankan tindakan yang sa-umpama itu, melainkan terlebih dahulu kita ada sebab², atau terlebih dahulu kita ada *report* bahawa sa-saorang itu ada-lah tidak menjalankan kewajipan-nya dan menggunakan *office* dia atau jawatan dia untuk menchari faedah bagi diri dia.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Soalan tambahan, Tuan Yang di-Pertua. Ada-kah Perdana Menteri sedar bahawa beberapa Menteri dan juga Wakil² ra'ayat mempunyai bukan sa-buah rumah sahaja, tetapi lebih daripada sa-buah rumah, bukan di-Ibu Kota ini sahaja bahkan di-Petaling Jaya juga. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya hendak bertanya kepada Yang Amat Berhormat Perdana Menteri, sa-kira-nya sa-saorang Menteri yang bergaji \$3,000 sahaja bagaimana-kah beliau boleh mendirikan bukan sa-buah rumah sahaja tetapi lebih daripada sa-buah rumah?

Perdana Menteri: Ini, dia sudah memberi tahu sebab²-nya dan dengan sebab itu kita tidak menjalankan apa² tindakan kerana dia dapat berhutang mendirikan rumah itu. Jadi, sa-orang berhutang bukan ada salah, melainkan dia berhutang tidak di-bayar; dia *declare bankruptcy* baharu-lah salah. Yang Berhormat ini, dia suka hendak menchari salah pada orang sahaja.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya tidak mahu menchari salah sahaja, tetapi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya hendak menjaga nama baik Kerajaan Pusat (*Ketawa*).

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, soalan tambahan. Ada-kah Yang Amat Berhormat

Perdana Menteri sedar, ada Wakil² Majlis Undangan Negeri², sa-belum beliau menjadi Wakil beliau boleh dikatakan seperti, dalam bahasa Inggeris, *Kampong Wallah* dan ada pondok sahaja. Tetapi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sa-lepas beliau menjadi Wakil di-Majlis Undangan Negeri beliau tidak berapa lama lagi mempunyai Mercedes Benz 250. Bagaimana-kah Wakil ini, semua daripada Parti Perikatan, boleh dapat hutang untuk membeli kereta tersebut?

Perdana Menteri: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, yang saya tahu, Kerajaan beri mereka pinjaman duit untuk beli motokar. Tetapi jikalau Yang Berhormat ada chadangan bahawa tiap² sa-saorang ada mengguna kuasa-nya atau jawatan-nya atau pangkat-nya sa-bagai Ahli Yang Berhormat dalam Majlis ini untuk menchari faedah bagi diri-nya, kita akan jalankan tindakan atas sa-saorang itu.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, soalan tambahan—barangkali Yang Amat Berhormat Perdana Menteri salah faham; beliau berkata Wakil itu boleh meminjam wang daripada Kerajaan, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, malang-nya saya sa-orang Wakil Ra'ayat di-Rumah ini dan Wakil Ra'ayat di-Majlis Undangan Negeri Selangor, dan kedua² tempat saya ada bertanya boleh-kah saya meminjam wang untuk membeli kereta? Jawapan-nya, tidak boleh. Ada-kah Perdana Menteri sedar itu?

Perdana Menteri: Yang Berhormat M.P. tidak boleh; saya dapati State Councillor boleh. Jadi, dia pun hendak pinjam fasal apa? Duit dia banyak? (*Ketawa*).

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Soalan tambahan: walau pun saya tadi berkata saya sa-orang Wakil Ra'ayat Majlis Undangan Negeri Selangor, saya bertanya kepada Kerajaan Negeri Selangor, kata-nya tidak boleh meminjam wang. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, tadi Yang Amat Berhormat Perdana Menteri sentoh sedikit tentang bengkrap. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, soalan yang saya hendak bertanya ini, ia-lah kalau sa-orang Wakil Ra'ayat telah menjadi

bengkrap boleh-kah beliau itu menjadi Menteri Muda, boleh-kah Perdana Menteri mengkaji perkara itu oleh sebab jikalau sa-saorang itu menjadi bengkrap maka bukan (*Ketawa*) saya hendak sentoh tentang Wakil ini, tetapi sa-saorang yang telah menjadi bengkrap maka beliau barangkali boleh terima rasuah. Oleh sebab itu boleh-kah Perdana Menteri mengkaji perkara ini dan boleh mengosongkan kawasan itu—ia-itu kawasan Bagan Datoh?

Perdana Menteri: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sunggoh pun soalan ini tidak termasuk di-dalam soalan yang dikemukakan kepada saya, tetapi dapatlah saya jawab soalan yang di-keluarkan oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat. Menurut Perkara 48 di-dalam Constitution of Malaysia di-katakan, "Subject to this Article, a person is disqualified for being a Member of either House of Parliament, if he is and has been found or declared to be of unsound mind or he is an undischarged bankrupt".

Jadi barang siapa yang menjadi *undischarged bankrupt*, tentu dia tidak boleh menjadi Member Parliament ini; dan sa-kira-nya dia tidak boleh jadi Member Parliament ini, tentu-lah dia tidak boleh jadi Menteri atau Menteri Muda.

Tuan Haji Abu Bakar bin Hamzah: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, soalan tambahan: berkenaan dengan Wakil² Ra'ayat yang mempunyai motokar banyak, saya sendiri, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sa-lama saya jadi Member of Parliament saya sudah beli 13 buah motokar—jadi erti-nya boleh jadi tidak ada Member Parliament dalam Dewan ini yang mempunyai 13 buah. Tetapi, sebab² mengapa 13 itu, itu ada-lah di-antara saya dengan taukey motokar itu—dia terek atau tidak-kah. Jadi, soalan tambahan yang saya hendak tanya kepada Perdana Menteri ini, ia-lah baharu² ini, dengan pilihan daripada Kesatuan kita di-Malaya juga, saya pergi hadhir Meshuarat Commonwealth dan saya singgah di-Geneva, saya bacha satu surat khabar berkenaan dengan Banking Scandal dan di-dalam Banking Scandal itu termasuk

banyak orang² dari negeri² yang sedang maju, ia-itu developing countries. Jadi, dapat-kah Yang Teramat Mulia Perdana Menteri kita memberi jaminan bahawa negeri kita ini tidak terlibat dengan Banking Scandal di-Geneva.

Perdana Menteri: Ini perkara luas sangat, Tuan Yang di-Pertua. Saya tidak erti fasal banking, tambah pula banking scandal (*Ketawa*).

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Mr Speaker, Sir, with your permission I would like to ask a supplementary question in English. Just now, if I heard the Honourable the Prime Minister correctly, he read out the section regarding the membership of this House. Is he aware that a certain Member of this House and also a junior Minister of the Alliance Government has already been declared a bankrupt and, according to the Honourable Prime Minister, if he is an undischarged bankrupt, then he will have to cease to be Member of this House and of the Government. The question I wish to ask the Honourable the Prime Minister is whether he is aware of this item in the *Straits Times* today, and if so, what action will he take, or will the M.C.A. tycoons quickly get together and fork out the \$10,000 plus and get him discharged?

Perdana Menteri: Sir, this is a separate question entirely. But for the benefit of the Honourable Member—he is very inquisitive and sometimes very spiteful—I will say that if he is an undischarged bankrupt, then he will have to lose his seat in Parliament; on the other hand, if he tries and raises this money and pays off his debt, he will remain in this House. That is all there is to it. How he is going to collect the money, from his friends, or from some other debtors, that is entirely his business. As far as I am concerned, if he does not pay off his debt, he will lose his seat in this Parliament.

Tuan D. R. Seenivasagam (Ipoh): Sir, answers are being given to supplementaries, although they do not strictly arise. May I just clarify one

point only. I never intended to speak on this matter at all, but I think the answer from the Honourable Prime Minister

Perdana Menteri: Mr Speaker, Sir, I have been generous enough to answer this question; but if he does want to bring this matter up, I would suggest that he give proper notice and I will be able to answer properly and fully.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua: I think we have gone beyond the scope of the question already.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Mr Speaker, Sir, may I ask a supplementary question within the scope of this question, that is with regard to (b) of my question: is the Honourable the Prime Minister, aware that, as far as I know, several representatives of the people, whether in this House or in the various State Assemblies

Tuan Yang di-Pertua: That is already going beyond the scope.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: I am talking of the increase in assets.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua: Whether he will take action if there is evidence of increase in assets that cannot be accounted for: your question now is

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: The question I wish to ask is that these representatives of the people have shown, as far as we can see from the outside, any piece of assets—at least, I cannot possibly think—that can be accounted for. Consequently, will the Honourable the Prime Minister either look into this matter, or ask the relevant authorities to look into this matter, because this is very closely connected with the question of corruption.

Perdana Menteri: A complaint must be laid before any action can be taken; the Honourable Member should know about this instead of asking all these unnecessary questions.

PILEHANRAYA MAJLIS TEMPATAN

2. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair bertanya kepada Perdana Menteri, memandangkan kepada jaminan tegas yang beliau buat di-Dewan ini pada 1hb Mach, 1965, tatkala mengishtiharkan penanggoohan pilehanraya² Majlis Tempatan, "Saya berjanji kepada Dewan ini, apabila keamanan terchapai, pilehanraya² ini akan di-adakan", ada-kah beliau akan memegang janji beliau ini dan mengadakan pilehanraya Majlis Tempatan dengan serta-merta memandangkan bahawa confrontasi dengan Indonesia telah pun tamat sejak dua tahun yang lalu dan Surohanjaya Penyiasat tidak lagi boleh menggantikan kuasa Majlis Bandaran dan Majlis Tempatan.

Perdana Menteri: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Yang Berhormat suka saya menjawab bahasa Inggeris atau Melayu?

Tuan C. V. Devan Nair: Bahasa Kebangsaan pun boleh.

Perdana Menteri: Boleh, boleh (*Ketawa*). Yang sa-benar-nya, Royal Commission of Inquiry sudah pun dilantek untuk memereksakan atas Local Authorities ini ada-kah di-kehendakki menjalankan *election* dengan segeranya. Sementara ini report belum lagi sampai ka-tangan saya, tetapi saya suka juga beritahu kepada Ahli Yang Berhormat di-dalam masa persidangan Parlimen ini, saya suka hendak mengadakan satu meshuarat yang termasuk di-dalam-nya Wakil² daripada semua parti² supaya dapat kita berbinchang di-atas hal² *election* ini. Kerana pada masa ini, kita akan bersidang lama masa-nya dan kalau dapat saya nasihat², pendapat², daripada Ahli² daripada bukan Parti saya sahaja bahkan parti² lain, ini akan boleh menjadi guna yang besar, maka saya boleh menimbangkan report Royal Commission of Inquiry apabila tiba kepada tangan saya itu.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Mr Speaker, Sir, is the Honourable Prime Minister aware that many a time in the past, both by the Chairman of the Royal

Commission and, I think, also by the Minister for Local Government and Housing, there have been reports in the press that the Report of that Royal Commission would be ready by the end of last year. Now, last year has come and gone, we are in 1968.

The question that I wish to ask is this: as soon as the Report is ready and presumably when the Cabinet studies it—we are glad that the Prime Minister is now prepared to call an all-party meeting or conference to decide the fate of this local elections—will the Honourable Prime Minister give us an indication how long after the Report is received is the Government prepared to call this all parties meeting, because it is very important to all the people in this country that local elections should be held as soon as possible in consonance with the solemn pledge given by the Honourable Prime Minister on March 1st, 1965—and we are now in 1968.

Perdana Menteri: Sir, as I mentioned just now, I propose to call a meeting of members of all parties for discussion, even without receipt of the Report of the Royal Commission; and in that discussion I hope to gain some valuable advice from the Honourable Member, which I might use when I study this Report of the Royal Commission.

SARAWAK GENERAL ELECTION

3. Tuan Sim Boon Liang asks the Prime Minister to state what steps have been taken, if any, to expedite the machinery to prepare Sarawak for the next General Election.

Perdana Menteri: Mr Speaker, Sir, in the report of the Delimitation of Parliamentary and State Constituencies in the State of Sarawak, under Section 96 (4) of Malaysia Act, 1963, it was recommended by the Commission that the election could not be held in Sarawak before October, 1968, because many difficult preparations have to be made—to prepare the electoral roll and so on. I can assure the Honourable Member that as soon as all these

things are ready, election will be held as has been recommended by the Election Commission.

KENYATAAN PENGARAH PENCHEGAH RASUAH BERKENAAN DENGAN PEGAWAI² WANITA LEBEH JUJUR MENJALANKAN TUGAS-NYA

4. Dato' Haji Mustafa bin Haji Abdul Jabar bertanya kepada Perdana Menteri, mengikut kenyataan dari Pengarah Penchegah Rasuah, pegawai² wanita lebih jujur dalam menjalankan tugas² mereka kerana belum pernah lagi pegawai² wanita terlibat dalam kejadian² rasuah, ada-kah Kerajaan berchadang hendak mengambil lebih ramai lagi pegawai² wanita bagi memenohi jawatan² penting Kerajaan di-masa yang akan datang.

Perdana Menteri: Menurut Pengarah Penchegah Rasuah, itu benar di-katakan pegawai² perempuan tidak ada report berkenaan dengan rasuah. Tetapi bukan-lah berma'ana-nya kerana dia itu kena-lah kita menolakan semua laki² dan mengambil perempuan² bekerja menjadi pegawai² Kerajaan. Sa-bagaimana biasa polisi kita sekarang ini, bagitu-lah juga kita menjalankan.

Jadi, jikalau ada keterangan atas barang siapa pegawai² Kerajaan yang makan suap kata-nya, itu Kerajaan ambil tindakan yang bagaimana biasa.

JAMINAN PERDANA MENTERI TENTANG MENUBOHKAN MALAYSIA

5. Tuan Tama Weng Tinggang Wan bertanya kepada Perdana Menteri ada-kah beliau tegoh dengan jaminan beliau tentang maksud Malaysia di-bentok.

Perdana Menteri: Soal ini saya tidak berapa faham, kerana Yang Berhormat tanya kepada Perdana Menteri ada-kah saya ini boleh memberi jaminan tentang maksud Malaysia di-bentok. Apa jaminan saya hendak bagi tentang Malaysia di-bentok, melainkan apa yang tersebut di-dalam Perlembagaan, atau pun Constitution of Malaysia?

Yang saya tahu, Constitution of Malaysia telah pun di-hormati dan di-jalankan dengan baik-nya. Jadi, apabila di-jalankan dengan baik-nya kita faham-lah bahawa segala maksud dan tujuan yang pehak Sarawak dan Sabah masok dalam Malaysia itu ada-lah di-jalankan dengan betul-nya; melainkan ada apa² yang tidak betul di-dalam-nya yang kita tidak hormat Constitution itu, atau pun bahagian itu, atau kita buat pelanggaran, atau terlanggar dengan Constitution itu, baharu-lah saya boleh jawab tentang² mana jikalau Ahli Yang Berhormat beritahu kepada saya. Sekarang di-tanya dengan *general question* sa-umpama itu beri jaminan di-atas Malaysia ada-kah jalan yang kebetulan, itu tidak dapat-lah saya hendak sebutkan di-sini.

Tuan Tama Weng Tinggang Wan:

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, soalan tambahan. Ada pun ra'ayat jutaan harapan jaminan di-Malaysia. Apa kesusahan ra'ayat di-dalam negeri di-pegangan oleh Malaysia. Yang telah sudah negeri Malaysia kita di-serang oleh Indonesia di-jamin oleh Malaysia. Ini wang kertas yang jatuh, apa sebab Malaysia tidak di-jamin, kerana ra'ayat sangat berat merasakan itu mata wang sudah turun. Itu-lah yang saya minta penjelasan.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua: Itu fasal wang tidak ada tersebut dalam soalan ini (*Ketawa*).

**MENGERATKAN
PERSAHABATAN DI-ANTARA
MALAYSIA DENGAN RUSSIA**

6. Tuan Sulaiman bin Haji Taib bertanya kepada Menteri Luar Negeri, oleh kerana perhubungan diplomatik di-antara Malaysia dengan Russia telah di-adakan, dan untuk mengeratkan lagi persahabatan di-antara kedua² negara itu, ada-kah dia akan menimbang mengadakan lawatan ka-Russia atau mengundang Perdana Menteri Russia melawat negeri ini.

Perdana Menteri: Berkenaan dengan soalan ini, pertama-nya kita belum lagi mengadakan Kedutaan kita di-Russia itu. Jadi, berkenaan dengan soal yang kedua, saya belum dapat jemputan apa² bagi melawat di-Russia. Kalau

saya dapat jemputan, sudah tentu saya akan terima lawatan itu.

Tuan Haji Abu Bakar bin Hamzah:

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, soalan tambahan. Ada-kah Yang Teramat Mulia Perdana Menteri kita mendapat tahu bahawa orang² yang di-pandang intelek di-Malaysia ini dan juga tokoh² di-luar negeri amat berbesar hati, kalau sa-kira-nya Malaysia dapat menghantar satu orang yang bernama Dr Lim Swee Aun yang menjadi Menteri Perdagangan sekarang (*Ketawa*) sebagai Duta di-Soviet Russia.

Dr Tan Chee Khoo: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, soalan tambahan. Kalau Perdana Menteri menjawab, saya hendak bertanya, saya bersetuju sa-penoh² nya chadangan Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Bachok (*Ketawa*).

Perdana Menteri: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya tidak tahu hendak jawab: barangkali dia tidak hendak pergi. (*Ketawa*).

**BANTUAN DARI NEGERI²
EROPAH TIMOR UNTUK
MEMBIAYAI RANCHANGAN²
PEMBANGUNAN DI-MALAYSIA**

7. Tuan Sulaiman bin Haji Taib bertanya kepada Menteri Luar Negeri ada-kah Kerajaan akan menerima bantuan dari negeri² Eropah Timor yang ada hubungan dengan kita sa-kira-nya mereka ingin membantu kita membiayai ranchangan² pembangunan negara kita.

Perdana Menteri: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Kerajaan tentu akan terima sa-barang pertolongan yang kita boleh dapat, tidak kira daripada mana sa-kali pun yang kita dapat pertolongan itu, kerana tiap² pertolongan ada-lah menjadi guna besar kepada kita dengan syarat-nya tidak ada, "*without strings attached*" kita kata, atau tidak ada maksud yang dalam.

**TERMS OF LOANS AND
ASSISTANCE FACED BY ASIAN
NATIONS—OFFICIAL
MALAYSIAN ATTITUDE**

8. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair (*dengan izin*) asks the Deputy Prime Minister

to state what the official Malaysian attitude is to one of the problems which he declared faced Asian nations in a speech he made on his recent visit to Manila, viz., the hardening in the terms of loans and the increasing tendency of tying bilateral assistance to procurement in the donor countries.

Timbalan Perdana Menteri (Tun Haji Abdul Razak): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sebab perkara ini berkaitan dengan wang international, saya mohon izin hendak menjawab dalam bahasa Inggeris.

Sir, these problems which I referred to in my speech to the Board Members of the Asian Development Bank in Manila are international in character and require for their solution, concerted action by all countries concerned, both donors and recipients. Now, while the imposition of relatively difficult terms of loans, may be necessary in view of the balance of payments difficulties now being faced by many developed countries, it is also to be recognised that such offers of credit become more commercial propositions and, therefore, cannot be constituted as real aid. Now, high level discussions on these problems are continuing in international forums, such as the I.B.R.D., I.M.F., the Development Advisory Committee, UNCTAD, and it is the hope of the Malaysian Government that solutions beneficial both to the developing countries and developed countries can be worked out in the near future.

Now, Sir, turning especially to the question of terms and the nature of credit, the Malaysian Government's view is that even the minimum capital requirements of developing countries cannot be met by world capital market which must operate on commercial terms. Only if donor countries supplement on liberal terms the available commercial supply of capital, will developing countries be able to satisfy their bare minimum requirements on terms which keep service within, what I would say, manageable limit. Now, the recent trend towards higher interest rate and also shorter repayment period is clear evidence that adequate supple-

ments to private market flows are not currently forthcoming. Now, the inevitable consequence of this will be to slow down growth in the developing countries.

Now, the tying of credit to procurement in the countries which offer assistance is an equally serious problem. It means that unless there are projects with a significant foreign exchange element, which can be purchased on competitive prices from the donor country, is tied offer of credit cannot be utilised. Now, in case of Malaysia itself, there are only a limited number of projects in the public sector with substantial direct foreign purchase element to which capital assistance can be tied. This is because the Malaysian economy is small, and basically agriculture, and does not have a public industrial sector of any size. At the same time, however, the local cost of project also have sizeable and indirect impact on imports. Because of these considerations the Malaysian Government would like to see a significant part of local purchases covered by capital assistance, which is not possible with tied lending for capital project, and these are the problems, Sir, which I pose in my speech to the Asian Development Bank in Manila.

ELAUN² RUMAH BAGI PEKERJA² TENTERA

9. Dr Tan Chee Khoon bertanya kepada Menteri Pertahanan ada-kah Kementerian beliau sudah selesai mengkaji elaun² rumah bagi semua pekerja² tentera terutama sekali mereka² yang berpangkat dan jika sudah, bila-kah mereka² yang berke-naan akan di-beritahu mengenai kepu-tusan tambahan elaun rumah.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sa-buah Jawatan-kuasa Kerja telah di-tubuhkan untuk mengu-lang kaji dan memeriksa tangga-gaji anggota lain² pangkat dan juga elaun² bagi semua pangkat dalam Angkatan Tentera. Jawatan-kuasa Kerja ini sudah pun menyiapkan Penyata-nya dan telah menyerahkan

Penyata dan shor²-nya kepada Kementerian Pertahanan dan shor² ini sedang di-timbangkan oleh Kementerian saya dan saya harap keputusan akan dapat di-kemukakan kepada pehak Jema'ah Menteri untok mendapat pertimbangan pehak Kerajaan dalam sadikit masa lagi.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon (Batu): With your permission I would like to ask the supplementary question in English. Mr Speaker, Sir, is the Honourable Minister of Defence aware that in our November sitting of this House, he gave us much the same reply which is of no use at all to the lower ranks, in particular, of the Armed Services. Also, is the Honourable Minister of Defence aware that according to the Minister of Finance, who is sitting beside him, our cost of living index has arisen within the last year by 5, from 103.7% to 109% at the end of the year. Consequently, is he not aware that this rise in the cost of living hits in particular, very badly the people in the lower range. As such will he not hurry up this *timbangan* and the rest, so that members of the Armed Services not only do not have to tighten already a tight belt but perhaps go bankrupt as well?

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Sir, I am aware of the urgency of this matter. We have done everything possible to try to speed things up. It is true that the cost of living has gone up slightly, because of the increase in price of rice, but it has gone up very, very little—5%. So, the conditions are not all that bad and the members of the Armed Forces know that this matter is being looked into, and they know that soon a decision will be made on this.

**PENYIASATAN BERKENAAN
DENGAN KAPAL TERBANG
R.M.A.F. YANG TERHEMPAS
DAN LANGKAH² DI-AMBIL
UNTOK MENCHEGAH
KEMALANGAN INI**

10. Tuan Aziz bin Ishak bertanya kepada Menteri Pertahanan apa-kah hasil penyiasatan berkenaan dengan Kapal Terbang yang terhempas

baharu² ini di-mana beberapa orang pegawai² R.M.A.F. telah terbunuh, dan apa-kah ranchangan atau langkah² yang telah di-ambil supaya kemalangan² saperti ini tidak berlaku lagi.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sa-buah kapal terbang Pioneer berenjin dua telah jatuh terhempas dekat Senderut di-sabelah barat Kuala Lipis pada 28hb Oktober, 1967. Empat orang telah terkurban—2 Pemandu Kapal Terbang, Tentera Udara di-Raja Malaysia, dan dua orang lagi Askar Udara. Kapal Terbang tersebut pada masa itu sedang menjalankan tugas menggugurkan bekalan makanan atau Air-drop Supply. Pemandu Kapal Terbang itu ada-lah sa-orang yang ada pengalaman dalam menjalankan tugas-nya. Kapal Terbang itu tidak mengalami kerosakan enjin, atau teknik, kerana sa-belum perkara ini berlaku, peristiwa ini berlaku, Kapal Terbang itu telah di-nampak terbang saperti biasa.

Lembaga Penyiasat berpendapat bahawa oleh kerana keadaan chuacha pada hari itu sangat tidak baik dan, Pemandu Kapal Terbang itu tidak nampak kepada pokok di-sabelah hadapan-nya dan dengan sebab itu-lah perkara ini berlaku.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, memandu Kapal Terbang di-atas kawasan² hutan di-Malaysia ini ia-lah satu perkara yang membahayakan, sebab kapal terbang terpaksa terbang rendah; kadang² chuacha tidak baik dan pemandu tidak nampak di-hadapan-nya itu-lah perkara yang sa-macham ini berlaku.

Pihak Ketua Turus Tentera Udara telah mengambil langkah menyiasat balek peratoran² menggunakan kapal terbang dalam keadaan yang sa-macham ini dan saya berharap peristiwa yang mendukachitakan saperti ini tidak berlaku kerap kali pada masa yang akan datang. Tetapi saya suka-lah menegaskan di-sini bahawa sa-lagi kita mempunyai kapal terbang, kadang² accident sa-macham ini berlaku, macham mana hendak kita jaga pun tidak dapat tiada berlaku, akan tetapi bagi pehak Kementerian dan juga pehak Ketua Turus Angkatan

Tentera Udara apa juga langkah yang patut di-ambil akan di-ambil untuk menjaga keselamatan bukan sahaja pemandu² bahkan keselamatan kapal terbang, sebab kapal terbang ini mahal harga-nya dan kita tidak mempunyai wang banyak untuk hendak membeli kapal² terbang tambahan daripada yang ada sekarang ini.

Tuan Aziz bin Ishak: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, soalan tambahan. Sunggoh pun Yang Berhormat Menteri telah menerangkan sebab² kemalangan berlaku tadi, boleh-kah saya mendapat tahu, ada-kah Kerajaan berchadang hendak menukar kapal Terbang Tentera Udara di-Raja jenis lama seperti Twin Pioneer kepada kapal² terbang jenis baharu?

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Twin Pioneer ini tidak-lah akan di-pakai lagi. Kalau yang ada ini habis tidak-lah di-gantikan lagi dengan kapal terbang itu, sebab kapal terbang samacham itu tidak di-buat lagi. Kerajaan sekarang membeli kapal terbang chara baharu Caribou, ia-itu kapal terbang yang di-perbuat di-negeri Canada.

ORANG² TAHANAN YANG DI-BEBASKAN DI-TAHANKAN SAMULA BERKENAAN DENGAN KEKACHAUAN DI-PULAU PINANG DAN UTARA TANAH MELAYU

11. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair bertanya kepada Menteri Hal Ehwal Dalam Negeri berapa orang daripada 200 lebeh orang tahanan, yang telah di-bebaskan pada hari sa-belum perayaan Merdeka yang lalu, telah di-tahan samula berkenaan dengan kekachauan² di-Pulau Pinang dan Utara Tanah Melayu baharu² ini dalam bulan November dan Disember tahun lalu.

Menteri Muda Hal Ehwal Dalam Negeri (Tuan Hamzah bin Dato' Abu Samah): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, tidak sa-orang daripada 200 orang yang telah di-lepaskan itu telah di-tahan balek, atau pun di-tahan sa-masa berlaku peristiwa di-Pulau Pinang.

BOM² MORTAR DI-JUMPAI DI-LADANG GETAH HARON, SELANGOR

12. Tuan Aziz bin Ishak bertanya kepada Menteri Hal Ehwal Dalam Negeri ada-kah benar bahawa beberapa bom² mortar seperti yang di-gunakan oleh guerila² Vietkong di-Vietnam telah di-jumpai di-ladang Getah Haron di-Selangor sa-bagai yang di-laporkan di-*Utusan Melayu* 15hb Disember, 1967, ada-kah penyiasatan telah di-buat atas perkara ini, dan jika sudah, apa-kah keputusan penyiasatan ini.

Tuan Hamzah bin Dato' Abu Samah: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, yang di-jumpai ia-lah 15 biji peluru² meriam padang (field gun shells) 75 mm yang sudah berkarat dan bukan-nya bom² mortar seperti yang di-gunakan oleh guerila² Vietkong di-Vietnam. Pehak tentera yang memereksa-nya mengesahkan peluru² itu perbuatan British yang di-keluarkan dalam zaman Perang Dunia Yang Kedua dahulu. Hasil pemereksaan menunjukkan peluru² itu tidak dapat di-gunakan lagi, sebab sudah lama bertanam dan pehak tentera telah pun memusnahkan-nya chara menenggelamkan ka-dalam laut.

INCREASE OF LEVEL OF INCOME TAX IN SARAWAK

13. Tuan Sim Boon Liang (Sarawak) (*dengan izin*) asks the Minister of Finance to state, in view of the undoubted hardships in Sarawak due to many factors and the ever increasing cost of living plus the lack of facilities and advantages in East Malaysia as compared with those of West Malaysia, whether the Government would suspend any further action to bring Income Tax into line with rates paid in West Malaysia until such times as conditions are more equitable in Sarawak.

Tun Tan Siew Sin (*dengan izin*): Mr Speaker, Sir, I commented on the level of taxation in East Malaysia *vis-a-vis* that of West Malaysia in my Budget Speech, and I would ask the Honourable Member to read that portion of my speech again in answer to his question, as I have nothing further to add to it. The Honourable Member

will then realise that those living in East Malaysia are much better off in the matter of taxation than those living in West Malaysia, while at the same time East Malaysian States are getting far more development funds than West Malaysian States on a *per capita* basis. In other words, those living in East Malaysia are getting the best of both worlds, while those living in West Malaysia have to pay for this privilege, which is now being enjoyed by those living in East Malaysia.

Tuan Sim Boon Liang: Is the Honourable Minister of Finance aware that in East Malaysia people have to pay trade licence fees, whereas the people in the rest of the States in West Malaysia have no need to pay the extra licence fees?

Tuan Yang di-Pertua: What is your supplementary question, please?

Tuan Sim Boon Liang: I had only touched on what the Honourable Minister has said—that people in East Malaysia are getting the best of both worlds.

Tun Tan Siew Sin: Mr Speaker, Sir, may I know what licence fees the Honourable Member is referring to?

Tuan Sim Boon Liang: Trade licence fees.

Tun Tan Siew Sin: Mr Speaker, Sir, he should know that that is a matter for the State Government and even I, unfortunately or fortunately, depending on the point of view, have no power to dictate to the State Government.

MENAIKKAN NILAI MATA WANG LAMA KAPADA NILAI-NYA YANG ASAL

14. Tuan Tama Weng Tinggang Wan bertanya kepada Menteri Kewangan jika dia boleh memberi jaminan bahawa mata-wang lama yang telah diturunkan nilai-nya akan di-pulehkan nilai-nya kepada nilai-nya yang asal.

Tun Tan Siew Sin: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kalau Ahli Yang Berhormat tidak berasa tersinggong kalau saya

berkata demikian, soalan ini menjokkan bahawa Ahli Yang Berhormat tidak faham dengan perkara ini. Ia patut tahu bahawa sampai sekarang kebanyakan dari mata-wang lama telah di-serah kembali sa-sunggoh-nya hampir 90% telah pun di-tebus. Menaikkan nilai mata-wang itu supaya sama dengan mata-wang Malaysia akan tidak memberi faedah kepada mereka yang telah menyerah kembali mata-wang Malaya, kerana tidak-lah mungkin mengenal mereka lagi.

KEBAJIKAN 'AM MALAYSIA TERHADAP TURUN NILAI MATA-WANG LAMA

15. Tuan Tama Weng Tinggang Wan bertanya kepada Menteri Kewangan memandangkan kepada turun-nya nilai mata-wang lama baharu² ini ada-kah dia telah menimbangkan juga kebajikan ra'ayat Malaysia seluroh-nya sebagai perkara yang sangat penting dan perlu di-segerakan terlebih dahulu.

Tun Tan Siew Sin: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya telah menyebut tentang perkara ini dalam Uchapan Belanjawan saya dan saya tidak ada apa² yang hendak di-tambah lagi.

Tuan Tama Weng Tinggang Wan: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, soalan tambahan. Kerana mata-wang lama ini ada juga di-chap muka Queen, atau muka King ada juga mata-wang lama ini, apa kena wang yang Malaya pun jatuh saperti wang negeri lain, itu-lah yang menghirankan kami. Lagi, dia jatuh, mahu tukar wang itu di-dalam office di-Marudi, tidak ada duit untuk menukar sampai sekarang—itu-lah hairan-nya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua. Orang susah bertambah susah, orang yang jauh datang akan menukar wang itu tidak dapat terpaksa-lah menukar sama taukeh, taukeh mahu juga terima dia dapat 20 sen kurang dari \$1. Orang menunggu pun lebih susah, tukar-lah dua kali rugi dalam mata-wang lama, atau mata-wang Malaysia pun jatuh. Itu-lah sebab-nya saya minta jaminan untuk orang miskin dan orang jauh, itu-lah nama Malaysia membuat hati ra'ayat berbelah bagi, rasa ra'ayat tidak berapa setuju jalan Malaysia, sebab wang sendiri pun

boleh jatuh, jaminan sendiri pun tidak di-pakai, itu-lah susah (*Ketawa*).

Tuan Mustapha bin Ahmad (Tanah Merah): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, soalan tambahan.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua: Macham mana hendak tambah, yang mula pun tidak menjawab? (*Ketawa*).

KEBENARAN DAHULU KAPADA GURU² YANG BERHAJAT MEMASOKI PARTI² SIAHAK YANG MENENTANG DASAR KERAJAAN

16. Tengku Zaid bin Tengku Ahmad bertanya kepada Menteri Pelajaran, oleh kerana Kerajaan telah mengumumkan bahawa guru² yang berhajat memasoki lapangan politik, hendaklah mendapatkan kebenaran terlebih dahulu dari Kementerian, jika tidak mereka akan di-hukum, ada-kah Kerajaan akan menimbang memberi kebenaran kepada guru² yang berhajat memasoki parti² siahak yang menentang dasar² Kerajaan.

Menteri Pelajaran (Tuan Mohamed Khir Johari): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Kerajaan tidak berniat untuk menghalang sa-barang guru dari memasoki sa-barang parti politik yang menentang dasar² Kerajaan. Sa-benar-nya, ada-lah di-ketahui bahawa ramai guru² yang telah di-beri kebenaran dahulu ada-lah menchampion diri dengan parti² politik dari pehak Pembangkang.

Sa-lama ini semua guru² telah di-kehendaki mendapatkan kebenaran sebelum mengambil bahagian chergas dalam politik dan pengumuman yang di-sebut oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat itu, hanya-lah sa-mata² satu peringatan kepada guru² yang berkenaan dan surat pekeling yang di-shorkan itu akan menetapkan chara² memohon kebenaran itu. Tugas saya ia-lah menentukan supaya guru² yang mengambil bahagian dalam politik tidak mengganggu pelajaran murid² di-bawah jagaan-nya.

Jika sa-saorang guru yang di-bayar dari wang Kerajaan ingin bergerak chergas sa-bagai sa-orang ahli politik, maka ia boleh berbuat demikian tetapi ia mesti-lah meletakkan jawatan-nya.

Dato' Haji Mohamed Asri bin Haji Muda: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, soalan tambahan. Ada-kah sa-lama kebenaran berpolitik pada guru² yang telah diberikan itu telah di-dapati oleh Yang Berhormat Menteri bahawa mereka telah menchuaikan tugas-nya sa-bagai guru, dan jika telah di-dapati apa-kah tindakan dan langkah telah di-ambil?

Tuan Mohamed Khir Johari: Ada yang di-dapati mereka telah menchuaikan jawatan mereka itu, dan tindakan yang sa-patut-nya telah pun di-ambil.

Dato' Haji Mohamed Asri bin Haji Muda: Soalan tambahan lagi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua. Ada-kah Yang Berhormat Menteri berchadang dalam peratoran baharu ini akan memberi pertimbangan sa-mula kepada guru² yang dahulu-nya telah di-beri kebenaran berpolitik?

Tuan Mustapha bin Ahmad: Bolehkah Yang Berhormat Menteri Pelajaran mengambil tindakan sa-telah satu siaran pekeling telah di-keluarkan pada guru² supaya mereka itu sa-kira-nya hendak masuk bidang politik meminta kebenaran dahulu, jika maseh hari ini ada guru² yang masuk politik yang melebehi daripada sa-patut-nya sa-kira-nya ada kenyataan itu pehak Menteri akan mengambil tindakan yang tegas terhadap orang² yang demikian?

Tuan Mohamed Khir Johari: Ya. (*Ketawa*).

Dato' Haji Mohamed Asri bin Haji Muda: Soalan tambahan. Ada-kah pertukaran guru² yang berlaku pada masa yang akhir² ini ada-lah satu daripada akibat langkah di-sebabkan oleh guru² berpolitik, atau pun tidak?

Tuan Mohamed Khir Johari: Tidak (*Ketawa*), kerana satu contoh yang baik saya boleh beritahu kepada Dewan ini ia-lah Che' Gu Ahmad bin Abdul Rahman daripada Muar telah di-chadangkan di-tukar ka-Pahang, sunggoh pun dia itu ahli UMNO yang kuat.

Tuan Haji Abu Bakar bin Hamzah: Soalan tambahan. Terlebih dahulu saya menguchapkan terima kaseh kepada Menteri Pelajaran

Tuan Yang di-Pertua: Tidak payah terima kaseh (*Ketawa*).

Tuan Haji Abu Bakar bin Hamzah: . . . sebab ada kaitan-nya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ia-itu sekolah² di-bena chukup memuaskan hati dalam kawasan saya, tetapi yang tidak memuaskan hati ia-lah perimbangan membenarkan guru² mengambil bahagian dalam politik ia-itu guru² PAS—orang yang masuk Parti PAS terlampau sedikit, tetapi yang di-dalam Perikatan terlampau banyak. Tentang kemajuan itu saya puji. Jadi dapat-kah Menteri kita boleh memberi kebenaran supaya sa-imbang dengan itu.

Tuan Mohamed Khir Johari: Boleh. (*Ketawa*).

Tuan Muhammad Fakhruddin bin Haji Abdullah: Soalan tambahan. Saya tertarik hati dengan jawapan Yang Berhormat Menteri tadi tentang guru² yang chergas mesti-lah mengambil kebenaran lebih dahulu. Jadi, saya hendak tahu bagaimana-kah neracha-nya menjunjukkan sa-orang guru itu chergas atau tidak . . .

Tuan Yang di-Pertua: Bagaimana neraka? (*Ketawa*).

Tuan Muhammad Fakhruddin bin Haji Abdullah: Perimbangan, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, hendak timbang yang dapat tahu sa-saorang guru itu chergas atau tidak.

Tuan Mohamed Khir Johari: Neracha-nya akan di-umumkan kemudian (*Ketawa*).

Dato' Haji Mohamed Asri bin Haji Muda: Soalan tambahan. Ada-kah boleh kami di-sini mendapat tahu sehingga sekarang ini tidak ada neracha lagi?

Tuan Mohamed Khir Johari: Tahu. (*Ketawa*).

Tuan Abdul Razak bin Haji Hussin: Ada-kah dengan langkah Kementerian Pelajaran ini melibatkan guru² termasuk dalam istilah guru² itu pen-sarah, atau mahaguru di-universiti.

Tuan Mohamed Khir Johari: Ini chuma guru² sahaja, tidak termasuk universiti.

TUDOHAN MAHASISWA² UNIVERSITI BAHAWA PENTADBIRAN UNIVERSITI DI-PENGAROHIL OLEH POLITIK

17. Tengku Zaid bin Tengku Ahmad bertanya kepada Menteri Pelajaran ada-kah benar tuduhan mahasiswa² Universiti bahawa pentadbiran Universiti itu telah di-pengarohi oleh politik, dan jika benar, apa-kah tindakan Kerajaan berchadang hendak ambil atas perkara ini, dan jika tidak, ada-kah dia akan menyangkal tuduhan itu.

Tuan Mohamed Khir Johari: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya tidak sedar tentang ada-nya tuduhan² seperti itu yang di-buat oleh mahasiswa² universiti.

KENAIKAN YURAN SEKOLAH—SEKOLAH² MENENGAH JENIS KEBANGSAAN—KESUSAHAN

18. Tengku Zaid bin Tengku Ahmad bertanya kepada Menteri Pelajaran, memandang bahawa naik-nya yuran sekolah bagi Sekolah² Menengah Jenis Kebangsaan akan menimbulkan kesusahan terutama-nya kepada mereka yang tinggal di-luar bandar yang hetong panjang kebanyakan-nya bergantung kepada harga getah yang telah turun sa-rendah²-nya pada masa ini, ada-kah Kerajaan akan menimbang samula perkara ini.

Tuan Mohamed Khir Johari: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, perkara yang dibangkitkan oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat itu pun telah di-timbangkan apabila keputusan di-ambil untuk menaikkan yuran sekolah, dan hasil-nya ia-lah peruntukan telah di-adakan (dan tindakan² telah pun di-mulakan) untuk menimbangan pemberian tempat² perchuma dan pengechualian daripada membayar yuran sekolah kepada mereka yang terbokti tidak mampu. Ini telah saya ikuti dengan membuat satu pengumuman mengenai dasar Kerajaan untuk mematohi prinsip, ia-itu "tidak sa-orang pun kanak² yang

layak akan hilang peluang-nya mendapat pelajaran sa-mata² oleh sebab² kemiskinan”.

Dato' Haji Mohamed Asri bin Haji Muda: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, soalan tambahan. Bagaimana-kah chara-nya Yang Berhormat Menteri Pelajaran ini membuat neracha tentang mampu tidak mampu itu?

Tuan Mohamed Khir Johari: Itu dengan kita meminta ma'lumat² yang tertentu, mithal-nya kalau sa-orang bapa itu berkehendakkan pengechua-lan daripada membayar yuran, kita hendak melihat pendapatan-nya dan berapa banyak-kah isteri-nya dan tanggong²-jawab yang lain. Sa-kira-nya kita puas hati bahawa dia benar² patut mendapat pertolongan pihak Kementerian akan memberi pertolongan.

Dato' Haji Mohamed Asri bin Haji Muda: Berapa lama kajian dan pertimbangan itu akan dapat di-ambil di-antara tempoh orang itu mengemukakan permohonan dan di-antara tempoh yang saperti itu, ada-kah di-wajibkan orang itu mendahulukan yuran itu, atau pun di-benarkan anak-nya belajar tanpa yuran.

Tuan Mohamed Khir Johari: Dalam directive saya kapada Ketua² Pegawai Pelajaran Negeri saya minta perkara ini di-buat dan di-selenggarakan dengan sa-berapa segera yang boleh. Dengan sebab itu-lah kuasa yang dahulu ada kapada Kementerian telah pun saya delegatekan kapada Pejabat Pelajaran Negeri. Untuk menjawab soal Yang Kedua, ia-itu apa akan jadi kapada murid itu sa-kira-nya ke-lambatan mendapat keputusan berkenaan dengan permohonan scholarship-nya itu, itu terpulang kapada keadaan. Kalau pihak Guru Besar itu berpuas hati yang murid itu benar²-nya tidak mampu, maka dia boleh membenarkan murid itu belajar dengan tidak payah memberi yuran, tetapi kalau boleh kita suka-lah dia beri dahulu, kemudian kita refund.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Supplementary question, Mr Speaker, Sir. Just now, if I heard the Minister of Education correctly, he stated that if the headmaster were satisfied that the pupil

deserved to get a free place then he would give or he would recommend the child to have a free place. Is the Honourable Minister of Education aware that the form (three copies) that the pupil has to fill has to be attested (at the bottom) by a person, and the number of persons stated there are either a J.P., or a Member of the State Assembly, and one or two others? Is he aware of the great difficulties that these students find to get hold of a J.P.? They would not know who is a J.P. As for getting a State Assemblyman, there are only 28 in Selangor and most of them do not want to touch an Assemblyman with a barge pole. Would not it be much simpler if the Minister would change that and get the headmaster of the school to attest to the financial ability of a student to pay or not to pay?

Tuan Mohamed Khir Johari: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya telah menimbangkan perkara ini. Saya ingat kita ada banyak J.P. dalam negeri ini kerja-nya tidak chukup. Jadi, beri-lah peluang kerja sedikit untuk membuat kerja sa-macam ini; begitu juga saya ingat Ahli² Yang Berhormat kita daripada Negeri dan juga Parlimen; saya rasa kalau-lah ibu bapa pergi berjumpa minta pertolongan tentang hal ini, ini ada-lah menjadi kebajikan kapada mereka ini sendiri. Sa-lain daripada Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Parlimen dan juga Ahli dari Negeri, sa-lain daripada J.P., saya juga telah memberi kuasa kapada pegawai² daripada Division 1 dan juga Penolong² Pengelola Sekolah². Jadi “Range of Officers” yang kita benarkan itu ada-lah luas; dan kalau-lah ada berlaku kesusahan daripada pihak ibu bapa, saya sedia memberi pertimbangan supaya perkara ini di-kaji sa-mula.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Menteri Pelajaran berkata J.P. ada banyak dalam Negeri². Saya tidak tahu ini “J.P.”—Jaga Pintu-kah apa; kalau jaga pintu, ada banyak diseluruh negeri ini, tetapi jikalau J.P., Justice of the Peace, saya sendiri tidak tahu sa-siapa di-Kuala Lumpur ia-lah J.P. Sa-lain daripada itu, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ada-kah Menteri Pelajaran

sedar Wakil² ra'ayat Parlimen tidak di-benarkan untuk menyokong permohonan² yang di-sebutkan oleh Menteri yang berkenaan?

Tuan Mohamed Khir Johari: Saya sudah tambah satu wakil ra'ayat. (Ketawa).

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, untuk penjelasan, malangnya tambahan itu saya tidak tengok.

Tuan Mohamed Khir Johari: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, itu borang lama.

Tuan Mohd. Daud bin Abdul Samad (Besut): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, dapatkah Menteri Pelajaran menerangkan di-dalam Rumah yang mulia ini, berapa ramai-kah ibu bapa yang mengaku diri-nya miskin, sa-sudah bayaran, kenaikan bayaran sekolah ini di-ishtiharkan dan pengumuman telah di-beri, bahawa ibu bapa yang miskin akan di-bebas, atau pun di-kechualikan daripada bayaran-nya dan sa-kiranya ada apa-kah langkah pehak Menteri Pelajaran telah ambil berhubung dengan perkara ibu bapa yang telah mengaku diri mereka itu miskin.

Tuan Mohamed Khir Johari: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya belum lagi mendapat memberi jawapan yang tepat atas soal ini, oleh sebab itu saya minta tangguhkan untuk satu masa yang akan datang.

NEGARA² YANG MENGHALANG BARANG² DAGANGAN MALAYSIA—TINDAKAN BALAS OLEH KERAJAAN MALAYSIA

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

- (a) sebutkan negara² maju atau blok mana yang telah menghalang barang² dagangan Malaysia daripada masuk ka-pasaran mereka;
- (b) sama ada negara² yang berkenaan menggunakan barang² mentah kita, dan jika ya, adakah Kerajaan akan menimbang mengkaji sa-mula perjanjian² perdagangan dengan mereka dengan tujuan mengambil tinda-

kan balas dengan chara mena-han barang² ekseptot Malaysia daripada sampai ka-tangan mereka.

Menteri Perdagangan dan Perusahaan (Dr Lim Swee Aun): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, tidak ada sa-buah negeri yang maju yang pernah mengenakan sekatan perdagangan, terutama sa-kali, atau khas-nya untuk menghalang kemasokkan barang² Malaysia ka-dalam pasaran-nya. Pada masa sekarang banyak negeri² yang maju dan yang sedang maju telah mengambil langkah² sa-chara tarif atau pun bukan tarif untuk mengawal kemasokkan import daripada semua negeri. Tarif ada-lah di-kenakan untuk mengutip hasil chu-kai, atau pun memberi perlindungan kapada perusahaan² tempatan dan langkah² yang bukan merupakan tarif di-kenakan pula untuk memberi perlindungan kapada perusahaan² tempatan dan juga menyelesaikan masa-alah imbalan bayaran yang tidak menguntungkan kita. Di-sebabkan langkah² ini negeri² yang sedang maju termasuk-lah Malaysia yang mempunyai ekonomi yang bergantung sa-mata² kapada perdagangan export, telah menempoh kesulitan yang kian bertambah untuk memasoki pasaran² negeri yang maju, terutama sa-kali bagi barang² ka-seluruhan-nya buatan kilang dan yang tidak ka-seluruhan-nya buatan kilang.

Export barang² mentah Malaysia saperti getah dan bijeh telah mendapat pasaran di-negeri² yang maju, tetapi tidak-lah di-anggap sa-bagai bijak, jika tindakan balas di-ambil untuk menghalang barang² mentah di-export ka-negeri² tersebut. Ini di-sebabkan tindakan saperti itu akan mengakibatkan kesan² yang burok dan akan berlawanan dengan usaha² kita untuk bukan sahaja bagi meluaskan pasaran² barang mentah kita yang ada pada masa sekarang, tetapi juga untuk menchari pasaran² baharu. Oleh kerana sa-bagaimana yang sedia ma'alum—Yang Berhormat sedia ma'alum kedudokkan ekonomi negara kita bergantung kapada kebolehan kita untuk mendapat hasil² yang terbanyak sa-kali daripada ekseptot² keluaran barang² mentah.

(Tempoh Pertanyaan Mulut telah chukup dan jawapan kepada Pertanyaan² No. 20 sampai No. 23 ada-lah di-beri di-bawah ini).

SHARIKAT² TALIVISHEN DAN FILEM ASING YANG HENDAK MEMBUAT FILEM MENGENAI MALAYSIA

20. Tuan Ahmad bin Arshad bertanya kepada Menteri Penerangan dan Penyiaran:

- (a) berapa bilangan Sharikat Talivishen dan Filem asing yang telah menawar hendak membuat filem mengenai Malaysia terutama-nya tentang upachara² bersejarah dan hari kebesaran di-Malaysia;
- (b) ada-kah dengan chara ini bertukar² filem dapat di-lakukan supaya filem² dari negeri² itu boleh di-tayangkan oleh T.V. Malaysia dan Filem Negara Malaysia.

Menteri Penerangan dan Penyiaran (Tuan Senu bin Abdul Rahman):

(a) Dalam masa beberapa tahun yang lalu hanya dua tiga buah sharikat filem sahaja dari luar negeri yang telah menawarkan untuk membuat filem berkenaan Malaysia untuk di-tayangkan di-luar negeri. Tawaran itu telah tidak di-terima kerana:

- (i) harga yang di-tawarkan terlalu tinggi;
- (ii) filem yang boleh di-perbuat oleh mereka itu boleh juga di-perbuat oleh Filem Negara kita dengan perbelanjaan yang lebih murah.

Dalam pada itu pun sudah banyak pasokan T.V. dan filem dari luar negeri yang telah datang dengan sendiri untuk menggambarkan peristiwa² penting, bersejarah atau pun kehidupan ra'ayat di-negara kita ini pada 'am-nya. T.V. Malaysia dan Filem Negara telah juga memberi pertolongan dan kemudahan² kepada mereka untuk membuat filem² itu. Tetapi filem yang di-buat oleh mereka itu sa-benarnya ada-lah untuk di-tunjokkan di-negara² mereka sendiri dan tidak-lah di-tukar atau pun di-jual untuk di-

tunjokkan di-negara kita ini. Memandangkan bahawa ini ada-lah satu peluang yang baik untuk memperkenalkan Malaysia di-luar negeri dengan tidak kena apa² perbelanjaan sekali pun maka Kementerian ini telah memberi beberapa kemudahan kepada mereka ini. Memang ada-lah menjadi dasar Kementerian saya untuk menggalakkan sa-berapa banyak sharikat² T.V. dan filem dari luar negeri untuk datang ka-negara kita ini, kerana ini ada-lah satu daripada chara² untuk kita memperkenalkan negara kita di-luar negeri.

(b) Pertukaran² filem antara negara kita dengan negara asing memang lama telah di-lakukan. Filem² dari negeri yang di-dapati sa-chara pertukaran² ini memang ada di-tunjokkan kepada orang ramai menerusi T.V. Malaysia. Sa-bagai chontoh-nya satu ranchangan khas di-T.V. Malaysia di-beri nama ASIAVISION ada-lah di-siarkan tiap² bulan. Filem² ini ada-lah filem pertukaran yang di-buat di-antara T.V. Malaysia dengan sharikat² T.V. di-negara² menjadi ahli² Persatuan Penyiaran Sa-Asia.

MALAYSIA MENJADI SA-BUAH NEGERI YANG MENCHUKUPI DENGAN MAKANAN

21. Tuan Haji Abu Bakar bin Hamzah bertanya kepada Menteri Pertanian dan Sharikat Kerjasama berapa ratus daripada beras keperluan Malaysia yang maseh di-impot dari luar dan bila-kah Malaysia boleh menjadi sa-buah negeri yang chukup makanan sendiri.

Menteri Pertanian dan Sharikat Kerjasama (Tuan Haji Mohamed Ghazali bin Haji Jawi): Kita maseh membawa masuk beras dari luar negeri di-antara 30-35%. Ada-lah di-jangka pada musim menuai tahun 1970 nanti Malaysia akan dapat mengeluarkan beras yang menchukupi keperluan sendiri.

TANAH SAWAH YANG DI-TANAM PADI YANG BOLEH DI-TUAI DUA KALI SA-TAHUN

22. Tuan Haji Abu Bakar bin Hamzah bertanya kepada Menteri Pertanian

dan Sharikat Kerjasama berapa ekar tanah sawah yang di-tanam padi yang boleh di-tuai dua kali sa-tahun dan di-mana-kah letak-nya sawah² saperti itu.

Tuan Haji Mohd. Ghazali bin Haji Jawi: Mengikut laporan tanaman padi dua kali sa-tahun bagi tahun 1967, luas kawasan tanaman padi dua kali sa-tahun ia-lah saperti berikut:

Negeri	Luas Tanaman
Perlis	8,270
Kedah	15,050
Penang and Province Wellesley	34,080
Perak	40,470
Selangor	34,560
Negeri Sembilan	4,500
Melaka	1,080
Johor	2,170
Pahang	2,560
Trengganu	3,420
Kelantan	9,780
Jumlah	155,940

SHARIKAT² KERJASAMA YANG TIDAK BERSIFAT EKONOMIK

23. Tuan Haji Abu Bakar bin Hamzah bertanya kepada Menteri Pertanian dan Sharikat Kerjasama ada-kah benar banyak Sharikat² Kerjasama yang tidak dapat di-anggap sa-bagai Sharikat yang bersifat ekonomik, dan jika sedar, apakah tindakan yang akan di-ambil oleh Kerajaan terhadap Sharikat² tersebut.

Tuan Haji Mohd. Ghazali bin Haji Jawi: Kebanyakan daripada Sharikat² Kerjasama di-kawasan luar bandar ada-lah kecil dan mempunyai satu tujuan sahaja ia-itu jimat-chermat dan pinjam-meminjam. Sharikat² jenis ini di-dapati tidak ekonomik perjalanannya dan tidak dapat memenohi kehendak² pendudok luar bandar bagi memperbaiki kedudukan ekonomi mereka. Saya harus menegaskan di-sini bahawa perjalanan yang ekonomik bukan-lah sahaja bergantung sa-mata² kepada pendapatan dan perbelanjaan atau wang masak dan keluar dalam urusan perniagaan Sharikat² Kerjasama

itu tetapi juga bergantung kepada ta'at setia dan kejujoran ahli² sendiri mematohi Tambahan² Peratoran Sharikat-nya.

Langkah² sekarang sedang di-ambil bagi mengukuhkan Gerakan Kerjasama di-kawasan luar bandar dengan men-chantumkan Sharikat² Kerjasama yang kecil² dan satu tujuan itu ka-dalam sa-buah Sharikat Kerjasama serbaguna (aneka tujuan), membubarkan Sharikat² yang tidak dapat bergerak lagi dan hanya menubuhkan Sharikat Kerjasama serbaguna dengan bilangan ahli-nya tidak kurang dari 100 orang bagi tiap² sa-buah.

Persidangan di-tempohkan pada pukul 11.10 pagi.

Persidangan di-sambung sa-mula pada pukul 11.35 pagi.

(Tuan Yang di-Pertua *mempengerusi-kan Meshuarat*)

RANG UNDANG² DI-BAWA KA-DALAM MESHUARAT

THE WILD ANIMALS AND BIRDS PROTECTION (AMENDMENT) BILL

Rang Undang² "An Act to Amend the Wild Animals and Birds Protection Ordinance, 1955"; di-bawa ka-dalam Meshuarat oleh Menteri Muda Hal Ehwal Dalam Negeri; di-bachakan kali yang pertama; akan di-bachakan kali yang kedua dalam persidangan akan datang.

RANG UNDANG²

RANG UNDANG² PERBEKALAN, 1968

Bachaa Kali Yang Kedua

Atoran Urusan Meshuarat di-bachakan bagi menyambung sa-mula Perbahathan yang di-tanggohkan atas masaalah, "Bahawa Rang Undang² ini di-bachakan kali yang kedua sekarang" (22hb Januari, 1968).

Tuan D. R. Seenivasagam (Ipoh) (*dengan izin*): Mr Speaker, Sir, we are sitting in the House of Representatives, duly constituted under the Constitution

of this country, and are considering the Budget estimates for 1968. It is my hope that this House will for ever remain duly and lawfully constituted and that no attempt will be made to sabotage the Constitution of this country by placing unreasonable constructions on Clauses of the Constitution which bar certain persons from sitting in this House.

Mr Speaker, Sir, whilst I refer to no particular Member, or no particular incident, I would like to say this: that it is a fundamental principle enshrined in constitutions of most, almost all, democratic countries that a bankrupt shall cease to be a Member of a House of Representatives such as ours. A discharged person is no longer a bankrupt, and it is beyond all possible doubt whatsoever that the intention of the Constitution and the practice of democratic countries is that, the moment a person is lawfully declared by a court of competent jurisdiction a bankrupt, he ceases forthwith to be a Member of this honourable House. I do hope that if there is such a case, the principle will not be departed from, and that our judicial advisers will see to it that the fundamental and enshrined principle of the Constitution is not violated in any particular instance in this House. With those comments, let me go to the Budget itself, and let me start off by referring to two passages from the Budget speech of the Honourable the Minister of Finance.

In paragraph 2, the Honourable Minister in moving the Second Reading says:

"1967 was indeed a notable year in that it marked the tenth anniversary of our independence, the completion of a decade of freedom which saw far-reaching political, social, and economic progress throughout Malaysia."

High words, nice words, but contrary to the facts of 10 years of independence. Indeed, the Honourable Minister himself at page 2 of the speech says this which is in fact in direct contradiction of paragraph 2. He says *inter alia*:

"Indications are that there was no significant change in the unemployment situation during the year. Retail prices were, on

the whole, higher than in the previous year, largely on account of price increases for imported goods."

Mr Speaker, Sir, therefore, what was the position in 1967 as far as the citizen of Malaysia was concerned? What is progress? What does one mean when one speaks of progress politically, socially, and economically, in the country? Political progress means the preservation and the furtherance of the liberty of the subject and the fundamental rights enshrined in the United Nations Charter, to speak of the most prominent Charter of our times—that is political progress, the preservation of a democratic way of life.

In Malaysia, the year 1967 saw the crystallisation of a denial of the fundamental rights of the citizens of this country, the denial of association, the denial of expression, the denial of expressing openly by peaceful means, feelings and opinions of the people of an independent nation.

Social progress means more welfare services, less unemployment, more hospitals, more facilities for the people and similar matters for the comfort, the dignity of mankind. In that field, 1967 again saw the culmination of a lack of progress in those fields. What then does the Honourable Minister speak and mean, when he says 1967 was a year of progress, when he himself says that unemployment has risen, when he himself says that the cost of living has risen. What then has been the progress to the people of this country? Every country will have progress, but the question is: is that progress appreciable progress, is it progress in keeping with the wealth of this nation, with the resources of this nation?

Mr Speaker, Sir, therefore, the fact that this Budget is called a painless Budget is no surprise, with election around the corner, as in all countries you have a painless budget. The pain which has been inflicted in the past three years, the stab wounds delivered with the daggers of the Government are still gaping wounds on the people, and those gaping wounds will not be forgotten just because this Budget in

itself may be termed a painless budget. It will take much more than a painless budget to get rid of the gaping wounds under which the people are still smarting.

Mr Speaker, Sir, we had the privilege on the 19th January of hearing His Imperial Majesty the Shah of Iran speak to this House. They were words of wisdom which I commend to Members of this House, particularly three passages which are very pertinent to the situation in this country today—and I quote those three parts:

“We also recognise that in a world where different communities come closer together every day, the existence of the wide differences of the past are no longer acceptable, whether they are between individuals, standards of living, or levels of education or opportunity. Our age is not an age of prejudices and inequalities, and those who do not yet admit this fact will be forced to by bitter experience.”

Another paragraph says:

Nowadays no part of the world community can permit itself to enjoy special privileges which lead to another section of mankind being deprived of them.”

And the last one I want to refer to, Mr Speaker, Sir, says:

“Events have shown that as a nation’s educational and social development and industrial and economic prosperity increase, its vulnerability diminishes. In the world of today it is the social and economic progress of a nation that is truly indicative of its powers. Armies, as we have seen, are only effective when their weapons are handled by those who have enjoyed the benefits of such advancement.”

Mr Speaker, Sir, conceded that His Imperial Majesty was referring to relationship between nation and nation, but the principle set out there, the principles applied in those three paragraphs, must logically and with equal force apply to the citizens of one nation. Every principle enshrined in those three passages must apply with equal force to citizens of one nation, and that brings me, Mr Speaker, Sir, to the question of the gap or the vacuum which will be created, or which may be created when British forces withdraw.

Mr Speaker, Sir, that gap of manpower, that gap of machine and men, may well be filled, if not by Malaysia herself, by perhaps other friends. You

can put in men, you can put in machines, but all that will come to nothing unless you have a nation of men not only strong in body but strong in mind with a determination to defend this nation against all aggression from outside and all subversion, if any, from inside. In other words, Mr Speaker, Sir, you must have a nation where the people feel that they are Malaysians, that they are wanted Malaysians, that they have something to fight for, that they have something worthwhile fighting for. Otherwise, Malaysia will be unsafe from foreign aggression and internal subversion. If you have a divided nation, you can have all the armies in the world, but you cannot defend the nation successfully, because ultimately in the final analysis it is the people of a nation that defend the nation themselves by their solidarity, and by their desire to remain a free nation.

Mr Speaker, Sir, years have passed and, I think, the greatest challenge to the Alliance Government, to the Members of the House of Representatives here and to the Members of Parliament itself, and to politicians both from inside and outside this House, the greatest challenge is to build that nation of freemen with a will to be free, with a feeling that they are free, and the feeling that they are Malaysians. Now, it is a sad thing for me to say that the Alliance Government for the last ten years, whilst giving lip service to building a united nation has in practice and in actual action done things contrary to the building of a united nation and today Malaysia has no united nation of people of this country.

Mr Speaker, Sir, that we have no united nation, that there is dissatisfaction, that there is ground on which Communism can take a firm root in this country, is exemplified and crystallised by what we call the Penang riots. Mr Speaker, Sir, that is a very significant incident in the history of this country. Now, the Government’s contention is that the Penang incident was Communist inspired through subversion within the Labour Party. Mr Speaker, Sir, I do not concede that for a moment, but let us accept that as the

Government's view. Now, if that is the Government's view, then you are admitting one thing; you are admitting that Communism in Penang, or subversion in Penang, has gained such a strong foothold that the whole of Penang Island, almost the entire trading section of Penang Island, were under Communist influence during the period of the riots. Surely, then the strength of the Communists in Penang must be indeed very, very great. Has anybody bothered to ask themselves how the Communists become so strong? I do not think any man in his proper frame of mind will suggest that the whole of the Penang trading community was intimidated into closing their shops. That is, I think, ridiculous. Have we asked ourselves, how is it that Communism has got such a strong foothold on the Island of Penang? How is it subversives have got such a strong foothold on the Island of Penang? Have we thought for a moment, what is remedy for this situation? Is it the Riot Squad, is it the Field Force, is it the baton, or is it a re-assessment of your policies towards the people of this country?

Mr Speaker, Sir, the riots in Penang brought to light a number of very peculiar but important aspects of Malaysian Government administration. Now, calling of a hartal partly by the Labour Party, partly by others, is no offence known to law. Therefore, the calling of a hartal is perfectly legal and proper within the law, and this is not the first time that Malaysia has had the experience of a hartal. It was none other than the reverend late father of the Honourable Minister of Finance in 1948, I think, who called a nationwide hartal, when the constitutional issue was in progress and that hartal was successful throughout the nation of Malaya as a protest, as a sign of protest, against a certain agreement—I think it was the Malayan Union Agreement. If it was not wrong then, it certainly is not wrong now.

Now, everybody knew that there was going to be a hartal in Penang. Everybody was ready for the hartal, except the Police Force. When the hartal started, when violent broke out, the police took hours to reach the scene of

any trouble spot on the first day. Why? Does that not call for a public inquiry? What was the C.P.O., Penang, doing? What were the other Police officers doing, when everybody knew a hartal was to commence on the following day? Why was this delay? Why was no proper action, precautions, taken to see that if there was violence, that violence could be quelled immediately. Was it deliberate, or was it negligence, on the part of somebody?

Mr Speaker, Sir, it has been suggested that the demons, the devils incarnate, were the trouble makers in Penang. Mr Speaker, Sir, if that is so, then there must be many devils and many devils incarnate throughout Penang, because the hartal was not isolated to any particular locality. It was not concentrated in any area of influence of any political party. It was island-wide. Mr Speaker, Sir, why do people demonstrate? They demonstrate because they are dissatisfied. I have no doubt that the devaluation of the dollar was not the sole cause of the hartal. It was a series of acts of discrimination, a series of acts of discrimination, against large sections of the Malaysian population which led up to this bursting and explosive point of which we in the Opposition have warned the Government will take place.

Mr Speaker, Sir, I am not going to itemise these acts of discrimination, but we can say, in a few words, jobs in the Government service (four to one), special Riot Squads; but today I ask Government to disclose what is the ratio in the Judicial Service, what is the ratio in the Legal Service, what is the ratio in the Immigration Service? Eight to one, ten to one? You expect people not to be dissatisfied?

In the schools of this country, somehow by some process God has now made the *non-bumiputras* so stupid and so dull that they cannot get through their L.C.E.—by some process the majority of them failed: formerly the majority of them pass; today the majority of them fail. Why is that? Is it because you have place only for so many passes and you have to give privileges to other people, to *bumiputras*? Is that a fair policy? Is that

why students go to school? Is that why students are asked to be loyal to this country, to defend this country with their lives, if necessary? Is that why their fathers slog in this land? If that is not discrimination, what is? We openly say it, and we openly ask for a re-assessment of your education policy with regard to these examinations. Mr Speaker, Sir, to-day many students cannot go to school because they cannot afford the fees. They cannot afford to buy books. You say free primary education; you increase the school fees; you neutralise free primary education.

Mr Speaker, Sir, Mr Lim Kean Siew was arrested during the Penang riot. Now, I mention his name in particular, because in this particular case, there is concrete irrefutable proof that an innocent man was arrested by the Police. That comes from the Honourable Prime Minister himself who said words to this effect—I do not quote his words—that the Police after arresting Mr Lim Kean Siew found that there was nothing in his case and, therefore, he was released—not because he was a rich man, not because he was a lawyer, not because he was a Parliamentarian but because there was nothing against him. Mr Speaker, Sir, why arrest a person, when there was nothing against him? How many hundreds of others, how many thousands of others, are in the detention camps, perhaps, wrongfully arrested and as innocent as Mr Lim Kean Siew? If it could happen to one, it could happen to ten. The Minister of Home Affairs is a legal luminary. Was there justice? And the Honourable Deputy Prime Minister in this House, the other day, said he was arrested for protective custody. I do not see the Internal Security Act giving any authority to arrest for protective custody, but we were told that he was arrested under the Internal Security Act. Where then is the protective custody? Is not that an after-thought to justify the unlawful or rather, to say the least, an unjustifiable arrest in those circumstances?

Mr Speaker, Sir, people will demonstrate. We abhor violence, I condemn violence, but if you go on suppressing

people, if you go on telling them, "You cannot hold a public rally to protest", if you go on telling them, "You cannot have a peaceful demonstration to protest", if you go on telling them, "You cannot talk about this, we will lock you up", then people will protest in the only way they know. They will be easily misled by men of violence, they will be easily influenced by Communist ideologies, and are we going to lay the groundwork for people of violence, or are we going to re-assess our policies of the past and establish democracy in this country? I ask the Government to think very carefully of this matter. We are ten years older than we were; so are the electorates of this country ten years wiser; and in ten years they have learnt that they have certain rights, which they intend to get in this country and preserve in this country, and no amount of suppression will stop them. Suppression will only bring resentment and resentment will bring in its wake desperation, desperation will put them to any length—and that is what we do not want in this country.

However, even in the Penang riots there is discrimination, a serious discrimination which is worrying people in very high positions in this country. I refer to the arrest of dozens of largely *non-bumiputras*, some *bumiputras*, in the Penang riots. All were arrested, and the Honourable Prime Minister, the Deputy Prime Minister and the Government sources have said that it is the intention to banish those who are not citizens, to revoke the citizenship of those who are citizens and then to banish them. If they are guilty, I agree, that is a proper course, a right course to take up. Now, they are in the lock-ups, pending investigation—I am not complaining about that, but if they are innocent, they should be let out. But what has happened in Kedah? There was, what we have been told, an organisation to start a holy war—holy war whatever that may mean. I think it means violence, but if it means peace, somebody will put me right. They were arrested. Two days later what did we find in the newspaper? Pardon, a religious pardon.

Somebody, I am sure, in the Legal Department, got wise to this—"what is this pardon business?". Another statement comes out. This is not a legal pardon, but it is a religious pardon. They are free men. Where is the justice? What is this religious pardon coming in? Who has the authority to pardon criminal acts of treason, of subversion, or warfare, of racial warfare in this country—who has that authority? Who pardoned those men and why is the Honourable Minister of Home Affairs keeping quiet, not re-arresting those men, treating them in the same way as *non-bumiputras* are being treated? Or does this Government approve of a holy war? I think this matter must be cleared and cleared up through this House, because it is causing not only resentment, but it is causing anger amongst the people of this country, for there is a clear example of racial discrimination carried out, practised and condoned by the Government of this country.

Mr Speaker, Sir, let us not have a repetition of Penang. Let us put politics aside, let the racialists in the Alliance organisation be kept in their place, let a more liberal policy of social justice and equal opportunities be established in this country.

Mr Speaker, Sir, we speak of democracy, we speak of so many things, and the people look to this House as the first sign and symbol of democracy. But do we have democracy in this House? I thought we had it until my confidence was shattered at the last meeting. It was fixed for a number of days. Government business finished earlier than expected. We still had days, but the Government stood up and said, "Now we move for an adjournment of the House?", thereby defeating the opportunity for Opposition motions, important Opposition motions, to come up and be debated in this House. Why did you cut short your meeting? Why did you choose to deprive the Opposition of debating a motion which might be uncomfortable to you? Is that democracy? So, the people are saying, "If in Parliament

our representatives are not going to get the opportunity to debate and put forward our views, then we will have to look to other sources to put forward our views", and that is why you get these demonstrations and the like. I think it is sharp practice, I think it is bad practice. We spend a lot of money in this Parliament and it is bad practice to suddenly close up your meeting, pack up your books and go home, when your business is not finished and when there is other business to be done by the Opposition, and you will not give them an opportunity. Let us hope that ten years has taught us to be more democratic—perhaps if that was possible—than we were before. But indications are that from what was a democracy we are going into a dictatorship and a totalitarian form of Government, because every now and then you find inroads into the liberty of subjects: this law to defeat this liberty; this law to take away that right; another law to take away this right; another law to control the powers of the courts—they give a decision adverse to what the Government wants, you immediately without a second thought amend the law. It is not the policy of a democratic Government to keep on amending laws to suit the needs of the Government. A democratic country does not amend laws to take away or to abolish established legal principles. That is what this Parliament has been doing, time in and time out, throughout these ten years, destroying the last vestiges of freedom of the individual which comes above everything else—all else come second.

Mr Speaker, Sir, we have an army in this country, and a lot of money is being spent. Some Honourable Members, perhaps, rightly said that we should spend more money on the army. It would be interesting, if the Honourable Deputy Prime Minister can tell us, in the year 1967, in the year 1966, how many millions of dollars have been swindled within the army, how many millions of dollars have been lost in the army unaccounted for, within the army itself, because I know that millions of dollars have been stolen or criminal breach of trust had

been committed of millions of dollars of public funds. Who is to blame? There have been convictions in court-martials. Who is to blame for this loss of money? Who is paying for this money? The taxpayer is paying for it, the poor villager, the poor *kampong* folk, is paying this money. You put an ordinary paymaster; with two signatures he can carry a James Bond bag, go to the bank, put in a hundred thousand dollars in the James Bond bag, walk back to his office, carry the James Bond bag and go to Kelantan. That is the organisation in the Army. Another officer can put in \$65,000 in a James Bond bag and disappear. That is the efficiency of the administrative side of the Army. I know it, because I have been connected with these cases. You blame those men? You are not to blame them. You give them authority to draw \$100,000—perhaps a person who earns a few hundred dollars a month. What do you expect him to do? Surely, you should expect him or you should at least think that there is a possibility that temptation is being put in his way. We would like to know what remedy has been suggested when all these matters have come to light, because I understand that the same procedure is still going on. Even today a paymaster can go, take a James Bond bag and disappear, come back, go to jail for 18 months and he is still up \$94,000—quite a worthwhile job to be in the Army. I think the time has come, when the Honourable Minister must take a personal interest, re-organise the financial regulations of the Army, so that this sort of thing cannot happen. This sort of thing should not happen in this country, where people are taxed to the limit to pay for these services and you do not have an efficient Army, where you have such laxity.

The procedure in the Army—what is our Legal Department doing about it? You have no procedure for court-martials; you follow the Queen's Regulations; you take a Bible and you ask a Muslim to swear on the Bible, until somebody says that cannot be done. What kind of procedure, what kind of court-martial, what kind of

justice, for people of the Army? There is none whatsoever. I made enquiries, and they said, "Well, about six or seven years ago somebody started writing up a new procedure for us, then half-way through everything disappeared; nobody knows what happened". So, nothing at present is being done. You want an efficient Army; you give them proper rules: give them proper regulations, run it as an efficient Army.

Mr Speaker, Sir, the Honourable Minister of Finance in his speech said that the limit in respect of the Development Tax has been increased, payable only if you earn, I think, \$2,000 a year. That means that a person who earns about \$200 or a little less than \$200 must still pay Development Tax. It does not, therefore, really help the hawker, the petty trader, or any other such person, because he does earn nearly \$200 a month. And in any event, the very fact that he must send in his returns is enough of a headache for this poor trader who is peddling from morning till evening. Why cannot the Government do away with this Development Tax altogether, or raise the limit to, say, \$10,000 where you will exclude these poor people, if indeed you want to exclude them? While the Speech says it will help these people, it will, in fact, not help them. There should be a higher figure so that hawkers, petty traders, *kampong* sweet sellers, will be benefited if you, in fact, have the intention of giving them the benefit of such a raise. It is no use merely raising it to \$2,000—\$2,000 sounds big but if you divide it by twelve, it is small.

Mr Speaker, Sir, banishments. People, I know, are in various lock-ups from 1961 awaiting what?—awaiting banishment. I write letter after letter, I get the reply: "They are awaiting banishment." Year passes—two, three, four, five, six years. For six years a man is in the lock-up awaiting banishment. Why can't he be banished?—"We can't get a boat", or some funny reason is given. Is that justice, is that the Human Rights Charter, is that what this nation is proud of to tell the world, "We keep people for six years

merely because we can't get a boat to send them off." Men who have paid their penalty for their crimes, who are awaiting banishment, they have to wait six years. Six years is finished, now it is going on to the seventh year. It is better for that man to have gone to jail rather than await banishment for seven years. Not one case, not two cases, but dozens of cases. What is the new Honourable Minister of Home Affairs doing about this matter? With his legal background, I am sure he will appreciate that there is an urgent need to do so. We have got two ships from Japan, why don't we use those two ships? (*Laughter*). I am coming to those two ships right now.

Now, I agree with the Honourable Prime Minister that this Blood Debt should have been talked of less and that the token settlement should have been in order. Agreed. Now, we got two ships and we are told the value is \$25 million. Who valued them at \$25 million? Who? Japan valued them at \$25 million, or the Malaysian Government valued them at \$25 million? Has there been an independent shipping firm's valuation of those two ships, because three such ships were offered for \$15 million to another country and they said: "Take away your ships. We don't want these ships for \$15 million." If there is a valuation, tell me who valued it, because I say those two ships are not worth \$25 million or anywhere near \$25 million. Send the plans, the specifications to an independent country, where you have shipbuilders of renown and repute, and you will get your answer as to the value of those two ships. Now, whilst we do not want to demand our pound of flesh, we do not want to be made fools of in the eyes of the international world. I would ask for clarification—immediate clarification—as to who put the value of \$25 million on these two ships. Was it by any valuer, or was it merely at a dinner table when somebody said, "Well, they are worth \$25 million" and so it was fixed at \$25 million? It is interesting to know; in fact I was asked to ask this specific question in this House, and I am asking it now.

Mr Speaker, Sir, speaking again on foreign affairs, we have Embassies in many parts of the world. Now, can the Government tell us why almost 99% of these Embassies are staffed by *bumiputras*? Is it an admission that there are no good or sufficient *non-bumiputras* in this country to be ambassadors, consuls or otherwise? Now, I think it is a matter of importance that where we are boasting of racial harmony, racial unity, building a nation such as the United Nations, it is essential that we show the world that we have people of all types, of all races, capable men, intelligent men, representing this country in foreign Embassies, because if we send only *bumiputras* in a very large majority—I do know that Tan Sri Ong Yoke Lin is in New York, but if you count them you will find it is insignificant, very insignificant. Now there must be a reason for that. I cannot believe that it is deliberately done, but there must be a reason: either you cannot find suitable men—that must be the only valid reason—or you do not want to send your suitable men. What is it? I hope the Government's policy will change, that the Government will take men of all races to represent this country in appropriate Embassies throughout the world.

Mr Speaker, Sir, what action has this Government taken about unemployment? None whatsoever—absolutely none whatsoever. Labour Exchanges are doing a job which is absolutely useless. They are incapable of assisting those who are looking for jobs. People prefer to go to private agencies rather than to the Labour Exchanges, because the Labour Exchanges are slow, cumbersome and arrogant. Has this Government any plan to reduce unemployment? The Minister says it is not going down. What is the plan to reduce unemployment in this country, and if you do not reduce unemployment, then you get more robberies, you get more gangsterism, you get more Communism, you get more subversives—from the Labour Party you may say, but you may get all these people. So, it is essential that

you must take necessary steps to have a programme to stop unemployment and bring it down.

Mr Speaker, Sir, before I go to other points, there is one point which I am sure the Honourable Minister of Transport would like to explain while still in his office. I will say it now. The Malaysian/Singapore Airlines is, for all practical purposes, our national airline, or adopted as our national airline. We must maintain a high standard of dignity, of satisfaction, to those who travel in these airlines. Now, the services are excellent and there is no complaint whatsoever. But on my travels to Sabah, to other parts—Hongkong, Bangkok, all these places—there is one constant complaint, so constant in fact that it struck me as funny and I started to investigate.

Now, all airlines sell tax-free liquor and always, invariably in every airline, you have at least two brands: two brands of brandy, two brands of whisky, are stocked there, and they have the popular brands. Now, the Malaysian Airlines, for some reason best known, sells only one brand of brandy and that also is a brand which is not too popular, either in Malaysia, or in any other airlines. I do not like to mention the brand, but I think the Honourable Minister knows—well, I can mention it, it is not too popular with me at least—the Bisquit brandy. Why is it that the Malaysian Airways will sell only Bisquit brandy? Why? They said, “We are instructed to sell only Bisquit brandy;; whisky—two brands, popular brands; brandy—only this”. I said, “This is very funny, do you know why?” They said, “We do not know why, but the instructions are so; not popular, but we must sell”. Why? Any reason for it? I think I can guess the reason, but I do not want to say it because somebody may say, “Repeat it outside” and then I will have all the headaches again. (*Laughter*) But I think an explanation is necessary. Why is it that this brand which is not one of the popularly known brands is the only brand sold on M.S.A. airlines? That must be remedied and remedied forthwith, because there can

be no monopoly. For a moment, I thought that a certain Honourable Member of this House was selling Bisquit brandy. He was before, but no longer is. So, that is out. But I still know the reason why. So, I do hope that the Minister of Transport will tell us why only one brand is sold, when every other airlines has two brands and even the Malaysian Airways sells whisky in two brands. Who is at the bottom of it, or who is at the top of it?

Mr Speaker, Sir, we are spending large sums of money on welfare services. You find people on the roadside without food for days and nights living on charity. In the recent Chinese newspapers, there was the case of a Chinese labourer who in 1962 fell down and broke his back. He is unable to move except in a wheel-chair. He wrote a letter to the Honourable Minister of Finance asking for help. Until last night at 6.00 p.m. I still went and saw that man after seeing his picture in a Chinese newspaper—he was in a wheel-chair—I went and saw him. I asked him, “Anything happened?” He said, “No, nobody has come to my aid”. I asked him, “What about the Welfare, did anybody from the Welfare come?” He said, “Nobody has come even after my appeal to the Honourable Minister of Finance.” I asked, “Did you get any reply from the Minister of Finance?” He said, “No, I did not get any reply from the Minister of Finance.” What is the use of Welfare? Here is a glaring case, and he says in this newspaper, “I live without food for a day and a night. Hotels give me accommodation for a night. Then I have to go back on my broken wheel-chair looking for a place to stay.” Nobody has touched that man; nobody has offered him anything at all, not even one devalued ten cents or twenty cents—not even that from the Welfare Department. Why? Is the Welfare Department blind? Can’t they read the newspapers? Can’t they see what is there? Surely, the Honourable Minister of Finance must have referred this letter to the Welfare Department? I do not think he would be so cruel as just to chuck the letter in the waste-paper basket. If so, why has it not

been done? It is not one case, there are many cases of this nature where repeated appeals have brought forth nothing from the Welfare Services. It is all right to go around and give \$10,000 or \$20,000 for a football field, for a hockey pitch for a new village, but that is not in itself a sufficient indication of what is required by the people of this country.

Mr Speaker, Sir, the Honourable Minister of Home Affairs, I am very glad that it is the Honourable Minister of Home Affairs and together with him is the Minister of Justice—for a moment. I always thought that there was no Minister of Justice, because in the Courts and as far as the judiciary is concerned, we hardly see the Minister of Justice, either inspecting the Courts, or showing himself there for any purposes of betterment of the Courts. Now, the Minister of Justice should show himself. We as lawyers and even Magistrates do not know who is the Minister of Justice. They do not know that there exists a Minister of Justice, because he is so significantly absent, the net result being that Courts are ramshackles, Courts are not conducive to the administration of justice, Courts are under-staffed, Courts are not swept, Courts are without books, and Courts are sometimes without Magistrates, because there are not sufficient Magistrates. What is being done? What is the Ministry of Justice doing about this matter? You get good revenue from the Courts. In fact, it is one of the best revenue earning branches of Government, and yet people are made to suffer in those Courts, not conducive to the administration of justice, more conducive to cattle-shed conditions in various parts of the country. Is there any plan, is there any overall scheme for this purpose? As far as I can see, year in and year out, we ask for the same thing, and there is no scheme, there is no mention. You build an isolated court in Cameron Highlands, which is not going to help very much. You have eight Courts now in Kuala Lumpur. All eight Courts are full up. But except for the Sessions Court, all the others are ramshackles in a building unfit for the administration of

justice. May I ask this Government, what steps are you taking, is that the social progress the Minister of Finance spoke of in his Speech? Surely, it is not.

Mr Speaker, Sir, anti-corruption. We speak a lot about anti-corruption. There is a new Agency headed by a person, who appears to be vigorous. I do hope that there will not be a sudden transfer when it becomes too uncomfortable for some persons, because there is something in the wind about transfers going on. I hope there will not be. I hope this Agency will be allowed to do its duty properly.

Mr Speaker, Sir, this Agency must be given a free hand to investigate from the highest personality of this country to the lowest, if there is a complaint. There should be no interference whatsoever with this Department, because it is within my knowledge that there are complaints against leading politicians of the Alliance side, which are being investigated and, no doubt, maybe on the Opposition side also, but I know of the Alliance side being investigated. Now, let us hope that those investigations will be carried out thoroughly from the level of the Chief of Anti-Corruption Agency himself. Mr Speaker, Sir, I say, let there be no interference. I say that because the Honourable Deputy Prime Minister the other day stood up and said, "It is not the policy of the Government to interfere in the administrative side of the country". That is a wrong statement, because I can prove today that there is interference with the Police Force and interference of a dirty and dangerous type.

The O.C.P.D. of Kuala Lumpur—I am not sure of his name, but I think he is Enche' Noordin—was transferred to Kuala Lumpur from Ipoh. One fine morning, a lady drove a motor-car. She happens to be the wife of somebody working in a Ministry—a Secretary. A policeman doing his duty stopped the car, because she obviously had committed some traffic offence. He went up to the car and asked for her licence. The answer he got was a sound spitting on his face, spit

was still on the face and he got a few choice words from this lady, who put the first gear and drove off. The policeman quite rightly made his way back to the Police Station to see his O.C.P.D. Before he could reach the Police Station—and these are facts which cannot be denied—the O.C.P.D. had received a call from the highest police personality of this country saying, “Such a thing happened, get this policeman out of this town within twenty-four hours”.

Now, I am unable to say who it was, this is so complicated, there is the I.G.P., there is the Commissioner of Police, I think it is the I.G.P., subject to correction, who telephoned the O.C.P.D. and said, “Get this policeman out of this town in twenty-four hours”. Just like that. The O.C.P.D., thank heaven was a man of principle, a man who said, “I am not going to intimidate my subordinate Police officer”; he said words to this effect, these are not quotations—“I will investigate this matter”. He investigated the matter. The policeman lodged his report. The lady lodged her report. The whole file went to the Deputy Public Prosecutor, Mr Ajaib Singh. Certain recommendations were made, but until today nobody has been prosecuted. Nobody has been prosecuted, not the policeman, not the lady. Why? Somebody committed an offence. One of them did. Who was it? Is that justice? Is that non-interference? Is this what the Honourable Deputy Prime Minister says non-interference? The Deputy Public Prosecutor got the file. Certain recommendations were made. Were they carried out? What were those recommendations? Why has not anybody been prosecuted? I do not say who is wrong or who is right. I only want to know what is this justice we are talking about. What is this thing we are giving to the outside world for their consumption? Justice, fair play, where is it? Non-interference, where is it? If you interfere in this manner, you can interfere in so many other ways. There are so many other ways.

Mr Speaker, Sir, this O.C.P.D.—that is not the end of the story—is a

very hard man to deal with. He said, “You don’t let me do my duty, I don’t want to sit here as O.C.P.D. Transfer me to Bluff Road Headquarters, where I can bluff the people.” (*Laughter*). So, right enough he is now sitting in Bluff Road—nice man for a nice headquarters. A man wants to do his duty and you do not allow him; you put him under desk in Bluff Road. Now, will somebody tell me how the situation can be tolerated? How do you expect the public to have confidence? I know what somebody from the other Bench is going to say—I mean, rather what the Government is going to think. They are going to think, “Oh, this Noordin must be a friend of the Member for Ipoh. He must have asked him to raise it.” I tell you sincerely, believe it or not, I do not mind, he is not the person who asked me to raise it, but another Police officer who asked me to raise it, because the whole Police Force is fed up with this incident. They say, “If it can happen to him it can happen to anyone of us”. Mr Speaker, Sir, it is a matter which must be answered again, and answered at this Session, and answered fully and properly, as to whether any action is being taken and why a person can spit on a policeman and get away with it. Mr Speaker, Sir, nobody is above the law. Nobody should be allowed to think that he or she is above the law, because if you do that, that is the end of social justice and administration of justice.

Mr Speaker, Sir, the Government very kindly, some meetings ago, put a medal on our table, a silver medal known as the “P.P.N. Medal”. Each one of us carried it home. Now, I see that the same P.P.N. medals, but in bronze, are being given out to the UMNO and the M.C.A. to be given out to UMNO members and M.C.A. members. Ceremonially they go round and say, “Here is the medal; here is the medal; here is the medal”. By what right does the Government spend public money, hand these medals to political parties for whatever they are worth, and say, “Go and hand it out, dish it out, to

your supporters and members"? By what right is public money used by political parties? Can anybody tell us by what right? By what authority do UMNO leaders go and hand it out to UMNO members—and Television Malaysia says, "Two UMNO members were today presented with medals", and we saw them receiving these bronze P.P.N. medals. I think it is a shame that public funds are spent on these medals which—whether they are medals, or decorations, nobody knows—are handed out by political parties. I think it is a crying shame that public funds of large amounts are used by the political party in power without shame for their members and their supporters. I ask that that practice be stopped, and stopped forthwith, so that no comment of this type will have to be made in this House, or outside this House, in the future.

Mr Speaker, Sir, the Honourable Minister of Finance has said that the strictest economy must be practised. The former Minister of Home Affairs, Tun Dr Ismail, has been voted a sum of \$60,000 over. I have no doubt that for his services to the country, perhaps, a larger figure may have been more in keeping. I am not complaining about the figure. What I am going to say would apply if it is \$1.00, or if it is \$100,000. In the coming year, I do hope that this sort of thing will not be done: no supplementaries will be put up for this sort of thing. And my reason is a simple one. Now, we have passed laws in this House, giving certain privileges to the Prime Minister, to those who acted as Prime Minister, and to those Ministers, who from time to time do certain things. So, in addition to what *ex gratia* payments are given, those benefits will still remain to them, and I do not think in any country you have this sort of *ex gratia* payments being made. It is the principle of it. It is not the \$1.00 or the \$100,000. It is not done in any other democratic country. Why should we do it? Why should we do something which is not done anywhere else? If you feel that a Member of this House, if you feel that a Member of the Government or Cabinet, when he re-

tires should be looked after, then make that post a pensionable post as are done in some democracies, so that there can be no comments, so that before people elect you they will know that these are the conditions on which they are electing you to Parliament. Make them pensionable. Do not grant these *ex gratia* payments which are not done, which are detestable, and which are a drain on public resources. It is the principle, and not the particular, that I am speaking of. I hope that this Government will consider this in the light of the practice in other long-established democracies. I know in some democracies they are pensionable posts. Do the same in this country if you want to, but do it quickly. Do not bring disgrace—to the outside world—by our actions in this House.

Mr Speaker, Sir, the Police in this country have plenty of powers. I know of a case in Perak where a Malay *guru* was a very strong UMNO supporter, and every time there was a public rally he would be given full permission to get up and speak on the platform—and speak as much as he liked to his heart's content. Then, he decided that UMNO was no good. He joined the P.M.I.P. Then every time they asked for a permit: Who are the speakers? So and so. What reply did you get? "All can speak, except this one man". Now these are facts, and the man has written to the Ministry. He has complained to the *Mentri Besar* and yet the reply by the Police says, "All can speak; you cannot speak". What is wrong? What discretion, what exercise of discretion, is this? Is that judicial exercise? Or is that dictatorial exercise by the Police?

When you are UMNO you can speak; when you are P.M.I.P. you cannot speak; no other reason assigned—his name is just struck off. He has written and asked, "What is the reason, I can't speak now, I used to speak before". No reply. Again an application, again the same thing happened.

Tuan Hamzah bin Dato' Abu Samah: On a point of order, could I seek clarification from the Honourable

Member as to who this teacher is, where and when this incident took place, so that I can look into it?

Tuan D. R. Seenivasagam: Mr Speaker, Sir, I undertake to send it to the Honourable Minister. I do not want to disclose it here; the first thing is that I do not have the paper with me here, and the second thing is that he is not my party member, but I will certainly send it up to the Honourable Minister. In fact, I need not send it up because it is already in the possession of the Government, because he had written complaint after complaint; but for easy reference I will certainly send it up.

Mr Speaker, Sir, in Ipoh, but before I come to Ipoh, there is one more matter I want to deal with: we have people arrested under Restricted Residence Enactments of the various States. Each State has a Restricted Residence Enactment. Now, Hamid Tuah, has been arrested under the Selangor State Restricted Residence Enactment, and the Honourable the Minister of Home Affairs is vitally interested in this matter. The case of Hamid Tuah, I say, is a case of a glaring example of the misuse of the Restricted Residence Enactment. You know what did they say to Hamid Tuah? "You keep quiet, we will release you, you talk again, we will lock up".

Mr Speaker, Sir, I have been always wondering why the Kelantan Government, when the Honourable Minister for Welfare Services, let us say, goes to Kelantan, does not use restricted residence, and arrest him for his protection. Then, we will see how the Federal Government will jump. If you do it in this State, the PMIP may one day do it in Kelantan State, and then let us see how you are going to jump. If you misuse the Restricted Residence Enactment in Selangor, others who hold power in the other States can similarly do so, but may be the difference is this; perhaps, they are more democratic than you are.

Mr Speaker, Sir, I think the Honourable Minister of Home Affairs must

take a hand in this matter. Hamid Tuah is rotting in jail.

Dr Mahathir bin Mohamad: On a point of clarification, Mr Speaker, Sir, may I find out from the Honourable Member whether he would like to change his residence from Ipoh to Kelantan because it is more democratic.

Tuan D. R. Seenivasagam: Mr Speaker, Sir, to answer that question is a simple one; if the Member for Kota Star is anywhere near Ipoh, and if he has the power, I would certainly choose to change my place to Kelantan (*Laughter*), because I do not think there could be anybody more vicious than the Honourable Member.

Mr Speaker, Sir, be that as it may, I think the Honourable Minister of Home Affairs quite seriously must intervene, if not through proper channels, at least, by diplomatic move with the State Government. You cannot let Hamid Tuah rot in jail, because he has done nothing wrong under the Restricted Residence Enactment. You cannot use an Enactment to bully, intimidate, and torture and break down an individual. Because if you start doing that, there is no limit, there is no end to it. If he has committed any land offences or laws relating to any land offences, deal with him in that manner, but don't tell him, "I will release you, you must not talk again; I will release you, you must not give a statement; if you give a statement, I will lock you up again". He is not an animal, he is a human being like anybody else, and I hope that the Honourable the Minister for Home Affairs will intervene through proper channels, if not by diplomatic means, with the State Government, and the Menti Besar himself is a legal luminary. Ask him to use his judgment in the proper way without bias, without prejudice, and the case of Hamid Tuah should be solved and released. Land matters must be dealt with separately.

Mr Speaker, Sir, I am the Member for Ipoh and I regret to say that, although I have held my peace for long, today I must say that the Ipoh hospital is in a scandalous position.

You find patients lying on the verandah, rain beating on them, rain pouring down on them, hot sun baking them, doctors hardly looking at them, nurses passing by once in a while. That is the fate of the patients on the verandahs of the Ipoh General Hospital. We were promised improvements, but improvements never came—I do not see the improvements coming. Do you expect people to lie on the verandah without treatment or with negligible treatment, or are you going to do something about it? Are you going to build a hospital, or build more wards. We don't want first class wards; we want wards where there are patients; we don't want empty wards there. We want wards where patients are lying on verandahs now, and it is that type of wards that you must cater for in the hospitals throughout the country.

Now, I would like an assurance that the Ipoh Hospital will be attended to, and attended to fast, if not on a permanent basis, at least by temporary arrangements for the sick patients who cannot look after themselves. Now, medicines are short, you go to the hospital you cannot get the medicine which you must get; sometimes you are asked to go out and buy it. Staff is short; doctors are once again getting lazy. A man with a broken leg, he has to wait there at least one hour, before a doctor arrives, and he is lucky, if it is one hour. For some time they improved; we keep quiet they start getting bad again. "Where is the doctor?", "I do not know, he is at a dinner". But he is on call, he should not be at a dinner; if he is at a dinner, he should give his telephone number so that he can be called.

So, I hope that the Honourable the Minister of Health will pull them up, or re-emphasise to the doctors throughout the country, and particularly in Ipoh, the necessity of good service to the people of that town.

Mr Speaker, Sir, before this Budget meeting started, the Honourable the Member for Batu asked for an inquiry, or the Member for Bungsar asked for an inquiry, into the Penang riots. Now,

after what I have said today on the Penang riots, the discrimination that was exhibited, as far as Penang and Alor Star were concerned, and in view of the fact that there is considerable high feeling as to the cause of the riots itself, I think, it is more than fair to ask this Government to hold an inquiry, a public inquiry where people will come and testify that it was not all Chinese, or not all *non-bumiputras*, who started the trouble, that *bumiputras* also were chopping heads in Penang, that *bumiputras* also were chopping Chinese hands in Butterworth side, that *bumiputras* also were taking a razor blade and slashing a Chinese boy on his chest, that a whole family was wiped out by *bumiputras*. You don't want to hear that, you only want to hear what you like to hear? Cyclists going along a kampong had sticks thrown into their cycles and a parang chopped their heads off—you don't want to hear that? Is that why the Government says no inquiry, we know everything? You know nothing. I ask that inquiry be held so that this sort of thing can be clarified, so that the blame will be laid where it ought to be laid, so that the Government can learn what happened for the protection of the future, when things of this nature could happen in the country.

Mr Speaker, Sir, 1968 is an important year. It is, I think, going to be an election year, but some say it is a pre-election year. Now, whatever it may be, it is a year when political parties may want to campaign and campaign hard and strong. I do hope that this Government will not place obstacles in the way of political parties campaigning. There must be a definite given policy by the Minister of Home Affairs to the various O.C.P.Ds. Now, in Ipoh the O.C.P.D. does not ask for identity card numbers of speakers; the O.C.P.D. in Kampar says, "I want the identity card numbers of your speakers"; another O.C.P.D. says, "Tell me what each speaker is going to speak about"; you say political matters, he is not satisfied; he asks, "What political matters"? In Ipoh you say political matters he is satisfied. In Kampar, he asks what political matters, then we

have to say we want to speak about *bumiputras*, *non-bumiputras*, we want to speak of *education*, a whole rigmarole has to be said to him. I think the Minister of Home Affairs should clarify this to all O.C.P.Ds, so that there will be no trouble, no inconvenience caused. Political matters cover everything; or, if you want, say that all O.C.P.Ds ask for the same details, so that we have a stereotyped answer ready to be given to them. Some O.C.P.Ds won't reply your letter until 24 hours before the meeting. How on earth are you going to get ready? How on earth are you going to publicise your meeting? Some O.C.P.Ds say, "Even if you want to announce your meeting in a van, you must get a permit". Other O.C.P.Ds say, "If your van is on the move, you don't require a permit." There must be a set and definite policy on this matter.

Mr Speaker, Sir, in the Government Departments, in various Government Departments there is considerable dissatisfaction, dissatisfaction to such an extent that I will say, secrets, or secret documents, or confidential documents are reaching the hands of the Opposition. That should not be the way in which the Opposition gets their information. I don't like it, because it could happen at any time, at any age, perhaps, one day when we are controlling the Government. So, it is necessary for this Government to find out why it happens, what is the dissatisfaction in the services? The dissatisfaction is a simple answer. There is no fair play in promotions, there is no fair play in seniority, there is no fair play on the question of the future of the Government servants of certain types in this country. Favouritism is rampant, not only as between *bumiputras* and *non-bumiputras*, but as between *bumiputras* themselves, with the ultimate result that you find resignations from so many departments, Legal Departments, Judiciary, other Departments in the country; and my Honourable the Minister of Home Affairs knows very well what I am talking about. This thing can be stopped. Why is it not stopped? Why are you sabotaging the country by this sort of thing? Why are

you bringing up a service which will be of no service to the nation?

Mr Speaker, Sir, there is only one remedy—remedy of social justice, based on equal rights of the people of this country. If you do not have that, this country must fail. There will be no future; there will be no united nation; there will be no capability; there will be no force sufficient to throw out a foreign invader. Whatever your army may be, whatever your guns may be, there will be no sufficient incentive to control and destroy subversion from within the territories of Malaysia. Let us take Sabah; do you think that the people are satisfied? They are not, they are completely dissatisfied. You buy a packet of cigarettes you pay 10 cents more than you pay in West Malaysia. You buy a bowl of "mee"; you pay one dollar, nothing less. You buy anything in Sabah you pay more than you pay in West Malaysia. Yet, what is the improvement in the country? Nothing. You go to Sabah, you see nothing there—no improvement at all, but the people are paying more than they ever paid before. They are beginning to ask themselves: "Why should we be in Malaysia, what is our benefit? We pay more for everything we get nothing in return, we can see nothing." You get a court house where you walk and the court house shakes. You get public buildings, which are not worth looking at. I don't know what they are staffed with. You get also discrimination. Concentration in certain areas, I don't like to use the word, but concentration in the Muslim areas: work in the Muslim areas, the other areas very little to be seen.

Situation in Sarawak, I have no doubt, is the same—complete dissatisfaction. What are you going to get them? You are going to get the Communists stepping in, and stepping in strongly and quickly. The British pull out, you will have to face a vacuum, a serious vacuum, which you can only fill by giving equality to the people of this country. I ask the M.C.A., I ask the UMNO—the M.I.C., of course, is not worth asking because they have no say; I ask these two organisations to think carefully, re-assess the policy of

special rights and privileges. After all we are ten years, and now we have gone to the 11th year; after 15 years we are supposed to review the special privileges; by now we should be able to make up our minds whether, when the 15-year period comes, these privileges must still remain, or whether they can go out of the Constitution of the country. It was the intention of the Reid Commission that in 15 years it should not exist any more. Now, we should start looking at it, reviewing the situation, so that we can tell the people: "This will go at the end of 15 years." Mr Speaker, Sir, there is nothing more that I wish to speak.

Tuan C. V. Devan Nair (Bungsar) (*dengan izin*): Mr Speaker, Sir, at last year's Budget Session, as we sat and listened to the Finance Minister, some of us thought, at least I did, that at long last he had found the necessary courage and an adequate grasp of the virtues of economic realism. We felt that, pushed against the wall as the nation undoubtedly was, the Finance Minister might ultimately rise to the occasion, focus his vision, identify objectives and tackle our immense and daunting problems in a spirit of courage and expedition.

I, for one, Sir, waited eagerly for this budget session to see whether the embryonic promise of 1967 would develop, if not, mature in 1968. But alas, Sir, instead of acquiring the virtues of solidity and sobriety, the Finance Minister appears to have wandered off on a trip into the "hippie" realms of L.S.D. If he is not a victim of hallucinogenic agents, then this can only be described as a bogus budget. It is almost certainly an election budget, and it is in the nature of election budgets, Sir, to lead the people up the garden path to paint the dim twilight in the colours of the sunrise. In fact, Sir, this House has not been given a budget to debate on. Parliament has merely been asked to give the Government licence for an overdraft—and what is more, an overdraft which may not even be acquired—thus committing the nation to a possible additional debt of at least another \$600 million. There

is no sign of an estimate of income, and there is even less visible effort on estimates of expenditure.

We all remember, Sir, the pride and the aplomb with which the Finance Minister used to flaunt a profusion of figures in previous budget speeches. We were given figures relating to balance of payments. We were given figures relating to the state of our reserves and so on. But, this year there is no attempt at such an impressive display of relevant figures, and for obvious reasons. Our national debt clearly exceeds our known reserves. The cumulative Federal Government debt at the end of 1967 was \$3,514 million or nearly equivalent to two years revenue. Instead of facts and figures, this year's Budget speech is a long essay chockful of false hopes and barren platitudes, starting in the first paragraph with an euphoric assessment of the political, social and economic progress achieved in the last decade, and ending with a final paragraph in which the people are asked to bear more sacrifices as they are now, so they are told, in the process of going through a tunnel. Sir, only the Honourable Minister can see the light at the end of the tunnel. There are many others, however, who feel that it is not a tunnel we are in, but a labyrinthine cave without an outlet in which we are lost with little hope of tracing our steps back. There is no Andromeda's thread to guide us back.

How the Minister of Finance has arrived at some of his estimates is anybody's guess. Income, for example, is apparently estimated to yield a sum somewhere close to that of last year's. But, Sir, everyone in this country knows, and even the Finance Minister is apparently semi-conscious of it, that in 1967 the economy contracted as a result of sharply declining commodity prices. There was a decrease of 17% in the unit price for rubber, a 7½% decrease in the unit price of tin, and a 5½% decrease in the unit price of palm oil. In the last few months of 1967, the reports issued by various limited companies engaged in the production of rubber, tin and palm oil, indicated that profits had either declined sharply

or, in some cases, even losses were incurred. Therefore, Sir, to estimate revenue as capable of yielding the same quantum that was produced in a better year, without increasing rates, is, to say the least, an estimate based on pie-in-the sky.

The alleged estimates of expenditure can at best be classified as hopeful guesses. Everyone in this country knows, and the Finance Minister is again apparently semi-conscious of it at least, that recurrent expenditure increases by at least 5% a year on personal emoluments alone. Even assuming that Government in 1968 can withstand the pressure and the need of not employing new personnel, expenditure on personal emoluments alone must increase by the sheer operation of salary scales and increased pensions. The wonder of it all, Sir, in these circumstances is that the ordinary expenditure estimated for 1968, is less than the total appropriated for 1967.

A quick glance at the Development Estimates for 1968 reveals a large number of new buildings and installations of various Ministries and Departments. For instance, the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting is provided with huge sums for new television and radio stations, while the Ministry of Defence has been allocated over \$25 million on the purchase of ships and \$59 million for the purchase of aircraft. But yet, Sir, in the Ordinary Estimates of Expenditure, no provision is made for the staff that will be required to man the television and radio stations, the ships and the aircraft. Are we to believe, Sir, that we are going to acquire captainless ships, perhaps, or pilotless electronic aircraft? In other words, if similar and deliberate playing down of estimates has been applied in respect of other Ministries and Departments, this year's deficit must, in fact, be very much larger than what the Finance Minister has cared to indicate. Among other things, the legitimate suspicion must be entertained that this Budget is also a budget of hidden deficits.

All in all, the Budget presented this year is certainly an impossible one. It

neither attempts to estimate the income, nor does it attempt to estimate expenditure. It only speculates on both. Even so, the Budget balances only on the basis of the hope that a further \$600 million can be borrowed. Assuming, even though there is really no basis for any such assumption, no justification whatsoever, but assuming that income and expenditure will turn out to be as estimated, the country will be faced with serious inflationary tendencies. We are already severely in debt. Our annual interests payable on the public debt have already come to nearly \$260 million or nearly 14% of our revenue. With additional borrowing, we will be placing our future generations under such a load of debt that they will be only working to pay off the interest element on debts that we would have acquired or incurred. In short, Sir, we are not only placing an unbearable burden on our progeny, but we are at the same time making ourselves a bankrupt nation; and in the event of inflationary tendencies being released by the deficit financing proposed by the Finance Minister, it is more than likely that not only will our economic stability be jeopardised, but that the stability of our currency will also be seriously questioned.

Therefore, Sir, I rise sadly to reject this alleged Budget before this House but, as usual, the myopic majority commanded by the Government will no doubt approve it. This, however, should not prevent us from recording our views for what they are worth. I say, Sir, that even now it may not be too late to salvage our fortunes, provided that we find the determination and the wisdom to reverse our steps from the downward path we have been treading, provided also that, once and for all, we decide not to bluff the people and not to bluff ourselves, election year or no election year.

Sir, the increase in the gross national product in 1965 was 9.7% and that for 1966 was 5.9%. The Minister himself declares that the main stimulant for economic growth in the last few years came from the public sector. This House knows, and everybody else

knows, that in the last few years, we have been borrowing heavily both from domestic and foreign sources. In other words, Sir, even the 2½% increase in the G.N.P. in 1967 would not have been possible had it not been for the massive borrowing of over \$500 million. The House should also bear in mind that in 1967 the population growth was 3%, and the harsh fact of life is that in spite of getting deeper into debt, we are in fact worse off than before.

Everybody knows, Sir, that the G.N.P. does not provide a complete picture of the country's economic health. Neither does it indicate the state of social welfare. The Finance Minister talks of far-reaching political, social and economic progress in the last decade. But in the next breath he tells the House that unemployment in 1967 increased to 6½% from 6% in 1962.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua: Persidangan di-tempohkan.

Persidangan di-tempohkan pada pukul 1.00 tengah hari.

Persidangan di-sambong sa-mula pada pukul 4.00 petang.

(Timbalan Yang di-Pertua mempengerusikan Meshuarat)

Perbahathan di-sambong sa-mula.

Tuan C. V. Devan Nair (Bungsar): I was saying, Mr Speaker, Sir, that everybody knows that the G.N.P. does not provide a complete picture of the country's economic health. Neither does it indicate the state of social welfare. The Finance Minister talks of far-reaching political, social and economic progress in the last decade, but in the next breath he tells us that unemployment in 1967 increased to 6½% from 6% in 1962. He also says that under-employment in the rural areas is not only widespread but that it is also increasing. Thus, on the one hand, it is claimed that the country has prospered, while on the other hand comes the disconcerting and damaging statement that the common man is, in fact,

worse off. I have had occasion to say in this House before that it is not the G.N.P. as such that matters so much as the more equitable sharing of the G.N.P. by the people of the country. I have had occasion, Sir, to urge upon the Government to take adequate steps to distribute the G.N.P. in a more equitable manner, not only from considerations of equity and fairness, but also from the point of view of economic progress, through the wider diffusion of purchasing power to a larger group, so as to stimulate consumption and its corollary of industrial growth.

I might be permitted an aside here on the actual extent of unemployment and under-employment. The Minister has not cared to divulge the sources of the figures on which he bases his assessment of current unemployment and under-employment. Neither have we been given any figures relating to the actual number of new jobs created in the last few years in both the private and the public sectors. If we are to take into account the decline in economic growth, and if we also take into account the average of very roughly 50,000—possibly, much more—youths who leave school every year and are thrown on to the employment market, the indications are and must be that unemployment and under-employment in both the urban and rural areas must have risen to quite alarming proportions. In other words, this Government does not seem to have an accurate assessment—if it does have, we are not aware of it—an accurate assessment of the vast number of unemployed and under-employed who are bound to constitute an effective revolutionary potential for skilful exploitation by the forces of anti-national subversion.

The Minister of Finance laments the fact that the manufacturing sector has not expanded as fast as he would have liked. He therefore, proposes to give further incentives to manufacturers. That is all to the good but until the Bill has been presented, it will not be possible for us to give our comments. I might, however, hazard the following observation. Fiscal incentives alone, in and by themselves,

however desirable, will not bring in more industries. What is required more urgently than anything else is the restoration of confidence in the Government. I do not think that it is possible for anyone to dispute the fact that with the passing of the years, the Government's credibility gap has so widened that hardly anyone is inclined to take it seriously. For example, when the price of rubber plunged below 50 cents a pound, the Government announced that it would support the price of rubber and that as far as the Government purchases were concerned, the sky was the limit. Later, it turned out that Government purchases totalled only around \$10 million. Rubber is still below the 50 cent level. In the circumstances, rubber producers and rubber traders must be excused for coming to the conclusion that as far as the Malaysian Government is concerned, the sky has a very low ceiling. This very Budget before us is calculated to widen the credibility gap even further. Nobody in his right mind will believe that this Budget is anything but a stunt.

The Minister has made a rather interesting analysis of rubber consumption patterns and trends. He hopes that if China and India can increase their consumption from the present *per capita* rate of $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. per annum, the future of rubber would be bright. Apart from forgetting the possibility of even fiercer competition from synthetic in the coming years, the Minister has clearly forgotten about palm oil. China and India are going to use much more edible oils long before they use more tyres. And if this country had possessed the requisite foresight in its leadership, we might have embarked quite some time ago on a palm oil replanting scheme similar to the rubber replanting scheme—and with far more promise of success!

Next to the restoration of confidence, Sir, in the Government, is the urgent need of wiping out corruption and inefficiency. I am glad to note that the Anti-Corruption Agency has shown signs of new activity and vitality. But one wonders—and this is

the significant wonder in the minds of several people—one wonders whether the Agency has got the stature and the authority not merely to look into and swoop down on corrupt practices among the smaller fry, but also to look among the really big fish in the country. I would suggest the immediate appointment of an Ombudsman, with full powers to investigate the activities of even Cabinet Ministers.

The Finance Minister has said, and I think the House will agree, that the country is in a bad shape. We need very stern measures to pull ourselves out from the present mess, and we all need to work much harder than we have been working before. All that is conceded. The Government must set the lead and it must set a lead by pruning its own expenditure. The Minister declares that the Government proposes to make ends meet, but in the very next breath he tells the House that he proposes to borrow a further \$600 million. This is not the type of courage and leadership that I am speaking of. I am referring to a genuine and pressing determination to make ends meet of which there are few signs at present.

The Finance Minister, Sir, has not proposed any major fiscal policy changes for the present. He says that he does not envisage any such changes this year. If his word can be accepted, the country can be thankful that at least for this year no disastrous innovations will be made. It might be recalled that of all the innovations the Finance Minister made—tax innovations—in the last few years, only the payroll tax remains intact. All other innovations have been either scrapped or modified considerably.

For 1968 he proposes to modify his development tax by raising exemption limits for individuals from \$500 to \$2,000 a year. It will be recalled, Sir, that when he proposed the development tax, I urged him for one, together with others on this side of the House, to carefully consider the consequences of levying the tax on people of low incomes. I specifically

urged him to consider the equity aspect in which an employee of less than \$2,000 income per year is not taxed whilst a trader with over \$500 is taxed. I also specifically urged him to consider the cost of collection and the difficulties imposed on the taxpayer. At that time he waved us aside, but now he admits, in effect, that he was wrong. He has back-dated the exemption to 1st January, 1967. This means that a large number of people have been unnecessarily harassed and that all the work of the Inland Revenue Department would now have to be set right by further work. If we want a classic example of unplanned taxation, this must be it. If ever there was a gross example of wasteful efforts, this also surely is it.

Sir, the Finance Minister proposes to get some \$5 million from varying the duty and registration fees for cars and commercial vehicles. With the difficult economic conditions faced by the country, one can have no serious objections to private car users paying more for the use of cars. But one must have grave reservations on the wisdom of raising more revenue from commercial vehicles. On the one hand, we say we would like to stimulate economic activity, and on the other hand, we propose to raise an obstacle to economic expansion. The Finance Minister piously hopes that his variation of the duty and registration fees of private vehicles will induce greater use of domestically assembled cars and that the retail price of such cars will not rise. Sir, if the Minister had prepared his Budget without tongue in cheek, I for one would have been prepared to accept his forecast, but the Budget being what it is, I can only attribute his forecast to mere wishful thinking. The gap between the domestically assembled car and the imported one comes to about 25 per cent of the cost of the imported car, and it is extremely doubtful whether our car assemblers will not attempt to narrow this gap by raising retail prices. I hope, Sir, that the Minister will think of measures to restrain any such manifestation of overweening greed on the part of the car-assemblers.

The Minister has decided that the time has now come for excise to play a greater part in keeping his coffers filled. He therefore proposes, of all things, to start with basic articles. He slaps one cent per pound on ordinary soap and 2 cents per pound on toilet soap. He puts up tooth paste and powder by one cent per ounce. He even makes it harder for people to sleep off their sorrows by raising foam rubber products by 10 cents per pound. And if people find their food stale and tasteless, he makes it more difficult for them to use Aji-no-moto or monosodium glutamate. He raises the rate to 50 cents per pound, excise. Now, Sir, even if it is agreed that the Treasury needs additional funds which I dispute from the point of view that expenses can and should be drastically cut and pruned, it surely is not in the best interest of the country to try and raise revenue from basic necessities. I would have preferred the Finance Minister to have turned his attention to upper class luxuries such as perfumes, liquor and other luxury items, instead of hitting people in the lower-income brackets with rises on soap, toilet soap, tooth-powder, tooth-paste, Aji-no-moto and mattresses.

Sir, in presenting the Budget this year, the Government has been guilty of a signal and tragic failure. The occasion might have been used to present to the people the stark and naked reality of the nation's frightening economic problems and prospects—and they are really frightening—and on the basis of such courageous and unabashed honesty and truth, to have appealed to the public, with some measure of success, some chance of success, for the vital and urgent response of harder work and greater sacrifice from all sections and strata of our multi-racial society, starting from the political leadership itself which has to set the example and the pace of sacrifice in order to ensure the national salvation. But the truth has not been told and the leadership and the sense of direction, which the Government might have given to the country, has not been given. Instead, there has been a pathetic resort to feeble subterfuges and dangerous half-truths.

After a decade of independence, Sir, can we honestly boast of anything but a declining political, economic and military situation? The projected withdrawal of the British military presence from South East Asia by 1971 has caused the vigorous expression of protest, distress and concern in Australia and New Zealand, but in Kuala Lumpur we have only had the consolation of a barren calm. Quite apart from the military vacuum that might endanger our security, let us also not forget that imperialism retreats in the same order that it came. First came the gunboats and the flag, next came the traders and the merchants, and lastly came the missionaries. The gunboats will go by 1971, but are we so sure that the traders and merchants will not follow the gunboats? Perhaps, only the missionaries might remain behind to provide spiritual consolation, when all material consolation would have failed.

Sir, lest I be misconstrued, I might point out that I am no lover of imperialism. I too have played my small part, quite unlike several others sitting there, and have spent five years of my life in British jail for anti-British activities in helping the country to get rid of British rulers. We detested the British as colonial masters, but we welcomed them as equal and as friends. And it is their continued presence in our midst, as friends, economically and militarily, that now appears to be highly dubious.

Sir, the size of the economic and security crisis and challenge that faces this nation is painfully apparent to most thinking Malaysians, but it seems to have washed off our Government like water off a duck's back. The challenge is there, but with no adequate response. The economic crisis is already practically upon us, and again there is no response. The security crisis may also be upon us, but we look in vain for any determined and intelligent response.

Experience has shown, Sir, that appeals in this House are futile and unrewarding. In the circumstances, I can only pray that by some miracle, the

leaders of this country may wake up in time, rise to the occasion and give the leadership, the sense of national purpose and direction which our country so tragically lacks today. If, however, by some miracle there are signs of this happening, then I for one and my colleagues in the D.A.P. will not be found wanting in creative and constructive co-operation. But that, Sir, is only in the event of a miracle.

In conclusion, you will recall that in an earlier passage of my speech, I had referred to the Honourable Minister saying, towards the end of his speech, that we were going through a tunnel and that he could discern light at the end of the tunnel. I have pointed out, Sir, that many thinking people think that we are not in a tunnel at all but that we are in a cave, a labyrinthine cave, without any outlet and also without the benefit of Ariadne's thread. Over the lunch period, I referred to the Greek classics and found that it was not Andromeda but Ariadne who was the obliging lady, who enabled Theseus to go into the labyrinthine cave and come out safely, and we do not have the benefit of Ariadne's thread. There are no such obliging ladies who have decided to ensure that we do get out. This is just not intended as a frivolous analogy but an analogy which is offered to the Government in all seriousness. I do not see any tunnel, and I do not see any light at the end of that tunnel. I am hoping to God that some Ariadne might have left behind the thread and that somehow or by some miracle, and not through the Alliance intelligence, mind you, the situation has come to pass where it is possibly only divine intervention that might save this very sad country of ours. Much obliged.

Tun Dr Ismail bin Dato' Abdul Rahman (Johor Timor) (*dengan izin*): Mr Speaker, Sir, it was Shakespeare who said, and I quote him:

There is a tide in the affairs of men,
Which, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune;
Omitted, all the voyage of their life
Is bound in shallows and miseries."

Sir, just over a decade ago, the Alliance Government took at the flood the tide of nationalism which was

sweeping the shores of colonial territories; the Alliance Government led this country to independence. During the decade since independence, due to the wise policy of the Alliance Government, this country not only has prospered internally, but it has served as a model to other countries on several issues. Internally, during this decade the Alliance Government concentrated on socio-economic development of the country rather than embarking on vague ideological policies which have been the scourge of many independent countries, bringing them into ruin and backwardness. Because the socio-economic policies of the Alliance Government were based on reality and on the proper consideration of the prevailing circumstances in the country, it has brought this country to the present stage of development, which has been the envy of many developing countries, and which has won the praise of those who are trying to help the developing countries in their development projects.

Sir, many factors contributed to the success of the socio-economic policies of the Alliance. First and foremost, of course, is the ability of the people of this country to implement the policies of the Government: the civil servants, by their untiring dedication to their work and loyal citizens, by fully co-operating with the Government, have contributed to the success of the Alliance's policies.

There is another factor which is now the centre of controversy, which has played a great part in enabling the Alliance Government to pursue its socio-economic policies. I refer, Sir, to the Anglo-Malayan Defence Treaty. This Treaty, by providing a defence umbrella for Malaysia, has enabled the Government to save much of its financial resources and to devote this saving to the socio-economic projects. During the past decade, on the average, we have not spent more than 2.5 per cent. of our gross national product, or 20 per cent. of our annual budget, on defence. When we look at the other newly-emerging, independent countries, we find that they spend a far greater percentage of their gross national pro-

duct on defence, thereby leaving a very much smaller percentage of their financial resources for socio-economic developments. Today, and in the future, this defence umbrella is going to be withdrawn by the Government of the United Kingdom.

Sir, I share the Prime Minister's and the Government's sentiment of not trying to beg of the United Kingdom to change its decision, because, in the first place, I consider it undignified for an independent country to press its former colonial master to carry on forever the burden of defence (*Applause*). Secondly, because I consider it is a futile attempt. Britain is now placed in such a position that she can no longer afford the role which she played in the past. So, Sir, instead of making it difficult for her, we should, because of her help in the past, express our gratitude for the protection she has given us during the past decade.

Clearly, Sir, the British withdrawal from Malaysia will leave a vacuum, and the problem for us now is how to fill this vacuum. I would suggest, Sir, that we are now placed in almost a similar situation as we were before we got our independence. We have to make a momentous decision. It is a decision which, of course, has to be taken by the Government in power, and at the moment, the Alliance. But we, the citizens of this country, and especially the elected Members of Parliament, must do our duty by making constructive suggestions to the Government. It is in this light of making what I hope to be constructive suggestions that I am making a proposal, which I am now propounding. I would like to make it clear, Sir, that I have not discussed my proposal with the Prime Minister nor with my former Cabinet colleagues, nor with the other members of the Alliance Party. It is necessary for me to make this clear lest the Opposition will try to make a political capital out of this. I consider that the defence of this country is a national matter above party politics, and every loyal citizen of this country, if he or she has a constructive suggestion to offer, should not hesitate to do so, so that the Government can form

a defence policy based on the knowledge that it has considered all the opinions of all the loyal citizens of this country.

I have noted, Sir, the proposal of the Prime Minister to ask for a conference—a Five-Power Conference—consisting of Australia, New Zealand, Singapore, Malaysia and the United Kingdom, in order to discuss defence matters. I do not oppose this proposal, but I would suggest that we also consider other alternatives in case this conference either fails to materialise or, if it meets, it fails to bear satisfactory fruits. Before I enlarge on my proposal, Sir, I would like to preface it by trying to ask Honourable Members to concentrate on the political factors in this region.

First of all, the withdrawal of the British from this region—when I say “withdrawal” I mean she withdraws because she cannot effectively discharge her duties to this region—and the withdrawal of the Dutch and the French some years ago have left this region with no traces of the former colonial powers. Secondly, the famous SEATO, which was started a few years ago, is now no longer an effective force, because with France not playing an active part in it, and now with the withdrawal of Great Britain, this Treaty can only exist in name. The time is therefore, Sir, ripe for the countries in the region to declare collectively the neutralisation of South-East-Asia. To be effective, the neutralisation of South East Asia must be guaranteed by the big powers, including Communist China. Thirdly, it is time that the countries in South-East-Asia signed non-aggression treaties with one another. Now is also the time for the countries in South-East-Asia to declare the policy of co-existence, in the sense that the countries in the region should not interfere in the internal affairs of each other and to accept whatever form of government a country chooses to elect or adopt. I know, Sir, that this proposal may sound somewhat ambitious, but the alternative is so grave that it is worth trying.

The alternative to the neutralisation of Southeast Asia guaranteed by the Big Powers, including Communist China, is an open invitation by the region to the current Big Powers to make it a pawn in big power politics. The alternative to the signing of non-aggression treaty among the countries in the region is an arms race among themselves, which would be detrimental to their economy. The alternative to the declaration of the policy of co-existence is increased tension and subversion in the region.

Sir, as to the timing of and the method of implementing the proposal I have suggested, I would suggest that the Alliance Government take the incentive by consulting all the countries in the region before proceeding to the Five-Power Conference as proposed by the Prime Minister. This method has two advantages. First of all, the Government would know the reaction of the governments of the region to the proposal I have outlined, and, secondly, it would give the Alliance Government an opportunity to inform the governments of the region the intention of the Alliance Government for calling a Five-Power Conference as suggested by the Prime Minister. This consultation, Sir, with the governments in the region before proceeding to attend the Five-Power Conference is not only an act of courtesy but I consider also a wise diplomatic move. Thank you, Sir. (*Applause*).

Dato' Haji Mohamed Asri bin Haji Muda (Pasisir Puteh): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, semenjak beberapa tahun saya dudok sa-bagai Ahli di-dalam Rumah yang bertuah ini, maka pada petang ini saya telah dapat mendengar satu ucapan yang mengandongi chadangan yang bergeliga sa-kali yang telah disampaikan oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat, bekas Menteri Dalam Negeri dan bekas Wakil Tetap Malaysia di-Bangsa² Bersatu. Saya katakan ucapan itu bergeliga, ia-lah kerana ucapan itu merupakan satu pandangan yang bebas dari sa-orang anggota yang banyak pengalaman dalam hubungan politik *international*, banyak pengalaman pula dari segi kedudukan politik dalam

negeri ini sendiri. Memang-lah, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sa'at saperti sekarang ini ada-lah satu sa'at yang tepat sakali untok di-tinjau kembali dari segi pertahanan dan keselamatan negara kita. Chadangan penarekan keluar tentera² British dari Tenggara Asia ini termasuk Malaysia dan mungkin chadangan ini akan di-laksanakan mengikut apa yang telah di-renchanakan oleh Kerajaan ini sendiri, saya rasa ini memberi satu ilham baharu kepada negara kita untok menempoh satu jalan yang prektikal dalam menjaga keselamatan negara kita dan di-dunia sa-belah sini.

Pernah pada satu masa dahulu pehak kami dan beberapa² pehak lain telah pernah menjalankan supaya Perjanjian Pertahanan antara Malaysia dan Great Britain itu di-tinjau sa-mula, di-kaji sa-mula, supaya dengan demikian akan dapat terchapai satu kesimpulan yang baik lebih² lagi melihatkan kepada keadaan perubahan politik dunia terutama-nya dunia sa-belah sini. Sambil itu, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sambil mengkaji butir² dan nilai² saran yang telah di-sebutkan oleh Ahli Berhormat daripada Johor Timor, bekas Menteri Dalam Negeri itu, ada-lah juga menasabah bagi Kementerian Pertahanan sendiri meninjau kembali chara² pentadbiran dan chara² perlaksanaan sa-suatu-nya berhubung dengan Angkatan Bersenjata kita sendiri. Mengikut apa yang saya tahu banyak perkara² yang luar biasa yang berlaku di-dalam Angkatan Tentera kita ini saperti soal perkara-nya kechil, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, tetapi besar erti-nya jika kita kaji dengan halusi. Soal membeli alat² senjata dan alat² yang lain untok di-gunakan oleh tentera pernah berlaku pembelian alat² itu tidak mengikut apa yang di-nasihatkan oleh pakar, pernah berlaku pembelian alat² itu mengikut kehendak orang² yang tertentu sahaja dalam Kementerian; saya tidak mahu mengatakan apa-kah tujuan-nya berlaku demikian tetapi saya mahu menguatkan kesah yang berlaku demikian itu. Pada hal kita tahu bahawa pakar² kita tatkala memberikan nasihat untok membeli alat² senjata dan alat² yang lain bagi kegunaan Angkatan Tentera kita sudah

pasti pakar² itu mengkaji tentang keadaan tentera kita, suasana negeri kita dan keadaan negeri kita sendiri. Dengan demikian nasihat daripada pakar yang mengetahui benar² keadaan yang saperti saya sebutkan tadi alat² itu akan dapat di-gunakan dengan sa-wajar-nya oleh Angkatan Tentera kita.

Saya suka memberi satu dua chontoh, atau mithal, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, berkenaan dengan pembelian alat² senjata dan alat² yang lain yang saya katakan tidak mengikut nasihat daripada pakar² itu, atau pun nasihat orang² yang ahli. Antara tahun 1966 dengan 1967 saya tidak dapat butir, atau ma'lumat yang terang tentang tarikh-nya Kementerian Pertahanan telah membeli lebih kurang 30,000 laras senapang patah untok kegunaan yang saya sendiri pun tidak tahu, boleh jadi untok kegunaan Pertahanan 'Awam, sebab senapang patah biasanya tidak di-gunakan oleh Angkatan Tentera, tetapi Kementerian Pertahanan telah membeli 30,000 laras senapang patah. Senapang patah ini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, amat-lah luar biasa kelakuan-nya, tabiat-nya luar biasa sangat, kalau lebih daripada 20 round di-tembak, maka laras-nya melentor ka-bawah hujung-nya. Dia tidak tahan daripada 20 kali tembak, lebih daripada 20 kali tembak laras-nya melentor ka-bawah, dan peluru²-nya pun luar biasa, kalau 5 biji di-tembak sa-tidak²-nya sa-biji yang malas meletop. Sekarang ini apa nasib-nya senapang² itu, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, di-simpan di-dalam setor, di-dalam tempat simpanan barang² bagi Angkatan Bersenjata itu, entah apa-kah hendak di-gunakan senapang itu pada masa yang akan datang tidak-lah di-ketahui, apa-kah dia akan menjadi besi burok yang akan di-jual ka-negeri Jepon, atau pun dia akan di-baiki kembali dan mungkin dapat di-gunakan. Itu satu chontoh Tuan Yang di-Pertua.

Chontoh yang kedua, dalam tahun yang berkenaan juga antara 1966 dengan 1967 Kementerian Pertahanan kita telah membeli lebih dari 200 buah kenderaan lori yang berat-nya 3 ton,

lori ashkar. Jenis lori itu saya kurang ingat; kalau tidak salah ingatan saya ia-lah jenis-nya termasuk keluarga Austin. Austin apa? Mungkin ada dia punya istilah-nya itu tiga perempat-kah, atau dua perempat-kah, tetapi keluarga-lah anak beranak Austin; berat 3 ton; 200 buah lebeh, mungkin sampai 300 buah lebeh. Alhamdullillah lori itu, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, tidak ada gear bawah, tidak ada low gear.

Dengan demikian dia tidak dapat mendaki, kalau naik bukit yang tinggi sedikit, atau jalan yang tinggi sedikit tidak larat dia hendak mendaki bukit itu, atau jalan yang tinggi sedikit.

Saya dapat tahu ada khabar² angin bahawa satu masa dahulu Kementerian Pertahanan chuba hendak menchari pasaran luar untuk menjual barang² *second-hand* kepada suadagar², tetapi malang-nya tidak ada saudagar pun yang teringin hendak membeli-nya, kerana apa-lah guna-nya lori seperti itu bagi mereka, sedangkan untuk membawa barang² ashkar seperti beras yang di-bawa oleh lori saudagar pun tidak berupaya hendak mendaki bukit² yang agak tinggi sedikit kerana tidak ada gear bawah. Di-mana dudok-nya lori² itu sekarang di-gunakan-lah pada tempat² yang boleh di-gunakan tidak dapat di-gunakan sa-ratus peratus oleh tentera.

Apa-kah erti-nya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, lebeh daripada 200 buah lori harga-nya berapa ribu, berapa ratus ribu ringgit di-champorkan dengan 30,000 laras senapang yang berharga berapa million ringgit negara kita telah di-gunakan oleh Kementerian Pertahanan dengan chara yang tidak sa-benar; tidak sa-benar kata saya ia-lah kerana tidak mengikut nasihat daripada pakar. Ini, sa-bahagian kecil daripada chontoh yang dapat saya kemukakan kepada Rumah yang bertuah ini bagi di-insafi; kalau sa-kira-nya pehak Kementerian Pertahanan tidak tahu kejadian ini, patut-lah dia tahu; dan kalau dia tahu patut-lah dia sedar sedikit, sebab kalau dua perkara ini kita mengambil satu chontoh, mungkin ada beberapa chontoh yang lain lagi. Malang-nya, saya tidak mempunyai

masa yang cukup, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, untuk menchari chontoh² lagi, tetapi saya rasa dua chontoh ini ada-lah terlalu baik untuk menggambarkan bagaimana Kementerian Pertahanan kita dalam pembelian alat² senjata dan alat² perhubungan dan sa-bagai-nya untuk kegunaan Angkatan Tentera² kita.

Kita berkehendakkan satu Angkatan Tentera yang kuat. Kekuatan Angkatan Tentera tidak sahaja bergantung kepada pehak ashkar kita, tidak juga bergantung kepada pengetahuan yang ada dan kebolehan yang ada pada Angkatan Tentera kita, malahan bergantung juga kepada alat²-nya, bergantung kepada senjata-nya, atau bergantung pada kenderaan-nya kalau musuh-lah melanggar negeri kita ini, kata-lah daripada utara-lah, mithalannya, hendak berkejar-lah lori 30 buah itu, musuh sudah sampai ka-Pulau Pinang, lori kita baharu sampai di-Batu Road, di-hujung Batu Road itu. Ini-lah soal-nya. Jadi, di-samping kita mengkajikan chadangan² untuk kekuatan pertahanan kita, soal dalam Angkatan Tentera kita ini pun perlu di-kaji.

Berbangkit pula, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sa-lain daripada itu soal² pentadbiran. Pentadbiran dalam Angkatan Bersenjata kita ini pun bukan saya mahu katakan bahawa pentadbiran sekarang ini kurang baik, atau pun tidak sempurna, tetapi saya harap mesti-nya lebeh sempurna. Sa-bagai satu chontoh Tuan Yang di-Pertua, di-dalam Kementerian Pertahanan ini ada dua orang brigadier yang bertugas sa-bagai Pegawai Turus dalam Kementerian itu. Apa yang saya dapat tahu, dua orang brigadier ini tidak pernah sa-kali pun di-chuba untuk di-berikan peluang² yang baik untuk menambahkan pengalaman. Apa maksud saya kata peluang tadi ia-lah peluang untuk menjadi Panglima Brigade Jalan Kaki, mithalannya. Dia sentiasa dalam Bilek Operation, sentiasa dalam office, sentiasa menghadapi meja, tetapi tidak pernah menghadapi sa-chara Panglima Brigade Jalan Kaki, sa-bagai chontohnya ia-ini menghadapi chara pentadbiran tentera atau latihan tentera

di-luar daripada rumah, daripada office. Sudah lama mereka bertempat seperti demikian. Saya rasa amalan seperti ini kurang baik. Amalan seperti ini akhirnya kita akan dapat Panglima² Tentera kita yang tidak mempunyai pengalaman yang meluas. Panglima² Tentera kita yang mempunyai pengalaman yang terbatas; kalau dia ahli dalam Bahagian Bilek Operation, ahli itu sahaja-lah. Bila mana negeri kita ini menghadapi dharurat, atau huru-hara dan serangan dari luar, panglima² seperti ini biasa-nya tidak dapat memimpin Angkatan Tentera kita. Jadi, sa-waktu hendak melantek sa-saorang brigadier hendak menjadi Panglima Brigade Jalan Kaki, mithal-nya, patutlah orang² yang memegang jawatan atau yang berpangkat brigadier yang tidak pernah lagi menjadi Panglima Brigade Jalan Kaki itu di-beri peluang menjadi Panglima Brigade Jalan Kaki, dan orang² yang telah pernah memegang jawatan seperti itu menjadi Panglima Brigade Jalan Kaki jangan di-beri peluang lagi kepada dia; biarlah pula dia chuba merasa duduk dalam pejabat, menjaga Bilek Operation, atau sa-bagai-nya. Baharu-lah pertukaran pengalaman, pertukaran ini, pertukaran kebolehan dan sa-bagai-nya itu akan beredat di-antara pegawai² tertinggi kita dalam Angkatan Tentera kita sendiri. Jika tidak demikian, saya rasa perjalanan, atau kedudukan Angkatan Tentera kita akan pinchang. Demikian pula masalah kenaikan pangkat dalam Angkatan Tentera.

Saya rasa pengistiharan yang di-buat oleh Yang Amat Berhormat Timbalan Perdana Menteri satu masa yang lalu tentang kenaikan pangkat Pegawai² Pentadbiran ini tidak lagi bergantung kepada susunan kanan, tidak lagi bergantung kepada umur, tidak lagi bergantung kepada lama bekerja, tetapi bergantung kepada kebolehan-nya, bergantung kepada kegiatan-nya, bergantung kepada kesetiaan-nya atau sa-bagai-nya. Saya rasa apa yang di-istiharkan oleh Timbalan Perdana Menteri kita itu tidak meliputi kepada tentera, sebab soal tentera ada-lah lain. Soal tentera ada-lah berlainan daripada

soal Pentadbiran 'Awam. Lama berkhidmat dalam tentera, banyak pengalaman yang di-dapati sa-chara prektikal. Kadang² orang yang baharu memegang satu² jawatan kurang pengalaman-nya dan sa-hingga sekarang ini pun saya belum jelas lagi, apa-kah chara yang sa-benar-nya dalam kaedah menaikkan pangkat di-dalam Angkatan Tentera kita. Apa-kah kaedah menaikkan pangkat itu tidak kepada susunan kanan dan kelayakan, atau pun kaedah menaikkan pangkat itu kepada kaedah mengikut Negeri di-mana dia datang, atau pun kaedah kenaikan itu mengikut pileh kaseh kata orang sekarang. Ini perlu di-jaga, kalau Angkatan Tentera kita di-kehendakki kuat dan tegoh. Kalau timbul-lah perasaan dan memang timbul perasaan dalam kalangan Angkatan² Tentera kita bahawa mereka di-ketepikan, mereka di-pileh-kasehkan, mereka di-P.J.K.,-kan dan sa-bagai-nya. Bukan bintang P.J.K.—ada istilah lain, saya rasa kalau perasaan ini timbul dalam Angkatan Tentera kita, ini erti-nya retak, ini erti-nya sumbing, ini erti-nya tidak kuat dan tidak tegoh.

Jadi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, perlu pehak Kementerian ini memberi perhatian terutama-nya Yang Berhormat Menteri Pertahanan untuk menyemak kembali susunan chara² bagi menaikkan pangkat pegawai supaya jangan ada orang yang teraniaya dalam Angkatan Tentera kita dalam chara² menaikkan pangkat.

Sa-perkara lagi bila mana saya sudah berchakap dalam bahagian Kementerian Pertahanan ini biar-lah saya berchakap sedikit berkenaan dengan kedudukan sewa rumah. Pegawai² Tentera yang sa-tinggi² sa-kali pangkat-nya elaun sewa rumah-nya tidak lebeh daripada \$400. Pegawai Pertadbiran Awam, atau pun M.C.S. dan sa-bagai-nya, elaun sewa rumah-nya lebeh tinggi daripada elaun sewa rumah sa-orang Pegawai Tentera yang kanan. Ini pun kalau rumah itu rumah bersewa. Kalau rumah Kerajaan memang-lah tidak payah sewa. Kalau dia dudok rumah sendiri, satu sen pun dia tidak dapat terima elaun sewa rumah. Berlainan pula dengan Pegawai M.C.S.; kalau dia sewa rumah, sewa-nya akan

di-bayar oleh Kerajaan, kalau rumah sendiri pun di-nilaian berapa sewa rumah yang patut di-beri kepada pegawai itu sa-bagai elaun sewa rumah. Tetapi kalau Angkatan Tentera, Al-hamdu lillah, dudok rumah sendiri, free. Free berma'ana Kerajaan tidak bayar apa². Demikian juga kepada Pegawai² Angkatan Tentera kita yang berpangkat rendah. Sewa rumah yang sa-rendah²-nya di-antara \$20 dengan \$35 sa-bulan. \$20, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sa-orang askar biasa dudok di-Kuala Lumpur ini hendak chari rumah di-mana \$20. Paling banyak barangkali reban ayam yang di-baiki oleh tuan rumah itu di-taroh² papan, di-baiki sadikit, taroh semen di-bawah, maka di-ambil sewa rumah \$20. Kalau dia dapat dudok rumah Kerajaan—baik, bagus, facilities-nya chukup, tetapi kalau rumah sewa \$20 tidak chukup-lah. Kalau dia ada rumah sendiri, sewa rumah tidak dapat. Inilah yang perlu di-kaji oleh pehak Kementerian sekarang.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya hendak tinggalkan-lah perkara Kementerian Pertahanan ini biar-lah saya masukkan ucapan saya ini, hendak chuba² menyentoh sadikit berkenaan dengan belanjawan kita yang telah di-kemukakan oleh Yang Berhormat Menteri Kewangan. Memang-lah, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sa-bahagian besar ra'ayat dalam negeri ini terperanjat dengan Uchapan Belanjawan oleh Yang Berhormat Menteri Kewangan pada 19hb Januari kelmari, orang surat khabar pun terperanjat mendapat tempat di-muka depan macham² berita. Mereka terperanjat, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ia-lah kerana agak luar biasa jika di-bandingkan dengan ucapan² belanjawan tahun² yang lepas. Biasa-nya sementara menunggu ucapan belanjawan—ra'ayat ramai, ra'ayat pembayar chukai dalam negeri ini berdebar² dada-nya, apa-kah lagi chukai baharu yang hendak di-kenakan kepada kami ini, apa-kah lagi tambahan chukai baharu yang akan di-kenakan dan kalau saudagar² pula menanti² apa-kah lagi chukai yang hendak di-kenakan kalau ada barang yang sudah di-beli tunggu sa-minggu dua sa-lepas budget, nanti mungkin chukai naik, barang itu

dapat di-jual agak mahal sadikit, macham² cherita, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, tetapi rupa²-nya ucapan kali ini tidak banyak chukai² baharu kechuali kenaikan sadikit sa-banyak pada beberapa perkara yang tertentu sahaja yang mengenai barang² kechil saperti sabun, Aji-no-moto dan lain².

Sa-lain daripada itu yang agak menggelisahkan sadikit ia-lah kenaikan chukai yang mengenai teksi, atau motokar sewa kata istilah orang Kelantan yang memakai injin diesel. Itu sahaja nampak yang menggelisahkan. Kegelisahan ini ia-lan wajar, kerana ia sa-chara langsung ada-lah mengenai ra'ayat, ra'ayat yang banyak menggunakan kenderaan² sewa sa-lain daripada bas. Saya perchaya barangkali Yang Berhormat Menteri Pengangkutan akan senang menjawab-nya kata dia orang ramai boleh-lah naik bas, menggunakan bas, sebab bas murah; sa-lama ini teksi² ini ambil tambang murah sangat sama dengan bas; ini rasakan sa-kali naikan chukai, baharu-lah naik tambang teksi. Bila naik tambang teksi, orang boleh pergi pada bas, tetapi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kita jangan lupa bahawa tuan punya teksi² itu pun manusia hendak hidup juga kalau sampai hendak suruh dia merasakan, itu lain-lah cherita-nya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua. Langkah mengenakan chukai yang berbeza antara kereta² yang di-bawa masuk dari luar negeri dengan kereta² yang di-pasang di-Malaysia ini, pada pandangan saya ini menasabah. Ini ada-lah menasabah, ini ada-lah merupakan dasar perlindungan kepada perusahaan² dalam negeri, chuma apa yang kita hendak mengingatkan supaya jangan berlaku apa² sa-barang spekulasi dalam kaedah ini. Pernah berlaku dalam sa-buah negeri yang tak payah di-sebutkan nama-nya, yang mengenakan peratoran perlindungan yang lebeh ketat dari itu, ya-ani tidak membenarkan impot motokar² luar negeri dan mesti-lah membeli motokar² yang di-pasang dalam negeri itu sendiri. Ini berlaku-lah berbagai² hal, berlaku-lah corruption dan sa-bagai-nya di-mana motokar yang di-pasang di-negeri itu kadang² lambat keluar orang terpaksa menanti berbaris² hendak membeli, bukan dudok berbaris, berbaris dalam

senarai hendak membeli motokar itu, maka berlaku-lah macham² corruption, atau spekulasi dalam hal ini. Kita berharap tidak-lah berlaku saperti demikian.

Sejak lama dahulu, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, telah banyak orang² mengemukakan, orang² itu Yang Berhormat-lah mengemukakan saranan baik pada pehak kami, atau pun pehak yang dihadapan kami ini sendiri, saranan kepada Kerajaan supaya mengadakan dasar perlindungan kepada perusahaan dalam negeri terutama-nya perusahaan² ra'ayat bumiputra negeri ini. Sa-bagai contoh-nya ia-lah perusahaan batek di-Kelantan dan Trengganu. Sampai bila batek kita dapat mempertahankan diri dari perlawanan dengan batek² yang di-datangkan dari luar negeri saperti negeri Jepun dan Thailand? Soal batek ini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ia-lah satu soal yang usang, tetapi tetap baharu; soal yang lama tetapi tetap baharu. Perlu-lah perkara perlindungan kepada perusahaan batek ini di-kaji dengan sa-baik²-nya dan perlu-lah di-berikan perhatian yang sa-elok².

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya tertarek juga mendengar satu kesah ganjil, kesah ganjil yang di-cheritakan oleh Yang Berhormat Menteri Kewangan kita dalam ucapan-nya antara cheritanya itu kata-nya sahingga sekarang kenderaan² perniagaan yang bertempat di-Malaysia Barat yang berniaga di-Singapura menanggung jumlah beban yang lebeh berat daripada kenderaan perniagaan yang bertempat di-Singapura yang berniaga di-Malaysia Barat. Sa-bagai umpaya-nya lori diesel bertempat di-Malaysia Barat yang berat-nya setakat sa-habis banyak di-benar apabila di-muatkan ia-lah 200 hundred-weight di-kehendaki membayar jumlah sa-banyak \$4,455 sa-tahun kepada Kerajaan² Malaysia dan Singapura, jika ia-nya hendak berniaga di-Singapura. Sa-balek-nya pula lori yang serupa yang bertempat di-Singapura ada-lah di-kenakan chukai-nya berjumlah hanya \$2,316 untuk berniaga di-Malaysia Barat. Sa-benar-nya beban chukai lori yang kemudian ini ada-lah kurang daripada beban kenderaan² perniagaan bertempat di-Malaysia Barat

yang berniaga di-Malaysia Barat sendiri. Demikian saya petekan sedikit daripada ucapan Yang Berhormat Menteri Kewangan yang saya sifatkan sa-bagai satu cerita yang ganjil dan aneh. Keganjilan itu ia-lah berpuncha kepada soalan saya, sejak bilakah hal ini berlaku dan sejak bila pula kesedaran ini baharu datang? Sudah lama kita berpisah dengan Singapura, sudah lama Singapura itu menjadi sa-buah Negeri, sa-buah repablik yang merdeka dan berdaulat sa-sudah di-cheraiikan entah talak berapa oleh Kerajaan Malaysia, sama² di-setujui sudah lama. Apa-kah kejadian ini sejak dari itu sampai sekarang, atau pun kejadian baharu beberapa hari sahingga sampai-lah ucapan budget tahun 1968 ini baharu Yang Berhormat Menteri Kewangan itu sedar berlaku-nya kepinchangan perbedzaan bagini hebat dalam satu segi sahaja, mungkin ada segi² yang lain. Sa-lama ini apa yang telah di-buat dan di-selideki oleh Yang Berhormat Menteri kita, terutama Yang Berhormat Menteri Pengangkutan kita apa yang telah di-buat-nya sa-lama ini. Kok dia tidak selidek-kah, atau pun dia tidak tahu, tetapi tidak di-kemukakan kepada Menteri Kewangan kita dan sa-tidak²-nya mungkin, kita hehilangan sa-banyak \$1.5 juta dalam hal ini, kalau dari tahun dahulu mula² (start) lagi berpisah dengan Malaysia hal ini di-sedari dan di-betulkan waktu itu \$1,500,000 sa-tahun kita dapat menambahkan hasil kita dari sudut yang kechil ini sahaja.

Tan Sri Haji Sardon bin Haji Jubir:

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Yang Berhormat ini telah tidak faham oleh sebab Singapura sudah berpisah, walau pun sejak berpisah beberapa tahun, dua tahun masok tahun yang ketiga, tetapi peruntokan chukai² yang di-buat sa-tahun sa-kali. Jadi, apabila telah berpisah, dia ada dia punya chukai' mengikut pulau Singapura yang sa-jengkal barangkali—kita ini, Tanah Melayu, berapa ratus batu. Maka tentu lain dia punya itu. Belanja buat jalan-nya, maintenance jalan-nya, tetapi kita tidak boleh memaksa dia mesti sama dengan kita.

Tetapi baharu² yang telah kita dapat statistik sa-belum kita dapat satu perkara sa-kurang²-nya enam bulan, sa-tahun statistik berapa banyak lori² yang Ibu Pejabat-nya di-Singapura ada perbelanjaan-nya di-sini, dia gunakan lori dia pergi balek. Jadi kita dapat rayuan, kita ada statistik daripada lori² di-sini hendak berniaga dan kita siasat; ini-lah memakan waktu; bukan kita dudok diam sahaja.

Saya harap Ahli Yang Berhormat itu patut tahu. Tambahan juga lagi, sampai keluar berkenaan dengan teksi, saya tidak hendak berchakap, tetapi oleh kerana sudah sebut nama saya dua tiga kali ini, nampak saya macham batang sahaja dudok di-sini (*Ketawa*), saya pun bernyawa. Ini berkenaan kesah teksi tadi Ahli Yang Berhormat patut terima kaseh kepada Kerajaan Perikatan, kerana tidak ada dalam dunia ini, saya suka terangkan yang mana kereta sewa itu membayar chukai sa-paroh, kalau di-bandingkan dengan kereta pakai yang menggunakan diesel. Chuba Yang Berhormat terangkan kepada saya di-mana, sahinggakan saya terpaksa meminda Undang² Lalu-lintas hendak sesuai-kan kereta pakai membayar dua kali ganda daripada kereta sewa, tetapi dia tidak boleh bawa passenger. Ahli² Yang Berhormat pun ingat, kita luluskan pindaan itu pada tahun yang lalu. Dan apa-bila ada protest kereta pakai dan kereta teksi sekolah, kereta teksi sekolah sekarang tidak ada bayar chukai lagi \$36 tetapi dia kata kereta pakai, kereta sekolah, sama juga membayar dua kali ganda daripada di-bandingkan dengan kereta teksi yang memang mesti bayar lebih dan juga kita dapat rayuan daripada bas; bas Company pada sa-orang sa-tahun membayar \$200 chukai, tiba² teksi yang patut mesti lebih tinggi lagi daripada bas membayar sa-orang sa-tahun \$100.

Sebab itu teksi² ini berlawan dengan bas di-jalan² besar dan dia boleh membawa passenger sa-paroh harga daripada bas, umpama-nya menaikkan bas mengenakan bayaran satu batu 4 sen. Kereta teksi membayar sa-paroh chukai daripada bas, dia kena bayar

satu batu 2 sen. Ada-kah Ahli Yang Berhormat berkehendakkan taukeh² bas itu tutup bas-nya dan marahkan mereka kemudian orang ramai yang menggunakan bas-nya tidak ada peluang mesti naik teksi yang begitu mahal chukai-nya. Ini-lah kalau ta'-faham bertanya dahulu, berchakap memang senang (*Ketawa*).

Dato' Haji Mohamed Asri bin Haji

Muda: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, terima kaseh. Saya pun beri peluang untuk penjelasan oleh Yang Berhormat Menteri itu dengan panjang lebar, saya pun hendak tengok chara dia jawab. Sapatut-nya dia boleh jawab waktu Menteri² menjawab. Jadi sa-benar tadi bukan penjelasan lagi, jawapan bertambah jelas bagi saya sekarang.

Tan Sri Haji Sardon bin Haji Jubir:

Kalau hendak minta penerangan biarlah saya beri keterangan yang jelas.

Dato' Haji Mohamed Asri bin Haji

Muda: Ta' apa-lah, saya sudah faham itu lebih kurang (*Ketawa*). Tuan Yang di-Pertua, bukan-lah maksud saya kita hendak paksa Singapura mengikut kita dalam soal membayar chukai saperti yang di-sebutkan tadi—chukai lori ini, tetapi soal-nya kalau dia sudah buat begitu kita pun boleh buat begitu. Chuma, apa-kah yang dia buat begitu yang baharu awal tahun ini begitu, atau pun sudah sa-tahun dahulu begitu? Kalau sa-tahun dahulu begitu kenapa kita tidak buat begitu, baharu hari ini mahu buat begitu; itu soal-nya. Demikian pula, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, dalam soal kenaikan chukai terhadap kereta sewa yang memakai engin diesel, jadi itu pun saperti itu juga-lah dudok lojik-nya. Jadi, sudah dekat berapa tahun Yang Berhormat kita menjadi Menteri baharu-lah tahun 1968 ini terasa sedar, baharu teringat, baharu tersedar yang chukai di-bayar oleh kereta sewa ini berbagi dua lebih murah daripada di-bayar oleh bas dari perhetongan penumpang sa-orang passenger, baharu tersedar; itu soal-nya, kenapa dahulu tidak di-betulkan, sekarang baharu hendak di-betulkan, tetapi ta' apa-lah itu.

Tan Sri Haji Sardon bin Haji Jubir: Chuma tahun lalu bukan beberapa tahun lalu.

Dato' Haji Mohamed Asri bin Haji Muda: Ta' apa-lah itu. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, walau pun mungkin wujud-nya rasa kelapangan perasaan sa-tengah² kalangan atas kurang-nya kenaikan dan penambahan chukai² baharu pada tahun ini walau pun surat² khabar dalam negeri ini menamakan belanjawan tahun ini sa-bagai belanjawan tolak ansor, atau pun no tax shock dan sa-bagai-nya, tetapi bagi kami belanjawan tahun ini ada-lah belanjawan teka-teki. Satu belanjawan yang memungkinkan timbul-nya banyak pertanyaan, apa-kah kewangan negara kita telah begitu tegoh, apa-kah kewangan negara kita telah begitu stable timbul berbagai² pertanyaan.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya chuba hendak membawa Rumah yang mulia ini mengikuti salasilah perjalanan kewangan negara kita ini semenjak tahun 1964—semenjak tahun pilihan raya yang lepas; kita ini dekat hendak pilihan raya. Belanjawan negara kita masa itu, ya'ani tahun 1964 sa-banyak \$1,402 juta. Belanjawan ini bertambah sa-banyak \$100 juta tiap² tahun, bagi tahun 1965 dan bagi tahun 1966 dan lebih dari itu dalam tahun 1967. Penambahan belanjawan ini sa-hingga sekarang lebih dari \$530 juta, ia-itu lebih kurang 35% bertambah daripada Anggaran Perbelanjaan tahun 1964.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, pehak kami di-sini pun memang mempunyai hati yang lembut juga, ada rasa simpati kami atas tekanan keadaan kewangan terhadap Kerajaan kita sekarang ini. Kami bersimpati-lah chara ringkas chakap-nya terhadap kedudukan Kerajaan Perikatan sekarang ini yang tenat sangat dalam soal kewangan ini, tetapi teka-teki yang terkandung dalam bentuk belanjawan tahun 1968 ini amat-lah mengelirukan sa-kali. Chuba-lah, Tuan Yang di-Pertua saksikan bahawa di-samping penambahan belanjawan tiap² tahun, kita menghadapi keadaan hasil, atau income negara kita yang tidak begitu menggalakkan. Ra'ayat dan pembayar² chukai dari tahun ka-sa-tahun di-minta bekerja keras bagi memenohi

kantong negara dengan serba nika chukai baharu dan penambahan² chukai² baharu yang mana kesan-nya di-rasa'i oleh ra'ayat dari sa-tahun ka-sa-tahun. Di-samping itu kita terpaksa menghadapi deficit tiap² tahun. Tahun 1964 jumlah deficit negara kita ia-lah sa-banyak \$392 juta; ini pun di-sokong oleh bertambah hasil negara lebih \$64 juta dari anggaran di-mana jumlah pendapatan bagi tahun itu ia-lah sa-banyak \$1,458 juta.

Dalam tahun 1965, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kita deficit lagi sa-banyak \$519 juta, ia-itu \$120 juta lebih daripada tahun 1964. Pehitongan awal deficit bagi tahun 1966 ia-lah \$571 juta, tetapi sa-sudah di-semak nyata-lah deficit itu bertambah \$3 juta lagi menjadi jumlah-nya \$574 juta bertambah \$55 juta dari deficit tahun 1965. Bagi tahun 1967 belum lagi kita terima perangkaan yang pasti, tetapi nyata-lah mengikut anggaran mula-nya kita terpaksa menghadapi kenyataan deficit kita sa-banyak \$596 juta. Jumlah deficit ini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sa-lama empat tahun yang lalu ia-lah sa-banyak lebih kurang \$2,081 juta. Dengan ini dapat-lah Rumah yang bertuah ini mengagak betapa tenat-nya penyakit kita, betapa terok-nya penyakit kewangan kita.

Gambaran untuk perubahan kepada yang lebih baik buat sementara ini maseh samar² lagi. Turun-nya harga getah dan bijeh yang mana kedua² bahan ini menjadi bahan utama bagi keutuhan kewangan negara kita memberikan akibat yang baik sa-kali bukan sahaja bagi negara malah bagi ra'ayat seluruh-nya. Dan sa-hingga sekarang ini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, fajar sedeh belum menunjukkan wajah. Apa yang dapat kita lihat buat sementara ini-lah fajar sedeh dan itu pun mula kabor. Sikap Kerajaan sa-chara gagahan² membeli dan menyimpan getah² yang pada mula mempengaruhi jiwa pasaran getah dalam negeri ini di-mana ra'ayat di-beri peluang sedikit mengangkat bibir mata-nya, tetapi kini mulai samar². Ada kedengaran cherita, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, tentang saudagar² membeli getah sa-bagai orang² tengah telah berjaya sa-bahagian-nya menegohkan kedudukan mereka sendiri sedang ra'ayat²

di-luar² bandar yang menjadi pemotong² getah, atau pekebun² kecil hanya dapat menerima lilehan yang hampir² kekeringan. Keadaan yang demikian, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, tidaklah memberi kesan kepada kedudukan hutang negara. Keadaan yang seperti demikian, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, adalah memberi kesan kepada kedudukan hutang negara—public debt, apa-kah hutang negara yang bertambah dari satu masa ka-satu masa itu tidak akan menyebabkan pula kepada bebanan kepada tanggungan keturunan kita pada masa akan datang? Apa-kah ini semua-nya boleh melibatkan pula kepada simpanan emas dan pertukaran wang luar negeri Malaysia? Sudah tentu-lah, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, siapa sahaja pun akan mengaku benar dan saya perchaya Ahli² Yang Berhormat pehak Kerajaan termasuk-lah Yang Berhormat Menteri Kewangan sendiri pun akan menjawab sama dengan saya—ya. Seperti yang saya telah sebutkan bahawa deficit negara kita bagi tahun 1964 dan 1965 masing² sa-banyak \$392 juta dan \$519 juta. Angka² deficit mengikut anggaran bagi tahun 1966 ialah sa-banyak \$571 juta jumlah deficit bagi tahun 1964 dan 1965 berjumlah \$911 juta. Ini telah dapat di-atasi dengan pinjaman dalam negeri dan pinjaman luar negeri dan juga daripada draw down kita. Pinjaman dalam dan luar negeri yang di-perolehi dalam tahun 1964 dan 1965 ia-lah masing² sa-banyak \$624 juta dan \$89 juta dan dari draw down pula ia-lah sa-banyak \$196 juta dan \$36 juta.

Tuan (Timbalan) Yang di-Pertua: Meshuarat ini di-tempohkan sa-lama 15 minit.

Persidangan di-tempohkan pada pukul 5.20 petang.

Persidangan di-sambong sa-mula pada pukul 5.35 petang.

(Tuan (Timbalan) Yang di-Pertua
mempengerusikan Meshuarat)

Perbahathan di-sambong sa-mula.

Dato' Haji Mohamed Asri bin Haji Muda: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Anggaran Belanjawan bagi tahun 1967

yang telah di-kemukakan di-dalam Rumah yang berbahagia ini pada bulan January tahun lalu menggambarkan deficit sa-banyak \$596 juta, dan ini telah di-tutupi dengan pinjaman dari dalam negeri sa-banyak lebeh kurang \$300 juta dan pinjaman luar negeri sa-banyak \$150 juta dan \$119 juta dari draw down. Dengan demikian jumlah hutang negara dalam tahun 1964 yang berjumlah sa-banyak \$2,216.8 juta itu telah meningkat kepada angka \$2,693.7 juta dalam tahun 1965. Dan dalam tahun 1966 angka² itu telah bertambah menjadi \$3,011.1 juta, ia-itu menjadikan tambahan sa-banyak \$794.3 juta lebeh dari tahun 1964.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, hutang negara dalam tahun 1967 mengikut rencana membuat tambahan \$450 juta lebeh dari tahun 1966. Maka dengan itu menjadikan jumlah hutang negara semua-nya ia-lah sa-banyak \$3,461.1 juta berbanding dengan \$2,216.8 juta dalam tahun 1964 dan ka-seluruhannya menggambarkan jumlah tambahan sa-banyak, semenjak tahun 1964 ia-lah sa-banyak \$1,244.3 juta. Keadaan kewangan yang membimbangkan ini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, tidak-lah terhenti sa-takat itu sahaja, ia-nya malah menyentoh pula kedudukan simpanan emas dan pertukaran wang luar negeri Malaysia.

Dalam tahun 1962 simpanan emas dan tukaran wang luar negeri Malaysia berjumlah sa-banyak \$2,553 juta. Pada akhir tahun 1965 angka itu telah jatuh kepada \$2,485 juta. Perangkaan awal bagi tahun 1966 menunjokan simpanan kita ini kepada angka \$2,368 juta. Kira² sa-chara berseh, reserve, atau simpanan kita itu telah susut sa-banyak \$189 juta dalam tempoh antara tahun 1962 hingga 1966. Kedudukan dalam tahun 1967 kami belum dapat memungut angka² yang tepat, tetapi pasti-lah gambaran-nya tidak akan lari jauh dari gambaran yang kami telah berikan itu. Lebeh² lagi dalam suasana menghadapi devaluasi-nya pound sterling. Siapa pun boleh memberi jaminan bahawa reserve, atau simpanan kita itu susut lagi dan akan susut lagi.

Sekarang, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, mari pula kita melihat kedudukan kewangan bagi tahun atau bagi Anggaran Belanjawan yang sedang kita hadapi sekarang. Mengikut apa yang di-terangkan dengan ucapan belanjawan, Yang Berhormat Menteri Kewangan beberapa hari yang lalu menggambarkan perbelanjaan biasa berjumlah sa-banyak \$1,932 juta, belum masuk kiraan Anggaran Perbelanjaan Pembangunan dan anggaran hasil ialah sa-banyak \$1,882 juta, ia-itu kekurangan, atau deficit sa-banyak hanya \$50 juta sahaja. Tetapi bila dimasukkan kira Anggaran Pembangunan yang berjumlah sa-banyak \$680 juta, kemudian sa-sudah di-asingkan kira² penerimaan khas Anggaran Biasa, maka akan jadi-lah deficit negara bagi tahun ini sa-banyak \$618 juta yang menunjukkan perbezaan dengan tahun 1967 hanya sekadar \$22 juta sahaja. Kekurangan, atau deficit bagi tahun 1968 ini mengikut ranchana Kerajaan akan dapat di-tutupi, ia-itu dengan chara biasa sahaja-lah, ia-itu pinjaman dalam negeri sa-banyak \$400 juta dan pinjaman luar negeri sa-banyak \$200 juta.

Dengan angka² yang baharu ini negara akan menanggung hutang sekurang²-nya hingga akhir tahun ini ia-lah sa-banyak \$4,060.1 juta. Memandang kepada Anggaran Belanjawan biasa yang hanya lebeh \$1.7 juta sahaja dari anggaran tahun 1967 sekurang²-nya dapat-lah kita suatu rajah yang setatis atas gerakan tahun 1968 ini dan tentu-lah sa-bahagian daripada para Menteri Yang Berhormat akan sedikit gelisah, tetapi saya perchaya Yang Berhormat Menteri Kewangan dan Jema'ah Menteri telah bersependapat bahawa biar-lah Jema'ah Menteri gelisah buat sementara waktu asalkan ra'ayat tenteram buat sementara waktu sa-belum menjelang-nya pilihan raya besar nanti.

Di-tambah lagi dengan sikap tidak akan menambah lagi pegawai² dan kaki-tangan² Kerajaan dalam tahun ini dapat-lah membantu kita sedikit sa-banyak dalam memahami bentuk Anggaran Belanjawan bagi tahun ini. Kerajaan, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, terpaksa memilih dalam perkara ini satu

di-antara dua—sama ada bersedia menambah pegawai² dan kaki-tangan² baharu di-mana ratusan kelulusan universiti akan sedia menunggu di-champor pula dengan kelulusan² sekolah Menengah Atas yang di-buat dan Kerajaan terpaksa menambah jumlah anggaran-nya yang berarti menambah jumlah deficit-nya, atau menambah chukai baharu dengan menaikkan chukai yang sedia ada dengan banyak, atau menambah jumlah hutang negara baik dari dalam, atau dari luar negeri.

Yang kedua, Kerajaan kena-lah bersedia menghadapi penggangoran sachara besar²an dari masa² yang sudah² dan menghadapi tekanan politik yang tidak kurang pula hebat-nya. Walau bagaimana pun, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, memang-lah Kerajaan Perikatan bijaksana nampak-nya, apakala ia telah memilih jalan yang tenteram ia-itu mengelakkan kegelisahan ra'ayat dari tambahan chukai dan bersedia menghadapi hasil penggangoran kelas atas dengan janji² politik, atau dengan kelimah lain, tawaran² politik justeru sa'at hampir pilihan raya seperti sekarang ini ada-lah kekita-nya yang paling baik dengan kepanchingan seperti itu.

Dengan sedikit analisa ini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kita akan menemui jawapan yang lumayan atas teka-teki dari bentuk Anggaran Belanjawan tahun ini, ia-itu anggaran yang bersifat tambahan belanja yang sedikit, tambahan chukai yang sedikit dan tambahan deficit yang sedikit, yang semua-nya sa-olah² menggambarkan kesederhanaan, tetapi menokokkan hutang negara yang lebeh yang kesimpulan semua-nya merupakan sifat burung kaswari menyembunyikan kepala-nya dalam pasir untuk menemui ra'ayat sa-kali lagi dalam suatu pilihan raya besar yang mungkin diadakan dalam bulan Oktober tahun ini, atau sa-lewat²-nya awal tahun hadapan, walau pun Yang Teramat Mulia Tunku Perdana Menteri telah dan akan tetap memberikan jaminan lagi bahawa tidak mungkin pilihan raya akan di-adakan tahun ini, namun kemungkinan-nya payah juga untuk menepis dengan begitu sahaja.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, menyentuh masaalah devaluasi-nya pound sterling—turun-nya nilai pound sterling, ia-itu suatu maudzuk yang tidak kurang pula menarek-nya di-mana oleh sa-orang tokoh dari parti yang memerintah dalam Dewan Senate telah disarankan agar perkara ini di-bahathkan dalam sidang Parlimen khas, kerana kita semua tahu akibat dari devaluation pound sterling itu ikut pula jatohnya nilai mata wang lama kita. Kita tidak membahathkan kerana apa pound sterling telah di-devaluasikan dan patut-kah ia-nya di-devaluasikan. Itu bukan-lah kerja kita.

Kerajaan British berhak melakukan sa-suatu sesuai dengan kepentingan negara-nya sendiri. Soal-nya ia-lah apa-kah ia-nya itu melibatkan kedudukan kewangan kita sendiri. Cherita kemungkinan jatohnya nilai pound sterling itu telah lama di-perkatakan orang. Apa-kah Kerajaan tidak sedar bahawa kemungkinan itu akan berlaku? Sa-sungguh-nya ketidakan sedaran Kerajaan di-tambah dengan sikap terlalu perchaya kepada pengakuan dan jaminan Kerajaan British menyebabkan pemerintah kita menghadapi peristiwa devaluasi pound sterling itu dalam keadaan terperanjat dan bingung.

Sa-bagai akibat-nya nilai mata wang kita yang lama ikut di-turunkan dan ini menyebabkan Kerajaan sendiri telah melanggar jaminan-nya yang telah di-berikan kepada ra'ayat pada masa yang lalu. Kita sedar, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, bahawa Kerajaan telah menggesa ra'ayat supaya menukarkan wang lama-nya kepada wang baharu. Tetapi desakan yang saperti itu sahaja tidak boleh menjadi alasan Kerajaan untuk berlepas tangan sahaja atas kerugian ra'ayat. Kami rasa ada-lah adil kira-nya Kerajaan memberi sedikit peluang yang terbatas bagi ra'ayat menukarkan wang lama-nya kepada wang baharu sa-baik sahaja menerima keputusan jatohnya nilai pound sterling itu, kata-lah dalam tempoh satu bulan. Tetapi kini telah timbul pertanyaan di-kalangan ra'ayat apa-kah benar wang lama kita itu di-sandarkan kepada pound sterling, atau di-

sandarkan kepada simpanan emas dan pertukaran wang luar negeri serta kekuatan ekonomi negeri kita dan negara² yang bersharikat dengan kita dalam menggunakan wang lama itu. Jika benar-lah wang lama kita itu di-sandarkan kepada pound sterling kenapa tidak di-timbolkan, atau di-rundingkan penyelesaian-nya sa-baik sahaja kita Merdeka, atau sa-lepas terbentok-nya Malaysia, atau sa-lewat²-nya sa-lepas berpisah-nya Pulau Singapura dari Malaysia. Bukan-kah ini satu ketaksiran yang memalukan.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya perchaya Yang Berhormat Menteri Kewangan amat bijaksana dalam menangkis dan menjawab tegoran² pehak Pembangkang, malah dalam ucapan belanjawan-nya pada 19 haribulan Januari yang lalu beliau telah chuba beri jawapan dalam perkara ini sa-belum di-tegor, atau di-keritik. Bahawa disamping beliau menyatakan yang kita telah kerugian \$14,000,000 dalam Kumpulan Wang Am, \$20,000,000 dalam Kumpulan Wang Penjelas Hutang dan \$4,000,000 dari Kumpulan Wang Khas Tanaman Modal Sterling yang berjumlah kerugian itu sa-banyak \$38,000,000 maseh sempat Yang Berhormat Menteri itu menempekan kalimat untong manakala hutang sterling Kerajaan kita di-potong \$58,000,000 pada 17hb November tahun 1967, kerana turun-nya nilai wang sterling itu.

Kami rasa satu penyataan ma'af yang halus dari Yang Berhormat Menteri Kewangan sendiri, bahawa sungguhpun kita rugi \$38,000,000 tetapi kita dapat balek \$58,000,000 erti-nya kita maseh untong \$20,000,000 juta. Itu-lah maksud ucapan Yang Berhormat Menteri Kewangan tadi, pada hal jika Kerajaan kita sentiasa berwaspada akan kedudukan wang sterling dari awal lagi, jika Kerajaan kita insaf dan sentiasa melihat suasana perjalanan sterling, saya kira negara kita tidak akan rugi \$38,000,000 juta malah akan berkeuntungan sa-banyak \$58,000,000 juta berseh dan ra'ayat kita tidak tertindas oleh akibat turun-nya nilai wang lama kita itu.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya telah berchakap banyak tadi dari segi hutang negara, atau public debt yang kini telah berjumlah sa-banyak \$3,460.1 juta dan akan berjumlah mungkin pada akhir tahun ini sa-banyak \$4,060.1 juta, dalam hubungan ini banyak orang telah dan mungkin akan bertanya tidak patut-kah sa-buah negara yang sedang membangun berhutang wang dan apa-kah Parti PAS tidak menyetujui negara kita berhutang wang dari luar, atau dari dalam. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya bersetuju dengan mereka bahawa negara yang sekarang membangun saperti Malaysia ini amat perlu kepada wang dan pinjaman ada-lah satu²-nya daripada jalan keluar yang mesti di-tempoh oleh negeri ini, tetapi soal-nya ia-lah tujuan dari pinjaman, atau sumber wang untuk pembayaran balek-nya pinjaman itu. Saya pernah menyuarakan pandangan saya dalam soal ini dalam Rumah yang bertuah ini pada satu masa dahulu bahawa banyak negara yang berhutang negara² yang baharu membangun, atau sedang membangun tidak kechuali boleh dikatakan semua-nya berhutang sedikit, atau banyak, tetapi negara yang bijak-sana dalam berhutang ia-lah negara yang menggunakan pinjaman itu kepada rancangan ekonomi yang berkesan yang daripada-nya dapat dihasilkan kembali pokok, dan cheding² pinjaman itu sendiri.

Perojek² saperti mendirikan kilang² perusahaan yang berbagai rupa atas nama sharikat kerjasama ra'ayat yang di-pimpin, atau sa-bagai-nya, atau untuk bayaran mengambil aleh mana² perusahaan besar yang menyentoh sa-chara langsung kehidupan ra'ayat yang saya rasa telah tiba masa-nya sekarang sekurang²-nya menubuhkan sa-buah Jawatan-kuasa dari pakar² ekonomi, bagi mengkaji dengan chermat-nya langkahan yang hendak di-ambil bagi tujuan tersebut. Perojek² itu termasuk-lah juga perprojek yang memberi keuntongan kepada negara sa-chara tidak langsung, saperti perprojek tali ayer, sawah² padi saperti yang di-jalankan sekarang ini, sebab nyata perprojek ini lambat laun menyelamatkan negara kita dari kemerosotan

simpanan wang luar negeri-nya untuk membayar harga² beras yang di-bawa masuk dalam negeri ini, kerana bertambah banyak penghasilan padi, maka bertambah kurang penggunaan wang simpanan luar negeri kita untuk membayar harga beras yang di-bawa masuk; bertambah hasil pendapatan padi dalam negeri, maka bertambah kurang impot beras dari luar negeri. Negara kita terpaksa sekarang membayar hutang dan bunga-nya sa-kali tiap² tahun dari peruntukan belanjawan biasa negara dan bagi tahun 1968 negara kita akan memberikan bayaran lebeh dari \$231,000,000 bayaran pokok-nya dan pembayaran cheding²-nya sendiri. Timbul satu persoalan, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, yang ini tentu-lah akan di-gunakan kesempatan oleh Ahli² dari pehak penyokong Kerajaan bahawa sedap sangat-lah Ahli dari Pasir Puteh itu mencheritakan tentang deficit negara dan sa-bagai-nya, tetapi negeri yang di-perintah oleh parti-nya sendiri di-Kelantan pun mengadakan deficit yang sama, dan sa-hingga untuk membayar gaji pada akhir tahun yang baharu ini pun terpaksa mengambil pinjaman wang daripada Kerajaan Pusat, tentu-lah akan di-suarakan oleh Ahli² di-pehak sana, atau pun mungkin Yang Berhormat Menteri Pengangkutan sendiri.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, soal negeri Kelantan sa-benar-nya tidak merupakan negeri Kelantan, khusus-nya; soal Negeri Kelantan ia-lah merupakan problem Negeri² yang hidup dalam Malaysia sekarang—Negeri Kelantan menjadi chontoh. Negeri Kelantan menjadi barang yang di-analisa oleh Ahli² politik justru oleh kerana negeri Kelantan tidak di-perintah oleh parti yang memerintah Kerajaan Pusat.

Pada hakikat penyakit Kewangan Kerajaan Negeri itu ada-lah sama, berlebeh berkurang sahaja dan ada negeri² yang di-perintah oleh Perikatan sendiri yang penyakit-nya lebeh tenat daripada Negeri Kelantan. Saya berani sebut, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, dalam Rumah yang mulia ini ada Negeri yang dapat membayar gaji dari hasil negeri-nya di-tambah dengan pemberian Kerajaan Pusat mengikut

Undang² chukup untuk membayar gaji pegawai² sa-hingga sa-tengah tahun sahaja, ada Negeri saperti itu dengan demikian menyebabkan pehak Perbendaharaan, pehak Kementerian Kewangan di-Kuala Lumpur ini terpaksa memberikan bantuan kepada Negeri² yang saperti itu, bantuan yang tidak di-tentukan jenis-nya—pendahuluan, itu-lah, ini-lah dan sa-bagai-nya. Ini ada-lah menjadi rahsia umum, walau pun surat khabar tidak pernah menyiarkan walau pun Menteri Yang Berhormat tidak pernah menyiarkan saperti-lah cherita Kelantan tidak chukup bayar gaji pada akhir tahun yang lalu saya sendiri menghadap Yang Teramat Mulia Tengku Perdana Menteri meminta \$1,500,000 ia-itu sa-bagai pinjaman, atau sa-bagai pendahuluan, sebab ada kira-nya di-belakang yang saya akan terangkan. Saya perchaya Yang Berhormat Menteri Pengangkutan tidak tahu kira² itu sedikit.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, apa yang di-siarkan oleh Kabinet, apa yang di-siarkan di-dalam akhbar negeri Kelantan sudah sakit tenat—tidak dapat bayar gaji. Cherita negeri Kedah tidak payah bayar gaji, tidak keluar sama sa-kali. Mujor-lah dengan murah hati-nya Yang Berhormat Menteri Kewangan waktu menjawab pertanyaan sa-orang daripada Ahli Yang Berhormat pehak kami menyatakan \$1,000,000 bagi pinjam pada Kelantan, \$1½ juta bagi pinjam kepada Kedah untuk bayar gaji akhir tahun yang lalu dan ada lagi pinjaman² lain yang kerana perojek² tertentu yang tidak payah disebut, baharu-lah terbit cherita itu pun, baharu-lah sa-kelingking kechil dari cherita² pinjaman, bantuan, pemberian yang di-berikan oleh Kerajaan Pusat kepada Kerajaan² Negeri yang lain.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ada-lah adil kalau pehak yang memegang pimpinan Kerajaan Pusat sekarang ini dapat menghadapi kenyataan yang sa-benarnya dalam menghadapi kedudukan² kewangan Kerajaan. Banyak masaalah² yang harus di-jadikan asas² kajian sa-chara jujur dan ikhlas di-luar dari soal perhitungan politik, di-luar dari soal Kerajaan itu di-perintah oleh

negeri itu, di-perintah oleh parti mana, atau sa-bagai-nya. Kajian sa-chara jujur dan ikhlas. Apa-kah Kerajaan Negeri Kelantan, bisa hidup dengan hasil Negeri-nya, dengan pemberian Kerajaan Pusat mengikut Undang² apa-kah Trengganu boleh hidup dengan hasil daripada bijeh sudah berkurang sekarang, apa-kah Pahang boleh hidup, apa-kah Kedah boleh hidup mithal-nya sa-chara detail, neschaya kita akan bertemu penyakit² insan, soal-nya tenat, atau tidak tenat. Sa-bagai satu chontoh, ta' payah kita panjangkan cherita dalam Dewan ini.

Bertambah banyak perojek pembangunan negara di-benakan di-dalam negeri yang berkenaan, bertambah besar bebanan negeri yang berkenaan bagi menanggung projek itu. Orang akan bertanya kepada saya, "Apa-kah erti-nya perojek di-bangunkan oleh Kerajaan Pusat dalam negeri itu—negeri mesti *share* sama memberikan modal?" Saya jawab *share* ada sama, tetapi bukan modal. *Share* menyelamatkan perojek yang di-bena oleh Kerajaan Pusat dengan modal ratusan juta ringgit. Sa-bagai chontoh perojek Kuala Muda—tali ayer Kuala Muda. Porojek Lemal Pasir Mas dan Porojek Kemubu yang di-lakukan dalam tahun ini insha' Allah atas pinjaman wang dari Bank Dunia di-mana wakil dari Kerajaan Negeri pun hadir sama dalam persidangan di-Washington untuk menjadi saksi mengesahkan bahawa benar Kerajaan Negeri akan memberikan *share* yang sa-penoh-nya bagi menjamin perojek yang di-bena daripada wang tabong Bank Dunia itu di-jaga dengan sa-baik²-nya akan memberikan hasil yang sa-baik²-nya. Sa-bagai satu chontoh di-bena-lah satu projek, kata-lah Kemubu Scheme—sa-bagai satu chontoh, saya lebeh senang katakan Kemubu Scheme, kerana ranchangan itu akan di-lakukan dalam Negeri Kelantan sendiri. Kemubu Scheme, bila siap sahaja, Kerajaan Negeri mesti-lah menanggung belanja untuk menjaga, untuk maintenance, yang di-hitong tidak kurang daripada \$1,500,000 tiap² tahun. Belum masok penjagaan sekarang sa-bagaimana yang sedang berlaku Lemal Scheme dan scheme² yang

kechil² yang telah siap dan alhamdu lillah di-nekmati oleh ra'ayat sekarang, tidak kita nafikan baik-nya dan kita puji-lah Kerajaan Pusat bagi wang, berhutang wang luar negeri untuk membena projek saperti itu. Tetapi yang saya hendak terangkan bebanan yang mesti di-tanggong oleh Kerajaan Negeri sa-bagai *share* dalam usaha pembangunan. Bertambah besar pembangunan itu mesti di-buat, bertambah besar bebanan itu mesti di-tanggong oleh Kerajaan Negeri, sedangkan puncha hasil yang di-dapati oleh Kerajaan Negeri terbatas.

Kerajaan Negeri tidak berkuasa menaikkan chukai barang, sebab barang² expot dan impot bukan di-tangan dia. Kerajaan Negeri tidak berkuasa hendak pinjam wang luar negeri, sebab pinjaman wang luar mesti melalui Kerajaan Pusat. Hendak pinjam pada bank pun mesti di-jamin oleh Kerajaan Pusat di-beri rahmat oleh Kerajaan Pusat—boleh pinjam kata dia, baharu boleh pinjam. Apa puncha Kerajaan Negeri dapat wang, sedangkan bertambah baik Kerajaan Negeri memberikan khidmat dengan menjaga tali ayer itu dengan sa-baik²-nya, bertambah hanya hasil padi, bertambah selamat-nya simpanan emas dan pertukaran wang luar negeri Malaysia sendiri? Erti-nya, semua-nya yang di-berikan oleh Kerajaan Negeri dengan menggunakan wang yang berjuta² ringgit, menyelamatkan dua jalan bagi Kerajaan Pusat sendiri; selamat yang pertama, perojek itu terkawal dan dia tidak akan di-hina, atau di-nesta oleh negara yang memberikan pinjaman sebab terkawal; selamat yang kedua, foreign exchange-nya selamat, kerana tidak akan keluar wang itu membeli beras dari luar negeri. Sa-bagai satu chon-toh-nya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, negeri tidak ada peluang untuk mendapat wang-nya, ka-mana tempat negeri hendak mengadu, melainkan Kerajaan Pusat? Kalau-lah hendak merayu kapada Kerajaan Pusat pun tidak betul jalan, apa-lah erti-nya negeri itu menjadi unit dalam negara yang satu, sedangkan ujud-nya negara Kerajaan Pusat itu kerana ujud-nya unit² yang ada dalam negeri ini? Kalau tidak

ada unit² itu Kerajaan Pusat tinggal Kuala Lumpur, atau pun tinggal Federal Building sahaja bagi Kerajaan Pusat, tidak ada ra'ayat, tidak ada Negeri, tidak ada tanah, tidak ada hasil yang akan dapat pada Kerajaan Pusat. Di-sini dudok-nya masaalah. Maka timbul-lah, sekarang bertambah dekat dengan pilehan raya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, soal politik, soal pentadbiran, soal kewangan akan di-champor gaul dengan soal² politik.

Soal pinjaman pada bank, Kerajaan Kelantan kekurangan wang sejak lama. Kekurangan itu kerana di-lakukan projek² yang tertentu saperti membena sa-buah jambatan yang terbesar di-Asia Tenggara ini yang di-chadangkan pada mula-nya hendak pinjam wang Kerajaan Pusat, tetapi apa boleh buat? Kabinet tidak memberi kebenaran, atau tidak menyetujui hendak memberi pinjam sedangkan perojek itu sudah berjalan. Akhir-nya, dengan jasa baik Yang Teramat Mulia Tunku Perdana Menteri, dengan jasa baik Yang Amat Berhormat Timbalan Perdana Menteri, dan mungkin champor tangan jasa baik Yang Berhormat Menteri Kewangan, di-beri-lah kemudahan kami meminjam wang dari bank² tempatan; di-beri kemudahan meminjam wang sa-banyak \$5 juta untuk menutup kekurangan akibat dari kerja² pembangunan-lah; erti-nya sa-waktu Yang Berhormat Menteri Kewangan, Yang Amat Berhormat Timbalan Perdana Menteri dan Yang Teramat Mulia Tunku Perdana Menteri memberi izin Kerajaan Negeri meminjam wang daripada bank, pada sa'at itu, erti-nya, mereka ini sekurang²-nya mengetahui kedudukan kewangan Kerajaan Negeri dan sebab² jadi demikian. Kalau tidak kerana sebab² yang ma'kul dan menasabah, yang *reasonable*, ta' akan mereka bertiga ini akan bersetuju membenarkan Kerajaan Negeri meminjam wang. Dapat-lah kebenaran, pinjam-lah wang dan, Tuan Yang di-Pertua pun tentulah mengerti pinjaman wang yang di-buat oleh Kerajaan Negeri, tidak boleh lebeh daripada 12 bulan. Ini mengikut atoran. Chukup 12 bulan sudah bayar balek. hendak pinjam balek minta kebenaran balek. Maka berjalan-lah dari sa-tahun ka-satahun. Yang kedua,

bila chukup 12 bulan, kebenaran dapat daripada Kerajaan Pusat, pinjam lagi tutup lobang itu, atau sambil ansorkan pembayaran-nya supaya pemotongan sedikit demi sedikit berjalan.

Sekarang apa jadi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kebenaran itu tidak di-beri lagi sa-olah²-nya berkata-lah Kerajaan Pusat kepada Kerajaan Negeri rasakan muka engkah, aku tidak bagi izin lagi kamu berhutang dengan demikian tidak boleh bayar hutang kepada bank. Apa jadi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, bayaran pada bank tidak boleh buat. Mengikut Perlembagaan hanya 12 bulan sahaja kebenaran Kerajaan Negeri itu boleh berhutang kemudian kena bayar balek. Tidak chukup pinjam sa-mula. Chukup 12 bulan bayar balek. Sekarang sudah hampir ka-bulan yang ke-24 Kerajaan Pusat tidak bagi kebenaran. Di-mana sebab-nya itu, saya tidak tahu-lah. Apa-kah kerana anggota Kabinet ini hati batu? Saya perchaya tidak. Mereka orang² baik; seperti Perdana Menteri, orang baik. Kalau saya ber-jumpa minta pertolongan, dia akan tolong. Timbalan Perdana Menteri itu baik; Menteri Kewangan pun mungkin baik. Menteri Pengangkutan boleh jadi baik (*Ketawa*). Saya perchaya mereka orang baik, tetapi di-mana puncha-nya kebenaran itu tidak di-keluarkan? Tentu-lah ada sa-suatu yang berjalan di-sabalek itu. Ada hasutan dari luar! Ta' akan-lah hasutan boleh mempe-ngaruhi orang² bijaksana bistari seperti Menteri² Yang Berhormat yang ada pada hari ini. Orang itu tidak mampu hasutan. Kalau tidak hasutan, siapa? Ugutan? Ugutan lagi ta' takut, kita ada Polis. Bukan, ugutan politik. Ah, kalau ugutan politik ada logik-nya, ada unsor² yang boleh di-terima oleh akal fikiran kita. Ugutan politik, ugutan daripada parti Kerajaan Pusat yang ada dalam negeri Kelantan yang chuba hendak mempermainkan sentimen ke-partian supaya pinjaman tidak di-beri. Baik-lah soal itu tidak apa-lah, saya tidak kata apa. Tidak bagi pinjam, apa boleh buat? Kami jalan terus-lah. Soal sekarang ini, bank patut mengam-bil tindakan pada Kerajaan Negeri, da'awa-lah kenapa tidak bayar. Kalau Kerajaan Negeri di-da'awa dalam

mahkamah oleh bank² kerana hutang-nya tidak di-bayar, dari segi Perlembagaan-lah, orang² yang pertama sa-kali yang akan saya *subpoena* masok mahkamah, ia-lah Menteri Kewangan, Timbalan Perdana Menteri, Perdana Menteri Tunku Abdul Rahman Putra Al-Haj dan mungkin ada sa-orang dua Menteri lagi, tetapi Menteri Pengangkutan, jamin saya tidak akan bersangkut paut soal ini—tidak usah bimbang.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ini kedudukan soal kewangan Kerajaan² Negeri. Ada pun Kerajaan² Negeri lain, sakit-nya sama-lah bahkan ada yang lebeh lagi. Saya tahu—chukup document ada pada saya di-masokkan dalam satu file khas, kunci dalam satu peti besi, kok terbang; ada document, chukup. Kenapa mereka boleh hidup—tidak boleh hidup juga tetapi kenapa mereka tidak tersibar berita-nya, kerana tidak mahu di-siar-kan berita-nya? Itu soal kepandaian Kabinet dan soal kebaikan hati wartawan² untuk menyiarkan berita² yang seperti itu. Baik benar hati-nya. Mujur-lah ada wartawan yang baik hati seperti itu, atau mungkin berita tidak sampai ka-tangan mereka, tidak apalah alhamdu lillah yang lepas, lepas-lah. Jadi, nyata-lah, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kedudukan Kerajaan² Negeri yang kurang puncha hasil-nya, yang tidak ada banyak bijeh dalam negeri-nya, hendak hidupkan negeri dengan hasil tanah—tidak chukup, tidak chukup. Ini-lah kedudukan. Jadi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, tidak boleh di-bandingkan kedudukan negeri dengan kedudukan Kerajaan Pusat.

Saya memberikan pandangan² dan keritik² terhadap kewangan Kerajaan Pusat bukan erti-nya saya melupakan kedudukan Kerajaan Negeri itu sendiri. Tetapi seperti Yang Berhormat Ahli daripada Johor Timor tadi juga-lah bahawa pandangan yang di-berikan dalam Dewan ini, ia-lah pandangan bebas dari orang² yang merasakan dirinya bertanggung-jawab untuk kebahagiaan bangsa dan negara itu sendiri, bukan kerana parti, bukan kerana faham politik, tetapi kerana negara itu sendiri menghendaki Ahli² Dewan

yang di-pilih oleh ra'ayat memberi pandangan yang bebas dengan fikiran yang terbuka, bukan dengan fikiran yang sempit, bukan dengan sentimen parti, bukan dengan hati yang berkarat, bukan dengan hati yang beku. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, tinggalkan-lah masaalah itu.

Saya hendak masok sedikit kepada Kementerian yang paling terkenal pada masa² yang akhir² ini, ia-lah Menteri Pelajaran. Perkara yang sedang hebat dan hangat yang di-perkatakan orang pada masa sekarang ini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ia-lah mengenai hasil, atau natijah daripada peperiksaan L.C.E., ia-itu peperiksaan Sijil Rendah Pelajaran Persekutuan, peratus-nya menurun jauh, pada mula-nya orang menyalahkan negeri Kelantan, sebab mula² terbit akhbar penuntut² L.C.E. di-negeri Kelantan merosot, jatuh peratus-nya, jatuh persen-nya—jatuh. Keluarlah berita akhbar Kelantan dahshat sa-kali. Dahulu waktu orang ta' mahu masok Sekolah Menengah Rendah, Kelantan keluar berita dahulu konon-nya di-hasut oleh PAS, jangan suroh masok ka-sekolah² pondok, jangan masok sekolah menengah rendah. Heboh sa-bentar akhbar. Yang Berhormat pun keluar-lah *statement* bagitu, bagini; keluar-lah kempen jahiliah dan sa-bagai-nya. Kemudian keluar pula berita akhir, bagi Perak macham itu juga, Pahang pun lagu itu juga—pi mai, pi mai sa-rupa; dua kali lima, lima kali dua—sepuluh, Tuan Yang di-Pertua. Jawab-nya sama. L.C.E. pun bagitu juga. Keseluruhan peratus negara turun, cherita L.C.E. ini turun bagitu-lah macham² orang berkata, apa-kah sebab-nya bagini, salah ibu-bapa, ibu-bapa miskin, tidak ada duit hendak beli buku, ibu-bapa tak pedulikan pelajaran anak, ibu-bapa chuai pergi sekolah ta' berkasut, masok chaching kerawit, bila chaching masok ka-kepala otak pun beku, bila otak beku, semua pereksa tidak lulus. Ada orang yang menyalahkan kurang buku, buku teks ta' ada. Ada orang salahkan Che' gu², dan guru² aktif sangat dalam union, bergerak dalam union, bergerak bekerja mengikut atoran-lah, apa-lah, apa nama Allah, saya pun ta' faham

istilah mereka itu. Menteri Yang Berhormat, Menteri Muda Pelajaran sendiri pula dalam ucapan-nya, kalau ta' salah saya dalam negeri Perak-kah, dalam negeri Selangor-kah, baharu² ini dengan sa-chara mutlak meletakkan kesalahan itu kepada guru² yang aktif dalam union.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sa-benar-nya sebab² yang di-sebutkan tadi itu ada persen-nya masing², ada persen-nya masing² banyak atau sedikit, tetapi yang lain orang mudah lupa bila Menteri ta' menyebut satu perkara, orang ingatkan perkara itu sudah ta' ada, ia-itu satu perkara berkenaan dengan sa-buah meshen hikmat yang bernama meshen apa yang di-sebut *Computer*. *Computer* itu sa-buah meshen khas yang di-beli dengan harga yang mahal yang di-berikan satu tugas yang amat berat kepada-nya, ia-itu tugas menjadi pemereksa kertas² peperiksaan murid² kita. Dan ini-lah kali yang pertama-nya murid² kita di-hadapkan dengan satu chara peperiksaan yang terlalu asing bagi mereka. Mengikut apa yang saya tahu entah benar entah tidak, tetapi saya rasa benar, sebab saya berani chakap, bahawa mengguris jawapan di-kertas soalan itu mesti-lah hati², jika tersalah tebal, atau tersalah gurisan-nya atau kurang terang gurisan-nya, tidak diterima oleh meshen hikmat itu dan murid² itu menjadi malang yang tiba² bila meshen hikmat itu tidak memberikan markah kepada mata pelajaran itu.

Murid² kita, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, pernah menghadapi peperiksaan dengan chara biasa menggunakan fikiran berdasarkan kaedah² yang biasa di-faham dan di-ikut-nya, tetapi dengan datang-nya chara *computer* ini anak² terpaksa menempoh chara lain. Anak² kita itu sendiri mesti menjadi *computer*, walau pun telah ada latehan sa-belum itu, tetapi ta' chukup, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, apa lagi jika di-kaji dengan teliti terasa benar bagi kita chara soalan dan jawapan mengikut meshen *computer* itu saperti tikam ekor sahaja.

Anak² kita kadang² tidak sempat lagi menchari jawapan yang tepat, melainkan mengagak-nya yang mana katanya, "Ah! begitu-lah", di-tandakan sahaja jawapan kepada jawapan² yang tersedia ada dalam kertas peperiksaan itu dengan chara agak. Macham tikam ekor-lah. Kadang² terasa bagi kita bahawa chara² saperti itu terlalu beku dan mengajar murid² menjadi beku tidak berfikir. Mengikut apa yang saya tahu pula, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, bahawa mesihen hikmat ini pula tabi'at-nya manja sangat, tabi'at-nya lebeh susah dari bangsa yang menchipta-nya sendiri. Orang² dari Barat, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, boleh hidup di-sini, mereka boleh makan, boleh berjalan dalam udara panas, sa-tidak²-nya waktu berjalan makan angin, bermain golf, tetapi mesihen *computer* ini dia ini terpaksa tinggal dalam bilek berhawa dingin yang tidak boleh lebeh daripada 60F—60-darjah, tak boleh lebeh dari itu. Berma'ana sejok dari tempat kita sekarang ini sejok kita sekarang ini mengigil dan lebeh dari itu lagi. Kita sekarang ini ada-lah 70F, barangkali dia 60. Belanja menjaga tentu-lah mahal, tujuh hari tujuh malam dia kena duduk dalam bilek itu, sejok macham itu; orang pun kena jaga terus menerus dan, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, yang menjaga itu orang Timor bukan orang Barat, orang duduk dalam hawa panas, empat jam paling lama orang yang menjaga *computer* itu boleh duduk dalam bilek *computer* itu 4 jam, lepas itu kena ganti orang lain. Alang-kah manja-nya mesihen hikmat ini, Tuan yang di-Pertua, terok benar hendak menghadapi mesihen hikmat ini terlalu sulit, Tuan Yang di-Pertua. Kerja-nya pun ta' puas hati kalau budak tores ta' betul pun tak ada ampun ma'af lagi, walau pun jawapan budak itu memang betul chuma, tores ta' betul, langsung budak dapat B atau C. Bila dapat B atau C, Alhamdu lillah, selamat tinggal sekolah. Sekurang²-nya sekolah Kerajaan; chari sekolah private. Ini nama-nya korban Kementerian Pelajaran, atau pun lebeh tegas katakan korban Khir Johari.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, yang sa-baik-nya Yang Berhormat Menteri Pelajaran kita ini rajin berjalan keluar negeri;

kalau dia pergi keluar negeri, pergi-lah dia berkunjong ka-Amerika-lah, atau ka-tempat negeri yang membuat *computer* itu, patut-lah dia kena berkira dengan tempat orang membuat itu; tolong-lah tuan² buat *computer* yang bertabi'at Timor; tolong buat *computer* yang bertabi'at Malaysia ya'ani boleh dudok dalam hawa panas sadikit; jangan buat *computer* untok orang yang berdarah Barat sahaja; biar ada tabi'at Timor, kalau tidak terok kita hendak pakai.

Kita boleh bermegah, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, bahawa negara Malaysia inilah negara yang pertama sa-kali di-Asia Tenggara ini menggunakan *computer* dalam memereksa kertas² peperiksaan. Megah buat apa, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, megah ada *computer* hasil-nya Alhamdu lillah menerjun kebawah bukan merosot, menerjun ka-bawah?

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, berhubung dengan cherita *computer* dan akibat² timbul oleh-nya, timbul-lah soal kelulusan L.C.E. atau S.R.P. Ibu-bapa murid² telah di-hadapkan kapada satu keadaan yang amat merunsingkan di-mana murid² yang mendapat "A" sahaja boleh meneruskan ka-kelas Tingkatan Empat, atau Form Four, sedangkan yang kelulusan B dan C menjadi korban begitu sahaja. Sambil memperoses itu, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ibu bapa tadi ta' hendak anak² itu ta' belajar, di-hantar anak² itu ka-sekolah suwa bagi menampong pelajaran² anak²; mereka sa-telah siap masuk sekolah suwa itu sudah terima bayaran wang sekolah, sa-kurang²-nya habis-lah dalam \$60 atau \$70, belum masuk buku lagi—\$60 atau \$70; kalau buku itu sama boleh pakai yang lama, kalau ada pertukaran baharu pakai buku baharu masuk sekolah—\$60 atau \$70. Sudah bayar jelas, duduk anak itu belajar. Hah! keluar-lah keputusan baharu yang di-buat yang di-istiharkan oleh Yang Berhormat Menteri Pelajaran kita; kata dia, Kerajaan sudah kaji, Menteri sudah kaji, bahawa meshuarat jawatan-kuasa di-dapati banyak orang terkorban, kasehan-lah kapada mereka itu maka sekarang kami istiharkan-lah bahawa murid²

yang dapat B dapat teruskan ka-Tingkatan Empat, sa-bahagian yang mengikut markah² yang di-tentukan yang kurang sedikit markah dapat B juga boleh pergi ka-sekolah Vocational School. Ada pula, yang C kalau umornya baharu masok 15 tahun boleh-lah dudok lagi dalam bahagian Form Three, Tingkatan 3, yang sudah lebeh daripada 15 tahun Alhamdu lillah, selamat jalan pergi chari tempat lain.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ini satu cerita yang ganjil dari Kementerian Pelajaran yang merupakan satu Kementerian yang paling tidak tetap neracha; meter dasar-nya itu bergerak terus, ta' dapat hendak di-bacha, 45 degree-kah, 60 degree-kah, 80 degree-kah saperti-lah kedudukan Yang Berhormat Menteri itu sendiri—tidak tetap, ka-hulu ka-hilir, ka-hulu ka-hilir. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, maka melaung²-lah Menteri Pelajaran dan Setia-usaha Politik-nya—champor-lah Setia-usaha Politik sedikit, tentu-lah ada *share* dia—bahawa Kementerian Pelajaran dengan perasaan penoh kasehan belas, penoh peri kemanusiaan memberikan pertimbangan yang saksama dalam perkara ini dan dengan demikian beribu² pelajar tertolong dengan perubahan dasar Kementerian yang tersebut. Bukan main sedap, bertepok tangan orang² itu. Bagus-lah Menteri kita ini dia tolong murid², beribu² dapat B dan C, Menteri Yang Berhormat itu tolong, selamatkan daripada terkurban. Yang mengurbankan siapa² dan yang hendak menyelamatkan siapa? Tidak-kah ini merupakan satu permainan politik yang lichin sa-kali oleh Kementerian Pelajaran, Tuan Yang di-Pertua?

Mereka terbuang oleh kerana dasar Kementerian; mereka tersingkir oleh kerana dasar Kementerian; dan mereka di-pungut balek pun oleh kerana dasar Kementerian. Pelajar² kita telah menjadi bahan² *experiment* dari dasar Kementerian yang tidak tetap, atau dasar Kementerian tidak masak. Hendak ka-mana anak² kita di-bawa oleh Kementerian kita ini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua? Tiap² tahun terbit peratoran baharu. Tiap² tahun keluar chara

baharu, kaedah baharu. Lebeh baik kita namakan Kementerian Pelajaran ini “Kementerian Experiment Tentang Pelajaran”—boleh baharu-lah tepat. Anak² kita di-jadikan bahan² *experiment*, bahan² perchubaaan mungkin berjaya atau tidak; ya tidak berjaya kita ubah lagi, yang ini kita pakai, yang ini kita ubah lagi. Ubah lagi, dasar baharu lagi saperti jawapan Yang Berhormat Menteri Pelajaran pagi tadi-lah, Tuan Yang di-Pertua. Bila soal chara baharu? Ya, boleh, sudah. Bila? Baharu hendak buat. Itu chara jawapan, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, chara yang terlalu kabor-lah. Kita tahu-lah, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, dahulu beliau pun pernah menjadi Menteri Pelajaran; sa-sudah itu beliau berhenti daripada Menteri Pelajaran, tukar Enche' Abdul Rahman Talib menjadi Menteri Pelajaran; ada nampak-nya perubahan sedikit chara dia. Chara Rahman Talib pula rasa-nya—Ah! Tukar balek kepada beliau menjadi Menteri Pelajaran. Pendek-nya Alhamdu lillah-lah Menteri Pelajaran kita ini banyak benar pengalaman hasil daripada perchubaaan² yang telah lalu.

Sa-perkara lagi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, berkenaan dengan Kementerian Pelajaran ini, ia-lah masaalah pertukaran guru². Ini pun nampak-nya mendapat tempat yang baik dalam pandangan umum—public opinion. Bukan tujuan saya di-sini untok sama² membantah kepada Kementerian atas pertukaran guru² itu, hendak champor tangan pertukaran Che'gu yang disebutkan baharu ini, tetapi apa yang saya ingin menyatakan ia-lah apa-kah pertukaran pemimpin² guru itu sa-chara kebetulan sahaja, atau memang di-sengajakan. Kalau-lah sa-chara kebetulan sahaja, ya'ani apa boleh buat sudah kebetulan, maka Che'gu Ahmad Abdul Rahman tukar dari Muar ka-sekolah yang terpenchil di-Sungai Lembing, Pahang, dan demikian-lah juga Che'gu Ahmad Shah dari Kelantan ka-Banting negeri Selangor. Jika itu-lah satu kebetulan, maka ia ada-lah kebetulan yang paling aneh sa-kali.

Che'gu Ahmad Abdul Rahman ia-lah pemimpin kesatuan guru² yang

tentu-nya memerlukan perhubungan yang chepat yang rapat, atau baik, dengan anggota² dan ahli²-nya yang demikian memerlukan tempat strategik dalam kedudokan-nya. Dia mengajar, dia mendidik, jangan dia chuai dengan kewajipan-nya sa-bagai guru tetapi perlu tempat itu tempat yang strategik maka dia dapat tempat yang strategik. Sungai Lembing, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, bukan-lah tempat yang kurang baik. Siapa sahaja pun mesti berkhidmat walau pun sampai kapada kemunchak Gunong Tahan, kalau disana ada sekolah, sebab khidmat saperti itu lebeh mulia daripada khidmat daripada pekan² bagi guru², tetapi bagi sa-orang pemimpin guru yang memerlukan tempat yang strategik bagi menjaga kesatuan-nya, menjaga menafa'at ahli² kesatuan-nya yang juga ada berhubungan-lah dengan kedudokan soal pelajaran anak², maka Sungai Lembing tidak-lah strategik tempat-nya.

Demikian pula-lah dengan Che'gu Ahmad Shah dari negeri Kelantan di-tukarkan ka-Banting negeri Selangor. Dari segi tempat, bagus-lah di-Banting itu dekat Kuala Lumpur, Che'gu Ahmad Shah sa-minggu sa-kali boleh makan angin ka-Kuala Lumpur; kalau dahulu sa-bulan sa-kali pun payah—bagus. Tetapi ada soalan jika itu-lah juga merupakan satu kebetulan maka ia-lah kebetulan yang aneh kata saya tadi. Jadi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, pada pandangan saya, semua tempat ada-lah baik bagi guru² itu, sebab memang guru² itu sudah takdirkan untuk mengajar dan mendidik semua murid² dengan tidak kira di-mana mereka berada. Sungai Lembing, kata saya tadi, tempat yang terpenchil dan perhubungan-nya sulit menyebabkan dia sa-bagai sa-orang pemimpin kesatuan guru tidak lojik dan tidak prektikal bagi dia dudok di-tempat yang saperti itu; dari segi khimat-nya baik. Jadi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saperti Che'gu Ahmad Abdul Rahman ini, tempat yang di-Sungai Lembing itu dari segi nilai perjuangan kesatuan-nya ada-lah merupakan tempat buangan, bukan buangan bagi tuboh Che'gu Ahmad

Abdul Rahman, tetapi buangan dari segi chita² perjuangan kesatuan guru² itu sendiri. Demikian pula dengan Che'gu Ahmad Shah dari Kelantan yang menjadi pemimpin Sharikat Kerjasama² Guru² Melayu Kelantan. Dia di-pindahkan daripada negeri Kelantan dudok di-Banting, Selangor. Bagaimana nasib-nya Sharikat Kerjasama² Kesatuan Guru² Melayu Kelantan, sa-buah sharikat kerjasama guru² yang terbesar sa-kali dalam Malaysia.

Tuan Ahmad bin Arshad (Muar Utara): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya minta jalan bagi penjelasan—terima kaseh. Berhubung dengan ucapan Yang Berhormat tadi, saya ingin tahu, atau ingin mintakan penjelasan bahawa Che'gu Ahmad Abdul Rahman ini telah menyedari atas bantahan pertukaran-nya yang dia ini telah terperangkap oleh jebak yang di-buat oleh parti PAS, kerana ahli² kesatuan guru² itu sa-bilangan ramai daripada-nya ahli² PAS atau orang yang *pro* kapada PAS.

Dato' Haji Mohd. Asri: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya tidak sedar itu; kalau betul macham itu nampak-nya bertambah maju-lah PAS ini di-kalangan guru²; tidak sedar lagi saya itu. Kalau betul macham itu, Alhamdu lillah-lah itu, bagus-lah kedudokan PAS. Ter-jebak tidak saya tidak tahu-lah; sa-lama ini ta' tahu saya kesatuan guru itu di-pengarohi oleh PAS. Saya pun Che'gu Ahmad Abdul Rahman ta' kenal, Alhamdu lillah-lah ta' kenal lagi. Biar-lah, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, . .

Tuan Ahmad bin Arshad: Tuan Yang di-Pertua.

Dato' Haji Mohd. Asri: Ada lagi?

Tuan Ahmad bin Arshad: Ada lagi sadikit. Jadi untuk lanjutan, bahawa ini-lah kehendak PAS melagakan antara Che'gu Ahmad Abdul Rahman dengan Kementerian Pelajaran?

Dato' Haji Mohd. Asri: Bila dapat *point* itu, saya pun tidak tahu-lah; barangkali Yang Berhormat daripada Muar Utara ini baharu terdapat *point* sa-bentar tadi. Sa-lama ini dalam surat

kebabaran heboh² tidak ada sangkut² menyangkut dengan PAS; yang diheboh²kan ia-lah tentang pertukaran itu. Che'gu Ahmad Abdul Rahman ini ia-lah orang kuat UMNO, Yang Berhormat Menteri Pelajaran tadi pun sebut orang kuat UMNO. Boleh jadi terjebak dia dengan perangkap PAS—

masaalah! Alang-kah bodoh-nya pemimpin² UMNO ini, boleh terjebak.

Timbalan Yang di-Pertua: Mesuarat ini di-tanggohkan hingga pukul 10 pagi esok.

Dewan di-tanggohkan pada pukul 6.30 petang.

JAWAPAN² BERTULIS KA- PADA PERTANYAAN²

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

KEMENTERIAN BUROH

**Mr N. T. S. Arumugam/Jabatan Buroh
Pulau Pinang**

1. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Labour to state whether there are any pending cases against Mr N. T. S. Arumugam Pillai (President of M.I.C. Penang Branch) with the Labour Department, Penang, for failing to contribute towards the E.P.F., and if the answer is in the affirmative, the number of cases and why action has not been taken to prosecute him.

The Minister of Labour (Tuan V. Manickavasagam): No.

Kumpulan Wang Buroh India Selatan

2. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Labour what procedure the Ministry adopts in extending scholarships to students under the South Indian Labour Fund.

Tuan V. Manickavasagam: Scholarships under the South Indian Labour Fund Board are awarded to children of South Indian labourers, as defined in the South Indian Labour Fund Ordinance, 1958. The applications for scholarships for children in secondary schools are received through the various schools in West Malaysia. The selections are made by the Board on the basis of financial and academic merit.

Since 1967 students in the University of Malaya, the Agriculture College, Serdang, and the Technical College, Kuala Lumpur, are not awarded outright scholarships but merely provided with loans repayable within five years of their graduation. Information concerning such loans is disseminated through these various institutions, the applications for such loans being made

directly by the students to the Board. Selections are made by the Board on the basis of financial and academic merit.

3. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Labour to give separately details of (a) persons accommodated in the two homes at Circular Road, Kuala Lumpur, and at Nebong Tebal; (b) average cost of maintaining the inmates and (c) revenue and expenditure for 1967, which are run by the South Indian Labour Fund Board.

Tuan V. Manickavasagam:

(a) Number of persons accommodated in the Homes—

Kuala Lumpur Home	178 persons
Nibong Tebal Home	142 persons

(b) Average cost of maintaining the inmates—

Kuala Lumpur Home	\$8,344 p.m.
Nibong Tebal Home	7,789 p.m.

(c) Total revenue of the Fund for 1967	...	\$252,859
Total expenditure for 1967	...	409,557

4. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Labour to give details of persons receiving monthly pensions out of the South Indian Labour Fund, the address and amount paid in each case during 1967.

Tuan V. Manickavasagam: Monthly financial assistance is provided from the South Indian Labour Fund to qualified persons, after the Board is satisfied that such persons are old, unemployed and destitute. Altogether, about 700 persons received such assistance in 1967. Almost all of them were resident on estates in West Malaysia. Adults were paid \$10 p.m., while minor dependants were paid \$5 p.m. The total sum paid out in 1967 was \$86,000.

5. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Labour to give a list of candidates who were granted scholarships out of this fund and the amount in each case.

**LIST OF CANDIDATES WHO HAVE BEEN AWARDED SOUTH INDIAN LABOUR
FUND BOARD SCHOLARSHIPS FOR STUDIES IN THE UNIVERSITY OF MALAYA,
TECHNICAL COLLEGE AND COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE**

Year Awarded	Name	Faculty
UNIVERSITY OF MALAYA		
1962 ..	Kumaravel s/o Palanisamy	Science
1962 ..	Nadarajan s/o Govindasamy	Arts
1962 ..	Marimuthu s/o Thangavelu	Arts
1962 ..	Supramaniam s/o Letchumanan	Arts
1963 ..	Kandasamy s/o Sellapan	Arts
1963 ..	Savaridas s/o Perianayagam	Arts
1964 ..	Thangaraju s/o Vaithialingam	Engineering
1964 ..	Markandan s/o Seenivasaloo Naidu	Arts
1965 ..	Yagambaram s/o Nagooran <i>alias</i> Nagur	Arts
1965 ..	Govindasamy s/o Babu	Engineering
1966 ..	Francis Jesu	Science
1966 ..	Govindan s/o Nagalingam	Arts
TECHNICAL COLLEGE		
1965 ..	Mahendra Das s/o N. K. Ananthan	Civil Engineering
1966 ..	Venugopal s/o M. Sinnasamy	Mechanical Engineering
COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE		
1965 ..	K. Veerapan s/o K. Kolandaippanan	Agriculture
1966 ..	Ramakrishnan s/o Kannan Nair	Agriculture

THE RATES OF PAYMENTS ARE:

University of Malaya	\$2,000 per year
Technical College	1,800 per year
College of Agriculture	2,160 per year

**LIST OF CANDIDATES WHO HAVE BEEN OFFERED SOUTH INDIAN LABOUR FUND
SCHOLARSHIPS FOR THE YEAR 1966**

No.	Name	Age	Address	Form	School
1.	Poopalan s/o Thannimalai ..	20	734 Main Road, Sungei Bakap, Province Wellesley	Upper Six (Science)	Methodist Boys' School, Penang
2.	Appala Naidu s/o Bendaiah ..	19	11 Jalan Brus, off Maxwell Road, Ipoh	Lower Six (Arts) ..	Anglo-Chinese School, Ipoh, Perak
3.	Sivalingam s/o Nalliah ..	18	1154 Limbongan, Malacca	Lower Six (Science)	High School, Malacca
4.	Mariamamma d/o George ..	19	c/o Mr M. S. Thomas, Temiang Bukit Nanas Division, P.O. 20, Seremban	Lower Six (Arts) ..	King George V School, Seremban
5.	Krishnan s/o Manickam ..	17	Sreedheran Block K. 2, Kampong Ayer Melikir, Port Dickson	Form IV ..	Sekolah Menengah Inggeris, Port Dickson
6.	Patmanathan s/o Thiagarajan	16	2 Jalan Camp, Sungei Patani, Kedah	Form IV ..	Sekolah Menengah Ibrahim, Sungei Patani, Kedah
7.	Balan s/o Kunjambu ..	16	480 Kepala Batas, Tumpat, Kelantan	Form IV ..	Tumpat Secondary School, Tumpat, Kelantan
8.	Krishnan s/o Narasamuloo ..	16	Division 4, Sungei Tawar Estate, Kuala Ketil, Kedah	Form IV ..	Sekolah Sultan Badlishah (Menengah), Kulim, Kedah
9.	Munusamy s/o Nadason ..	16	Merak Estate, Kulim, Kedah	Form IV ..	Sekolah Sultan Badlishah (Menengah), Kulim, Kedah
10.	Ramu s/o Murugisu ..	16	Lendu Estate (Home Division), Alor Gajah, Malacca	Form IV ..	Alor Gajah Secondary English School, Alor Gajah, Malacca

No.	Name	Age	Address	Form	School
11.	Jeyaran s/o Rangasamy	.. 16	909 P.W.D. Quarters, Kulai, Johore	Form IV ..	.. Sekolah Inggeris, Kulai (Menengah), Kulai, Johore
12.	Rosa Francis	.. 17	6a Jalan Kolam Ayer, Johore Bahru	Form IV ..	.. Sekolah Convent Menengah, Johore Bahru
13.	Ramanathan s/o Kasinathan	.. 17	209 Kampong Station, Kuala Kangsar	Form IV ..	.. Sekolah Menengah Jenis Kebangsaan Clifford (Inggeris), Kuala Kangsar
14.	Nadarajah s/o Sinnasamy	.. 17	2151 8th Milestone, Paya Rumpit, Malacca	Form IV ..	.. Gajah Berang Secondary English School, Malacca
15.	Nadarajan s/o Letcheman	.. 17	Radella Estate, Bemban P.O., Malacca	Form IV ..	.. Gajah Berang Secondary English School, Malacca
16.	Perumals/o Tharumalingam	.. 17	Bertam Estate, Durian Tunggal, Malacca	Form IV ..	.. Gajah Berang Secondary English School, Malacca
17.	K. Kunche Krishnan	.. 17	Kulai Besar Estate, Johore	Form IV ..	.. Sekolah Inggeris Kulai (Menengah), Kulai, Johore
18.	Muniandy s/o Subramaniam	.. 17	Bukit Aping, Lubok Buntar, Bandar Baharu, Kedah	Form IV ..	.. Methodist Secondary School, Parit Buntar
19.	Thangamani d/o Arunasalam	.. 15	— ..	Form III ..	.. Sekolah Menengah Kebangsaan, Kampong Baharu, Bukit Mertajam
20.	Appalasamy s/o Subramaniam	15	Batak Rabi Estate, Teluk Anson	Form III ..	.. Sultan Abdul Aziz Secondary School, Teluk Anson
21.	Vasudevan s/o Puthal	.. 15	Mersing, Estate, Mersing, Johore	Form III ..	.. Sekolah Menengah Sri Mersing, Mersing, Johore
22.	Kaliapin s/o Ramaya	.. 17	36c Jalan Kanchut, Alor Star, Kedah	Form III ..	.. Maktab Sultan Abdul Hamid, Alor Star, Kedah
23.	Rengasamy s/o Perumal	.. 16	Lothian Estate (East Division), Salak, Nilai, Selangor	Form III ..	.. National Type Secondary School (English), Sungei Pelek, Sepang, Selangor
24.	Joseph s/o Soosai	.. 14	786 Mkg. Relau Road, Balik Pulau, Penang	Form II ..	.. Sekolah Menengah St. George, Balik Pulau, Penang
25.	Manickam s/o Avadiar	.. 15	62 Banting Estate, Banting, Selangor	Form II ..	.. Sekolah Inggeris Methodist (Menengah), Telok Datok, Banting, Selangor
26.	Muniandy s/o Narasiman	.. 15	Division 60, Chersomese Estate, Kuala Kurau, Perak	Form II ..	.. Sekolah Menengah Jenis Kebangsaan (Inggeris), Bagan Serai, Perak
27.	Nallayan s/o Kandasamy	.. 14	Jerantut Estate, Jerantut, Pahang	Form II ..	.. Sekolah Menengah Rendah, Jerantut, Pahang
28.	Philomena d/o Santhanam	.. 15	389A Residential Area, Kuala Pilah	Form II ..	.. Tunku Kurshiah Secondary School, Kuala Pilah
29.	Darmalinggam s/o Kandasamy	15	B/C Division, Sepang Estate, Sepang	Form II ..	.. National Type Secondary School (English), Sungei Pelek, Sepang, Selangor
30.	Balan s/o Nallamuthu	.. 13	Paloh Estate, Paloh, Johore	Form II ..	.. Lower Secondary English School (National Type), Yong Peng, Johore
31.	Gopalsamy s/o Rajoo Naidu	.. 14	Kuala Ketil Estate, Kedah	Form II ..	.. Sekolah Menengah Kuala Ketil, Kedah
32.	Angiah s/o Marimuthu	.. 14	Sungei Tukang Estate, Sungei Patani	Form II ..	.. Sekolah Menengah Kuala Ketil, Kedah
33.	Periamalai s/o Kannan	.. 14	Mengkibol Estate, Kluang	Form I ..	.. Sekolah Menengah Rendah Inggeris (Jenis Kebangsaan), Kluang
34.	Sarojine d/o Naidu	.. 12	8D Block "A" 4th Floor, Jalan Lumba Kuda Lama, Johore Bahru	Form I ..	.. Sultan Ibrahim Girls' School, Johore Bahru
35.	Muthu s/o Lingappan	.. 12	Pamol (M) Ltd, Sembrong Division, Kluang	Form I ..	.. Sekolah Menengah Rendah Inggeris (Jenis Kebangsaan), Kluang
36.	Gopal Krishnan s/o Arumugam	13	80th Mile, P.W.D. Quarters, Batu Kurau Road, Taiping	Form I ..	.. Sekolah Menengah Rendah, Batu Kurau, Taiping
37.	Christopher s/o Anthony	.. 14	54 Indian Settlement, Batu Gajah, Perak	Form I ..	.. Sultan Yussuff Secondary School, Batu Gajah, Perak
38.	Muniandy s/o Vuturan	.. 14	15D New Village, Langkap, Perak	Form I ..	.. Sekolah Menengah Rendah, Langkap, Perak

NOTE.—

For Form Six Upper and Lower—\$300 per term.

For Form Five and Four—\$120 per term.

For Forms Three, Two and One—\$80 per term.

**LIST OF STUDENTS IN PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS RECEIVING SOUTH
INDIAN LABOUR FUND SCHOLARSHIP AWARDS—FROM 1962 TO 1964**

Name of Student	Name of School	Std.
1. Raja Segaran s/o Raman ..	Sekolah Tunku Abdul Halim, Kampong Bahru, Alor Star ..	III
2. Rathakrishnan s/o Ramamoorthi ..	Bedong English School, Bedong, Kedah ..	III
3. Nyanakeeda d/o Ramachandran ..	St. Anne's Convent, Kulim, Kedah ..	III
4. Nadarajah s/o Kandasamy ..	Batu Road School II, Kuala Lumpur ..	IV
5. M. Muniandy ..	National Type Primary English School, Selama, Perak ..	IV
6. Sulojana ..	The Convent, Tg. Bungah, Penang ..	IV
7. K. Kaliappan ..	Merlimau English School, Merlimau, Malacca ..	IV
8. Raja Kumaran ..	Serdang English School, Serdang, Kedah ..	V
9. Ramasamy Selayah ..	Tengku Mahmood Iskander School, Pontian, Johore ..	V
10. A. Kaliappan ..	Merlimau English School, Merlimau, Malacca ..	V
11. Sathiseelan ..	National Type Primary School, Bagan Serai, Perak ..	V
12. A. Manimegalai ..	Northam Road Girls' School, Penang ..	V
13. Naganambal ..	Northam Road Girls' School, Penang ..	V
14. M. Laurette d/o Michael ..	Pulau Tikus Convent, Penang ..	VI
15. Annamalai alias Sellappan s/o Ramasamy ..	Bandar Hilir English School, Malacca ..	VI
16. Sinnappen s/o Sinnathamby ..	Assumption School, Butterworth ..	VI
17. Puspapathan s/o Palanyandy ..	National Type Primary English School, Meru Road, Klang ..	VI
18. C. S. Kalliam ..	The Convent of the Holy Infant Jesus, Malacca ..	VI
19. Ramanathan s/o Muniandy ..	National Type English School, Jerantut, Pahang ..	VI
20. Isawasan M. ..	National Type Primary English School, Selama, Perak ..	VI
21. P. Fathimah Mary ..	The Convent Primary School, Balik Pulau, Penang ..	VI
Form		
22. Narayanan s/o Kunjooraman ..	Serdang English School, Serdang, Kedah ..	I
23. Sosamma d/o Verghese ..	Senior Methodist Girls' School, Klang ..	I
24. Pakianathan s/o Savarimuthu ..	Sri Mersing Secondary School, Mersing, Johore ..	I
25. Haridas s/o Sanyasi ..	Penang Free School, Penang ..	I
26. N. Sarewathy ..	Convent of the Holy Infant Jesus, Malacca ..	II
27. Vadivelu s/o Rangiah ..	Kepala Batas Secondary School, Province Wellesley ..	II
28. Mariapan s/o Munnuswami ..	Sekolah Menengah Sri Mersing, Mersing, Johore ..	II
29. Kali Kavandan s/o Sinnan ..	High School, Malacca ..	II
30. Munusamy s/o Patchai ..	Dharma National Type Secondary School (English), Petaling, Selangor ..	II
31. Kobal s/o Muniandy ..	Sultan Abdul Aziz School, Kuala Selangor ..	II
32. Thangavelu N. ..	Government English School, Segamat ..	II
33. Muniandy ..	Tuanku Muhammad School, Kuala Pilah ..	II
34. S. C. Maindin ..	Tuanku Muhammad School, Kuala Pilah ..	II
35. Ramalingam s/o Munusamy ..	Horley Methodist Secondary School, Teluk Anson ..	II
36. M. Elanchian ..	Ampang Road Girls' Secondary School, Kuala Lumpur ..	II
37. Pathmapathy d/o Karappen ..	The Convent Secondary School, Birch Road, Seremban ..	II
38. Tankaraj s/o Gopal ..	Kajang High School, Kajang, Selangor ..	II
39. Chandram s/o Sivathamam Nair ..	Sultan Yusof Secondary School, Batu Gajah ..	II
40. Sethu Raman s/o Subramaniam ..	Ibrahim Secondary School, Sungei Patani ..	II
41. A. Pichiah ..	Tunku Besar Secondary School, Tampin ..	II
42. K. Elankopan ..	High School, Klang ..	II
43. S. Kanarathnam ..	High School, Klang ..	II
44. R. Mannar Naidu ..	Secondary English School, Pontian, Johore ..	II
45. Ramasandiran s/o Palanappan Pillay ..	St. David's High School (Secondary Continuation School), Bukit Bahru, Malacca ..	II
46. P. Palaniappan ..	Sekolah Abu Bakar (Menengah), Temerloh, Pahang ..	II
47. S. Subramaniam ..	St. Xavier's Institution, Penang ..	II
48. T. Govindasamy ..	Methodist Secondary School, Nibong Tebal ..	II
49. N. Subramaniam s/o Nookaiah ..	St. Anthony's Secondary School, Teluk Anson ..	III
50. Thomas Saminathan ..	St. Thomas National Type Secondary School, Kuantan ..	III
51. Rajendram ..	Government English School, Bagan Serai ..	III
52. P. Chellamuthu ..	Government English School, Bagan Serai ..	III
53. A. Suciia ..	Sekolah Menengah Ingeris, Linggi, P.O., Rentau ..	III
54. M. Arputhasamy ..	Segamat Secondary English School, Segamat, Johore ..	III
55. Arumugam s/o Vellasamy ..	Jasin Secondary English School, Jasin, Malacca ..	III
56. Rengasamy s/o Krishnan ..	Jasin Secondary English School, Jasin, Malacca ..	III
57. V. Sarathambal ..	Sultan Abu Bakar School, Kuantan, Pahang ..	III

Name of Student	Name of School	Form
58. Jegathambal Gopal	The Convent School, Taiping, Perak	III
59. Rajamanickan s/o Karian	Abu Bakar School, Temerloh, Pahang	III
60. Sathirahasan s/o Thavasi	Abu Bakar School, Temerloh, Pahang	III
61. Sengodan s/o Mthusamy	Abu Bakar School, Temerloh, Pahang	III
62. Perumal s/o Pomman	Abu Bakar School, Temerloh, Pahang	III
63. A. Joseph	Sultan Abdul Aziz School, Kuala Selangor	III
64. Irudiasamy	Sultan Abdul Aziz School, Kuala Selangor	III
65. Soosannamma Philip	The Convent, Taiping, Perak	IV
66. Ellappan s/o Kuppan	Sultan Abdul Aziz School, Kuala Selangor	IV
67. V. Chandramohan	Segamat Secondary English School, Segamat, Johore	IV
68. S. Catherine	Convent of the Holy Infant Jesus, Malacca	V
69. Loganathan s/o Thanakody	High School, Bukit Mertajam	V
70. Marimuthu s/o Chelliah	High School, Bukit Mertajam	V
71. Rajanaidu s/o Nookian	Methodist Boys' Secondary School, Kuala Lumpur	V
72. P. Saravanananthan	Government English School, Port Dickson	V
73. Ragupathy s/o Renganathan	Anglo-Chinese School (Secondary), Seremban	V
74. Munusamy P.	Government English School, Segamat	V
75. K. Raman	Cochrane Road School, Kuala Lumpur	V
76. R. Kuppusamy	Bukit Bintang Boys' Secondary School, Petaling Jaya, Selangor	V
77. Krishnan s/o Kambai	Sultan Abdul Aziz School, Kuala Selangor	V
78. K. Rajapathy	Methodist Secondary School, Nibong Tebal	V
79. Govindasamy s/o Ramu	Methodist Secondary School, Nibong Tebal	V

LIST OF CANDIDATES WHO HAVE BEEN OFFERED SOUTH INDIAN LABOUR FUND
SCHOLARSHIPS FOR THE YEAR 1967

Name	Name of School	Form
1. Muthuvelu s/o Chinna	Sekolah Menengah Jenis Kebangsaan, Jalan Hill, Kajang	Form I
2. Ganesan s/o Kochan	Sekolah Menengah Jenis Kebangsaan, Bruas, Perak	Form I
3. Maniam s/o Muthu	Sekolah Menengah Jenis Kebangsaan, Kapar, Selangor	Form I
4. Ganesan s/o Chelliah	Sekolah Menengah Jenis Kebangsaan, Jalan Meru, Kelang	Form II
5. Sukumaran s/o Kunjappa	Segamat Secondary English School, Segamat	Form II
6. Suppiah s/o Chinniah	Tengku Ahmad Secondary School, Cameron Highlands	Form III
7. Ramasamy s/o Nalamuthu	Sekolah Menengah Kebangsaan, Kemaman	Form III
8. Jeyalachamy d/o Govindasamy	Sekolah Menengah Methodist, Nibong Tebal	Form III
9. Munisamy s/o Ragavan	Sultan Abdul Aziz School (Secondary), Teluk Anson	Form III
10. P. Indera Devi	Sekolah Sulaiman (Menengah), Bentong	Form III
11. Kanagaratnan s/o Anamalai S.	Sekolah Menengah Kebangsaan Bukit Mertajam, Kampong Baharu, Bukit Mertajam	Form III
12. Leelavathi d/o Ramachandran	Sekolah Menengah Jenis Kebangsaan (2) (Perempuan), Jalan Ampang, Kuala Lumpur	Form III
13. Periyasami s/o Alagari	Sekolah Menengah Rendah, Nilai, Negri Sembilan	Form III
14. Muniaya s/o Ramalingam	Kepala Batas Secondary School, Province Wellesley	Form III
15. Pitchamuthu s/o Tulasi	Gajah Berang Secondary English School, Malacca	Form III
16. Balasubramaniam s/o Kaliappan	Tunku Besar Secondary School, Tampin, Negri Sembilan	Form III
17. Supramani s/o Vellaisamy	Methodist Secondary School, Sungei Siput, Perak	Form III
18. Isvary d/o Singaraveloo	The Convent Secondary, Pulau Tikus, Penang	Form IV
19. Thambyrajah s/o Ramasamy	Sekolah Menengah Laki ² Jenis Kebangsaan, (Inggeris), Jalan Ampang, Kuala Lumpur	Form IV
20. Subramaniam s/o Chinnaswamy	Sekolah Menengah Jenis Kebangsaan (Inggeris), Kajang, Selangor	Form IV
21. Radhakrishnan s/o Ratnam	Sekolah Tuanku Muhammad, Kuala Pilah	Form IV
22. Andy s/o Munusamy	Sekolah Menengah Jenis Kebangsaan, St. Patrick, Kulim, Kedah	Form IV
23. Subramaniam s/o Krishnan	Sekolah Sultan Abdul Aziz, Kuala Selangor	Form IV
24. Kuppusamy s/o Ponnusamy	Sekolah Menengah Jenis Kebangsaan, Bruas, Perak	Form IV
25. Sethembram s/o Murugan	Sekolah Sultan Abdul Aziz, Kuala Selangor	Form IV
26. Rajanann s/o Ravanaiah	Sekolah Menengah Laki ² Methodist, Sentul, Kuala Lumpur	Form IV
27. Nadarajan s/o Rajoo	Sekolah Menengah Methodist, Parit Buntar, Perak	Form IV
28. Muniandy s/o Raman	Sekolah Menengah Jenis Kebangsaan (Inggeris), Bagan Serai, Perak	Form IV
29. Sukumaran s/o Velayutham	Sekolah Menengah Methodist, Parit Buntar, Perak	Form IV
30. Supramaniam s/o Simmandram	Sekolah Menengah Jenis Kebangsaan (Inggeris), King Edward VII, Taiping	Form IV
31. Jayabalan s/o Chinnappan	St. Anthony's National Type School (Secondary), Teluk Anson	Form IV

Name	Name of School	Form
32. Kalimuthu s/o Perumal	Sekolah Menengah Methodist, Klang, Selangor	Form V
33. Ambigadevi d/o Kavendappan	Raja Perempuan Secondary School, Ipoh	Form V
34. Palani s/o Veeran	Sekolah Menengah Methodist, Klang, Selangor	Form V
35. Kasthury d/o Ramadass	Sekolah Menengah Rendah, Linggi, Rantau, Negri Sembilan	Form V
36. Chandra d/o Subramaniam	Sekolah Menengah Jenis Kebangsaan Methodist, Tanjong Malim	Form V
37. Aranajaram s/o Velu	High School, Setapak, Kuala Lumpur	Form V
38. Ramamoorthy s/o Venugopal	Mahmud Secondary School, Raub, Pahang	Form V
39. Pospamani d/o Muthu	Sekolah Menengah Perempuan Treacher Methodist, Taiping	Form V
40. Chellappan s/o Palaniappan	Sekolah Menengah Methodist, Klang, Selangor	Form V
41. Perianaigam s/o Anthonysamy	Sekolah Menengah Jenis Kebangsaan (Inggeris), Kajang, Selangor	Form V
42. Palanivelu s/o Athiappan	Sekolah Menengah Rendah, Linggi, Rantau	Form V
43. Jacob Francis	Sekolah Menengah St. Joseph, Johore Bahru	Form V
44. Ramasamy s/o Ponnusamy	Sekolah Menengah Jenis Kebangsaan (Inggeris), Bahau, Negri Sembilan	Form V
45. Govindan s/o Kandasamy	Methodist Boys' School, Penang	Lower Six
46. Gopalan s/o Sellan	Sekolah Menengah Jenis Kebangsaan, King George V, Seremban	Lower Six
47. Sathiaselvan s/o Thavasy	Sekolah Menengah Sultan Abu Bakar, Kuantan, Pahang	Lower Six
48. Santhirahasan s/o Thavasy M.	Sekolah Menengah Sultan Abu Bakar, Kuantan, Pahang	Lower Six
49. Vijayan Nair	St. John's Institution (Secondary), Kuala Lumpur	Lower Six

Pertikaian Lombong Dolomite

6. **Dr Tan Chee Khoo** asks the Minister of Labour to state if he is aware that because of his resort to frustrating prevaricating tactics in promoting a solution, the parties to the Dolomite mines dispute had reached a settlement outside Court and the Industrial Court without the knowledge of his Ministry and whether he would now admit that this was a motion of censure on him.

Tuan V. Manickavasagam: There has been no prevarication regarding this matter in the Ministry of Labour. Neither does the fact that the parties were able to reach a settlement by themselves indicate a motion of censure on any person. The parties could indeed have reached agreement much earlier if they had heeded my advice to them at the very outset.

Jawatan-kuasa Penyiasat

7. **Dr Tan Chee Khoo** asks the Minister of Labour with reference to the reply of 13-11-1967 to question No. 158 if it was not more expedient for him to proceed with consideration of the appointment of a Committee of Inquiry to enquire into the system of contract employment of workers instead of shifting back the issue to the National Mining Workers' Union of Malaya and whether he is aware that his Ministry has full knowledge of the background to this subject.

Tuan V. Manickavasagam: Workers employed under contract system enjoy the same degree of protection and privileges under the various Labour laws as any other workers. In this case it was the National Mining Workers' Union of Malaya which had adopted a resolution at its Annual Delegates Conference urging the Minister to establish a Commission of Inquiry to inquire into the system of contract employment of workers. In view of the fact that my Ministry was not aware of any discrimination against contract workers in the various Labour laws, it would only be proper for the Union to justify its request for the establishment of a Commission of Inquiry in full.

Act Perhubungan Perusahaan

8. **Dr Tan Chee Khoo** asks the Minister of Labour if he has constituted:

- the Board of Inquiry; and
- the Committee of Investigation under Part VII of the Industrial Relations Act, and if so, the names of members of these bodies.

Tuan V. Manickavasagam: No. Boards of Inquiry and Committees of Investigation are appointed only as and when necessary.

9. **Dr Tan Chee Khoo** asks the Minister of Labour to define the functions and duties of (a) the Board of

Inquiry, and (b) the Committee of Investigation under Part VII of this Act.

Tuan V. Manickavasagam: These are defined in Part VII of the Industrial Relations Act, 1967. I would also refer him to the remarks I made in introducing the Industrial Relations Bill in this House in this respect.

10. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Labour to furnish a list of disputes referred to: (a) the Board of Inquiry, and (b) the Committee of Investigation during 1967.

Tuan V. Manickavasagam: NIL.

11. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Labour whether the Board of Inquiry under this Act has compiled any reports on disputes referred to it and when he will table such reports in the Dewan Ra'ayat under section 34 (3) of this Act.

Tuan V. Manickavasagam: No Board of Inquiry has so far been appointed.

12. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Labour whether his Ministry had taken a decision to amend the Industrial Relations Act to ensure that the jurisdiction and decision of the Industrial Court cannot be challenged in any court of common law, whether by way of mandamus, certiorati or injunction.

Tuan V. Manickavasagam: The Ministry is in consultation with the Attorney-General on this matter.

13. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Labour to state, with reference to Section 14 of the Industrial Relations Act which requires every collective agreement to be deposited with the Industrial Court, (i) the total number of collective agreements which have been deposited with the Court since the coming into force of the Act; (ii) the number of agreements of which the Court had taken cognisance; (iii) the number the Court had refused to take cognisance of, giving details and reasons of each such case; (iv) the number of agreements which are still pending cognisance; and (v) whether the parties to a collective agreement are

informed in writing when the Court has taken cognisance of the agreement; and (vi) whether the Court is required to take cognisance of a collective agreement within a specified time limit.

Tuan V. Manickavasagam:

- (i) 32
- (ii) 7
- (iii) 2—deposited under section 14 (4) of the Industrial Relations Act, as these were filed after the time limit imposed by this section.
- (iv) 23
- (v) Yes
- (vi) No.

**Mahkamah Timbangantara Perusahaan/
Mahkamah Perusahaan**

14. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Labour to give details of expenditure incurred on the Industrial Arbitration Tribunal/Industrial Court during 1967 under the following headings:

- (a) Salary and allowances to the President.
- (b) Salaries and allowances of staff.
- (c) Allowances and transport expenses paid to Independent persons.
- (d) Allowances and transport expenses paid to person representing employers.
- (e) Allowances and transport expenses paid to persons representing workers.
- (f) Establishment charges.

Tuan V. Manickavasagam:

(a)	...	\$ 31,360.40
(b)	...	27,662.44
(c)	...	4,936.10
(d)	...	4,876.26
(e)	...	630.16
(f)	...	36,093.75
Total		\$105,559.11

15. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Labour if the Industrial Arbitration Tribunal has produced its Annual Report for 1966 and, if so, whether he will table it in the Dewan Ra'ayat at an early date.

Tuan V. Manickavasagam: The Essential (Trade Disputes in the Essential Services) Regulations, 1965, which established the Industrial Arbitration Tribunal do not require the Tribunal to produce an Annual Report. However, an account of the activities of this Tribunal is to be incorporated in the Annual Report of the Ministry of Labour for the year 1966.

Kesatuan

16. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Labour to state the reasons for the non-recognition of the Union of Employees in Community Services Organisations, and why now that the Industrial Relations Act is in existence there should be any difficulties over the question of the recognition of this proposed union.

Tuan V. Manickavasagam: This Union may, under its rules, cater for employees in several organisations. The question does not indicate which organisation is referred to.

17. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Labour to name the unions registered in 1967, giving their membership and address.

Tuan V. Manickavasagam: The particulars required are as follows:

TRADE UNIONS REGISTERED IN 1967

WEST MALAYSIA:

Name and Address	Membership
1. Union of Employees in Community Services Organisation, West Malaysia, 2120 Malayan Mansion, Jalan Masjid India, Kuala Lumpur ...	46
2. Persatuan Kakitangan Perkhidmatan Parlimen Malaysia (Malaysian Parliamentary Service Staff Association), c/o Parliament House, Lake Gardens, Kuala Lumpur ...	74
3. National Union of Newspaper Workers, H.B. 22, 4½ mile, Klang Road, Kuala Lumpur	600

SABAH:

Name and Address	Membership
1. Commercial & Agency Houses Association of Sabah, c/o Torquand Young & Co., P.O. Box 201, Jesselton ...	17
2. Tawau District Printing Workers & Pressmen Union, 106 Kuhara Road, P.O. Box 303, Tawau ...	42
3. Timber Industry Employees Union, P.O. Box 461, Sandakan ...	142
4. Sabah Banking Employees Union, 22/28 Neil Malcolm Street, Kg. Ayer, P.O. Box 357, Jesselton ...	259
5. Sabah P.W.D. Employees Union, P.O. Box 833, Tanjong Aru, Jesselton ...	764
6. Sabah Teachers Union, La Salle School, Tanjong Aru, P.O. Box 912, Jesselton ...	864
7. Sabah Government Teachers Union, Kent College, Tuaran	904

SARAWAK:

Name and Address	Membership
1. Sarawak P.W.D. Workers Union, 182 Green Road, Kuching ...	2,358
2. Miri Wharf Labourers' Union, 31 River Road, P.O. Box 124, Miri ...	69
3. Senior Government Officers' Association of Sarawak, P.O. Box 269, Kuching ...	248
4. Sibu Water Board Employees Union, P.O. Box 405, Sibu ...	70
5. Sarawak Medical Services Union, 8 Island Road, Sibu ...	673
6. Sibu Coffee Shop Employees Union, 10 Kampong Nyabour Road, Sibu ...	61
7. Petroleum (Marketing & Distributing) Workers Union, Sarawak, P.O. Box 807, Kuching ...	63
8. Sibu Rejang River Stevedores Union, 30 Blacksmith Road, 1st Floor, Sibu ...	35
9. Dalat Wharf Labourers' Union, 14 (1st Floor), Dalat Bazaar, Dalat ...	16
10. Song Wharf Labourers' Union, 11 (1st Floor), Song Bazaar, Third Division, Sarawak ...	11
11. Batang Lupar Wharf Labourers' Union, 79 Market Road, Simanggang ...	12

Name and Address	Membership	Name and Address	Membership
12. Sarawak Electricity Supply Corporation Employees Union, Divisional Office, Sungei Priok, Kuching	490	16. Sarawak Commercial Employees Union, P.O. Box 807, Kuching	663
13. Mukah Wharf Labourers' Union, 11 Main Bazaar, Mukah	14	17. Sibü Carpentry Workers' Union, 24 Market Road, Sibü	96
14. Miri Transport Workers Union, P.O. Box 321, Miri	29	18. Balingian Wharf Labourers' Union, 12 Balingian Bazaar, Balingian	12
15. Timber Industry Employees Union, Third Division, Sarawak, 56 Kampong Hilir Road, Sibü	391	19. Malaysian Information Services Sarawak Employees Union, 1 Jalan Kulas, Kuching	50
		20. Binatang Wharf Labourers' Trade Union, 13 Wharf Road, Binatang	31

18. **Tuan C. V. Devan Nair** asks the Minister of Labour to name the unions de-registered in 1967, stating the reasons.

Tuan V. Manickavasagam:

Trade Unions cancelled in 1967

- (1) United Malayan Estate Workers' Union
- (2) Overseas Commonwealth Forces Employees' Union, Federation of Malaya ...
- (3) Victoria Estate Labour Union
- (4) Selangor Building Workers' Trade Union

- (5) Assistant Chinese Affairs Officers' Union, States of Malaya

Kesatuan Sa-Kerja

19. **Tuan C. V. Devan Nair** asks the Minister of Labour to give a full list of trade unions registered with the Ministry of Labour as at 31st December, 1967, in ascending order of membership strength, together with the address of each union.

Tuan V. Manickavasagam: This information is now being assembled and will be published in the Annual Report of the Registry of Trade Unions for the year 1967.

The information regarding 1966 is available in the Registry's Report for that year.

Ladang² Getah

20. **Tuan C. V. Devan Nair** asks the Minister of Labour to give figures of retrenchment in the rubber plantations his Ministry has collected, for each month for 1966 and 1967.

Tuan V. Manickavasagam: From the figures available in my Ministry 5,026 and 11,686 workers were affected by sale of Estates for sub-division in

Grounds

Section 3 of Trade Unions Act, 1965

" " "

Section 15 of Trade Unions Ordinance, 1959, on the ground that the Union was used for unlawful purposes contrary to its objects and rules

On the ground that the Union had ceased to exist

1966, and 1967 respectively. Some of these workers had subsequently been employed by the new owners.

Sekim Keselamatan Sosial Pekerja²

21. **Tuan C. V. Devan Nair** asks the Minister of Labour whether the much-publicised and long-delayed report on Workers' Social Security Scheme had been completed, and whether such a scheme would be implemented or shelved.

Tuan V. Manickavasagam: The Report of the Colombo Plan Expert on the introduction of the proposed Social Insurance Scheme to cover the contingencies of employment injury and invalidity has been completed and the necessary legislation is now being drafted.

22. **Dr Tan Chee Khoon** asks the Minister of Labour if he still remembers that in a written reply to a question which I asked *vide* Page 78 Question 105 August 21st, 1967, he stated that a Social Security Bill would be submitted to Parliament by the end of this year,

and if so to state, now that 1967 has come and gone, how much longer the workers of this country have to wait before the Minister introduces this Bill to Parliament.

Tuan V. Manickavasagam: This matter is receiving high priority. The drafting of the necessary legislation has not yet been completed but it is expected to be finished fairly soon.

Pekerja²

23. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Labour to give:

- (i) the total industrial work force in Malaysia; and
- (ii) the total number of organised workers.

Tuan V. Manickavasagam: (i) The number of employees in West Malaysia in 1962, which is the last available figure, was as follows:

Industry	No.
(1) Agriculture, forestry, hunting and fishing	60,048
(2) Agricultural products requiring substantial processing ...	510,114
(3) Mining and quarrying	41,783
(4) Manufacturing	87,772
(5) Construction	34,664
(6) Electricity, gas, water and sanitary services	8,120
(7) Commerce	116,276
(8) Transport, Storage and Communication	59,738
(9) Services	313,812
(10) (Undefined)	147
	1,232,474

NOTE—Extracted from the Federation of Malaya Report on Employment, Unemployment and Underemployment, 1962.

A Socio-Economic Household Survey, started in the middle of last year, which should provide more current figures, has not been completed.

The figures in respect of East Malaysia are not available.

(ii) As at the end of November, 1967 there were 368,253 persons in membership of trade unions of employees in West Malaysia.

Perjanjian²

24. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Labour whether the collective agreements deposited with and

taken cognisance of by the Industrial Court would be immediately gazetted for public information and record.

Tuan V. Manickavasagam: The Industrial Relations Act does not require the collective agreements deposited with and taken cognisance of by the Industrial Court to be gazetted.

NUEPACS

25. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Labour to state the Government's reaction, favourable or otherwise, to the recent call to the Government made by the President of Cuepacs to remove the obstruction it had placed against the registration of a single union for public employees—NUEPACS; and to state the date the Government received the application for the registration of NUEPACS.

Tuan V. Manickavasagam: There has been no application for the registration of NUEPACS.

A single union to cater for all public officers is not registrable under the Trade Unions Ordinance, 1959.

Undang² Bayaran Pembuangan Pekerja² Yang Tidak Mustahak

26. Dr Tan Chee Khoo asks the Minister of Labour to state why he does not propose to introduce overall legislation to provide for some form of payment to be made to workers when they are retrenched and why he fights shy of introducing a Redundancy Payments Act in Parliament.

Tuan V. Manickavasagam: This is a matter best dealt with through discussion and agreement by the parties concerned. In any case any dispute over this matter may be dealt with under the provisions of the Industrial Relations Act, 1967.

KEMENTERIAN HAL EHWAL DALAM NEGERI

Pengganas Kominis

27. Tuan Ahmad bin Arshad bertanya kepada Menteri Hal Ehwat Dalam Negeri:

(a) sama ada Kerajaan akan memberi pengampunan kepada pengganas² Kominis Malaya seperti

Shamsiah Fakhiah, Abdullah S. D. dan lain² lagi jika mereka menyerah diri, sa-bagaimana yang telah di-berikan baharu² ini kepada sa-orang daripada ahli keluarga mereka, ia-itu Anjang bin Abdullah; dan

- (b) sama ada tawaran sa-banyak \$75,000 kepada sa-siapa yang dapat menangkap Abdullah S. D. itu maseh berjalan terus.

Menteri Hal Ehwal Dalam Negeri (Tun Haji Abdul Razak bin Dato' Hussain):

- (a) Pengganas Kominis yang meninggalkan pertubuhan pengganas Kominis dan menyerah diri kepada pemerintah dengan secepat mungkin ada-lah di-anggap sebagai anggota musuh yang menyerah diri dan mereka tidak akan di-da'awa kechuali ada sebab² yang istimewa dan bukti² yang menunjukkan bahawa mereka itu telah melakukan keganasan dan pembunuhan. Masaalah pengampunan terhadap sa-saorang yang menyerah diri itu terpulang-lah kepada kerjasama, tingkah laku dan kejujuran-nya terhadap Kerajaan setelah dia menyerah diri.

Pengampunan yang telah dikatakan di-beri kepada Anjang bin Abdullah baharu² ini tidak ada terchatet di-dalam rekod Kementerian ini.

- (b) Berkenaan dengan hadiah \$75,000 tidak lagi berjalan kuatkuasa-nya, walau bagaimana pun sa-saorang yang bukan kakitangan Kerajaan yang berjaya memujuk dan membawa keluar sa-orang pengganas yang berpangkat tinggi daripada Jawatankuasa Daerah ka-atas, seperti Abdullah S. D. dan lain² harus mendapat hadiah dan begitu juga sekira-nya dia memberi ma'alumat yang menghasilkan pembunuhan sa-orang pengganas yang sama pangkat.

28. Tuan Ahmad bin Arshad bertanya kepada Menteri Hal Ehwal Dalam Negeri:

- (a) ada-kah Kerajaan Malaysia telah di-beritahu oleh Kerajaan

Thai tentang bahaya pendaratan kapal² terbang Kominis di-kawasan sarang Kominis di-Sempadan Negeri Thai; dan

- (b) berkaitan dengan kegiatan² operasi bersama Thai-Malaysia, kawasan² mana-kah Kominis² lebih kuat bertapak dan di-mana-kah tempat² banyak berlaku pertemporan².

Tun Haji Abdul Razak:

- (a) Perjanjian Sempadan Malaysia/Thai ada-lah semata² untuk maksud menjalankan gerakan² bagi menghapuskan Pengganas Kominis di-sepanjang sempadan Malaysia dan Thailand. Belum ada ma'alumat di-terima yang menunjukkan ia-itu kapal² terbang Kominis telah mendarat di-Kawasan Sempadan Malaysia dengan Thailand.
- (b) Ada-lah tidak bijak bagi menunjukkan satu persatu kawasan² yang berkenaan kerana sebab² keselamatan. Tetapi pada kesuluruhan-nya kawasan² Sempadan ada-lah di-anggap sebagai kawasan Kominis bertapak dan tempat² yang banyak berlaku pertemporan ia-lah dalam daerah Betong.

Rusohan di-Pulau Pinang

29. Tuan Haji Husin Rahimi bin Haji Saman bertanya kepada Menteri Hal Ehwal Dalam Negeri sama ada Kerajaan berchadang mengadakan Surohanjaya Bebas untuk menyiasat sebab² dan hal² yang membawa kepada rusohan² di-Pulau Pinang, dan jika ya, bila-kah Surohanjaya seperti itu akan di-tubuhkan dan siapa-kah Pengerusi-nya, dan jika tidak, mengapa.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Kerajaan tidak berchadang menubuhkan satu Surohanjaya Penyiasatan, oleh kerana Kerajaan ada-lah termaalom tentang sebab² yang meletuskan rusohan di-Pulau Pinang pada bulan November dan Disember yang lalu itu.

Tuan Haji Termizi bin Haji Abd. Ghani

30. Tuan Haji Husin Rahimi bin Haji Saman bertanya kepada Menteri Hal Ehwal Dalam Negeri:

- (a) di-bawah undang² mana-kah sa-orang ulama yang bernama Haji

Termizi (Hj. Sabir) bin Hj. Abd. Ghani dari Parit Abas, Kuala Kurau, Perak, di-tangkap pada bulan Oktober, 1964 dan apa-kah kesalahan yang di-tuduhkan ka-atas-nya;

- (b) ada-kah dia telah di-bicarakan dalam mana² Mahkamah, dan jika ya, di-mana dan bila dan apa-kah hukuman yang di-jatohkan ka-atas-nya;
- (c) ada-kah Kerajaan sedar bahawa dia mempunyai tauliah mengajar Agama Islam yang di-anugerahkan oleh Sultan Perak;
- (d) di-mana-kah dia sekarang; ada-kah dia telah di-buang negeri, dan jika ya, sebutkan tarikh dan tempat dia di-buang negeri dan bagaimana chara dia di-buang negeri;
- (e) ada-kah Kerajaan sedar bahawa isteri dan anak²-nya ada-lah warganegara negeri ini; dan
- (f) ada-kah Kerajaan sedar bahawa keluarga-nya telah tidak di-beritahu sa-chukup-nya akan nasib-nya.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak:

- (a) Tuan Haji Termizi (Hj. Sabir) bin Haji Abdul Rani telah di-tangkap pada 28hb Oktober, 1964, di-Kuala Kurau, kerana di-shaki terlibat dalam gerakan² gulungan pelampau yang bergiat di-daerah Krian, menurut kuasa di-bawah sekshen 73 (1), Act Keselamatan Dalam Negeri, 1960. Pada 12hb November, 1964, ia telah di-serahkan ka-pehak Imigresen Ipon dan di-tahan di-bawah sekshen 35, Ordinance Imigresen, 1959 sementara menunggu penyiasatan dan perbicaraan.
- (b) Ia telah di-bicarakan pada 16hb November, 1964 di-Mahkamah Magistrate, Ipoh atas tuduhan:
 - (1) memasoki Malaysia sechara haram ia-itu kesalahan di-bawah sekshen 6 (3), Ordinance Imigresen, 1959.
 - (2) atau memasoki negeri ini dengan tidak mempunyai

pasport yang sah ia-itu kesalahan di-bawah sekshen 3 (1) Ordinance Pasport No. 33/1960.

Tuan Haji Termizi telah mengaku salah atas tuduhan yang kedua, lalu di-hukom 6 bulan penjara dan di-simpan di-Penjara Taiping.

- (c) Senarai guru² agama yang di-anugerahi tauliah dari D.Y.M.M. Sultan yang di-simpan oleh Pejabat Agama Negeri Perak mengesahkan Tuan Haji Termizi bukan sa-orang guru agama yang bertauliah sebab nama-nya tiada termasuk ka-dalam senarai itu.
- (d) Pada 8hb Ogos, 1965 Tuan Haji Termizi telah di-hantar balek ka-Pulau Bangka, Indonesia melalui Mersing sa-telah permohonan-nya untuk Kebenaran Masok telah di-tolak oleh Kementerian ini.
- (e) Isteri Tuan Haji Termizi yang kedua yang bernama Che' Halimah Saadiah binti Haji Rais, dan anak-nya Abdul Majid ada-lah warganegara negeri ini. Mereka ada-lah perananan tempatan.
- (f) Keluarga Tuan Haji Termizi ada-lah termaalom atas tindakan menghantar-nya balek. Mereka telah melawat-nya di-Penjara Taiping sa-belum ia di-hantar balek ka-Pulau Bangka.

Kera'ayatan

31. Dr Tan Chee Khoo asks the Minister of Home Affairs the number of people who have become citizens (a) by registration; (b) by naturalization from August 1957 (Merdeka Day) up to the end of 1967, giving the figures separately.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: The figures in respect of persons who have become citizens from August 1957 (Merdeka Day) to the end of 1967 are as follows:

(a) by registration	...	1,611,226
(b) by naturalisation	...	5,969
Total	...	1,617,195

32. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Home Affairs the number of people who have become citizens by (a) naturalization; (b) registration before 31-8-1957; giving the figures separately.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: The figures in respect of people who acquired citizenship before 31-8-1957 are as follows:

(a) by naturalisation	...	573,012
(b) by registration	...	59,092
Total	...	632,104

33. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Home Affairs to state since 24-11-1967 how many people who have obtained citizenship through (a) registration; (b) naturalization; (c) other processes, have been deprived of their citizenship, giving the figures separately for each category; of these how many are members of the Labour Party of Malaya.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Three persons who obtained citizenship through registration have been deprived of their citizenship since 24-11-1967.

Since deprivation proceedings were instituted against the persons concerned in their individual capacity and not as members of political parties, I am not in a position to say whether or not any or all of them are members of the Labour Party of Malaya.

34. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Home Affairs to give the following particulars for each year since 1957:

- (a) total applications for citizenship by registration and naturalization;
- (b) total approved; and
- (c) total number rejected, giving separate figures.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: (a) The number of applications for citizenship by registration and naturalisation

received for each year since 1957 is as follows:

Year	Registration	Naturalisation	Total
1957 ... (w.e.f. 31-8-57)	—	—	124,683*
1958 ...	—	—	1,075,218*
1959 ...	—	—	124,212*
1960 ...	—	—	120,564*
1961 ...	—	—	91,053*
1962 ...	96,827	99	96,926
1963 ...	91,467	243	91,710
1964 ...	43,087	1,015	44,102
1965 ...	96,448	1,976	98,424
1966 ...	67,075	4,067	71,142
1967 ...	57,855	6,291	64,146
Total ...	452,759	13,691	2,002,180

The total figure of 2,002,180 includes 275,000 applications received during the said period under Article 30 of the Constitution, which relates to the granting of a certificate to a person whose claim to be a citizen by Operation of Law is in doubt.

NOTE.—* Separate figures in respect of applications for registration and naturalisation are not available.

(b) The total number of applications for citizenship by registration and naturalisation approved since 1957 is as follows:

Year	Registration	Naturalisation	Total
1957 ... (w.e.f. 31-8-57)	118,471	—	118,471
1958 ...	822,567	8	822,575
1959 ...	67,337	12	67,349
1960 ...	77,858	12	77,870
1961 ...	56,330	34	56,364
1962 ...	124,246	64	124,310
1963 ...	89,524	42	89,566
1964 ...	44,904	887	45,791
1965 ...	83,992	541	84,533
1966 ...	66,509	1,932	68,441
1967 ...	59,488	2,437	61,925
Total ...	1,611,226	5,969	1,617,195

(c) No separate figures are available in respect of applications rejected during the period in question. It is estimated that approximately 86,000 applications have been rejected during the said period.

35. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Home Affairs to give the name, address, age, occupation and birth-place of citizens against whom the Government is taking action to deprive them of their citizenship to be followed by banishment.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: It is not desirable to comply with the request of the Honourable Member as investigations against the persons concerned are still in progress.

Perintah Berkurong

36. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Home Affairs to state the number of people who have been shot dead for breaking the curfew since 24-11-1967 and whether there had been prior warning shots before these people were shot dead.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: The number of persons who were shot at during curfew hours and died as the result thereof is *four*.

As inquests into the deaths of these persons will be held in the normal way it will not be proper for me to answer to the second part of the Honourable Member's question.

37. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Home Affairs to give the places where the curfew breakers were shot dead since the Penang riots of 24-11-1967.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Weld Quay in Penang, Kampong Aston and Kubang Semang in Bukit Mertajam.

38. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Home Affairs to state:

- (a) if he is aware that in the curfew imposed in Northern Malaya, the police especially the military were not given proper orders, which resulted in the shooting of persons who had curfew passes to travel during curfew hours;
- (b) the number thus killed, the action taken against those responsible and whether any compensation was paid to the dependents of the innocent victims.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak:

- (a) Inquests into the deaths of those shot for breaking Curfew Orders will be held in the normal way. Therefore, it will not be proper for me to make any statement in connection with these incidents at this stage;
- (b) The number is four. In view of paragraph (a) above, I am not prepared to make any statement at this stage relating to the action that might be taken against the members of the security forces concerned or to the question of compensation.

39. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Home Affairs to state if he is aware that the people were not allowed to have their windows or even their shutters open during curfew hours in Province Wellesley and if so, whether he approved of this unnecessary restriction, and to state the necessity for such a restriction.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: As far as I am aware no such restriction was imposed.

40. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Home Affairs to state if he is aware that people were not even allowed to go to the latrines during curfew hours and were shot at for doing so and that in view of the almost total curfew extending to as much as 24 hours a day, this is physically unbearable.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: I have not heard of people being shot at for going to the latrines during curfew hours. As far as I am aware, people living in houses with latrines situated away from their houses such as on the river banks were allowed movements to their latrines.

Parti Buroh Malaya

41. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Home Affairs to state if he is aware that the police have announced that they would auction the materials, e.g., gestetner machines, furniture, etc., that have been seized by them from the Labour Party branches which have been closed down, and if so, whether the police have authority to

auction off such goods and the law under which they can act in this way, if they do not, whether he will direct the police to return the goods to their rightful owners, i.e., the Labour Party of Malaya.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: I am not aware of any such announcement. The law relating to the disposal of properties belonging to a society which has been declared unlawful is clear. Section 17 of the Societies Act, 1966 empowers the Official Assignee to wind up the affairs of any society which has been declared unlawful. There have been instances where equipment used in the production of subversive documents had been seized by the police. Receipts have been issued to members of the political party concerned present at the time of the raid to enable the party to claim the equipment on production of the receipts. If the society concerned is ultimately closed down the police will hand over the properties seized from the political party to the Official Assignee for disposal.

In regard to properties which have been seized by the Police under circumstances creating suspicion of the commission of an offence, the Police is authorised to seize and retain such properties until such time when prosecution is undertaken, and, in such cases, the disposal of the properties will be dealt with by the Court of Law. In the event of there being no prosecution such properties will be disposed of by the Police under the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code.

Orang² Tahanan

42. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Home Affairs to state how many:

- (a) thugs;
- (b) curfew breakers;
- (c) Labour Party members have been arrested from the 24th November, 1967, to the end of the year and of these how many have been served with orders of detention under the Internal Security Act.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak:

- (a) 758 thugs were arrested, out of which 288 were subsequently released. Proceedings against the remaining 470 were being taken as follows:
 - (i) 85 under the Prevention of Crime Ordinance No. 13/1959;
 - (ii) 57 under the Restricted Residence Enactment, Cap. 39;
 - (iii) 4 under the Banishment Ordinance No. 11/1959;
 - (iv) 23 under court action;
 - (v) 301 are still under detention and investigation for action according to the law.
- (b) 1,072 curfew breakers were arrested and prosecuted in court.
- (c) As this Ministry does not maintain a separate record according to party affiliations of persons arrested, I am not in a position to state the number of members of Labour Party arrested.

43. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Home Affairs to state the names of all detainees who have been released from Taiping, Batu Gajah, Muar and Kuching between the period 16th October, 1967 to 31st December, 1967.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: 36 detainees were released during the period 16th October, 1967 to 31st December, 1967, from the various places of detention as follows:

Batu Gajah Special Detention Camp	...	...	...	6
Muar Detention Camp	...	...	...	3
Centre of Protective Custody, Kuching	...	...	...	27
Total				36

Batu Gajah Special Detention Camp—

1. Nordin bin Lemon
2. Chia Swee Loong
3. Khalid bin Janang
4. Azai bin Karim
5. Loke Wing Sum
6. Mohd. Nazar Nong.

Muar Detention Camp—

1. Aloysius bin Nurau
2. Suseno bin Mangunwasito
3. Mookhlas bin Kastolani.

Centre of Protective Custody, Kuching—

1. Phang Kau Sen
2. Chan Chak Ha (f.)
3. Li So Mui
4. Lee Yean Chow
5. Chai Koh Yew
6. Wong Tin
7. Then Tze Khim
8. Yeung Chi Ping
9. Tang Keng Sang
10. Phang Khip Fatt
11. Chuen Sam
12. Fung Kai Sui
13. Lau Cheung Keung
14. Chen Chung Chuan
15. Wong Cheung Chung
16. Bong Kuat Leong
17. Liew Nam Fah
18. Bong Kim Pion
19. Bong Nyuk Ho
20. Liew Sin Hee
21. Wong Kam Yip
22. Liu Thian Min
23. Chong Nai
24. Yeow Tiaw Wu
25. Bong Lai Hin
26. Hiew Chung San
27. Tin Kwok Hua.

44. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Home Affairs to state the names of detainees who have been detained between 16th October, 1967, up to the end of 1967 at the following places (a) Taiping; (b) Batu Gajah; (c) Muar; (d) Kuching; (e) other places, giving the names separately for each place.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: The names of persons detained between 16th October, 1967 and 31st December, 1967, at the various places of detention are as follows:

(a) Taiping Prison—

1. Lai Chun Hong (f.)
2. Chang Kwok Chu (f.)
3. Tay Choong Eng (f.).

(b) Batu Gajah Special Detention Camp—

1. Hui Sun Tai *alias* Hew Yoon Tat *alias* Yau Wan Tat
2. Ismail bin Rameli
3. Loh Mook Sang *alias* Low Mook Chang *alias* Low Tim Chang.
4. Ahmed Tabarani bin Haji Harun

5. Tan Lim Wah
6. Teh Yong Wah
7. Khoo Ping Sia
8. Chee Kim Seong
9. H'ng Peng Lim
10. Low Keng Kwong
11. Ng Nam Hoa
12. Koay Beng Cheng
13. Chin Wah Chang
14. Chang Kwok Chu
15. Lim Leong Kuat
16. Poh Chap Ya
17. Ang Khoon San
18. Ong Kean Chye
19. Chong Sang
20. Khoo Hock San
21. Ramli bin Ishak
22. Lee Kok Chuan
23. Leang Hun Meng
24. Awang bin Hassim
25. Nawawi bin Hj. Isa
26. Ahmad bin Hj. Abdul
27. Ismail bin Ishak
28. Khalid bin Hamid
29. Hanafiah bin Yaacob
30. Lebai Omar bin Dato' Panglima Garang
31. Siew Fatt Seng
32. Chee Poh Kow
33. Koo Wan Sew.

(c) Muar Detention Camp—

1. Lam Muk Hoi *alias* Lim Boh Koi *alias* Bok Seng
2. Cheng Nga Wai *alias* Teh Nga Wai
3. Chong Kim Yok
4. Wee Son Yang
5. Ow Siew Yin
6. Pang Chun Thang
7. Chong Eik Sheong
8. Kok Kai Teng
9. Boo Yau Hoi
10. Toh Kiat Ah
11. Soh Keh Kuai.

(d) Centre of Protective Custody, Kuching—

1. Chai Fuk Lin
2. Chai Jin Kong
3. Chen Kin Lok
4. Bong Kue Pin.

(e) Centre of Protective Custody, Sabah—
Nil.

45. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Home Affairs to state the number of persons who are detained at the following places (a) Taiping; (b) Batu Gajah; (c) Muar; (d) Kuching;

(e) other places as at 31-12-1967, giving the figures separately for each place.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: The number of persons detained under the Internal Security Act in the various places of detention as at 31-12-67 are as follows:

Taiping Prison	13
Batu Gajah Special Detention Camp	128
Muar Detention Camp	57
Centre of Protective Custody, Kuching	488
Centre of Protective Custody, Sabah	53

46. Tengku Zaid bin Tengku Ahmad bertanya kepada Menteri Hal Ehwal Dalam Negeri untuk menyatakan:

- (a) bilangan ahli² politik yang sedang di-tahan di-bawah kuasa Undang² Keselamatan Dalam Negeri; dan
- (b) bila-kah mereka akan di-da'awa atau di-bebaskan.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak:

- (a) Nampak-nya maksud ahli yang berhormat ia-lah untuk mendapat tahu bilangan ahli² parti² siasah halal (legal) yang sedang di-tahan di-bawah kuat-kuasa Undang² Keselamatan Dalam Negeri. Saya suka menerangkan ia-itu orang² yang di-tahan itu tidak-lah di-tahan oleh kerana pendirian siasah mereka, tetapi tahanan mereka itu ada-lah atas alasan² keselamatan dengan tujuan menchegeh mereka dari meneruskan perbuatan² mereka yang mengancam keselamatan dan ketenteraman Negara. Oleh kerana sebab² tahanan mereka itu tidak berasaskan kepada pengahlian (membership) sesuatu parti siasah, maka Kementerian ini tidak menyimpan rekod berasingan mengikut hubungan parti² siasah mereka itu. Dengan sebab itu tidak dapat-lah Kementerian ini memberi angka yang di-kehendakki itu. Untuk mendapat tahu angka² itu terpaksa tiap² fail orang² tahanan itu di-semak dan ini akan memakan masa yang panjang.

(b) Undang² Keselamatan Dalam Negeri tidak berkehendak sa-saorang yang di-tahan di-bawah kuat-kuasa Undang² itu di-da'awa di-Mahkamah. Walau bagaimana pun tiap² orang yang di-tahan itu berhak mengemukakan bantahan-nya terhadap Perintah Tahanan yang di-kenakan ka-atas-nya itu kepada Lembaga Penasihat yang telah di-tubuhkan untuk tujuan ini, mengikut Artikel 151 dalam Perlembagaan Malaysia. Dalam masa 3 bulan dari tarikh sa-saorang itu di-tahan Lembaga Penasihat akan menimbangkan bantahan yang di-kemukakan kepada-nya dan melaporkan pendapat-nya kepada D.Y.M.M. Seri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agong sama ada orang yang berkenaan itu patut di-tahan atau di-bebaskan. Lembaga itu juga di-beri kuasa menyemak kes orang yang dikenakan Perintah Tahanan dan Perintah Terhad sa-kali pada tiap² 12 bulan dan jika Lembaga itu berpendapat ia-itu sikap orang² tahanan itu telah berubah dan mereka itu tidak lagi menjadi puncha anchaman kepada keselamatan Negara, maka Lembaga itu akan membuat shor supaya orang itu di-bebaskan. Tugas² Lembaga Penasihat itu saperti yang di-nyatakan di-atas ini ada terchatit di-sekshen 11 dan 12 dalam Undang² Keselamatan Dalam Negeri 1960.

Mr J. G. V. Parambyil

47. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Home Affairs to state if the Director of the Anti-Corruption Agency has received a letter from Mr J. G. V. Parambyil dated 4-12-1967 regarding corrupt practices in connection with the Toddy Contract at Chemor, Perak, and if so, the action that has been taken on this matter.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Yes. The matter is under investigation by the Director of Anti-Corruption Agency. Therefore, it will not be in the public interests to disclose any information relating to this case at this stage.

Pasokan Simpanan Persekutuan

48. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Home Affairs to state if he is aware that the 650 members of the Federal Reserve Unit who had been posted to Singapore have not received their allowance as promised and the reason for the delay.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: They were paid "Singapore Allowance" for the period that they were stationed in Singapore.

Tentera Sabilullah

49. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Home Affairs how many members of the Holy War Army (Tentera Sabilullah) have been detained.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Originally sixteen members were detained by the Police. After investigation, six were released unconditionally, seven were released subject to either Restrictive Order under the Internal Security Act or restricted residence under the Restricted Residence Enactment; and three are still under detention.

Rasuah

50. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Home Affairs to state how many persons have been prosecuted for corruption this year and of these how many have been convicted.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak:

Number of persons prosecuted	
for corruption during 1967	94
Number of persons convicted...	75

51. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Home Affairs how many persons have had departmental action taken against them for corruption this year.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Sixteen.

Kad² Pengenalan

52. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Home Affairs to state if he is aware that there have been several complaints against the delay in the issuance of identity cards in some cases, taking as long as twenty months and whether he will take steps to see that there is no undue delay over the issuance of identity cards.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: The delay in the issue of identity cards in recent months has been inevitable, due to lack of staff to cope with the steady increase of applications for the renewal of identity cards from persons who were issued identity cards before they attained the age of 18 years in accordance with Regulation 16 of the National Registration Regulations, 1960. It is estimated that the total number of identity cards due for renewal during 1968 is 250,000.

Necessary steps are being taken to cope with this increase and at the same time to minimise the inconvenience that may be caused to the applicants.

Tindakan Buang Negeri

53. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Home Affairs to give the name, address, age, occupation and birth-place of the 60 non-citizens against whom deportation actions are being taken.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: It is not desirable to comply with the request of the Hon'ble Member as investigations against the persons concerned are still in progress.

Alat² Kelengkapan Radio Sarawak

54. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Home Affairs to state if he is aware that in Sarawak radio equipment valued at \$37,034 received in 1965 were found in stock in October 1967, and if so, whether this is not another instance of waste of public funds especially when the delay in installing these equipment was due to delay in reaching a decision as to who should carry out the installation.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: There has been no waste of public funds in this instance because installation of the radio equipment in Sarawak has already been completed. The delay in installation was due to administrative difficulties arising out of lack of trained local personnel.

The installation works involved the setting up of 3 sets of high frequency transmitter and receiver for the control

set located at Sarawak Police Headquarters in Kuching, including teleprinter. The transmitter was installed at the Telecommunications Transmitting Site at Setapok and the receiver at Bukit Siol.

When the equipment was received in 1965, Sarawak Telecoms lacked trained personnel to carry out the installations. Federal H.Q. Telecoms could not spare the personnel to assist and subsequently a team of technicians from Sarawak was sent to Kuala Lumpur in 1966 for training on installation works. The training took some time and the Sarawak technicians had now successfully carried out the installation works. At present field tests are still being carried out by Sarawak Telecoms before final handing over to the Police authorities.

Mr O. N. Shirian

55. Dr Tan Chee Khoo asks the Minister of Home Affairs to state whether the visitors pass of Mr O. N. Shirian which expires on 31-12-1967 has been extended, and if it has been extended, the reasons for the extension; whether he is aware that the said Mr O. N. Shirian has not been registered for a Ph. D. Degree in Economics with the University of Malaya.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: No. The Immigration Department, was informed by the University of Malaya that Mr O. N. Shirian's application to be registered as a student for a Ph. D. Degree at the University of Malaya was rejected and that all facilities extended to him to do research work at the University had been withdrawn.

In view of this, Mr O. N. Shirian's visit pass which was valid until 31-12-1967 was not extended and he left this country on the expiry of his visit pass.

Jawatan-kuasa Menchegeh Rasuah

56. Tuan Sim Boon Liang asks the Minister of Home Affairs to state whether the Anti-Corruption Committee is now functioning in Sarawak, and if so, who are the members.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: There is no such body as the Anti-Corruption Committee functioning in Sarawak.

The Anti-Corruption Agency has a branch office in Sarawak which is staffed by Government officers.

KEMENTERIAN KE'ADILAN

Majisteret

57. Dr Tan Chee Khoo asks the Minister of Justice to state if he is aware that many inexperienced magistrates have been appointed to the bench, if so, will he send the said recruits to work first in the Attorney-General's Chambers before being appointed to the bench.

Menteri Ke'adiln (Tuan Haji Abdul-Rahman bin Ya'kub): I am aware that a number of qualified judicial scholars on their return from studies abroad, has been appointed as Magistrates. They are, however, given a short training course by experienced Magistrates and Presidents, Sessions Courts on the application of law and procedure before they are allowed to go on the Bench to hear cases.

It has always been the policy of the present Government to give the necessary training to newly appointed officers. Apart from the short training course that these newly appointed Magistrates get, I am sure the Hon'ble Member will agree with me that the best training for such officers is in the Courts and indeed on the Bench itself.

Perbicharaan di-Mahkamah² Tinggi

58. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Justice to state the number of (a) civil cases, and (b) criminal cases awaiting trial at each of the Malaysia's High Courts as at 31st December, 1967.

Tuan Haji Abdul-Rahman bin Ya'kub: The number of Civil and Criminal cases pending in each of the High Courts in Malaysia as on 31st December, 1967, are as follows:

		Civil	Criminal
MALAYA—			
Alor Star	...	411	2
Raub	...	52	1
Kota Bharu	...	98	4
Kuala Trengganu	...	181	6
Penang	...	677	2
Ipoh	...	275	3

	Civil	Criminal
Kuala Lumpur ...	578	22
Seremban ...	171	3
Malacca ...	461	1
Johore Bahru ...	572	10
Kuantan ...	80	6
Muar ...	359	Nil
SABAH—		
Jesselton ...	98	8
SARAWAK—		
Kuching ...	39	7
Sibu ...	36	19

59. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Justice why the Muar High Court had stopped trying criminal cases, and whether he is aware that it would cause great inconvenience and hardships to defendants and witnesses, who have to travel all the way to Johore Bahru for the hearings.

Tuan Haji Abdul-Rahman bin Ya'kub: Since 1st January, 1967, the Muar High Court has stopped trying criminal cases. All the criminal cases in the State of Johore are being tried in Johore Bahru. The High Court at Muar is not fully equipped with an up-to-date library and very often when cases are cited the law books are not available. On the other hand the High Court at Johore Bahru has an adequate library. Moreover a large proportion of the cases tried in the High Court at Muar come from Segamat and such cases would have been tried in Johore Bahru High Court.

2. No hardship or inconvenience is caused to either witnesses or defendants because the Police have been providing them with transport to Johore Bahru.

M. V. Keranji

60. Dr Tan Chee Khoo asks the Minister of Justice if the Attorney-General has instituted legal action to recover the sum of \$94,029.43 from the owner of M. V. Keranji which capsized at Kuching Port.

Tuan Haji Abdul-Rahman bin Ya'kub: Steps are being taken to institute legal proceedings.

Choo Kooi Wah

61. Dr Tan Chee Khoo asks the Minister of Justice to state if the D.P.P., Penang has received a report from the Police in Penang regarding the shooting of the late Choo Kooi Wah in Penang by the police on 13th July, 1967, and if the D.P.P. has received this report, what action he has taken.

Tuan Haji Abdul-Rahman bin Ya'kub: The shooting of Enche' Choo Kooi Wah in Penang by a policeman on 13th July, 1967, has been investigated by the Police on the instructions of the D.P.P., Penang. Enche' Choo is alive and he is in the Penang General Hospital. From the facts disclosed in the Investigation Paper the D.P.P. is satisfied that the shooting was justified as the policeman had acted in self-defence.

Hakim² dan Penasihat² Undang² Negeri

62. Tengku Zaid bin Tengku Ahmad bertanya kepada Menteri Ke'adilan menurut dasar² apa-kah perlantekan Hakim² dan Penasihat² Undang² Negeri di-buat dalam Malaysia Barat dan ada-kah perlantekan² tersebut di-buat mengikut tempoh lama berkerja, kelulusan² atau pun kecekapan.

Tuan Haji Abdul-Rahman bin Ya'kub: Asas bagi perlantekan Hakim² ada-lah di-peruntukkan dengan jelas-nya dalam Bahagian 9 Perlembagaan Malaysia.

Penasihat² Undang² Negeri ada-lah di-lantek mengikut peruntukan² yang terkandung dalam tiap² Perlembagaan Negeri.

Perlantekan Hakim² dan Penasihat² Undang² Negeri ada-lah di-buat mengikut yang terkanan sa-kali, kelayakan dan kecekapan. Lain² faktor juga, seperti kelakuan, keutuhan dan sa-bagai-nya ada-lah juga di-pertimbangkan oleh pihak-berkuasa atau badan yang melantek mereka.

The basis on which Judges are appointed is clearly provided for in Part IX of the Constitution of Malaysia.

State Legal Advisers in West Malaysia are appointed in accordance with the provisions contained in each State Constitution.

The appointments of Judges and State Legal Advisers are made in accordance with seniority, qualifications and efficiency. Other factors too, such as conduct, integrity, etc., are also taken into consideration by the authority or body which appoints them.

KEMENTERIAN KEBAJIKAN 'AM

Tabong Benchana Negara

63. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister for Welfare Services:

- (i) whether the victims of the recent floods in the East Coast and other parts of West Malaysia were given assistance from the National Disaster Relief Fund, if so, to state the amount disbursed during the recent floods, giving details; and
- (ii) to give the current position of the Fund.

Menteri Kebajikan 'Am (Tuan Haji Abdul Hamid Khan bin Haji Sakhawat Ali Khan):

- (i) Tidak ada bantuan yang di-berikan daripada Tabong Derma Malapetaka Negara oleh kerana banjir yang berlaku baharu² ini di-Perak, Kelantan, Pahang, Trengganu dan Johor dalam masa² yang berasingan itu adalah di-kelulakan oleh Negeri² itu sendiri kerana itu ada-lah menjadi tanggung-jawab Negeri.

- (ii) Kedudokkan Tabong itu yang ada sekarang ia-lah seperti yang berikut:

Banyak wang yang di-kutip ...	...	\$2,520,613.54
Banyak wang yang di-keluarkan ...	...	1,848,143.86
Baki setakat 30hb Disember, 1967 ...	...	672,469.68
Tambah faedah ...	...	20,481.21
Baki yang tetap ...	...	\$ 692,950.89

- (i) No assistance was given from the National Disaster Relief Fund as the floods which occurred recently

in Perak, Kelantan, Pahang, Trengganu and Johore at different times were handled by the States themselves as a State responsibility.

- (ii) The current position of the Fund is as follows:

Amount Collected ...	\$2,520,613.54
Amount Disbursed ...	1,848,143.86
Balance as at 30th December, 1967 ...	672,469.68
Add Interest ...	20,481.21
Nett Balance ...	\$ 692,950.89

KEMENTERIAN KEBUDAYAAN, BELIA DAN SOKAN

Pekerja² Kementerian

64. Dr Tan Chee Khoo asks the Minister of Culture, Youth and Sports to state:

- (a) if it is true that 80% of the staff of his Ministry are from one racial group, and if so, whether he is aware that this may project a wrong picture image of his Ministry to the public in that only the culture of the one racial group is taken care of to the detriment of the cultures of other racial groups in this country;
- (b) in view of this whether he will take steps to redress this imbalance.

The Minister of Culture, Youth and Sports (Tuan Senu bin Abdul Rahman):

- (a) The staff of the Ministry just as in any other Ministry is drawn from Malaysian citizens of all races. The question of projecting a wrong picture image of the Ministry does not arise as all members of the staff irrespective of race and by their very nature as civil servants are required to implement the set policies of the Ministry.

- (b) In view of this there is no imbalance to be redressed.

Pasokan² Sokan

65. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Culture, Youth and Sports to state:

- (a) if the Central Government has contributed to the funds to send our sports teams to the recent SEAP Games at Bangkok, and if so, what was the contribution of the Central Government;
- (b) whether he is aware that apart from Athletics the performance of our various teams has been a dismal one, and if so, whether he will see to it that we should be much stricter in the selection of our teams and set the qualifying standard very much higher.

Tuan Senu bin Abdul Rahman:

- (a) Yes, the Government gave only a grant of \$150,000 to the Olympic Council of Malaysia;
- (b) The Malaysian Contingent to the IV SEAP Games did their best at Bangkok. Unfortunately, the result could not be better. However, the Olympic Council of Malaysia is reviewing the performance of our sportsmen in all sports with a view to improvement.

Padang Golf Sungai Way

66. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Culture, Youth and Sports

whether there had been any increase to the originally estimated \$4.1 million cost of building the Sungei Way Golf Course, and to state whether he would assure the nation that he would in future refuse to use taxpayers' money for projects which only benefit a small number of rich and privileged people in the country, particularly in view of the present economic crisis in Malaysia.

Tuan Senu bin Abdul Rahman:

There has been no change made to the original estimate.

The sum provided for the construction of the Subang (Sungei Way) Golf Course is actually a loan made by the Federal Government to implement the project and the money will eventually be recovered by an administrative body which will be formed to administer and supervise the Golf Course.

Pertubohan² Belia

67. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Culture, Youth and Sports to give a list of all youth organisations in Malaysia, together with information regarding membership strength and address.

Tuan Senu bin Abdul Rahman: The list of national youth organisations with the particulars requested is as follows:

LIST OF NATIONAL YOUTH ORGANISATIONS IN MALAYSIA

<i>Name</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Membership Strength Approx. Figure</i>	<i>Telephone</i>
1. Malaysian Youth Council ..	General Secretary, C/o 1307 Selangor Mansion, Jalan Masjid India, Kuala Lumpur, Selangor	19 Affiliated Organisations	23120
2. Boy Scouts Association of Malaysia	Executive Commissioner, B-P House, Jalan Davidson, Kuala Lumpur, Selangor	60,087	84683
3. Girl Guides Association of Malaysia	Chief Commissioner, Girl Guides Hqrs., Jalan Abdul Samad, Brickfields, Kuala Lumpur, Selangor	20,000	84798
4. St. John's Ambulance Brigade (Cadet)	Commissioner, C/o Mr Sen Gupta, 22 Railway View, Sentul, Kuala Lumpur, Selangor	2,828	92363
5. Red Cross Association of Malaysia (Juniors)	National Secretary, 519 Jalan Belfield, Kuala Lumpur, Selangor	15,593	83064
6. Boys Brigade Malaysia ..	Mr Tan Teik Hock, President, C/o Methodist English Primary School, Nibong Tebal, Province Wellesley	2,000	87105 Ext. 16
7. Girls Brigade Malaysia ..	C/o Miss Grace Heng, 12 Young Road, Kuala Lumpur, Selangor	800	80457

<i>Name</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Membership Strength Approx. Figure</i>	<i>Telephone</i>
8. Malaysian Association of Youth Clubs	Executive Secretary, P.O. Box 838, Kuala Lumpur or 165 Jalan Ampang, Kuala Lumpur, Selangor	40,000	87350
9. 4-B Youth Movement of Malaysia	General Secretary, 165 Jalan Ampang, Kuala Lumpur, Selangor	15,000	290501
10. Young Christian Workers ..	General Secretary, 528 Jalan Bukit Nenas, Kuala Lumpur, Selangor	3,000	92 Ext. 268
11. Young Workers Movement ..	General Secretary, C/o 11 Wolff Road, Seremban, N. Sembilan	160	Seremban 4360
12. Young Men's Christian Association Malaya	General Secretary, Y.M.C.A. Hqrs., Jalan Brickfields, Kuala Lumpur, Selangor	1,000	83508
13. Young Women's Christian Association Malaya/S'pore	General Secretary, Y.M.C.A. Building, Jalan Brickfields, Kuala Lumpur, Selangor	2,500	299637 Ext. 2
14. Methodist Youth Fellowship	Rev. Larry Cheah, C/o District Health Centre, Telok Datok, Banting, Selangor	2,300	Banting 341
15. Malayan Hindu Youth Council	General Secretary, S. Rajaratnam, C/o 22 Jalan Manroff, Off Bungsar Road, Kuala Lumpur, Selangor	2,400	83565
16. Outward Bound School Trained Youth Association	General Secretary, 14-B Jalan Raja Laut, (1st Floor) Kuala Lumpur, Selangor	500	23641
17. National Association for the Promotion of Boys Club	General Secretary, C/o Mr Law Joo Gin & Co., M.C.A. Building Jalan Ampang, Kuala Lumpur, Selangor	75	86713
18. Malayan Youth Hostels Association	General Secretary, 9 Jalan Vethavanam, Batu 3½ Off Jalan Ipoh, Kuala Lumpur, Selangor	23,200	672872
19. National Union of Malaysian Students	General Secretary, Union House, University of Malaya, Kuala Lumpur, Selangor	7,000	54868
20. National Union of Malaysian Muslim Students	General Secretary, 1 Jalan Masjid, Kawasan Melayu, Petaling Jaya, Selangor	7,000	58164 Ext. 001
21. Peninsular Malay Students Union	General Secretary, 82-C Jalan Rodger, Kuala Lumpur, Selangor	8,000	88073

Angkatan Belia Pelopor Negara

68. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Culture, Youth and Sports to give a list of the first batch of 380 members of the National Youth Pioneer Corps, giving particulars of age and place of origin of each pioneer.

Tuan Senu bin Abdul Rahman: It is not the Ministry's practice to supply particulars of the trainees as requested.

down of the 361 remaining members is as follows:

1. Johore	...	...	44
2. Kedah	...	...	39
3. Kelantan	...	...	28
4. Melaka	...	...	30
5. Negri Sembilan	...	...	21
6. Perak	...	...	27
7. Perlis	...	...	24
8. Pahang	...	...	33
9. Pulau Pinang	...	...	26
10. Selangor	...	...	42
11. Trengganu	...	...	47

However of the 380, 19 members have since left the corps. The break-

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KEMENTERIAN KERAJAAN TEMPATAN DAN PERUMAHAN

Pusat Tata Ra'ayat

69. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister for Local Government and Housing to state if he is aware that Kuala Lumpur needs very badly a CIVIC CENTRE, and if so, what steps the Pesuroh Jaya Ibu Kota has taken to establish such a centre.

The Minister for Local Government and Housing (Tuan Khaw Kai-Boh): I am aware that Kuala Lumpur, as a Federal Capital, needs a Civic Centre but due to the fact that there are other more pressing needs, finances are not readily available for this purpose. Although there is no single identifiable Civic Centre named as such in Kuala Lumpur, the components for a Civic Centre are available in the various parts of the Town, such as Dewan Tunku Abdul Rahman, Dewan Chancellor University, Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka, Art Gallery in Jalan Ampang and the National Museum.

I appreciate the need for a Civic Centre in Kuala Lumpur and there is already a proposal to construct a multi-storeyed office block-cum-theatre hall for the Federal Capital; but this can only be proceeded with when finances are available as I have said earlier.

In addition to these, there is a proposal to construct a National Art Gallery.

Saya sedar bahawa Kuala Lumpur, sa-bagai Ibu Kota memerlukan sa-buah Pusat Tata Ra'ayat, tetapi di-sebabkan oleh hakikat bahawa ada lain² keperluan yang lebih penting, wang tidak dapat di-perolehi sekarang untuk tujuan ini. Sunggoh pun tidak ada sa-barang bangunan yang di-namakan Pusat Tata Ra'ayat di-Kuala Lumpur, bahagian² atau "components" Pusat Tata Ra'ayat ujud pada beberapa tempat di-Ibu Kota seperti Dewan Tunku Abdul Rahman, Dewan Tunku Chancellor, Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka, Balai Seni di-Jalan Ampang dan Muzium Negara.

Saya menghargai keperluan sa-buah Pusat Tata Ra'ayat di-Kuala Lumpur dan memang sudah ada satu chadangan

untuk membena block pejabat berbilang-tingkat berserta sa-buah pang-gong bagi Ibu Kota; tetapi ini chuma boleh di-teruskan apabila peruntukan wang dapat di-adakan. Tambahan lagi, memang telah ada satu shor untuk membena sa-buah Balai Seni Negara.

Hotel Malaya

70. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister for Local Government and Housing to state whether the Hotel Malaya has complied with the Municipal requirements on providing a car park, and if so, where the car park is available in the Hotel and how many cars can be parked in it.

Tuan Khaw Kai-Boh: The car park is located on the basement of the building and also by the side of the building. Altogether about 16 car parking spaces are available.

The original approval for the use of the site was granted by the former Municipal Council on June 25, 1956 for a nine-storey building without a car park.

When the Municipal Council was replaced by the Commissioner of the Federal Capital in April, 1961, the Commissioner's declared policy was to honour all past decisions made by the former council.

Final approval for an office building was given on March 16, 1962 but the Commissioner ensured that car parking was provided in the basement.

Due to prevailing market circumstances, that is, a glut of office space in the Federal Capital, permission was granted by the Commissioner to the owner of the land on June 22, 1964 for a change of the use of the building to a hotel.

It can, therefore, be seen that as it stands, the present building is an improvement on the original Municipal Council's decision in that car parking space has been provided.

Tempat Letak Kereta Bawah Tanah/Pusat Membeli-belah

71. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister for Local Government and

Housing if he will ask the Pesuroh-jaya Ibu Kota to consider a proposal to have a vast underground car park and shopping centre under the Selangor Club Padang.

Tuan Khaw Kai-Boh: I do not consider that there is any necessity for a vast underground car park and shopping centre under the Selangor Club Padang. As regards car parking facilities, ample car parking spaces have been provided in the vicinity and some of these are not being fully utilised. As regards shopping centres, there are other areas in the town which can be developed for this purpose if capital is available and it is not considered necessary or desirable to turn the Selangor Club area into commercial use.

Saya tidak fikir bahawa ada keperluan untuk membina sa-buah tempat letak kereta bawah-tanah dan pusat membeli-belah di-bawah Padang Kelab Selangor. Mengenai kemudahan² meletak kereta, ruang² yang cukup telah pun di-sediakan di-kawasan ini dan sa-tengah-nya tidak di-gunakan sepenuhnya. Tentang pusat² membeli-belah, memang ada lain² tempat yang boleh di-majukan untuk tujuan ini jikalau modal boleh di-dapati, dan tidak-lah di-fikirkan perlu atau pun suatu perkara yang di-ingini untuk menjadikan kawasan Kelab Selangor sa-buah tempat perdagangan.

Bangunan Letak Kereta

72. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister for Local Government and Housing to state if he is aware that Kuala Lumpur has no buildings built solely for car parks which are a feature of most large cities, and if so, why the Municipality has not encouraged local entrepreneurs to venture into such enterprises.

Tuan Khaw Kai-Boh: I am aware that no buildings have been built solely for car parks but a start has been made by the Pesurohjaya Ibu Kota as a pilot project at the Jalan Sekolah Hawkers Emporium-cum-Car Parking/Bus Terminus, and if this proves successful, more multi-storeyed car parks will be considered. In the meantime, if any

private enterprise is interested in the erection of multi-storeyed buildings solely for car parks, the Pesurohjaya Ibu Kota would be prepared to consider.

Saya sedar bahawa tidak ada bangunan² yang telah di-bina khas untuk meletak kereta tetapi satu permulaan telah di-buat oleh Pesuroh-jaya Ibu Kota sa-bagai projek perintis di-Emporium Penjaja² Jalan Sekolah sama dengan Tempat Letak Kereta/ Pengkalan Bas, dan jikalau ini berjaya, lebih banyak lagi bangunan berbilang-tingkat bagi meletak kereta akan di-timbangkan. Sementara itu, jikalau ada mana² pihak persendirian yang berminat bagi mendirikan bangunan² berbilang-tingkat khas untuk meletak kereta, Pesurohjaya Ibu Kota sedia memberi pertimbangan.

Bendahari Perbandaran

73. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister for Local Government and Housing whether he is aware that the Municipal Treasurer of the Federal Capital Commission has not withdrawn and apologised for his unfounded remarks in his letter of 12th April, 1967, to the Low-Cost Flats (Loke Yew) Occupants Association, charging about "the frequent thefts of the bulbs by some residents for their own use", which cast aspersions on the reputation, honesty and integrity of the Loke Yew residents; and whether he would instruct the Municipal Federal Capital Commission either to apologise and retract the unfounded and offensive remark, or substantiate the charge.

Tuan Khaw Kai-Boh: I have investigated the matter and do not consider that there is any need for the Municipal Treasurer to withdraw his letter and apologise as there is no allegation of theft made against any specific residents.

Saya telah pun menyiasat perkara ini dan tidak fikir bahawa Bendahari Perbandaran perlu menarek balek surat-nya dan meminta ma'af kerana dakwaan tentang kechurian itu tidak-lah di-buat kepada mana² penghuni tertentu.

Ranchangan² Perumahan Harga Rendah

74. Tuan Sim Boon Liang asks the Minister for Local Government and Housing to state whether:

- (a) Low-Cost Housing Schemes are solely for the benefits of the urban population;
- (b) what are the schemes for solving the housing problem of the inhabitants of rural areas who earn low income;
- (c) whether Government will implement low-cost housing schemes in Mukah, Dalat, Balingian and Oya.

Tuan Khaw Kai-Boh: Since the question is directed to the Minister for Local Government and Housing, it is assumed that the Honourable Member is referring to low-cost housing schemes undertaken by State Governments with loan funds from the Federal Government and on this assumption the replies to the three parts of the question are:

- (a) It is not a fact that low-cost housing schemes are solely intended for the benefit of urban population. The siting of any scheme depends entirely on representations made by the State Governments and Local Authorities. None of the conditions of Federal Government loan terms require a scheme to be in an urban area.
- (b) For information of the Honourable Member, there are schemes by this Ministry in the rural areas for which loans have been approved. For example, schemes in Telaga Batin, Batu Rakit in Trengganu; Telok Bahang in Penang; Ulu Bernam in Selangor to mention just a few. In addition the Government through the F.L.D.A. and MARA is undertaking many schemes in rural areas and the Ministry of Local Government and Housing as far as possible avoids duplication of efforts and areas of operation are kept separate.
- (c) It is not possible for this Ministry to say whether low-cost

housing schemes will be started in Mukah, Dalat, Oya and Balingian. This will have to be determined by the Sarawak State Government. If the State Government considers that there is need and demand for such schemes and would like to apply for Federal Loans, this Ministry will give due consideration to the State Government's application, if so made, subject to compliance with conditions laid down for low-cost housing schemes and also to availability of loan funds.

Penyata Surohanjaya Penyiasat

75. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister for Local Government and Housing to state when will the Report of the Commission of Enquiry to investigate the working of Local Authority be ready and be tabled in this House, whether he remembers that from time to time it has been stated that this report will be ready by December, 1967.

Tuan Khaw Kai-Boh: I am informed that the Royal Commission of Enquiry to investigate into the workings of Local Authorities is presently in an advanced stage of writing their Report and that it should be ready for submission to Government very soon. The Honourable Member will appreciate that this is an independent Commission appointed by His Majesty the Yang di-Pertuan Agong under the Commissions of Enquiry Ordinance, 1950, and as such the Government cannot give any directions to the Commissioners except its Terms of Reference. The Members of the Commission are very conscious of their responsibility and are fully aware of the interest and keenness with which their Report is being awaited by the Government and the public.

Saya di-beritahu bahawa Surohanjaya di-Raja Untuk Menyiasat Perjalanan Penguasa² Tempatan pada masa ini ada-lah dalam peringkat termaju menulis laporan mereka dan laporan ini harus-lah sedia untuk dibentangkan kepada Kerajaan tidak

berapa lama lagi. Ahli Yang Berhormat itu patut-lah tahu bahawa Surohanjaya ini ia-lah Surohanjaya bebas yang di-lantek oleh Duli Yang Maha Mulia Yang di-Pertuan Agong, di-bawah Commissions of Enquiry Ordinance, 1950, dan oleh yang demikian Kerajaan tidak boleh memberi arahan² kepada anggota² Surohanjaya itu kechuali bidang tugas-nya. Ahli² Surohanjaya amat faham akan tanggung-jawab mereka dan sedar bahawa laporan mereka ada-lah di-tunggu oleh Kerajaan dan orang 'awam dengan penoh minat.

KEMENTERIAN KERJA RAYA, POS DAN TALIKOM

Jalan² Raya/Jalan² Kampong/Jalan² Baharu

76. Tuan Ahmad bin Arshad bertanya kepada Menteri Kerja Raya, Pos dan Talikom, berapa jauh:

- (a) jalan² raya, dan
- (b) jalan² kampong, yang di-kuasai oleh Kerajaan² Pusat dan Kerajaan Negeri masing² yang diperbuat sa-belum dan sa-lepas Merdeka, dan
- (c) berapa batu panjang-nya jalan² baharu yang sedang di-ranchangkan.

Menteri Kerja Raya, Pos dan Talikom (Tun V. T. Sambanthan):

- (a) Panjang jalan raya Persekutuan ia-lah 2,631 batu dan jalan raya Negeri 3,722 batu. Angka² tersebut ada-lah kedudukan pada 1-1-1967.
- (b) Panjang jalan² kampong yang di-jaga oleh Kerajaan Persekutuan dan Kerajaan Negeri dan yang di-bena sa-belum dan sa-lepas Merdeka ada-lah seperti berikut:

	Di-bena sa-belum Merdeka	Di-bena sa-lepas Merdeka
(i) Jalan ² kampong yang di-jaga oleh Kerajaan Persekutuan	252 batu	338 batu
(ii) Jalan ² kampong yang di-jaga oleh Kerajaan ² Negeri kebanyakan-nya di-bena dengan Kerajaan Persekutuan	Tidak ada rekod	2,397 batu

- (c) Panjang jalan² baru yang sedang di-ranchangkan ia-lah lebih kurang 970 batu.

Pusat Latehan Talikom

77. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Works, Posts and Telecommunications if he is aware that there has been many complaints regarding the quality of the food served at the Telecoms Training Centre at Jalan Gurney but no action has been taken on these complaints, and if so, whether he will investigate into the complaints and take remedial action if necessary.

Tun V. T. Sambanthan: Yes, there were complaints regarding the quality of the food served at the Telecoms Training Centre at Jalan Gurney. These complaints have been investigated and remedial action has been taken to the satisfaction of the Staff Side.

78. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Works, Posts and Telecommunications why overtime to the workers at the Telecoms Training Centre at Jalan Gurney is not paid together with the pay as is done elsewhere.

Tun V. T. Sambanthan: This complaint was brought to the notice of the Department by the Staff Side and action has already been taken to rectify it.

Bayaran Panggilan² Talipon

79. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Works, Posts and Telecommunications if he is aware that the proprietors of some shops which have public call boxes installed in their premises are charging 20 cents per local call, and if so, whether he will take action to see that such shopkeepers do not make a 100% profit on every local call.

Tun V. T. Sambanthan: I am not aware of any case of overcharging of local calls by subscribers of Rented Call Boxes. If any specific cases are reported to me or to the Telecommunications Department, suitable action will certainly be taken against the subscriber concerned.

Jalan Baru ka-Batu Village

80. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Works, Posts and Telecommunications when the north-bound by-pass road to Batu Village will be ready.

Tun V. T. Sambanthan: The North-bound by-pass road to Batu Village is anticipated to be completed before the end of 1968 provided progress is not hampered by squatters refusing to quit the site required for this road.

Jambatan Sempit di-Batu 5 Jalan Kepong

81. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Works, Posts and Telecommunications to state if he is aware that the narrow bridge at the 5th mile Kepong Road is still claiming its toll of deaths and when the road at this place will be straightened and a new wider bridge built.

Tun V. T. Sambanthan: When the North-bound road to Batu Village is completed as in my reply to Question No. 80 that section of the Kepong Road on which the narrow bridge is situated will no longer be used as a thoroughfare. A replacement of this narrow bridge is therefore considered not necessary.

Pemborong²

82. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Works, Posts and Telecommunications to state:

- (a) if he is aware that public works for which only Class A contractors are eligible to tender have been awarded to others who are not Class A contractors;
- (b) the reasons for this departure from normal practice;
- (c) whether he is aware that such successful contractors have sublet their work to other contractors thus making a clean profit for doing nothing, and if so, whether he will put a stop to such Ali Baba practices in the P.W.D.

Tun V. T. Sambanthan:

- (a) Yes.
- (b) It is usual in any tender, though a particular class or classes of

contractors are specified to submit tenders, the Department does receive applications from its registered contractors who are below such classes for permission to tender for that particular work. On receipt of such applications, they are examined and depending on the merits of such applicants and the nature of the work involved, it is quite the normal practice to grant special permission for such contractors to tender out of their class for a particular job, one at a time. Such instances are usually used to gauge a contractor's ability for works in a class just above his registered class and, if satisfactory performance is effected, consideration is given to his upgrading.

- (c) No. However, conditions of contract currently used will be reviewed in order to ascertain whether there are loopholes.

Surat Lewat Sampai

83. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Works, Posts and Telecommunications if he is aware of the letter signed "Land Owner" that appeared in the *Eastern Sun* of 23rd December, 1967, complaining that it took 24 days for a letter to cover a distance of 4 miles, and if so, to state the reason for this slow progress in the delivery.

Tun V. T. Sambanthan: This is indeed exceptional. Normally a letter should be delivered the following day.

Jambatan Batu Pahat

84. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Works, Posts and Telecommunications to state:

- (i) the date the Batu Pahat Bridge was opened;
- (ii) the total toll collected up 31st December, 1967; and
- (iii) when the Government proposes to cease collecting tolls.

Tun V. T. Sambanthan:

- (i) 28th July, 1967;
- (ii) \$142,735.17;
- (iii) Please refer to reply on 15th June, 1967.

Jambatan Muar

85. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Works, Posts and Telecommunications to state:

- (i) the date the Muar bridge was opened;
- (ii) the total toll collected up to 31st December, 1967; and
- (iii) when the Government proposes to stop collecting tolls.

Tun V. T. Sambanthan:

- (i) 16th March, 1967;
- (ii) \$782,770.89;
- (iii) Please refer to reply on 15th June, 1967.

Pemohon² Talipon

86. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Works, Posts and Telecommunications to give the total number of applicants who are on the waiting list for telephones, and to give a breakdown of the figures for the following towns:

- (i) Petaling Jaya.
- (ii) Kuala Lumpur.
- (iii) Ipoh.
- (iv) Penang.
- (v) Seremban.
- (vi) Malacca.
- (vii) Johore Bahru.
- (viii) Batu Pahat.
- (ix) Muar.
- (x) Kluang.
- (xi) Segamat.
- (xii) Klang.
- (xiii) Kota Bharu.
- (xiv) Kuantan.

Tun V. T. Sambanthan: The total number of waiters as at 1st December, 1967, is 8,504. The breakdown of the figures for the following towns are:

- (i) Petaling Jaya ... 1,898
- (ii) Kuala Lumpur—
 - Main Exchange Area ... 1,805
 - Sentul Exchange Area 535
 - Setapak Exchange Area 435
 - Ampang Exchange Area 160
 - Salak South Area ... 354

(iii) Ipoh ...	766
(iv) Penang ...	40
(v) Seremban ...	54
(vi) Malacca ...	15
(vii) Johore Bahru ...	435
(viii) Batu Pahat ...	11
(ix) Muar ...	—
(x) Kluang ...	37
(xi) Segamat ...	16
(xii) Klang ...	178
(xiii) Kota Bharu ...	188
(xiv) Kuantan ...	33

Jabatan Chetak Kerajaan, Ipoh

87. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Works, Posts and Telecommunications if he is aware that at the Government Printing Office at Ipoh, completed in March, 1964, at a cost of \$323,089.47 the roof started to leak soon after that the leaks were so bad that water proofing of the roof was carried out at a cost of \$17,366.59, and if so, to state what was the cause of the leaks and what action he has taken against those responsible.

Tun V. T. Sambanthan: In the original contract for the project there was a P.C. (Prime Cost) Sum of \$37,000 allowed for Patent Roof Covering, this work to be executed by a nominated sub-contractor after tenders to be called. During the course of construction it was decided, in the interest of economy, to omit this patent roof covering and construct the thin reinforced concrete roof only using a more complicated method of construction. This was a calculated risk but was prompted by the fact that a similar construction has been successfully used for flat reinforced concrete roofs and that with the barrel vault roof in the Printing Office building there was a greater slope for the run-off of rain water. As it turned out the construction was not successful due, it is considered, to the fact that the barrel vault were thin reinforced concrete shells (a flat roof is much thicker) and their more difficult construction did not lend itself to this method of water proofing. However, it will be seen that

even though the sum of \$17,366.59 was spent in water proofing the roof subsequently there was in fact a saving on the original P.C. (Prime Cost) Sum allowed which was the estimated normal cost for a patent roofing finish.

Jalan Raya Timor Barat

88. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Works, Posts and Telecommunications to state how much has been spent on the pilot track for the proposed East-West Highway and the reasons for the abandonment of this project.

Tun V. T. Sambanthan: The total amount spent on the pilot track for the proposed East-West Highway is \$839,396.18. The work on this project is suspended pending the Report of the National Transportation Study now being conducted by the United Nations Development Programme consultants.

Bridle Paths

89. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Works, Posts and Telecommunications if he is aware that the sum of \$84,947 incurred by Perak on the construction of bridle paths in Krian District in 1964 had incorrectly been claimed and paid, and if so, to state why an incorrect claim has been paid and whether this sum has been recovered since.

Tun V. T. Sambanthan: I am aware of this matter which was in fact raised by the Audit Department. Steps have been taken to recover the money.

Barang² yang Tidak di-Pakai

90. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Works, Posts and Telecommunications if he is aware that as of 31st December, 1965, there were 4,070 dormant items valued at \$503,081.10 and 55 slow-moving items valued at \$426,633.52 with the P.W.D., and if so, to state (a) what attempts have been made to dispose of these items and with what success; (b) what steps the Ministry has taken to keep such purchases to the barest minimum if not eliminate them altogether.

Tun V. T. Sambanthan: About 75% of the dormant items were mechanical spares brought into stock when the Federal Stores was established in 1955. Most of the items were brought in as insurance spares, i.e., bought together with the machines and equipment as recommended by the manufacturers as there were very few local suppliers of heavy machinery spare-parts. With regard to (a) attempts have been made to dispose of the items with the sale of the respective unserviceable plants, and in this way, the best market value will be obtained from the sale of the spares. This is illustrated by the fact that since 1955 to 1965 the run-down had been from \$959,674.71 to \$503,081.10 and \$717,696.60 to \$426,633.52. As regards (b) supply of spare-parts for heavy equipment and machinery are now carried by representatives/agents of manufacturers and supplied to the department by annual contracts. Nevertheless, stocking of such spares to a minimum is still necessary. The total plant and equipment holdings amount to \$110 millions.

Kehilangan Tayar, Beteri dan Diesoline

91. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Works, Posts and Telecommunications what action has been taken regarding the loss of tyres, batteries, diesoline during transportation between Pekan and Kuantan the total cost amounting to \$8,750.

Tun V. T. Sambanthan: The loss has been reported to the Police and the case has been fixed for hearing for 14th February, 1968.

Masjid Negara

92. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Works, Posts and Telecommunications why no tenders were called for the terazzo tiling for the National Mosque totalling \$88,490.77.

Tun V. T. Sambanthan: It is understood from the Superintending Officer who has since left Government service that quotations were called for the initial supply and fixing of the terazzo paving slabs and these were ordered on indent. Thereafter the Superintending Officer had perforce to place further

orders with the same contractor in order to obtain slabs which had to match the original lot in quality, finish, colours, etc., to obtain the same standard throughout the project.

The project had a tight schedule for completion and work was carried out practically around-the-clock towards the final stages when the official opening date was fixed for 27th August, 1965. Owing to the hectic pace and the extreme pressure of work it is regretted that the Superintending Officer had lost sight of the financial regulation requiring the calling of tenders for works costing over \$10,000 and interpreted that as long as each indent of work though pertaining to the same type of work, is less than \$10,000 then Financial General Orders has been complied with.

While allowing for the pressure of work it would also be true to say that this omission was due to the Superintending Officer (although an excellent architect, professionally speaking) not having had sufficient experience in Government financial regulations and procedure and this in turn can be attributed to the Malayization programme whereby the Department had to carry on with inexperienced officers and was greatly handicapped by the shortage of staff during the Second Five-Year Plan.

Pengguna Talipon

93. Dr Tan Chee Khoo asks the Minister of Works, Posts and Telecommunications to state why a private subscriber had been allowed to accumulate arrears amounting to \$19,813.30 as reported on page 66 paragraph 266 of the Auditor-General's Report for 1965 and who is this private subscriber.

Tun V. T. Sambanthan: It is difficult now to pin-point the exact reasons why the subscriber was permitted to accumulate the arrears, as the officers responsible have since retired and left the country. It would however appear that the local Controller exercised his own discretion and allowed the subscriber a rubber dealer to run up a sizeable account in view of the subscriber's substantial standing at that

time. The account involves two business-rate telephone lines.

Telephone service was withdrawn in June 1966 and, since then, the arrears of account have been reduced to \$12,241.10.

It is regretted that it is not the policy of the Telecommunications Department to disclose the accounts of a telephone subscriber to a third party.

Tiket² Musim

94. Dr Tan Chee Khoo asks the Minister of Works, Posts and Telecommunications to state if by the end of 1967 season tickets for regular users for the Slim River/Tanjong Malim Road, the Muar and Batu Pahat Bridges have been instituted, and if not, why not.

Tun V. T. Sambanthan: Season tickets for regular users of the Muar and Batu Pahat Bridges were introduced on 15th August, 1967. However, this concession was not extended to lorries but the toll was reduced from that date from \$1.75 per axle to \$1.25 per axle. With regard to the Slim River/Tanjong Malim Road, consideration is being given to introduce season tickets for certain specified users.

KEMENTERIAN KESIHATAN

Penyeludupan Ubat²

95. Tuan Ahmad bin Arshad bertanya kepada Menteri Kesihatan ada-kah beliau sedar bahawa ubat² bius dan bermacam² lagi ubat yang menaikkan nafsu shahwat sedang di-seludup ka-dalam Malaysia untuk kegunaan belia² dan mungkin juga telah sampai kepada penuntut² sekolah kita, dan jika sedar, apa-kah langkah² yang di-perbuat bagi menghapuskan penyeludupan ubat² seperti itu.

Menteri Kesihatan (Tuan Bahaman bin Samsudin): Saya telah dengar bahawa ubat² dan bermacam² lagi ubat yang menaikkan nafsu shahwat sedang di-seludup ka-dalam Malaysia untuk kegunaan belia² dan mungkin juga telah sampai kepada penuntut² sekolah kita, sebab kejadian itu maka

Kementerian Kesihatan telah menyiasat di-seluruh negeri tentang penjualan bahan² makanan dan ubatan yang di-shaki mengandong ubat yang menaikkan nafsu shahwat. Di-satu tempat sahaja (di-negeri di-Timor Malaysia Barat) ada di-dapati satu kedai menjual choklat yang ada sebahagian kecil champoran² ubat "sex". Satu "sample" lagi di-dapati mengandongi champoran "stimulant". Tindakan telah di-jalankan menda'awa penjual² itu. Kementerian Kesihatan dengan kerjasama Pejabat Kastam dan Pejabat Polis sekarang ini membuat satu ranchangan supaya undang² ubat² yang memberi bahaya di-ketatkan lagi.

I have heard of the various forms of drugs and sex stimulants being smuggled into Malaysia for the use of youths as a result of which investigations had been made by the Ministry of Health in all States regarding the sale of suspicious preparations containing sex stimulants. Only in one instance was it found—in one of the East Coast States—a shopkeeper selling chocolates containing traces of sex stimulants. One sample of pill was also discovered containing stimulant. Action is being taken under the Sale of Food and Drugs Enactment against these offenders. The Ministry of Health, together with the Customs Department and the Police Department is now working out a scheme to prevent the illegal entry of dangerous and obnoxious drugs into the country.

Wad Beranak

96. Tuan Chan Siang Sun asks the Minister of Health to state, in view of the fact that the maternity wards in Bentong and Mentakab are of pre-war structures which were suitable and adequate during that period but which, since the populations in these 2 towns have increased tremendously, have become not only out-moded but are also too small to cater for the people, and as requests for new and larger wards have been made since 1960, whether the Ministry intends to provide modern and larger maternity wards to meet the demand of the people in these 2 towns.

Tuan Bahaman bin Samsudin: Adalah tujuan Kementerian saya untuk menyediakan Wad Beranak yang baharu di-Bentong dan Mentakab didalam Ranchangan Pembangunan Malaysia Yang Pertama. Perlaksanaan Ranchangan ini yang sa-benar-nya ada-lah bergantung kepada bila wang yang di-tentukan dapat di-adakan, mengikut keadaan ekonomi negara sekarang ini. Dalam pada itu di-Bentong ibu² yang mengandong ada-lah di-nasehatkan supaya menggunakan dengan sepenoh-nya kemudahan² Perkhidmatan Perbidanan di-luar Hospital yang telah di-sediakan sekarang untuk mengurangkan beban Rumah Sakit itu. Satu Perkhidmatan Perbidanan di-luar hospital akan ditubuhkan di-Mentakab tidak berapa lama lagi.

It is the intention of my Ministry to provide new Maternity Wards in Bentong and Mentakab in the First Malaysia Development Plan. The actual implementation of the programme, however, would depend on when actual funds for the purpose could be made available under the current economic situation. Meanwhile, in Bentong, expectant mothers are requested to make fuller use of the available excellent Domiciliary Midwifery Service, to ease the load on the Hospital. A Domiciliary Midwifery Service would also be established in Mentakab shortly.

Penyakit Malaria

97. Tuan Chan Siang Sun asks the Minister of Health whether he is aware that the Ministry has cut down the expenditure for anti-malarial works in Bentong District this year, and as the result quite a number of malarial cases have occurred, and if so, whether the Ministry will allocate more funds to help eradicate this disease in Bentong District.

Tuan Bahaman bin Samsudin: Saya sedar di-atas kekurangan perbelanjaan untuk kerja² menchegeh malaria bukan sahaja di-Daerah Bentong tetapi di-seluruh Malaysia Barat. Langkah ini ada-lah mustahak supaya ranchangan menghapuskan malaria di-seluruh

negara ia-itu meliputi Malaysia Barat dapat berjalan dan di-samping itu ranchangan kawalan yang sederhana di-teruskan. Daerah Bentong akan mendapat faedah ini apabila penyakit malaria telah di-hapuskan di-seluruh negeri.

I am aware of the reduction of expenditure for anti-malarial works not only in Bentong District but as a whole in West Malaysia. This is necessary in order to embark on a nationwide malaria eradication project covering West Malaysia while allowing nominal control programme to go on. Bentong District will be benefitted in the long run when malaria is eradicated in the whole country.

Che' Emah binti Talib

98. Dr Tan Chee Khoo asks the Minister of Health to state if he is aware of the allegation by Che' Emah binti Talib that on 4-9-1967 at about 7 p.m. she gave birth by herself at the Muar District Hospital and that the midwife or nurse present had ignored her, and if so, whether he will investigate this allegation and if true take remedial action.

Tuan Bahaman bin Samsudin: Che' Emah binti Talib telah di-masokkan ka-Rumah Sakit Muar pada 14-9-1967 jam 2.40 petang. Ia telah pun bersalin-kan sa-orang anak jam 7.20 petang pada hari itu juga dengan pertolongan kakitangan rumah sakit. Anak-nya dalam keadaan "white asphyxia" dan meninggal dunia tidak lama sa-lepas itu. Jawatan-kuasa Muhibbah Rumah Sakit Muar telah menyiasat aduan ini dan Che' Emah binti Talib sendiri telah datang memberi keterangan.

Jawatan-kuasa Muhibbah itu telah mendapat saperti berikut:

- "(a) Orang sakit ini telah di-beri rawatan yang chukop oleh kakitangan rumah sakit.
- (b) Aduan ini sa-benar-nya di-tujukan kapada sa-orang bidan yang berchakap kasar kapada-nya. Telah pun di-dapati bahawa agaknya bidan itu telah berchakap dengan suara yang kuat dan bidan

ini hendak-lah di-nasihatkan supaya berchakap dengan lembut sedikit."

Bidan ini telah pun di-nasihat sa-demikian.

Che' Emah binti Talib was admitted into Muar Hospital on 14-9-1967 at 2.40 p.m. She was delivered of a baby at 7.20 p.m. the same day by the hospital staff with "white asphyxia". The baby died soon after. The Goodwill Committee of the Muar Hospital investigated the complaint and Che' Emah binti Talib herself came to give evidence. The Goodwill Committee findings are as follows:

- "(a) The patient has been given adequate nursing care by the hospital staff.
- (b) The complaint was actually directed towards a midwife who spoke loudly to her. It was found that the midwife might have spoken in loud tone and this midwife has to be advised to speak in softer tone."

The midwife has been so advised.

Pusat Kesihatan Kechil, Paloh

99. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Health whether work has started on the proposed \$150,000 Health Sub-Centre for Paloh, if so, to state when it will be completed; if not, why not, and when work will begin.

Tuan Bahaman bin Samsudin: Pembinaan Pusat Kesihatan Kechil, Paloh telah di-mulakan di-dalam tahun 1967. Ini di-jangka akan siap di-dalam bulan Jun 1968.

Construction on the Health Sub-Centre, Paloh, started in November 1967. It is scheduled to be completed in June, 1968.

Kematian Anak² Melayu

100. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Health to give the mortality rate among Malay children from 5-14 years of age from diseases and sickness for every year since 1957, and to state what steps have been taken to eliminate the high rate of mortality in this group.

Tuan Bahaman bin Samsudin: Bilangan angka kematian bagi kumpulan umur itu tidak ada, disebabkan tidak ada banchi bilangan penduduk² di-dalam lingkungan umur itu. Peratus kematian bagi lingkungan umur itu adalah seperti di-bawah ini:

Kumpulan Umor/ tahun	Bil. kematian Melayu (5-14) tahun	Jumlah bil. ke- matian Melayu (semua peringkat umur)	Peratus orang Melayu mati (5-14) jumlah kematian	Peratus kematian kanak ² umur 5-14 tahun, berbanding dengan kematian yang lain dari semua bangsa
1957	2,833	46,662	6.07	5.46
1958	2,799	43,609	6.42	5.53
1959	2,537	38,714	6.55	5.56
1960	2,354	38,813	6.07	5.25
1961	2,395	39,778	6.02	5.33
1962	2,523	41,219	6.12	5.20
1963	2,863	40,494	7.07	6.01
1964	2,356	35,976	6.55	5.56
1965	2,401	35,708	6.72	5.59
1966	*	*	*	*

* Tidak di-perolehi.

Angka ini jika di-bandingkan dengan angka kebangsaan tidak-lah di-fikirkan tinggi di-dalam kumpulan umur ini. Ada-lah di-jangka dengan pengluasan perkhidmatan kesihatan di-luar bandar dan perkhidmatan perubatan kepada kanak² sekolah angka kematian bagi kumpulan ini akan beransor² bertambah baik.

The mortality rate for this age group is not available because there is no population figures for this age group. The percentage deaths of this age group are shown in the table below:

Age group/year	No. of Malay deaths (5-14) years	Total No. of Malay deaths (all age groups)	Percentage of Malay deaths (5-14 years) to total deaths	Percentage of deaths of children 5-14 years of age to deaths of all age groups of all ethnic groups
1957	2,833	46,662	6.07	5.46
1958	2,799	43,609	6.42	5.53
1959	2,537	38,714	6.55	5.56
1960	2,354	38,813	6.07	5.25
1961	2,395	39,778	6.02	5.33
1962	2,523	41,219	6.12	5.20
1963	2,863	40,494	7.07	6.01
1964	2,356	35,976	6.55	5.56
1965	2,401	35,708	6.72	5.59
1966	*	*	*	*

* Not available.

This rate when compared to the national rate is not considered unduly high in this age group. It is expected that with the expansion of the rural health service and the development of the school health service the mortality rate of this age group would progressively improve.

Rumah Sakit Baharu

101. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Health whether his Ministry would seriously consider building a new hospital for Batu Pahat, as the present one is congested, understaffed, and was built over 50 years ago.

Tuan Bahaman bin Samsudin: Tidak ada chadangan hendak membena rumah sakit baharu di-Batu Pahat. Beberapa tambahan dan pembenaan seperti Jabatan orang sakit luar yang baharu, Kelinik T.B. baharu dan satu Wad kelas satu dan kelas dua telah di-buat baharu² ini dengan harga hampir suku juta ringgit. Beberapa pindaan dan tambahan di-rumah sakit ini akan di-timbangkan dalam rancangan pembangunan yang akan datang.

It is not proposed to build a new hospital at Batu Pahat. Improvements and extensions in the form of a new outpatient department, a new Tuberculosis Chest Clinic and new first and second class wards have been carried out at the Batu Pahat Hospital in recent years costing nearly a quarter million dollars. Further improvements and extensions to the rest of the Hospital will be considered in future development plans.

102. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Health whether a new hospital for Klang will be built to meet the health needs of the growing population of the State Capital of Selangor.

Tuan Bahaman bin Samsudin: Rumah Sakit Baharu, Klang tidak dapat di-bena dalam Rancangan Malaysia Yang Pertama ini kerana keadaan kewangan Negara, tetapi kemudahan² tempat orang² sakit dan lain² tambahan akan di-buat apabila ada wang.

It is not possible to build a new hospital at Klang in the First Malaysia Development Plan because of the economic situation of the country but ward facilities and new improvements are being made as funds become available.

Rumah Sakit Daerah Mukah

103. Tuan Sim Boon Liang asks the Minister of Health to state whether the Mukah District Hospital will be built in 1968 as told by the Minister himself in answer to my question last year.

Tuan Bahaman bin Samsudin: Wang untuk memulakan pembinaan Rumah Sakit Daerah Mukah telah di-masoki di-dalam Anggaran Pembangunan tahun 1968.

The funds to enable the commencement of the construction of Mukah District Hospital have been included in the Development Estimates for 1968.

Doktor/Doktor Gigi

104. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Health the number of doctors who:

- (i) resigned from the Government service;
- (ii) retired from the service; and
- (iii) joined the service, for the years 1966 and 1967.

Tuan Bahaman bin Samsudin: Bilangan doktor yang telah berhenti, bersara dan yang telah masuk berkhidmat dengan Kerajaan ada-lah seperti berikut:

	1966	1967
(i) Berhenti ...	65	82
(ii) Bersara ...	—	3
(iii) Maseh berkhidmat dengan Kerajaan	86	121

The number of doctors who resigned, retired, and who joined the Government service is as follows:

	1966	1967
(i) Resigned ...	65	82
(ii) Retired ...	—	3
(iii) Joined the service	86	121

105. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Health whether he is aware of the serious shortage of dental surgeons in Malaysia and the need to set up a Dental School at the University of Malaya, and to state whether any steps have been taken towards meeting this need.

Tuan Bahaman bin Samsudin: Saya sedar di-atas kekurangan doktor gigi di-Malaysia dan peri-mustahak-nya diadakan Sekolah Pergigian di-Universiti Malaya. Segala usaha sedang di-jalankan untuk mendapatkan wang bagi pembinaan sekolah pergigian ini.

I am aware of the shortage of dental surgeons in Malaysia and the need to set up Dental School in the University of Malaya. Efforts are being made to get funds to build this dental school.

106. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Health to state what incentive plan his Ministry has drawn up to induce more doctors and dental surgeons to remain in Government service.

Tuan Bahaman bin Samsudin: Di-antara "incentive" satu dayapenarek yang di-buat ia-lah kenaikan tangga gaji, lebih banyak jawatan superscale, membanyakkan lagi hadiah² pelajaran dan elauan khas kepada pegawai² kesihatan.

Kabinet telah juga menubuhkan satu Jawatan-kuasa Khas untuk mengkaji masa'alah² dan kesulitan² di-atas perkhidmatan perubatan dan pergigian bersama dengan kekurangan pegawai² ini dalam Jawatan Kerajaan.

Certain incentives such as increase in salary scales, more superscale posts, more study awards and special allowance for public health officers have already been made. The Cabinet has also formed a select committee to go into the various medical and dental problems in the country including the shortages of these personnel in the Government sector.

107. Pengiran Tahir Petra asks the Minister of Health to state, to overcome the shortage of doctors in this country, how many more doctors from other countries will the Government

accept by 1970, and whether Government intends taking doctors from Indonesia.

Tuan Bahaman bin Samsudin: Jika di-maksudkan oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat itu kekurangan doktor di-dalam Negeri itu bagi seluroh Malaysia (bukan Sabah sahaja), kita berkehendakkan lagi lebih kurang 400 doktor menjelang tahun 1970. Sa-bilangan daripada angka itu akan datang daripada sekolah² perubatan di-Kuala Lumpur dan Singapura dan yang lain itu akan di-ambil daripada negeri² luar. Untuk pengetahuan Ahli Yang Berhormat, Kerajaan Sabah ada-lah bertanggung-jawab di-atas Kesihatan Negeri itu sendiri hingga tahun 1970.

Kerajaan sedia menimbangkan permintaan chara bersendirian doktor² dari Indonesia untuk berkhidmat di-Malaysia.

If the Hon'ble Member had in mind the shortage of doctors in this country for the whole of Malaysia (not Sabah only), we require an approximate number of 400 doctors by 1970. A number of these will come from the medical schools in Kuala Lumpur and Singapore and the others will be recruited from foreign countries. For the information of the Hon'ble Member the Sabah Government is at the moment responsible for Health in Sabah until 1970.

The Government is considering on a personal basis all applications from Indonesia doctors for service in Malaysia.

**Ketua Pegawai Perubatan dan Kesihatan,
Johor**

108. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Health whether any inquiry has been held into the irregularity of procurement practices by the Chief Medical and Health Officer, Johore, as revealed in the Auditor-General's Report on the 1965 Federal Government Accounts, Section 241, where contracts for the purchase of furniture for hospitals and medical centres in Johore from 1963-1966 were found to be 50% to 100% higher than normal

costs, and of poor workmanship and inferior quality; and to state what action has been taken to prevent recurrence of this practice, including the reckless squandering of public funds.

Tuan Bahaman bin Samsudin: Kementerian saya berfikir tiada-lah perlu di-adakan apa² siasatan terhadap chara² pembelian barang² yang di-buat oleh Ketua Pegawai Perubatan dan Kesihatan, Johor.

Ahli Yang Berhormat itu agak-nya sedar bahawa keperluan barang² Kerajaan ada-lah di-dapati dengan dua chara. Satu daripada chara-nya ia-lah dengan tawaran terbuka dan yang satu lagi ia-lah dengan meminta harga² daripada pekedai² atau sharikat² perniagaan yang menjual barang itu.

Laporan Juru Odit Negara meliputi satu masa daripada tahun 1963 hingga 1966 dan di-mana peruntukan wang di-buat terlambat dalam satu tahun itu, Ketua Pegawai Perubatan dan Kesihatan, Johor memutuskan bahawa chara yang chepat sekali untuk mendapatkan barang² yang di-perlukan dengan serta-merta oleh rumah² sakit ia-lah dengan meminta harga² barang² itu. Sharikat perniagaan barang² yang tertentu dan juga pekedai² barang² itu telah di-berikan keterangan² pehak tentang berbagai² barang² yang di-perlukan dan di-minta berikan harganya. Bagaimana pun chuma tiga sahaja sharikat² perniagaan barang² ini, satu daripada Kota Tinggi dan dua lagi daripada Singapura yang biasa-nya memberikan harga barang² itu dan harga² ini kemudian-nya di-pereksa oleh Lembaga Tender yang berkenaan dan sa-lepas itu baharu-lah konterek beli barang² ini di-keluarkan.

Saya suka memberi tahu Ahli Yang Berhormat bahawa tidak semua jenis barang² ini berharga 50%-100% lebih daripada harga biasa. Daripada 376 jenis barang² yang di-beli dalam masa tahun 1963-1966 chuma 23 jenis sahaja di-dapati tinggi daripada harga² biasa. Perbedzaan harga² ini ada-lah di-sebabkan bahawa butir² dan ukoran² barang² yang di-perlukan itu tidak sama dengan barang² yang di-beli oleh Jabatan Kerja Raya.

Daripada 239 jenis barang² ini yang telah di-periksa bersama dengan Jabatan Hutan untuk mutu-nya, chuma 30 jenis barang² sahaja di-dapati ada bahagian² barang² itu tidak dengan mutu dan ukuran yang di-kehendaki. Perkara ini telah pun di-betulkan oleh pemborong² berkenaan dengan tiada apa² bayaran tambahan.

Ketua Pegawai Perubatan dan Kesihatan, Johor telah pun di-beri arahan bahawa mulai tahun 1967 semua pembelian barang² hendak-lah di-buat melalui Jabatan Kerja Raya dan hendak-lah mengikut peratoran² Perbendaharaan yang tertentu.

My Ministry does not consider it necessary to hold any enquiry into the method of purchasing furniture made by the Chief Medical and Health Officer, Johore.

The Hon'ble Member is probably aware that Government supplies are generally procured in either of two ways. One is by way of open tender and the other is by calling quotations from dealers or firms dealing in specific products.

The Auditor-General's Report covered a period extending from 1963 to 1966 and where funds have been allocated rather late in a particular year, the Chief Medical and Health Officer, Johore decided that the most expeditious way of procuring the furniture badly required by hospitals would be through calling quotations. Known furniture firms and dealers were supplied with specifications of the various types of furniture required and asked to submit quotations. However, only three furniture firms, one from Kota Tinggi and two from Singapore who had regularly submitted quotations were examined by the relevant tenders board and contracts awarded accordingly.

I would like to point out to the Hon'ble Member that not all items of furniture were 50-100% above the normal cost. Out of 376 items of furniture purchased for the periods 1963-1966 only 23 items were found to be above the normal cost. These differences in price were attributed to the fact that

the specifications and type of materials required were not similar to those purchased by the Public Works Department.

Out of 239 items checked with the help of the Forest Department for quality, only 30 items were found to have certain portions not up to the quality specified and not according to specifications. These had been rectified by the contractors concerned without any extra charge.

The Chief Medical and Health Officer, Johore has been instructed that from 1967 all purchases of furniture must be done through the Public Works Department and in accordance with the relevant Treasury rules and regulations.

Ranchangan Memberi Makanan Kapada Kanak² Sekolah

109. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Health whether he is aware that rural children are suffering from serious malnutrition, and whether his Ministry would introduce a school-feeding scheme to remedy this situation.

Tuan Bahaman bin Samsudin: Saya sedar yang kanak² luar bandar dalam keadaan kurang zat makanan tetapi di-dapati hanya beberapa kes sahaja yang "serious". Satu Jawatan-kuasa telah di-tubuhkan mengandongi wakil² daripada Kementerian² Kebajikan Musharakat, Pelajaran, Kesihatan dan badan² sukarela yang sedang mengkaji masa'alah ranchangan memberi makanan kapada kanak² sekolah.

I am aware that rural children are suffering from various degrees of malnutrition but there are very few cases of serious malnutrition. There is a Committee at the moment comprising of representatives from the Ministries of Social Welfare, Education, Health and voluntary agencies which is currently going into the subject of school-feeding schemes.

Rumah Sakit Daerah Taiping

110. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Health to state whether the government would welcome and support a proposal by a citizens' committee in Taiping to set up a classless ward in the Taiping District Hospital.

Tuan Bahaman bin Samsudin: Apa yang di-maksudkan oleh Jawatan-kuasa Ra'ayat di-Taiping itu bukan-nya satu wad yang tidak berkelas di-mana mereka di-segala lapisan penghidupan dapat di-masokkan tetapi yang di-maksudkan ia-lah satu yunit layanan "intensive" di-mana orang yang sakit parah senentiasa mendapat layanan dengan serta-merta.

Ini tidak-lah dapat di-adakan sekarang kerana yunit layanan "intensive" ini berkehendakkan terlampau ramai bilangan pekerja dan ini tidak-lah dapat di-adakan oleh kekurangan kakitangan yang amat sangat sekarang. Tambahan pula perbelanjaan untuk mengadakan kelengkapan-nya terlalu tinggi.

What the citizens' committee in Taiping have in mind is not an ordinary classless ward where peoples from all walks of life can be admitted but their intention is to have an intensive care unit where serious patients get immediate and constant attention. This is not possible at the moment because an intensive care unit requires so many members of the staff and it will not be possible to spare staff in these days of acute shortage. Moreover, the expenses involved in the equipment would be very high.

111. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Health what action has been taken with regard to the loss of cash amounting to \$632.35 in respect of unpaid salaries of staff at the District Office, Taiping.

Tuan Bahaman bin Samsudin: Perkara itu telah di-laporkan kepada Polis. Tindakan mahkamah ada-lah sedang di-uruskan di-atas mereka yang di-katakan terlibat di-atas perkara ini. Kakitangan² itu telah di-bayar gaji-nya.

The matter was reported to the Police. A court action is pending against the person who is alleged to have been involved in this incident. The staff were paid their salaries.

Ubat² Dzarurat/Pusat Setor Perubatan

112. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Health to state:

- (a) how much was spent to build up the Emergency Store and the Central Medical Store;
- (b) what efforts had been made to run down the stock of the Emergency Store; and
- (c) at the end of 1967 how much, in monetary terms of the Emergency Store was left.

Tuan Bahaman bin Samsudin:

- (a) \$4.046 juta telah di-belanjakan untuk mengadakan perubatan dzarurat di-Pusat Setor Perubatan, Kuala Lumpur.
- (b) Semenjak berakhir-nya konfrontasi ia-itu dalam bulan September 1965 perbelanjaan-nya telah di-kurangkan dengan beransor.
- (c) Baki ubat² dzarurat pada akhir tahun 1967 ia-lah \$2.9 juta.
- (a) \$4.046 million was spent to build up the Emergency Store at the Central Medical Store, Kuala Lumpur.
- (b) Since the end of confrontation, i.e., September 1965, the cost has been run down gradually.
- (c) \$2.9 million worth of Emergency Stores were left at the end of 1967.

Rumah Sakit Umum, Kuala Lumpur

113. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Health what action has been taken with regard to the loss of 3 cisterns and 4 lavatory basins costing \$3,000 from the General Hospital, Kuala Lumpur.

Tuan Bahaman bin Samsudin: Kehilangan itu telah di-laporkan kepada Polis tetapi si-penchuri itu tidak dapat di-tangkap. Untuk mengelakkan terjadi-nya perkara itu lagi pada masa akan datang wad perasingan itu telah di-perbaiki. Jaga² di-Rumah Sakit itu telah di-beri arahan untuk memberi perhatian istimewa kepada wad yang jarang di-gunakan ini. Kelengkapan kesihatan bagi tandas yang letak-nya di-luar telah di-buka dan di-simpan

di-tempat selamat dan akan di-pasang balek apabila wad itu di-gunakan kelak.

The loss has been reported to the Police, but the thief has not been apprehended. To prevent the recurrence of such losses in future, this isolation ward has now been renovated. The hospital watchmen have now been instructed to pay special attention to this infrequently used ward. The sanitary equipment for the lavatory, which is in an outhouse of the ward, has been removed for safe custody, to be installed when the ward is in use.

114. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Health to state if a decision has not been taken to split the Orthopaedic Department in the General Hospital, Kuala Lumpur, into two units in order to increase efficiency, and if not, why not.

Tuan Bahaman bin Samsudin: Keputusan untuk memecahkan Jabatan Orang² Chachat di-Kuala Lumpur belum lagi di-ambil di-sebabkan Kementerian sekarang sedang memerhatikan keadaan-nya.

No decision has been taken to split the Orthopaedic Department, Kuala Lumpur, because the Ministry is still in the midst of reviewing the situation.

Ambulan

115. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Health to state:

- (a) if he is aware of the poor ambulance services in all the States in West Malaysia;
- (b) how many new ambulances have been supplied to the various States in West Malaysia in 1967 and how many more will be supplied in 1968, giving the figures separately for each State.

Tuan Bahaman bin Samsudin:

- (a) Saya sedar akan kekurangan kereta ambulan di-beberapa Rumah Sakit di-Malaysia Barat.

- (b) 46 kereta ambulan baharu telah di-berikan kepada negeri² di-Malaysia Barat di-dalam tahun 1967 seperti berikut:

Perlis	...	...	2
Kedah	...	...	3
Selangor	...	...	6
Pahang	...	...	5
Trengganu	...	...	3
Kelantan	...	...	3
Pulau Pinang	...	...	4
Perak	...	...	12
Negeri Sembilan	...	...	5
Melaka	...	...	1
Johor	...	...	2
JUMLAH			46

Chuma 2 sahaja kereta ambulan baharu akan di-beli untuk menggantikan yang lama di-Kedah, di-dalam tahun 1968 di-sebabkan kereta² jenis lain untuk Rumah Sakit dan Pusat Kesihatan telah tidak dapat di-beli di-dalam tahun 1967 sekarang kereta² ini akan di-adakan di-dalam tahun 1968.

- (a) I am aware of the inadequate number of ambulances in the various hospitals in West Malaysia.
- (b) 46 new ambulances have been supplied to the various States of West Malaysia in 1967 as under:

Perlis	...	...	2
Kedah	...	...	3
Selangor	...	...	6
Pahang	...	...	5
Trengganu	...	...	3
Kelantan	...	...	3
Penang	...	...	4
Perak	...	...	12
Negeri Sembilan	...	...	5
Malacca	...	...	1
Johore	...	...	2
TOTAL			46

Only 2 new ambulances will be purchased for replacement in Kedah in 1968 because other types of vehicles for hospital and health centre use, which were not purchased in 1967 will now be made available in 1968.

116. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Health to state how many new ambulances have been supplied in 1967 and how many more will be supplied in 1968 to the following Hospitals at:

Penang, Ipoh, Kuala Lumpur, Malacca and Johore Bahru, giving the figures separately for each hospital.

Tuan Bahaman bin Samsudin: Bilangan kereta² ambulan baharu yang di-berikan kepada rumah² sakit yang tersebut di-bawah di-dalam tahun 1967 ada-lah seperti berikut:

Rumah Sakit, Pulau Pinang	2
Rumah Sakit, Ipoh	2
Rumah Sakit, Kuala Lumpur	3
Rumah Sakit, Melaka	1
Rumah Sakit, Johor Baharu	0

Tidak ada kereta² ambulan baharu yang akan di-beri kepada rumah² sakit ini di-dalam tahun 1968.

The number of new ambulances supplied to the following hospitals in 1967 is as follows:

General Hospital, Penang ...	2
General Hospital, Ipoh ...	2
General Hospital, Kuala Lumpur	3
General Hospital, Malacca	1
General Hospital, Johore Bahru	Nil

There will be no new ambulances given to these hospitals in 1968.

Klinik Bidan

117. Tuan Sulaiman bin Haji Taib bertanya kepada Menteri Kesihatan:

- (a) berapa bilangan Rumah² dan Klinik² Bidan Berkembar bagi Daerah Krian yang telah di-luluskan oleh Kementerian ini

bagi tahun 1967 dan di-mana tempat² tersebut;

- (b) berapa buah di-antara-nya telah di-bena dan berapa buah belum di-bena dan kenapa.

Tuan Bahaman bin Samsudin:

- (a) Ada 4 buah rumah bidan dan kelinik di-Daerah Krian yang telah di-luluskan oleh Kementerian ini dalam tahun 1967. Tempat²-nya ia-lah, Kampong Kedah, Bagan Tiang, Kampong Selinsing dan Sungei Baharu.
- (b) Tiada satu pun daripada-nya yang telah siap. Tempat² yang sesuai untuk pembenaan rumah² ini baharu sahaja di-dapati.
- (a) There are 4 midwife quarters with clinics for the Krian District approved by the Ministry for 1967. Their location are: Kampong Kedah, Bagan Tiang, Kampong Selinsing and Sungei Baharu.
- (b) None of them has been completed. Suitable sites for their construction have only been made available lately.

Nyamok Penyakit Malaria

118. Tuan Sulaiman bin Haji Taib bertanya kepada Menteri Kesihatan jika dia sedar bahawa Daerah Krian ia-lah kawasan sarang nyamok pembawa malaria, dan jika sedar, kenapakah penyemboran ubat nyamok yang di-lakukan pada tahun² yang sudah di-rentikan dalam tahun 1967.

Tuan Bahaman bin Samsudin: Saya sedar bahawa sa-bahagian daripada Daerah Krian ada nyamok penyakit malaria. Semboran ubat penyakit malaria telah pun di-berhenti di-kawasan² ini kerana susunan semula chara² mengawal kepada membasmi penyakit malaria seluruh Malaysia Barat.

I am aware that parts of Krian District have malaria carrying mosquitoes. Residual spraying has been discontinued in these areas because of reorganising the programme of control to that of eradication of malaria throughout the whole of West Malaysia.

KEMENTERIAN KEWANGAN**Mata Wang Baharu**

119. Tuan Ahmad bin Arshad bertanya kepada Menteri Kewangan:

- (a) dalam menchipta mata wang baharu, yang di-pergunakan sekarang, terangkan sama ada ketiadaan tulisan jawi itu disenghajikan;
- (b) ada-kah Kerajaan berchadang memasokkan tulisan jawi dalam mata² wang yang akan datang, sama saperti mata² wang lama, memandang kapada hal bahawa tulisan jawi ia-lah salah satu daripada tulisan rasmi dalam negeri ini.

Menteri Kewangan (Tun Tan Siew Sin): Saya telah pun menjawab satu soalan saperti ini dahulu di-Dewan Ra'ayat dalam bulan Jun 1967 dan oleh itu saya minta Ahli Yang Berhormat merojok kapada jawapan yang saya beri pada masa itu sebab saya tidak ada apa² tambahan.

I previously replied to a question on similar lines in the Dewan Ra'ayat in June 1967 and I would ask the Honourable Member to refer to my reply then, as I have nothing to add to it.

120. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Finance what assurances he can give that the new Malaysian currency will not be devalued without prior notice to the public.

Tun Tan Siew Sin: I am astonished that the Honourable Member is unaware of the very elementary fact that for obvious reasons, no government ever gives advance notice of a decision to change the value of its currency. The Honourable Member has, I hope, noted that every devaluation of currency carried out in the past by every government has been carried out in conditions of the utmost secrecy. I am, therefore, amazed that the Honourable Member should have seen fit to suggest this procedure.

At the same time, there is no question of devaluing Malaysian currency for a long time more to come,

for the very simple reason that it is one of the strongest currencies in the whole world. This is not a claim, this is a statement of pure fact. Any suggestion that Malaysian currency is less than strong is clearly motivated by malice of the most vicious kind.

Hutang Kerajaan Pusat

121. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Finance to give the figures of the Public Debt of the Central Government as at 31-12-1967, showing (a) domestic, and (b) foreign debts.

Tun Tan Siew Sin: The debt of the Federal Government outstanding as at 31st December, 1967 amounted to \$3,514 million of which \$2,997 million represent domestic debt and \$517 million represent external debt.

122. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Finance to state how much has been spent to service our public debts for the years 1964, 1965, 1966 and 1967.

Tun Tan Siew Sin: The information asked for can be found in the Federal Government's Financial Statements and the Ordinary Budget Estimates for the relevant years.

Sharikat Perkapalan Eu-Lee

123. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Finance to state if it is true that Messrs Eu-Lee Landing and Shipping Co. has defaulted in its payment of E.P.F. contributions for its employees and if so, what action has been taken against the said firm.

Tun Tan Siew Sin: This particular employer has been late in the past in its payment of contributions to the Employees Provident Fund and has been prosecuted for its breaches of the law and also punished by the raising of interest surcharges on such late payments. The Employees Provident Fund takes all appropriate measures provided by the law to ensure that contributions to the Fund, when due, are paid.

Bank Negara Malaysia

124. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Finance to state:

- (a) the number of times Bank Negara Malaysia has invoked sub-section (16) of section 169 of the Companies Act 1965 to modify the true state of affairs of banks in this country;
- (b) whether he is aware that this power can be abused by Bank Negara Malaysia to hide the true state of affairs of banks which are not properly run.

Tun Tan Siew Sin:

- (a) Under the provisions of sub-section (16) of section 169 of the Companies Act, 1965, Bank Negara Malaysia is empowered to make modifications and exceptions, either generally or in any particular case, regarding the form and content of the report of the directors and the annual balance sheet and profit and loss account of licensed banks operating in Malaysia. Bank Negara has consulted the Association of Banks in Malaysia in regard to this matter and has drawn up a *pro forma* balance sheet and profit and loss account for banks operating in Malaysia and all banks have been asked to comply with this *pro forma* balance sheet and profit and loss account. Bank Negara has therefore invoked the provisions of sub-section (16) of section 169 of the Companies Act, 1965 for all banks operating in Malaysia though on a uniform basis.
- (b) As I have stated in my reply to the previous question, in the case of the powers given to Bank Negara Malaysia under the provisions of sub-section (16) of section 169 of the Companies Act, 1965, the Bank has applied its powers uniformly to all banks in Malaysia. The suggestion in the question that Bank Negara is likely to abuse

the powers given to it is an unworthy one, particularly as the Bank has proved that it is a national institution of which we can well be proud and which has done nothing whatever to deserve this gratuitous insult.

Penyeludupan

125. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Finance what steps he has taken to curb smuggling of rice, pigs, eggs, opium, etc., from the Thai Border into Malaysia.

Tun Tan Siew Sin: A preventive Branch of the Customs Department has been set up at Padang Besar in order to ensure more effective anti-smuggling operations, whereas such operations were previously directed from Alor Star. A Regional Committee which includes representatives of the Customs, Police, Veterinary, Supplies and Immigration Departments has also been formed to co-ordinate and plan action for this purpose. Such measures as are taken by Government must be on a continuing basis and every effort will continue to be made to curb illegal activities of this nature.

Pinjaman

126. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Finance to state the reasons why the National Land Finance Co-operative Society has been promised three yearly loans of \$5 million each and whether if a similar co-operative were to apply for similar loans, such application will be given sympathetic consideration.

Tun Tan Siew Sin: So far, a loan of only \$5 million has been provided by the Government for the National Land Finance Co-operative Society. The Government considers that this Society deserves every support, and though it would be sympathetic to appeals from the Society for further assistance, such assistance will be subject to the availability of funds. Whether or not similar requests from other co-operative societies will be considered will, of course, depend on the merits of each case and the availability of funds.

Pelanchong² Thai

127. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Finance to state if he is aware of the complaints made by Thai tourists to the Consul-General in Penang of the great inconvenience which they had to undergo at the Butterworth Customs checkpoint on their way back to Thailand, and that such inconvenience will cause a marked fall in tourists from Thailand, and if so, what steps he has taken to meet the complaints of the Thai tourists.

Tun Tan Siew Sin: I am not aware of any official complaints having been made by Thai tourists visiting Penang that they have been unduly inconvenienced by Malaysian Customs authorities. The Honourable Member is presumably referring to a report which appeared in a Malaysian newspaper on 20th December, 1967, on this subject. I would advise the Honourable Member not to base his allegations on newspaper reports as I have seen a letter written by the Thai Consul-General in Penang to the Senior Assistant Comptroller of Customs of the Northern Region to the effect that the newspaper report in question was exaggerated and that he was unhappy about it.

Kesatuan Kakitangan Kumpulan Wang Simpanan Pekerja²

128. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Finance to state if he is aware that the E.P.F. Staff Union wants to regain its right to strike, and if so, what is holding up the union from retaining its inherent right.

Tun Tan Siew Sin: I am informed by the Employees Provident Fund that the Employees Provident Fund Board Staff Union has not been deprived of its legitimate rights and privileges as have been accorded to it and it is not understood in these circumstances why the Honourable Member has implied that these rights have either been removed or are under threat of removal. I suggest that the Honourable Member should check on his facts before asking a question.

Hasil Persekutuan

129. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Finance to give details of

the shortfalls in Federal revenues arising from falling prices for tin during 1967.

Tun Tan Siew Sin: It is not clear what is meant by "details of the shortfalls in Federal revenue arising from falling prices for tin during 1967". The adverse impact on revenue of the decline in the price of tin from an average price of \$645 per picul in 1966 to \$600 per picul in 1967, was partly offset by the increased volume of domestic exports, so that the collection from export duty on tin during 1967 fell by only about \$3 million below the 1966 collection of \$117 million. The impact of the decline in the price of tin during 1967 on revenue from tin profits tax, and from income tax and development taxes will only become apparent in 1968.

Chukai Eksepot

130. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Finance to give details of export duty collected separately for (a) rubber, and (b) tin, during 1967.

Tun Tan Siew Sin: The details of export duty collected for rubber and tin during 1967 are shown in the Estimates of Malaysian Federal Revenue for 1968.

Kelab Bantu Malaysia

131. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Finance to give:

- (i) the amount each member of the Aid Malaysia Club and other countries has given to Malaysia in
 - (a) grants, and
 - (b) loans to finance the First Malaysia Plan; and
- (ii) the amount each member of the Aid Malaysia Club and other countries has firmly pledged in
 - (a) grants, and
 - (b) loans towards the Plan apart from the sums they have already given.

Tun Tan Siew Sin: I answered this question fully in reply to questions raised by other Hon'ble Members in the Dewan Ra'ayat in June, 1967. The only other development which has occurred since then is that Denmark

has offered us an interest-free loan of \$12 million for a period of twenty-five years. This loan has to be used for the purchase of goods and services from Denmark for the implementation of our development programme.

Pegawai² Daerah

132. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Finance to state what action has been taken to put a stop to the improper practices by some District Officers whereby cheques from Federal allocations are drawn on the authority of false completion certificates and arranging for the cheques to be paid into unauthorised bank accounts operated by them for subsequent disbursement, as uncovered by the Auditor-General in his reports of the 1964 and 1965 Federal Government Accounts.

Tun Tan Siew Sin: The Federal Treasury in fact issued a circular in September 1965 to all Federal Ministries and Departments as well as to State authorities pointing out that Financial General Orders and Financial Instructions must be complied with in regard to such payments. A serious view is taken of infringements of such instructions and appropriate disciplinary action will be taken against officers who are responsible for such malpractices.

133. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Finance in view of the fact that Federal allocations to State Governments are involved, to state what action has been taken against the District Officers in Batu Pahat and Muar who were guilty of improper practices of drawing cheques on false completion certificates and arranging for the cheques to be paid into unauthorised bank accounts operated by them (Section 131 of Auditor-General's Report of the 1964 Federal Accounts); to state the name of the District Officers concerned, and their present appointments, if any.

Tun Tan Siew Sin: The Treasury has been pressing for an investigation into these cases with a view to appropriate disciplinary action being taken. The Honourable Member will be aware,

however, that officers of the State Government of Johore are involved and action must therefore be initiated at State level.

Mata Wang Lama

134. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Finance whether he is aware that the Batu Pahat Town Council has refused to accept old Malayan Currency and whether he would instruct all town councils to accept the old currency as they are still legal tender.

Tun Tan Siew Sin: All Government departments and statutory bodies have been instructed to accept the old Malayan currency. They will continue to do so until the legal tender status of such currency is withdrawn. If the Honourable Member will give me details of specific instances where the Batu Pahat Town Council has refused to accept old Malayan currency, I will cause the necessary investigations to be made.

Kegunaan Barang² yang di-Import

135. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Finance whether he is aware of the strictures of the Chairman of the Tariff Advisory Board, Haji Sujak bin Rahiman, on November 14 that most government departments were still using imported goods when local products were available, and whether he would issue a directive to all government departments to stop buying imported products when local products are available to save foreign exchange and to give more employment to Malaysians.

Tun Tan Siew Sin: The Federal Government issued a directive as early as in 1963 to all Ministries and Government Departments to the effect that in their purchase of stores, preference should be given to articles produced at home even if the difference in cost is higher by up to 5% than the cost of foreign products of a similar nature, provided that the quality of the home products is acceptable. In August 1965 the preferential limit was raised to 10%. The Government is thus alive to this issue and preference will be given to home products where the prices are reasonable and the quality is acceptable.

136. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Finance whether he would inform the House as to the percentage of local products as compared to imported products that are being used by the main departments of the government.

Tun Tan Siew Sin: It is impossible to provide an answer to such a very wide question. Preference is given in any case to the purchase of Malaysian-made products by Government Departments provided that the quality is acceptable and the prices do not exceed that of similar foreign-made products by more than 10%.

Simpanan Mata Wang Sterling Malaysia

137. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Finance whether he would disclose what steps he has taken, consequent upon the devaluation of sterling, to further diversify Malaysia's sterling reserves.

Tun Tan Siew Sin: The Government has diversified some of its sterling reserves and will continue to do so whenever this is considered desirable. It is not desirable in the national interest for me to disclose the steps being taken in regard to diversification of Malaysia's sterling reserves. However, the Honourable Member can rest assured that the Government is keeping a very close watch on the situation and everything will be done to safeguard Malaysia's external reserves.

Minyak Diesel

138. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Finance:

- (a) whether he is aware that some mines resell diesel oil, which they get at 8 cents less tax on a gallon, to petrol stations for sales to the public; and to state
- (b) what action his Ministry has taken to check this malpractice; and
- (c) to state the number of mines which have been brought to court for committing this offence for 1966 and 1967.

Tun Tan Siew Sin:

- (a) I am aware that whenever a particular industry, in this case the tin mining industry, is given a duty concession which is not accorded to others, such a concession is liable to be abused. I should point out, however, that all diesel oil supplied to tin miners is duty paid in the first instance, and such miners then claim a refund of 12 cents' duty per gallon on diesel oil used solely for the production of tin ore.
- (b) Such claims are subject to the most stringent scrutiny by the Customs Department before refunds are made, and, in point of fact, the industry has complained that such refunds have been unduly delayed as a result of such scrutiny.
- (c) As tin mines have been granted such partial exemption only with effect from 19th January, 1967, the question of any malpractice occurring in 1966 does not arise. There have been no prosecutions in 1967 in this context.

Dana Mata Wang Berlebeh

139. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Finance Malaya's and Malaysia's share from the Currency Surplus Fund distribution for the years 1960 to 1966, giving the figures separately for each year.

Tun Tan Siew Sin: The Honourable Member will be able to obtain the information he requires from the Annual Reports of the Board of Commissioners of Currency, Malaya and British Borneo which have been published up to 1965 so far. Malaysia's share of the 1966 profits amounted to \$72,320,343.51.

Wang Bantuan

140. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Finance to state why the road grants to Johore, Kelantan and Pahang have been overpaid in 1962-1965, while Trengganu has been similarly overpaid for 1963 and 1964 and

whether the Treasury should not be more careful with such payments and be less profligate with such payments in future.

Tun Tan Siew Sin: The road grants paid by the Treasury every year are based on figures supplied by Federal Public Works Department Headquarters in respect of the mileage of roads in the various States. These figures are however tentative and are subject to verification by individual State Public Works Departments as State road mileages vary from year to year. Such verification can sometimes be time consuming and to avoid delay in payment the Treasury makes grants to States pending final confirmation of such mileage figures; any overpayments or underpayments are adjusted in subsequent grants.

The overpayments to Johore, Kelantan, Pahang and Trengganu referred to in the question have already been adjusted and there is therefore no question of "profligacy" involved. I would advise the Honourable Member in future to check on his facts before making wild statements.

141. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Finance to state why in 1963 the road grant to Perak included payment for 4.5 miles of abandoned road and why the Treasury should have been taken for a ride over an abandoned road.

Tun Tan Siew Sin: In the payment of road grants to States, the Treasury depends for the necessary figures of road mileages on Federal Public Works Headquarters, which in turn relies on the Public Works Departments of the individual States. In making the payments, checks and counter-checks on the actual figures of State road mileages are constantly carried out to ensure that no over or underpayment is made. In the event of any overpayment or underpayment the necessary adjustments are effected, but in order to ensure that the States are paid the rightful amounts due to them such adjustments are made only after a thorough investigation has been carried out.

In the case of the overpayment in respect of the 4.5 miles of abandoned roads in Perak referred to in the question, this was discovered after an investigation carried out by the Treasury. The overpayment to Perak has already been adjusted, and there is no question of the Treasury "having been taken for a ride" as it is constantly checking and counter-checking on the payments it makes as part of established procedure.

142. Tuan Sim Boon Liang asks the Minister of Finance to state, since presumably the various sums granted for the construction, improvement, repairs etc, of Suraus and other religious buildings originate from General Revenue to which the Taxpayer contributes, how Government reconciles these allocations with Part 2, Para 11, Sub-para 2 of the Malaysia Constitution which reads, "No person shall be compelled to pay any Tax, the proceeds of which are specially allocated in whole or in Part for the purposes of a Religion other than his own."

Tun Tan Siew Sin: I am not aware that anyone has been compelled to pay any tax the proceeds of which are specially allocated in whole or in part for the purposes of a religion other than his own. Hence the question of using such proceeds for the purpose of making grants for the construction, improvement, repairs, etc. of suraus, temples, churches, and other religious buildings does not arise.

**Kechurian di-Gudang Kastam,
Kuala Lumpur**

143. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Finance what action has been taken with regard to the theft from the Customs and Excise Godown Kuala Lumpur containing textiles and hair cream amounting to \$40,000.

Tun Tan Siew Sin: The theft of 62 bags containing textiles and hair cream from the Customs Preventive Store, Jalan Brickfields, Kuala Lumpur was reported to the Police on 21st February, 1965. The Police have conducted investigations into this matter but to date they have not been able to recover the stolen goods or apprehend the

culprits concerned. The Customs Preventive Store has since been renovated and strengthened.

Kekurangan Ahli

144. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Finance to state if he is aware that the shortage of staff in the Corps of Accountants cannot but have an adverse effect on the standards of accounting and internal control and check in Ministries and Departments, and if so, what steps he has made to strengthen the Corps of Accountants.

Tun Tan Siew Sin: I am fully aware that we have had a shortage of professional staff in the Corps of Accountants for some time now, although various measures have been taken to alleviate this situation, particularly by the award of Government Scholarships in accountancy. Nineteen such scholars have been sent overseas for training since 1957; three have since returned and have been absorbed in the Corps, whilst another four are expected to come back this year. In addition, five State accountancy scholars have been appointed. As a temporary measure, four expatriate accountants have been engaged on contract during this period and two pensioners have been re-employed.

Perbelanjaan Lebeh

145. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Finance to state if he is aware that the excess expenditure which lacked the required Parliamentary or Treasury Authority as at 31st December, 1967 is \$6.49 million for ordinary expenditure and \$7.9 million for development expenditures and if so, what steps he has taken to see that the Ministries and Departments concerned maintain proper vote control Departmentally or reconcile their vote books with Treasury records.

Tun Tan Siew Sin: I believe that the Honourable Member for Batu is referring to the payments in 1965 of \$6.49 million for ordinary expenditure and \$7.94 million for development expenditure which were mentioned by the Auditor-General in paragraphs 169 and 171 of his Report on the Accounts

of the Federal Government for the year 1965 as still not having been fully authorised by 31st December, 1966, the date when the Report was finalised. I wish to emphasise that, except for three cases involving \$322,293 under Heads S. 5, S. 19 and S. 22 which have since been covered by the Supplementary Supply (1965 and 1966) Act, 1967 approved in June, 1967, the payments detailed in Appendix IX to the Auditor-General's Report are not really in excess of the amounts appropriated by Parliament. In these cases, the so-called excess was in respect of certain sub-heads in the Estimates, and this was because, at the time when the Auditor-General finalised his Report, some applications for virement between sub-heads or for sanction to charge the payments to the votes concerned were still being considered by the Treasury. However, of the amounts of \$6.49 million for ordinary expenditure and \$7.94 million for development expenditure, \$6.16 million and \$6.06 million respectively have since been duly authorised, leaving \$0.33 million and \$1.88 million still to be accounted for. The remaining items are still being investigated by the Treasury.

Treasury Instruction No. 95 requires all controlling officers to maintain proper vote control and reconcile their vote books with the Treasury or their head office records not less than once in every 3 months, and they have been reminded of this requirement from time to time. The attention of the Public Accounts Committee will be invited to the remaining cases of payments not yet duly authorised when the Committee examines the Auditor-General's Report on the 1965 Accounts, and I expect that the Committee would make recommendations as to the appropriate action which should be taken against the controlling officers who are unable to provide satisfactory explanations for the outstanding items of expenditure.

Pegawai² Luar dalam Perkhidmatan Kastam

146. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Finance to state whether

by the end of 1967 the Government had taken a decision on the question of restoring the eligibility for emplacement on the pensionable establishment of Outdoor Officers in the Customs Service, and if not, why not.

Tun Tan Siew Sin: I replied to a similar question raised by the Honourable Member at the meeting of the Dewan Ra'ayat in August 1967. All I can add at this stage is that the problem is a complicated one and involves officers in other services apart from the Customs Department. This matter however is still being pursued.

Chukai Impot

147. Tuan Sim Boon Liang asks the Minister of Finance to state the Government charges Import Tax on Diesel Trucks in Sarawak and Sabah when these trucks are used on Private Roads and only for Timber extraction, whether it is not Government's aim to help Industry.

Tun Tan Siew Sin: The question posed is not very clear. If it is suggested that special exemption from import duty should be granted to diesel trucks imported into East Malaysia for the timber industry, then I can see no justification for such an exemption, although such trucks may sometimes be used on private roads.

Bayaran Lesen Berniaga

148. Tuan Sim Boon Liang asks the Minister of Finance to state in view of taxation being gradually harmonised throughout Malaysia, whether he will instruct the Sarawak State Government to abolish the Trade Licence Fee same as Sabah.

Tun Tan Siew Sin: There can be no question of "instructing the Sarawak State Government" as suggested in the question. The Modification of Laws (Businesses, Professions and Trades Licensing) (Borneo States) Order, 1965 (L.N. 418 dated 11th November, 1965), which transferred the powers conferred under the relevant Ordinance from the State to the Federal Government, provides that where the Federal Minister considers that any fees under the Ordinance should be reduced, he will do so

only with "the concurrence of the Chief Minister of Sarawak". This condition has been provided in the law because the effect of any reduction in fees would be to reduce revenue which in accordance with Part III of the Federal Constitution has been assigned to the Sarawak State Government.

Incidentally, I should point out that the question posed by the Honourable Member is not quite correct when he refers to the abolition of the trade licence fees in Sabah. The fact is that the trade licence fees in Sabah have not been abolished but have been reduced to \$25 per annum so as to be in line with the present level of fees charged under the West Malaysian Registration of Businesses Ordinance.

KEMENTERIAN LUAR NEGERI

Bantuan kepada Indonesia

149. Tuan Ahmad bin Arshad bertanya kepada Menteri Luar Negeri:

- (a) berapa buah negara² yang telah menyahut seruan yang di-buat oleh Perdana Menteri supaya memberi bantuan kepada Indonesia dan dalam bidang apa-kah bantuan² tersebut akan di-beri; dan
- (b) apa-kah sikap Kerajaan Indonesia atas perkara ini.

Perdana Menteri:

- (a) Sejak tamat-nya konfrantasi saya telah membuat seruan beberapa kali kepada negara² yang maju supaya memberi bantuan kepada Indonesia untuk menegakkan kembali ekonomi-nya. Sa-lain daripada itu sejak tertuboh-nya "regime" General Suharto, pihak Indonesia sendiri telah bekerja dengan kuat di-lapangan antara bangsa untuk mendapatkan bantuan² yang seperlu-nya. Hasil dari usaha² Indonesia sendiri dan juga sokongan dari negara² yang telah maju, banyak bantuan telah di-beri kepada Indonesia. Akhir² ini ia-itu pada 20hb November, 1967, suatu meshuarat empat belas negara²

maju telah di-adakan di-Amsterdam untuk mengkaji bantuan kepada Indonesia. Setakat ini sumbangan² negara maju itu ka-Indonesia sunggohlah menggalakkan dan saya berharap banyak lagi negara² dapat membantu Indonesia.

Kebanyakan dari bantuan² itu merupakan pinjaman wang dan modal.

- (b) Dari apa yang di-ketahui, Indonesia memerlukan banyak bantuan dan penanaman modal dari negara² yang maju untuk memperbaiki kedudukan ekonominya. Oleh itu pemerintah Indonesia sedang berusaha kuat dan membuat "initiative" untuk mendapatkan bantuan dan penanaman modal dari luar.

- (a) Since the end of Confrontation, I have made several calls to developed countries to give aid to Indonesia for its economic recovery. At the same time, the Indonesian Government itself has been working very hard in the international field to get the necessary economic aid. As a result of Indonesia's own initiatives and the co-operation by developed countries, a considerable amount of aid has been given to Indonesia. On 20th November, 1967, a meeting of donor countries was held in Amsterdam to consider aid for Indonesia.

So far the amount of aid from developed countries to Indonesia has been very encouraging and I hope more countries would do the same.

Most of the aid given has been in the form of loans and credit.

- (b) Indonesia requires aid and investment from developed countries for the rehabilitation of her economy. The Indonesian Government is therefore making the necessary effort and initiative to get the required aid and investment.

Perwakilan² Seberang Laut

150. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Foreign Affairs to state:

- (a) if his Ministry has compiled a register of our assets in our Foreign Mission, and if not, why not;
- (b) up to the end of 31st December, 1967, how much has been spent on acquisitions, repairs and renovation by our Foreign Missions.

Perdana Menteri:

- (a) Kementerian Luar Negeri sedang menyelenggarakan satu Daftar Harta-benda yang menunjukkan butir² harta yang diperolehi oleh Kerajaan di-negeri² yang mana perwakilan² diplomatik telah di-tubuhkan. Walau bagaimana pun, oleh kerana penyelenggaraan daftar ini ada-lah berkaitan dengan pemeriksaan baucher², resit², kira² dan lain² rekod yang berkenaan dan juga oleh kerana sa-tengah rekod² ini tidak di-adakan lagi, maka daftar ini tidak mengandongi butir² yang penoh sa-bagai yang di-kehendaki itu. Tetapi semua daya upaya ada-lah di-ikuti supaya dapat membetulkan dan menyelenggarakan Daftar Harta-benda tersebut mengikut chara yang sempurna.

- (b) Sa-hingga 31hb Disember, 1967, peruntokan sa-banyak \$18,095,872.36 telah di-belanjakan berthabit dengan pembelian, pembaharuan dan membaikkan harta-benda Kerajaan di-luar negeri. Peruntokan tambahan sa-banyak \$129,454.85 ada juga di-kenakan pada tahun 1967 dan anggaran ini, jika diterima oleh Juru Odit Negara, akan memberi perbelanjaan sa-banyak \$18,225,327.21 sa-hingga 31hb Disember, 1967.

Lengkok Duta, Kuala Lumpur

151. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Foreign Affairs for the

following particulars regarding the Kuala Lumpur Diplomatic Enclave:

- (a) the total sum spent so far;
- (b) have all the court claims for compensation been settled so far;
- (c) what is the total acreage acquired;
- (d) of this how many acres have been taken up by foreign missions;
- (e) of the remaining land how many acres, if any, have been taken up by private individuals. If it has been sold to private individual please give the full names and addresses of all the buyers together with the areas and cost to each individual buyer; and
- (f) what the Ministry intends to do with the land that is left unsold.

Perdana Menteri:

- (a) \$4,257,991.72.
- (b) Keputusan belum di-terima daripada Mahkamah lagi.
- (c) 250 ekar.
- (d) Tidak ada satu lot pun yang telah di-beli oleh Perwakilan² Asing di-Kuala Lumpur. Kementerian Luar Negeri, walau bagaimana pun telah mengirim Pelan² Kawasan Tanah Diplomatik itu serta dengan harga dan jumlah ekar bagi tiap² lot tanah di-dalam kawasan tersebut kepada Surohanjaya Tinggi Ceylon, Surohanjaya Tinggi India, Kedutaan Besar Indonesia, Kedutaan Besar Korea di-Kuala Lumpur untuk ma'aluman mereka.
- (e) Tiada.
- (f) Keputusan ini akan di-ambil oleh Jawatan-kuasa Kawasan Tanah Diplomatik yang di-pengerusikan oleh Kementerian Tanah dan Galian.

KEMENTERIAN PELAJARAN

Sekolah Menengah Atasan/Sekolah 'Alam Shah

152. Tuan Ahmad bin Arshad bertanya kepada Menteri Pelajaran:

- (a) memandang kepada ramai-nya penuntut² perempuan yang lulus daripada Sekolah² Menengah Kebangsaan, sama ada Kerajaan akan mengadakan sa-buah Sekolah Menengah Atasan, seperti Sekolah 'Alam Shah, khas untuk penuntut² perempuan dan jika ya, bila;
- (b) ada-kah Kerajaan berchadang meninggikan taraf Sekolah 'Alam Shah ka-peringkat Maktab.

Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari:

- (a) Kementerian Pelajaran telah mengambil tindakan untuk memperbaiki sekolah menengah teknik yang lama di-Jalan Kolam Ayer, Kuala Lumpur, dengan tujuan menjadikan sekolah itu sa-buah sekolah menengah kebangsaan bagi murid² perempuan. Ada-lah di-jangka sekolah itu akan siap untuk diduduki dalam penggal pertama tahun 1968.
- (b) Sekolah Menengah 'Alam Shah ada-lah sa-buah sekolah berasrama penoh yang mempunyai sa-bilangan besar Kelas² Tingkatan Enam dan ia telah pun mencapai taraf sa-buah sekolah tinggi. Oleh itu, tiada-lah perlu menamakan-nya sa-bagai Maktab.
- (a) The Ministry of Education has taken action to renovate the old secondary technical school in Jalan Kolam Ayer, Kuala Lumpur, for the purpose of making it into a national secondary school for girls. It is expected that the school will be ready for occupation during the first term of 1968.
- (b) Sekolah Menengah 'Alam Shah is a fully residential school with a large number of Sixth Form Classes and it already has the status of a high school. It is not necessary to name it a College.

Segi² Mata Pelajaran/Bahasa Pengantar

153. Tuan Ahmad bin Arshad bertanya kepada Menteri Pelajaran:

- (a) ada-kah benar bahawa Kementerian Pelajaran berchadang hendak meluaskan segi² mata pelajaran yang di-ajar sekarang ini di-Sekolah² Rendah dan Menengah Kebangsaan supaya meliputi mata² pelajaran seperti bahasa Inggeris, China, Tamil, Arab, Jepun, Jerman dan lain²; jika benar, apa-kah tujuan-nya;
- (b) sama ada Kerajaan menganggap langkah seperti itu sa-bagai berlawanan dengan dasar asal hendak menjadikan bahasa Melayu bahasa pengantar yang tunggal di-Sekolah² Kebangsaan.

Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari:

- (a) Bahasa Inggeris ada-lah sekarang sa-bahagian daripada bidang pelajaran di-Sekolah² Rendah dan Menengah Melayu. Berkenaan dengan bahasa² lain itu, ada peruntukan dalam Peratoran² (Kursus² Pengajian) Sekolah, tahun 1956 bagi Pendaftaran Sekolah membenarkan pengajaran bahasa² ini pada waktu yang di-untokkan bagi mata-pelajaran² pilih-sendiri, dengan terta'alok kepada keperluan atau kehendak sa-sabuaah sekolah itu, dan ada-nya guru untuk mengajar. Ada-lah dasar Kerajaan untuk menggalakkan pelajaran sa-berapa banyak bahasa yang boleh sa-bagai satu daripada mata-pelajaran tetapi bukan sa-bagai bahasa pengantar. Tujuan menggalakkan murid² kita mempelajari bahasa² asing ia-lah untuk menjamin supaya mereka boleh menggunakan bahasa² ini dalam beberapa bidang pelajaran tinggi, perdagangan dan perusahaan, dan lain² lagi pada masa hadapan.
- (b) Ini tidak melanggar dasar oleh kerana semua ini ada-lah mata-pelajaran bahasa kedua sahaja.
- (a) English Language is already part of the curriculum in Primary

and Secondary National Schools. In the case of the other languages, there is provision in the Schools (Courses of Studies) Regulations, 1956, for the Registrar of Schools to allow their teaching during the time allotted for optional subjects, subject to the need or demand in particular schools, and to the availability of teachers. It is the policy of the Government to encourage the learning of as many languages as possible as one of the subjects but not as the medium of instruction. The purpose of encouraging our pupils to take foreign languages is to ensure that they may be able to use some of these languages in various fields of higher studies, commerce and industry, etc., in future.

- (b) There is no breach in policy as all these are only second language subjects.

Surohanjaya Aziz

154. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Education to state when the Aziz Commission on Teachers' Salaries will complete its work and the report will be published after it has been studied by the Government.

Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari: I am afraid I am unable to help the Honourable Member. As the Commission is an independent body the Honourable Member may wish to direct his question to the Chairman of the Commission himself.

Sekolah Menengah Abu Bakar, Temerloh, Pahang

155. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Education to state if he is aware that twenty-two teachers of the Sekolah Menengah Abu Bakar, Temerloh, Pahang, have signed a letter to the Chairman of the Board of Governors of that school regarding the deterioration in relations between the Headmaster and the Staff Members, and whether he has investigated this matter with a view not only to see that staff members are NOT victimized for their

trade union activities but also to restore industrial peace in that school.

Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari: Yes, I am aware of the case.

The matter has been fully investigated and suitable action has been taken in this matter.

Guru² Sementara

156. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Education to state the number of temporary teachers as of 1st December, 1967, and how many of them are in (a) National Language; (b) Chinese; (c) Tamil and English streams, giving the figures separately.

Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari:

Medium (Stream)	No. of Temporary Teachers in Assisted Schools as at 31-1-67 (latest available)		
	Primary	Secondary	Total
Malay (National Language) ...	756	110	866
English ...	1,059	313	1,372
Chinese ...	915	Nil	915
Tamil ...	763	Nil	763
Total ...	3,493	423	3,916

157. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Education to state what steps has he taken to give the temporary teacher with the minimum qualification training so as to equip them to be qualified teachers.

Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari: Consideration is being given to provide special teacher training for certain categories of temporary teachers who have been teaching for a number of years and who possess the minimum academic qualifications. In certain cases temporary teachers who do not now possess the minimum academic qualifications will also be given a certain period of time to acquire such qualifications failing which they will have to look for alternative employment elsewhere.

Honourable Member will no doubt know that the number of trainees recruited for teacher training each year will depend on the requirement for

trained teachers. It is therefore not possible to give all temporary teachers with the minimum qualification training as this will cause an excess of trained teachers for whom an employment can be guaranteed. At the same time it will cause an increase in the expenditure for teacher training.

158. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Education to state the total number of temporary teachers who had their services terminated at the end of last year and were not re-engaged this year, and to state why alternative arrangements could not be made to give them training with a view to emplace them on a permanent basis in the teaching service in West Malaysia.

Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari: The total number of temporary teachers who were served with termination notices in the usual way at the end of last year was 6,185.

However, some of these temporary teachers may be re-employed to teach subjects for which there are insufficient trained teachers. Due to postings of newly trained teachers and transfer of teachers at the beginning of the school term this year, the staffing position in all schools is not yet finalised at the moment. Therefore, it is not possible at this juncture to state with any degree of accuracy the number of temporary teachers required for employment this year.

It is not possible to give them all training as some of them do not possess the required minimum qualification. The number of those with the minimum qualification is very large and to train them all will be excess to the requirement for trained teachers. Wherever possible those with the best qualification and/or experience will be taken in. Arrangement is also being made for some of them to be sent to Sabah.

Jawatan Kosong

159. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Education to state how many vacancies (for teachers) will there be on 8th January, 1968, and how he proposes to fill such vacancies.

Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari: As a result of the implementation of the revised class/teacher ratio and teaching load, there were no vacancies (for teachers) on 8th January, 1968. Such being the position, the second part of the question does not arise.

Guru² Terlateh

160. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Education to state how many trained teachers will graduate from the various training colleges and the university as well at the end of 1967.

Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari:

1. The number who sat for the Secondary Teachers Certificate Examination in 1967 is as follows:

	English	Malay
MTC/RTC ...	1,510	646
Sp. H.S.C. Course...	131	—
	<u>1,641</u>	<u>646 = 2,287</u>

The results are expected to be out sometime in March this year.

2. The total number of teachers who successfully graduated from the D.T.Cs is 2,079.
3. The number who will graduate from universities at the end of the 1967 session is expected to be 113.

161. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Education the total number of students in the National Type Chinese Schools, the total number of qualified teachers in the National Language required and the actual number of available qualified teachers posted to these schools.

Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari:

- (a) Total number of students in the National-Type Chinese Schools 355,771
- (b) Total number of qualified teachers in the National Language required based on 9,164 classes ... 1,188
- (c) Actual number of available qualified teachers posted to these schools 799

NOTE—The difference between (b) and (c) above is made up by: (i) other trained teachers (Malays as well as non-Malays) who are capable of teaching the National Language; and (ii) untrained teachers.

Since the beginning of the new term in 1968, however, more qualified teachers of the National Language have been posted to all national-type schools in view of the declared policy of further strengthening the standard of Malay in schools.

162. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Education the total number of students in the National-Type Tamil Schools, the total number of qualified teachers in the National Language required and the actual number of available qualified teachers posted to these schools.

Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari:

- (a) Total number of students in the National-Type Tamil Schools... 79,203
- (b) Total number of qualified teachers in the National Language required based on 4,034 classes ... 536
- (c) Actual number of available qualified teachers posted to these schools 123

NOTE—The difference between (b) and (c) above is made up by: (i) other trained teachers (Malays as well as non-Malays) who are capable of teaching the National Language; and (ii) untrained teachers.

Since the beginning of the new term in 1968, however, more qualified teachers of the National Language have been posted to all national-type schools in view of the declared policy of further strengthening the standard of Malay in schools.

Maktab Latehan Harian

163. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Education to state if it is true that three Day Training Colleges will be closed in 1968, and the steps he has taken to train such teachers elsewhere.

Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari: Yes, it is true that the three Day Training Centres at Alor Star, Taiping and Telok Anson have been closed in 1968 as part of the Ministry's economy drive. The student teachers in training in these three Centres have been re-directed to other Day Training Centres or Colleges to complete their training.

Enche' Ahmad bin Abd. Rahman

164. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Education to state:

- (a) if he is aware that the transfer of Enche' Ahmad bin Abd. Rahman to the Sungei Lembing Primary National School has caused great concern to the National Union of National School Teachers;
- (b) whether this is not also a breach of the undertaking by Government that trade union leaders will not be transferred away from the scene of their trade union work, and if so, whether he will consider revoking this transfer in the interest of industrial peace in the teaching profession.

Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari:

- (a) Yes.
- (b) Enche' Ahmad bin Abdul Rahman was directed to be transferred not because of his trade union activities but due to exigencies of service. A trade union leader is not expected to claim immunity to transfers or any other regulations governing his service with the Government. However, as *national* President of the National Union of National School Teachers, his trade union activities need not be operated from Muar alone but from any other part of the country. There is, therefore, no question of revoking the transfer.

Potong Gaji

165. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Education to state if he is aware of the protest by the N.U.T. against the warning of pay cuts for teachers who were prevented from reaching their schools during the recent floods in Pahang and what is the justification for such pay cuts if any.

Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari: No, I am not aware of any protest by the N.U.T. against the warning of pay cuts for

teachers who were prevented from reaching their schools during the recent floods in Pahang. I shall, however, cause the necessary investigation to be made in this matter.

Pepereksaan Masok Tingkatan Enam

166. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Education to state:

- (a) the reason why the results of the Sixth Form Entrance Examination have not been released to the press for publication;
- (b) the reasons for not grading the students in categories A, B and C as was done in previous years.

Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari:

- (a) From the time the Sixth Form Entrance Examination was introduced in 1956 the results had never been released to the Press for publication. The results were despatched to the State Education Offices for simultaneous release to the schools concerned on a fixed date. By this procedure over the years in the past it was found that candidates were able to know their results immediately they were received at their schools. This arrangement has so far worked well and no necessity has arisen the results to be released to the Press.
- (b) The results of the Examination used to be classified under three categories A, B and C and candidates falling under Categories A and B would be admitted to Lower Sixth Form classes in January of the following year. Candidates in Category C were held in reserve for admission on a strict order of merit basis, subject to the availability of places. However, in recent years owing to the limited number of places no Category C candidates could be accommodated. It was therefore necessary to simplify this system of grading to "Passes" and "Failures".

167. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Education to give the following annual figures concerning National Schools since 1960:

- (i) the number of students who sat for the lower-sixth entrance examination, the number who—

(a) passed and found places in lower-sixth;

(b) passed but did not find places;

(c) failed;

giving separate figures for the arts and science streams.

Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari:

NATIONAL SCHOOLS—1966

Stream	No. sat for Lower-Sixth Form	Passed + found places in Lower-Sixth Form	Passed but did not find places	Failed
Arts ...	2,863	451	121	2,291
Science	221	139	23	59

NATIONAL SCHOOLS—1967

Stream	No. sat for Lower-Sixth Form	Passed + found places in Lower-Sixth Form	Passed but did not find places	Failed
Arts ...	5,270	495	*Nil	4,775
Science	767	248	*Nil	519

NOTE—The Sixth Form Entrance Examination for National Schools was introduced in 1966.

* All candidates who passed the Sixth Form Entrance Examination in 1967, are eligible for admission to Lower Sixth Form Classes.

168. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Education to give, on a State by State basis, the number of students who:

(i) sat;

(ii) passed; and

(iii) failed;

in the last year's lower-sixth entrance examination, giving separate figures for national and national-type schools, and for science and arts stream.

Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari: The particulars are as follows:

		NATIONAL SCHOOLS						NATIONAL TYPE SCHOOLS					
STATE		ARTS			SCIENCE			ARTS			SCIENCE		
		No. Sat	No. Passed	No. Failed	No. Sat	No. Passed	No. Failed	No. Sat	No. Passed	No. Failed	No. Sat	No. Passed	No. Failed
1.	Selangor ..	606	71	535	266	154	112	2,824	286	2,538	1,619	337	1,282
2.	Negri Sembilan	424	33	391	18	2	16	1,004	57	947	407	74	333
3.	Malacca ..	417	46	371	56	6	50	845	67	778	271	59	—
4.	Johore ..	770	71	699	38	16	22	1,974	136	1,838	853	160	693
5.	Pahang ..	261	16	245	24	3	21	618	39	579	194	26	168
6.	Trengganu	272	24	248	40	12	28	314	15	299	117	17	100
7.	Kelantan ..	410	42	368	98	11	87	473	37	436	181	36	145
8.	Perlis ..	182	25	157	—	—	—	75	1	74	34	2	32
9.	Kedah ..	789	88	701	67	33	34	1,112	122	990	317	60	257
10.	Penang ..	284	21	263	56	2	54	1,714	191	1,523	1,043	225	818
11.	Perak ..	855	58	797	104	9	95	2,755	123	2,632	1,582	274	1,308
TOTAL ..		5,270	495	4,775	767	248	519	13,708	1,074	12,634	6,618	1,270	5,348

169. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Education to give the following particulars for every school which sent candidates for the lower-

sixth entrance examination last year, giving separate figures for arts and science streams:

School	No. of Examinees	No. Passed	No. Failed	Percentage of Passes
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Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari: The particulars are as follows:

SIXTH FORM ENTRANCE EXAMINATION 1967 (MALAY MEDIUM)

No.	School	PASSED		FAILED		% PASSED		TOTAL	
		Arts	Sc.	Arts	Sc.	Arts	Sc.	Arts	Sc.
SELANGOR									
1.	Sek. Alam Shah, K.L.	—	145	1	50	0.0	74.4	1	195
2.	Sek. Aminuddin Baki, K.L.	38	3	217	1	14.9	75.0	255	4
3.	Sek. Men. Kebg., P.J.	4	—	62	—	6.1	—	66	—
4.	Sek. Tg. Ampuan Rahimah, Klang ..	8	1	35	—	18.6	100.0	43	1
5.	Sek. Men. Kebg., Kajang	—	2	—	37	—	5.1	—	39
6.	Sek. Men. Kebg., K.K. Baharu	5	—	46	—	9.8	—	51	—
7.	Sek. Men. Kebg., K. Selangor	1	1	24	8	4.0	11.1	25	9
8.	Sek. Men. Kebg., T. Datok, Bant. ..	2	2	57	16	3.4	11.1	59	18
9.	Sek. Men. Kebg., S. Bernam	6	—	70	—	7.9	—	76	—
10.	Sek. Men. Kebg., Tg. Karang	7	—	23	—	23.3	—	30	—
	Jumlah ..	71	154	535	112	11.7	57.9	606	266

N. SEMBILAN

1.	Sek. Men. Kebg. Tunku Durah	6	2	87	7	6.5	22.2	93	9
2.	Sek. Men. Kebg., Rambau Chembong ..	3	—	37	—	7.5	—	40	—
3.	Sek. Men. Tunku Besar, Tampin ..	1	—	32	—	3.0	—	33	—
4.	Sek. Men. Undang Jelebu, K. Klwg. ..	5	—	18	—	21.7	—	23	—
5.	Sek. Men. Kebg., Gemencheh	1	—	19	6	5.0	0.0	20	6
6.	Sek. Men. Jenis Kebg., Ing. Bahau ..	3	—	27	—	10.0	—	30	—
7.	Dato' Klana Putra Sec. Sch., Lengg. ..	1	—	20	—	4.8	—	21	—
8.	Sek. Men. Tuanku Mohd., K. Pilah ..	5	—	41	—	10.9	—	46	—
9.	Sek. Men. Ing. Port Dickson	—	—	41	—	0.0	—	41	—
10.	Sek. Men. Rendah Astana Raja	2	—	18	3	10.0	0.0	20	3
11.	Sek. Men. Tunku Kurshiah, K.P. ..	6	—	51	—	10.5	—	57	—
	Jumlah ..	33	2	391	16	7.8	11.1	424	18

MELAKA

1.	Sek. Men. Kebg., Masjid Tanah	16	—	130	—	11.0	—	146	—
2.	Sek. Men. Kebg., Alor Gajah	5	—	70	—	6.7	—	75	—
3.	Sek. Men. Kebg., Jasin	9	—	64	—	12.3	—	73	—
4.	Sek. Men. Kebg. Laki ² , B. Berendam, ..	7	2	48	47	12.7	4.1	55	49
5.	Sek. Tun Tijah, Melaka	9	4	59	3	13.2	57.1	68	7
	Jumlah ..	46	6	371	50	11.0	10.7	417	56

JOHOR

1.	Sek. Men. Kebg., Sultan Ismail	4	—	77	—	4.9	—	81	—
2.	Sek. Dato' Pengawa Barat Pontian ..	2	3	38	7	5.0	30.0	40	10
3.	Sek. Dato' Bentara Luar, B. Pahat ..	28	13	203	15	12.1	46.4	231	28
4.	Sek. Men. Kebg. Tun Aminah, B.P. ..	28	—	150	—	15.7	—	178	—
5.	Sek. Dato' Sri Amar Di-Raja, Muar ..	7	—	151	—	4.4	—	158	—
6.	Sek. Men. Kebg., Segamat	—	—	48	—	0.0	—	48	—
7.	Sek. Men. Kebg., Kluang	2	—	32	—	5.9	—	34	—
	Jumlah ..	71	16	699	22	9.2	42.1	770	38

PAHANG

1.	Sek. Men. Clifford, K. Lipis	6	—	28	—	17.6	—	34	—
2.	Sek. Tinggi Ahmad, Pekan	6	—	35	—	14.6	—	41	—
3.	Sek. Abu Bakar, Temerloh	—	—	56	14	0.0	0.0	56	14
4.	Sek. Men. Abdul Rahman Talib, Kuantan ..	—	3	95	7	0.0	30.0	95	10
5.	Sek. Men. Suleiman, Bentong	4	—	11	—	26.7	—	15	—
6.	Sek. Men. Mahmud, Raub	—	—	20	—	0.0	—	20	—
	Jumlah ..	16	3	245	21	6.1	12.5	261	24

SIXTH FORM ENTRANCE EXAMINATION 1967 (MALAY MEDIUM)—(cont.)

No.	School	PASSED		FAILED		% PASSED		TOTAL	
		Arts	Sc.	Arts	Sc.	Arts	Sc.	Arts	Sc.
TRENGGANU									
1.	Sek. Nasiruddin Shah, Besut	6	12	69	28	8.0	30.0	75	40
2.	Sek. Men. Kebg., Kemaman	2	—	22	—	8.3	—	24	—
3.	Sek. Men., Dungun	5	—	23	—	17.9	—	28	—
4.	Sek. Dato' Sri Amar Di-Raja	11	—	134	—	7.6	—	145	—
	Jumlah ..	24	12	248	28	8.8	30.0	272	40
KELANTAN									
1.	Maktab Sultan Ismail, Kota Bharu ..	2	8	46	55	4.2	12.7	48	63
2.	Sek. Men. Zainab, Kota Bharu	5	—	56	—	8.2	—	61	—
3.	Sek. Men. Keteher, Kota Bharu	7	—	58	1	10.8	0.0	65	1
4.	Sek. Men. Melor, Kota Bharu	1	—	37	—	2.6	—	38	—
5.	Sek. Men., Tumpat	5	—	16	—	23.8	—	21	—
6.	Sek. Men. Sultan Ibrahim, P. Mas ..	6	1	83	—	6.7	100	89	1
7.	Sek. Men., Tanah Merah	3	1	18	11	14.3	8.3	21	12
8.	Sek. Men. Hamzah, Machang	1	1	29	20	3.3	4.8	30	21
9.	Sek. Men. Kamil, P. Puteh	9	—	8	—	52.9	—	17	—
10.	Sek. Men. Bachok, Bachok	3	—	17	—	15.0	—	20	—
	Jumlah ..	42	11	368	87	10.2	11.2	410	98
PERLIS									
1.	Sek. Men. Dato' Sheikh Ahmad, Arau ..	16	—	121	—	11.7	—	137	—
2.	Sek. Men. Kebg., Simpang Empat ..	9	—	36	—	20.0	—	45	—
	Jumlah ..	25	—	157	—	13.7	—	182	—
KEDAH									
1.	Sek. Men. Kebg. Perempuan, A. Star ..	34	—	168	—	16.8	—	202	—
2.	Sek. Men. Sultan Abdullah Halim, Jitra ..	32	33	310	34	9.4	49.3	342	67
3.	Sek. Men. Khir Johari, Sg. Patani ..	14	—	116	—	10.8	—	130	—
4.	Sek. Men. Kebg., Kulim	8	—	107	—	7.0	—	115	—
	Jumlah ..	88	33	701	34	11.2	49.3	789	67
P. PINANG									
1.	Sek. Abdullah Munshi	3	—	92	—	3.2	—	95	—
2.	Sek. Men. Kebg., Bayan Lepas	1	—	42	23	2.3	0.0	43	23
3.	Sek. Dato Onn, B'worth, P.W.	4	2	102	31	3.8	6.1	106	33
4.	Sek. Men. Kebg. Kg. Bahru, B.M. ..	13	—	27	—	32.5	—	40	—
	Jumlah ..	21	2	263	54	7.4	3.6	284	56
PERAK									
1.	Sek. Men. Kebg., P. Buntar	2	6	44	31	4.3	16.2	46	37
2.	Sek. Men. Jenis Kebg., Bg. Serai	—	—	43	6	0.0	0.0	43	6
3.	King Edward VII, Taiping	18	—	110	1	14.1	0.0	128	1
4.	Sek. Men. Jenis Kebg. Ing., Lenggong ..	2	—	27	—	6.9	—	29	—
5.	Sek. Men. Perempuan Kerajaan, K.K. ..	1	—	14	—	6.7	—	15	—
6.	Sek. Men. Jenis Kebg. Ing. Clifford, Kampar	—	—	34	—	0.0	—	34	—
7.	Sek. Men. Rendah, Sg. Siput	1	—	31	—	3.1	—	32	—
8.	Sek. Iskander Shah, Parit	6	—	85	—	6.6	—	91	—
9.	Sek. Men. Sultan Yusoff, B. Gajah ..	1	—	54	—	1.8	—	55	—
10.	A.C.S., Kampar	2	—	26	—	7.1	—	28	—
11.	A.C.S., Sitiawan	—	—	48	—	0.0	—	48	—
12.	Sek. Men. Jenis Kebg., Sg. Sumun ..	3	—	46	—	6.1	—	49	—
13.	Sek. Men. Jenis Kebg., Tapah	1	2	11	20	8.3	9.1	12	22
14.	Methodist Eng. Sec. Sch., Tg. Malim ..	—	—	18	4	0.0	0.0	18	4
15.	Sek. Men. Kebg., Ipoh	4	—	76	—	5.0	—	80	—
16.	Sek. Men. Kebg., Telok Anson	3	1	62	33	4.6	2.9	65	34
17.	Sek. Izzuddin Shah, Ipoh	12	—	19	—	38.7	—	31	—
18.	Sek. Raja Perempuan Tayah, Ipoh ..	2	—	49	—	3.9	—	51	—
	Jumlah ..	58	9	797	95	6.8	8.7	855	104

SIXTH FORM ENTRANCE EXAMINATION 1967 (MALAY MEDIUM)—(cont.)

No.	School	PASSED		FAILED		% PASSED		TOTAL	
		Arts	Sc.	Arts	Sc.	Arts	Sc.	Arts	Sc.
SELANGOR									
1.	Victoria Inst., K.L.	31	50	100	35	23.7	58.8	131	85
2.	High School, Setapak	2	17	161	62	1.2	21.5	163	79
3.	Chong Hwa N.T.S.S., K.L.	—	3	14	13	0.0	18.8	14	16
4.	St. John's Inst., K.L.	32	35	148	54	17.8	39.3	180	89
5.	Maxwell School, K.L.	—	4	92	47	0.0	7.8	92	51
6.	M.B.S., Kuala Lumpur	7	18	73	64	8.8	22.0	80	82
7.	M.B.S., Sentul, Kuala Lumpur	1	8	67	47	1.5	14.5	68	55
8.	Cochrane Road Sch., K.L.	1	10	101	54	1.0	15.6	102	64
9.	Technical Institute, K.L.	—	11	—	132	—	7.7	—	143
10.	St. Gabriels Sec. Sch., K.L.	2	7	50	11	3.8	38.9	52	18
11.	B.B.G.S., K.L.	36	17	110	24	24.7	41.5	146	41
12.	Convent, Bukit Nanas	22	12	119	31	15.6	27.9	141	43
13.	Pudu English Sec. Sch., K.L.	11	1	45	7	19.6	12.5	56	8
14.	Convent Peel Road, K.L.	4	10	48	21	7.7	32.2	52	31
15.	Convent Sentul, K.L.	22	5	62	5	26.2	50.0	84	10
16.	St. Mary's Sec., K.L.	10	1	39	10	20.4	9.1	49	11
17.	Sr. M.G.S., K.L.	20	3	93	22	17.7	12.0	113	25
18.	Confucian N.T.S.S., K.L.	—	2	21	72	0.0	2.7	21	74
19.	Ampang Road Boys Sec. Sch., K.L.	—	3	100	38	0.0	7.3	100	41
20.	Ampang Road Girls' Sec. Sch., K.L.	3	5	59	38	4.8	11.6	62	43
21.	Bukit Bintang Boys Sec., P. Jaya	10	6	61	24	14.1	20.0	71	30
22.	N.T.S.S., Petaling Jaya	5	2	143	46	3.5	4.2	148	48
23.	Catholic High Sch., P. Jaya	1	7	12	58	7.7	10.8	13	65
24.	Sek. Men. Jenis Kebg. La Salle, P.J.	3	—	47	33	6.0	0.0	50	33
25.	Assunta Sec. School, P. Jaya	12	8	111	29	9.8	21.6	123	37
26.	Fed. Military College, Sg. Besi	21	44	29	11	42.0	80.0	50	55
27.	High School, Klang	1	13	82	48	1.2	21.3	83	61
28.	La Salle, Klang	—	6	55	14	0.0	30.0	55	20
29.	A.C.S., Klang	3	14	87	23	3.3	37.8	90	37
30.	Kwang Hua N.T.S.S., Klang	2	1	18	32	10.0	3.0	20	33
31.	Convent, Klang	8	1	50	4	13.8	20.0	58	5
32.	Sr. M.G.S., Klang	4	2	29	7	12.1	22.2	33	9
33.	High School, Kajang	3	3	80	24	3.6	11.1	83	27
34.	Yu Hua N.T.S.S., Kajang	—	—	21	41	0.0	0.0	21	41
35.	Convent, Kajang	5	1	43	11	10.4	8.3	48	12
36.	N.T.S.S., Kuala Kubu Bharu	3	2	45	11	6.3	15.4	48	13
37.	Meth. Eng. Sch., Banting	1	1	36	37	2.7	2.7	37	38
38.	Sultan Ab. Aziz, Kuala Selangor	—	3	61	30	0.0	9.1	61	33
39.	N.T.S.S., Sabak Bernam	—	1	26	12	0.0	7.7	26	13
Jumlah		286	337	2,538	1,282	10.1	20.8	2,824	1,619

NEGERI SEMBILAN

1.	King George V School, Seremban	7	21	124	55	5.3	27.6	131	76
2.	A.C.S., Seremban	1	7	79	24	1.3	22.6	80	31
3.	St. Paul's Institution, Seremban	—	12	77	28	0.0	30.0	77	40
4.	Convent, Seremban	14	1	106	4	11.7	20.0	120	5
5.	Chan Wa N.T.S.S., Seremban	—	1	33	39	0.0	2.5	33	40
6.	Tunku Khursiah College, Seremban	17	17	35	11	32.7	60.7	52	28
7.	Tuanku Muhammad, K. Pilah	6	4	105	28	5.4	12.5	111	32
8.	Tunku Khursiah School, K. Pilah	2	3	41	8	4.7	27.3	43	11
9.	Govt. Eng. Sec. Sch., Jekebu	1	2	40	16	2.4	11.1	41	18
10.	Tunku Besar Sec. Sch., Tampin	—	1	68	25	0.0	3.8	68	26
11.	Tuanku Ab. Rahman Sec. Sch., Gemas	—	1	25	16	0.0	5.9	25	17
12.	Undang Rembau Eng. Sch., Rembau	1	—	53	23	1.9	0.0	54	23
13.	Govt. Eng. Sec. Sch., Port Dickson	2	4	75	30	2.6	11.8	77	34
14.	Dato Klana Putra Sch., Lenggong	—	—	14	5	0.0	0.0	14	5
15.	Chung Hua N.T.S.S., Kuala Pilah	—	—	8	21	0.0	0.0	8	21
16.	Sek. Men. Jenis Kebg., Bahau	1	—	50	—	2.0	—	51	—
17.	Sek. Men. Inggeris, Linggi	5	—	14	—	26.3	—	19	—
Jumlah		57	74	947	333	5.7	18.2	1,004	407

SIXTH FORM ENTRANCE EXAMINATION 1967 (MALAY MEDIUM)—(cont.)

No.	School	PASSED		FAILED		% PASSED		TOTAL	
		Arts	Sc.	Arts	Sc.	Arts	Sc.	Arts	Sc.
MALACCA									
1.	High School, Malacca	22	20	98	25	18.3	44.4	120	45
2.	Gajah Berang Sec. Sch., Malacca ..	1	3	96	23	1.0	11.5	97	26
3.	St. David's High School, Malacca ..	1	4	54	21	1.8	16.0	55	25
4.	A.C.S., Malacca	1	4	61	22	1.6	15.4	62	26
5.	Meth. Girl's Sec., Malacca	9	3	56	13	13.8	18.8	65	16
6.	St. Francis Institution	—	13	53	16	0.0	44.8	53	29
7.	Convent of H.I.J., Malacca	14	3	69	4	16.9	42.9	83	7
8.	Sacred Heart Convent	6	0	39	1	13.3	0.0	45	1
9.	Alor Gajah Sec. Eng. Sch., Alor Gajah ..	1	0	42	14	1.3	0.0	43	24
10.	Jasin Sec. Eng. School, Jasin	5	1	67	18	6.9	5.3	72	19
11.	Catholic High School, Malacca	—	5	—	14	—	26.3	—	19
12.	Notre Dame Convent, Malacca	1	0	28	2	3.4	0.0	29	2
13.	Yok Bin Sec. Sch., Malacca	—	0	27	12	0.0	0.0	27	12
14.	Pulau Sebang Sec. Sch., Malacca	—	3	31	27	0.0	10.0	31	30
15.	Malacca Girls High School	6	—	57	—	9.5	—	63	—
	Jumlah ..	67	59	778	212	7.9	21.8	845	271
JOHORE									
1.	English College, Johore Bahru	8	21	93	36	7.9	36.8	101	57
2.	Sek. Dato' Jaafar, Johore Bahru	7	14	150	46	4.5	23.3	157	60
3.	St. Joseph's School, Johore Bahru	—	4	39	22	0.0	15.4	39	26
4.	Sultan Ibrahim Sec. Sch., J. Bahru	15	12	205	24	6.8	33.3	220	36
5.	Convent Sec., Johore Bahru	34	3	54	6	38.6	33.3	88	9
6.	Sek. Tun Fatimah	7	3	52	7	11.9	30.0	59	10
7.	Sek. Men. Inggeris, Kulai	—	0	33	22	0.0	0.0	33	22
8.	Laksamana Sec. Sch., Kota Tinggi	—	4	30	31	0.0	11.4	30	35
9.	Sri Mersing Sec. Sch., Mersing	—	2	25	26	0.0	7.1	25	28
10.	Sec. Eng. Sch., Pontian	2	6	97	50	2.0	10.7	99	56
11.	High School, Batu Pahat	9	40	192	88	4.5	31.3	201	128
12.	Temenggong Ibrahim Sec. Girls Sch., Batu Pahat	12	5	148	14	7.5	26.3	160	19
13.	High School, Muar	15	14	162	73	8.5	16.1	177	87
14.	St. Andrews Sec., Muar	1	11	23	28	4.2	28.2	24	39
15.	Pei Hwa N.T.S.S., Muar	—	0	8	12	0.0	0.0	8	12
16.	Sultan Abu Bakar Sec. Girls' Sch., Muar	—	4	85	30	0.0	11.8	85	34
17.	Convent Sec., Muar	7	0	46	4	13.2	0.0	53	4
18.	Ledang Sec., Tangkak	2	3	31	34	6.1	8.1	33	37
19.	Sec. Eng. School, Segamat	4	6	92	32	4.2	15.8	96	38
20.	Segamat Chinese Sec., Segamat	—	0	15	29	0.0	0.0	15	29
21.	Canossian Convent, Segamat	2	0	19	8	9.5	0.0	21	8
22.	Sec. English School, Kluang	3	8	155	71	1.9	10.1	158	97
23.	Convent, Batu Pahat	5	—	24	—	17.2	—	29	—
24.	Canossian Convent, Kluang	3	—	60	—	4.8	—	63	—
	Jumlah ..	136	160	1,838	693	6.9	18.8	1,974	853
PAHANG									
1.	Sultan Abu Bakar Sch., Kuantan	7	16	126	60	5.3	21.1	133	76
2.	Abu Bakar School, Temerloh	3	3	116	38	2.5	7.3	119	41
3.	Sulaiman Sec. Sch., Bentong	1	1	55	17	1.8	5.6	56	18
4.	Mahmud Sec. Sch., Raub	12	5	107	33	10.1	13.2	119	38
5.	Clifford Sec. Sch., Kuala Lipis	4	1	76	17	5.0	5.6	80	18
6.	M.G.S., Kuantan	10	—	38	3	20.8	0.0	48	3
7.	Ahmad High School, Pekan	—	—	46	—	0.0	—	46	—
8.	Tengku Ahmad Sec. Sch., C. Highlands ..	2	—	15	—	11.8	—	17	—
	Jumlah ..	39	26	579	168	6.3	13.4	618	194

SIXTH FORM ENTRANCE EXAMINATION 1967 (MALAY MEDIUM)—(cont.)

No.	School	PASSED		FAILED		% PASSED		TOTAL	
		Arts	Sc.	Arts	Sc.	Arts	Sc.	Arts	Sc.
TRENGGANU									
1.	Sultan Sulaiman Sec. School, K. Trengganu	6	8	103	29	5.5	21.6	109	37
2.	Sek. Men. Tengku Bariyah, K. Trengganu	3	6	94	32	3.1	15.8	97	38
3.	Tengku Mahmood School, Besut ..	4	—	22	14	15.4	0.0	26	14
4.	Sek. Men. Sultan Ismail, Kemaman ..	1	1	34	19	2.9	5.0	35	20
5.	Dungun English Sec. School, Dungun ..	1	2	46	6	2.1	25.0	47	8
	Jumlah ..	15	17	299	100	4.8	14.5	314	117
KELANTAN									
1.	Sultan Ismail College, K. Bharu	8	20	124	92	6.1	17.9	132	112
2.	Zainab Sec. School, Kota Bharu	3	7	145	26	2.0	21.2	148	33
3.	Sultan Ibrahim Sec. School, Pasir Mas ..	6	6	61	6	9.0	50.0	67	12
4.	Sultan Yahya Petra School, K. Krai ..	4	3	21	11	16.0	21.4	25	14
5.	Hamzah Sec. School, Machang	4	0	11	7	26.7	0.0	15	7
6.	Kamil Sec. School, Pasir Puteh	5	0	11	3	35.7	0.0	14	3
7.	Chung Hwa Sec., Kota Bharu	1	—	10	—	9.1	—	11	—
8.	Ketereh Sec. School, Ketereh	—	—	16	—	0.0	—	16	—
9.	Tumpat Sec. English School, Tumpat ..	5	—	30	—	14.3	—	35	—
10.	Bachok Sec. School, Bachok	1	—	9	—	10.0	—	10	—
	Jumlah ..	37	36	436	145	7.8	19.9	473	181
PERLIS									
1.	Derma English School, Kangar	1	2	48	32	2.0	5.9	49	34
2.	Sek. Men. Jenis Keb. Perlis, Kangar ..	0	—	26	—	0.0	—	26	—
	Jumlah ..	1	2	74	32	1.3	5.9	75	34
KEDAH									
1.	Sultan Abd. Hamid College, A. Star	51	23	202	38	20.2	37.7	253	61
2.	Sek. Men. Kedah, Alor Star	2	1	35	4	5.4	20.0	37	5
3.	St. Michael's Sec. School, Alor Star	6	1	79	16	7.1	5.9	85	17
4.	Keat Hwa N.T.S.S., Alor Star	0	6	22	66	0.0	8.3	22	72
5.	Sultanah Asma Sec. School, Alor Star ..	11	4	138	14	7.4	22.2	149	18
6.	St. Nicholas Convent, Alor Star	12	6	129	8	8.5	42.9	141	14
7.	Ibrahim Sec. School, S. Patani	25	14	168	38	12.9	26.9	193	52
8.	Father Barre's Convent, S. Patani	5	1	20	9	20.0	10.0	25	10
9.	Sek. Men. St. Theresa, S. Patani	1	1	55	8	1.8	11.1	56	9
10.	Sultan Badlishah School, Kulim	4	3	82	40	4.7	7.0	86	43
11.	St. Patrick's Sec. School, Kulim	0	0	21	16	0.0	0.0	21	16
12.	St. Anne's Convent, Kulim	5	—	39	—	11.4	—	44	—
	Jumlah ..	122	60	990	257	11.0	18.9	1,112	317
PENANG									
1.	Penang Free School, Penang	25	56	144	36	14.8	60.9	169	92
2.	St. Xavier's Institution, Penang	30	13	211	27	12.4	32.5	241	40
3.	M.B.S., Penang	1	15	59	24	1.7	38.5	60	39
4.	Technical Institute, Penang	—	43	—	201	—	17.6	—	244
5.	Chung Ling H. School, Penang	0	50	41	174	0.0	22.3	41	224
6.	Jelutong Sec. School, Penang	2	2	56	27	3.4	6.9	58	29
7.	Georgetown Sec. School, Penang	0	2	18	11	0.0	15.4	18	13
8.	St. George's Girls' School, Penang	31	12	199	14	13.5	46.2	230	26
9.	Convent Sec. Light Street	36	5	70	16	34.0	23.8	106	21
10.	Convent, Pulau Tikus	17	0	97	6	14.9	0.0	114	6
11.	Convent, Green Lane	16	4	78	4	17.0	50.0	94	8
12.	M.G.S., Penang	9	0	45	15	16.7	0.0	54	15
13.	Penang Chinese Girls' H. School	0	4	9	99	0.0	3.9	9	103
14.	Convent Sec. School, Dato' Kramat ..	1	—	45	5	2.2	50.0	46	10

SIXTH FORM ENTRANCE EXAMINATION 1967 (MALAY MEDIUM)—(cont.)

No.	School	No. PASSED		No. FAILED		% PASSED		TOTAL	
		Arts	Sc.	Arts	Sc.	Arts	Sc.	Arts	Sc.
PENANG—(cont.)									
15.	Phor Tay H. School	0	1	18	25	0.0	3.8	18	26
16.	Union High School	—	1	—	35	—	2.8	—	36
17.	St. Georges School, B. Pulau	3	0	43	9	6.5	0.0	46	9
18.	St. Marks Sec. School, B'worth	0	0	72	11	0.0	0.0	72	11
19.	Kapala Batas Sec. School, K. Batas	2	3	35	15	5.4	16.7	37	18
20.	High School, B. Mertajam	8	5	103	7	7.2	41.7	111	12
21.	Jit Sin H. School, B. Mertajam	0	2	15	33	0.0	5.7	15	35
22.	Meth. Sec. School, Nibong Tebal	6	2	47	24	11.3	7.7	53	26
23.	Sacred Heart H. School, Penang	0	—	5	—	0.0	—	5	—
24.	Convent Sec., Butterworth	4	—	18	—	18.2	—	22	—
25.	Convent, B. Mertajam	0	—	95	—	0.0	—	95	—
Total ..		191	225	1,523	818	11.1	21.6	1,714	1,043
PERAK									
1.	Meth. Sec. School, Parit Buntar	0	1	68	32	0.0	3.0	68	33
2.	Krian N.T.S.S., Parit Buntar	0	0	7	10	0.0	0.0	7	10
3.	N.T.S.S., Bagan Serai	0	0	25	9	0.0	0.0	25	9
4.	King Edward VII Sec., Taiping	1	13	121	26	0.8	33.3	122	39
5.	St. Georges Inst., Taiping	1	10	61	68	1.6	12.8	62	78
6.	Treacher M.G.S., Taiping	6	9	61	13	8.9	40.9	67	22
7.	Convent N.T.S.S., Taiping	9	10	41	21	18.0	32.2	50	31
8.	Hua Lian N.T.S.S., Taiping	—	3	—	154	—	1.9	—	157
9.	Clifford Sec. School, K. Kangsar	5	7	108	20	4.4	25.9	113	27
10.	Tseng Wah N.T.S.S., K. Kangsar	0	6	9	33	0.0	15.4	9	39
11.	Malay College, K. Kangsar	15	26	43	40	25.9	39.4	58	66
12.	Meth. Sec. School, Sungai Siput	1	0	25	6	3.8	0.0	26	6
13.	Shing Chung, Sungai Siput	0	1	2	23	0.0	4.2	2	24
14.	Anderson School, Ipoh	14	19	193	25	6.8	43.2	207	44
15.	St. Michael's Inst., Ipoh	5	30	106	51	2.4	37.0	211	81
16.	A.C.S., Ipoh	6	45	178	81	3.3	35.7	184	126
17.	Raja Perempuan Sec. School, Ipoh	4	0	83	12	4.6	0.0	87	12
18.	M.G.S., Ipoh	9	7	122	34	6.9	17.1	131	41
19.	Convent, Ipoh	5	6	139	27	3.4	18.2	144	33
20.	Sek. Tuanku Ab. Rahman, Ipoh	5	16	34	50	12.8	24.2	39	66
21.	Ave Maria Convent, Ipoh	1	5	87	36	1.1	12.2	88	41
22.	Sam Tet N.T.S.S., Ipoh	0	7	61	116	0.0	5.7	61	123
23.	Poi Lam N.T.S.S., Ipoh	0	2	11	38	0.0	5.0	11	40
24.	Yuk Choy N.T.S.S., Ipoh	—	1	—	20	—	4.8	—	21
25.	Sultan Yusoff Sec. School, Batu Gajah	3	2	94	33	3.1	5.7	97	35
26.	Convent Sec., Batu Gajah	2	7	36	4	5.3	63.6	38	11
27.	Yuk Kwan N.T.S.S., Batu Gajah	0	0	2	23	0.0	0.0	2	23
28.	A.C.S., Kampar	1	1	52	62	1.9	1.6	53	63
29.	Pei Yuan N.T.S.S., Kampar	0	0	5	21	0.0	0.0	5	21
30.	A.C.S., Sitiawan	1	8	114	28	0.9	22.2	115	36
31.	Man Hwa N.T.S.S., Sitiawan	0	5	35	24	0.0	17.2	35	29
32.	St. Anthony's Sec. Sch., T. Anson	1	6	40	35	2.5	14.6	41	41
33.	Horley Meth. Sec. Sch., T. Anson	2	7	95	42	2.1	14.3	97	49
34.	Convent Sec., T. Anson	1	2	61	12	1.6	14.3	62	14
35.	Nat. Type Sec. Sch., Tapah	1	2	46	26	2.1	7.1	47	28
36.	Choong Hwa N. T. S. S., Bidor	0	0	8	17	0.0	0.0	8	17
37.	Meth. Sec. Sch., T. Malim	1	10	35	15	2.8	0.0	36	15
38.	Sek. Dato Ab. Razak, T. Malim	8	10	45	10	15.1	50.0	53	20
39.	Catholic High School, T. Malim	0	0	10	11	0.0	0.0	10	11
40.	N. T. S. S., Lenggong	0	—	30	—	0.0	—	30	—
41.	Govt. Eng. Girls' Sch., K. Kangsar	2	—	55	—	3.5	—	57	—
42.	Iskandar Shah Sec. Sch., Parit	1	—	26	—	3.7	—	27	—
43.	Perak Girls' N. T. S. S., Ipoh	—	—	8	—	0.0	—	8	—
44.	Our Lady's Convent, Sitiawan	9	—	27	—	25.0	—	36	—
45.	Bruas N. T. S. S., Bruas	—	—	35	—	0.0	—	35	—
46.	Sultan Ab. Aziz, T. Anson	2	—	30	—	6.3	—	32	—
47.	N. T. S. S., Sungai Sumun	1	—	58	—	1.7	—	59	—
Total ..		123	274	2,632	1,308	4.5	17.3	2,755	1,582

Maktab Universiti Sabah

Sijil

170. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Education to give details of the proposed Sabah University College and whether it will be completely financed from State funds without any subsidy for the Central Government.

Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari: There is no proposal by the Ministry to establish a Sabah University College during the First Malaysia Plan and this is in line with the recommendation in the Higher Education Planning Committee Report.

The Board of Trustees of the Sabah Foundation, which is financed by the State Government and private donations, has recently announced plans for preliminary ground work on the proposed Sabah University College as a long-term objective but neither the Ministry of Education nor the Education Department, Sabah has been officially requested to assist or finance this proposal.

Kerja Lebeh

171. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Education to give details of the extra work it proposes to impose on teachers and whether he is determined to carry this out despite the opposition from all teachers unions.

Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari: It is not possible to specify details of "the extra work" that the Hon'ble Member is alluding to because although there is some increase in the work load in some areas there is no overall increase in the work that any teacher is expected to do when he is employed.

With regard to the "opposition from all teachers unions" I must point out to the Hon'ble Member that teachers unions have now accepted the changes in the new Courses of Studies Regulations which adjust the amount of work that a teacher has to do between various areas. The Teachers Unions concerned have in fact dropped their "work-to-rule" campaign which should be welcomed by all connected with education.

172. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Education to state if he is aware of the letter signed "10 Tahun Merdeka" that appeared in the *Eastern Sun* of 24-11-1967, complaining that although the writer graduated from the Malacca Day Training Centre in 1962 he had yet to receive his Teachers Certificate and what is the reason for this inordinate delay in giving the certificate to the said teacher.

Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari: Yes, but as the writer is anonymous, it is not possible to investigate this case individually. Nevertheless, my Ministry has sent blank certificates to the Day Training Centre Malacca to be completed for trainees who have passed the examinations and confirmed by the State Chief Education Officer that they have satisfactorily completed their probationary period. A number of these certificates have been sent to the Ministry for counter-signature and have been dispatched to the teachers through the Centre.

The reason why some of the teachers have not received their certificates could be due to the fact that they have not as yet satisfactorily completed their probationary period or they have just been confirmed. Action is being taken by the Day Training Centre, Malacca to obtain the recommendations of the Chief Education Officer of the State where the teachers are serving and to get the certificates completed. After they have been counter-signed by the Ministry, the certificates will be sent to the teachers through the Centre.

Pepereksaan Sijil Pelajaran Rendah

173. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Education to state if he is aware of the letter signed "Disgusted Father" that appeared in the *Malay Mail* of 4th November, 1967, complaining that his son was not allowed to sit for his L.C.E. Examination in his own school hall but instead on the eve of the examination he was told that he had to take examination in another school 24 miles away and the reasons for this *faux pas*.

Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari: Yes, but since the complaint lacks details of the candidate's name, centre, etc., it is not possible to investigate.

174. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Education to give details of the results of the 1967 L.C.E. Examination concerning the total number of candidates and the detailed breakdown of results, including passes and failures.

Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari:

**DISTRIBUTION OF RESULT GRADES
S.R.P. 1967 (MALAY MEDIUM ASSISTED SCHOOLS)**

No.	State	GRADES			
		A	B	C	X
1.	Selangor ..	1,742	61	1,599	55
2.	Negeri Sembilan ..	1,154	61	911	36
3.	Malacca ..	1,009	58	855	34
4.	Johore ..	2,721	168	3,272	136
5.	Pahang ..	908	54	1,007	51
6.	Trengganu ..	817	37	836	56
7.	Kelantan ..	1,972	142	2,468	186
8.	Perlis ..	381	15	312	5
9.	Kedah ..	2,264	148	2,562	157
10.	Penang ..	911	56	1,049	56
11.	Perak ..	2,341	149	2,496	108
Total ..		16,220	949	17,367	880

No.	Grades	No. of Candi- dates	Per- centage	Definition of the Grades
1	A	16,220	45.8	Eligible for Promotion to Form IV
2	B	949	2.8	Passed in the Cognate subjects but failed to obtain the required aggregate
3	C	17,367	49.0	Passed in at least one subject but failed in the required cognate subjects
4	X	880	2.4	Failed in all subjects
Total ..		35,416		

**DISTRIBUTION OF RESULT GRADES
L.C.E. 1967 (ENGLISH MEDIUM ASSISTED SCHOOLS)**

No.	State	GRADES			
		A	B	C	X
1.	Selangor ..	5,013	305	5,373	354
2.	Negeri Sembilan ..	1,541	149	1,827	190
3.	Malacca ..	1,516	120	1,069	63
4.	Johore ..	3,160	309	3,535	186
5.	Pahang ..	873	78	831	72
6.	Trengganu ..	509	38	392	12
7.	Kelantan ..	818	99	1,068	65
8.	Perlis ..	210	15	147	4
9.	Kedah ..	2,128	193	2,009	106
10.	Penang ..	3,161	182	2,609	265
11.	Perak ..	4,830	446	4,362	324
Total ..		23,759	1,934	23,222	1,641

No.	Grades	No. of Candi- dates	Per- centage	Definition of the Grades
1	A	23,759	47.0	Eligible for Promotion to Form IV
2	B	1,934	3.8	Passed in the Cognate subjects but failed to obtain the required aggregate
3	C	23,222	45.9	Passed in at least one subject but failed in the required cognate subjects
4	X	1,641	3.2	Failed in all subjects
Total ..		50,556		

Penuntut² Malaysia di-Luar Negeri

175. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Education whether his Ministry is in a position to state how many Malaysian students are abroad doing Ph.D. studies, and if so, to give the total figure, and the breakdown of their studies; if not, when the Ministry proposes to obtain a record of such information, which is essential for making intelligent manpower projections for national development.

Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari: Yes, the Ministry of Education has a record of Malaysian students doing Ph.D. studies abroad on scholarships. The total figure is 43 and the breakdown of their studies is as follows:

Chemistry	...	...	10
Biochemistry	...	...	1
Physics	...	...	6
Mathematical Physics	...	...	2
Mathematics	...	...	5
Engineering	...	...	2
Chemical Engineering	...	...	1
Statistics	...	...	2
Linguistics	...	...	2
Economics	...	...	2
Agricultural Economics	...	...	1
Entomology	...	...	1
Geography	...	...	1
History	...	...	1
Animal Nutrition	...	...	1
Forestry	...	...	1
Dental Surgery	...	...	1
Medicine	...	...	1
Plant Pathology	...	...	1
Metallurgy	...	...	1

Total ... 43

**Pepereksaan Sijil Persekutuan Tanah Melayu/
Sijil Persekolahan Sa-berang Laut**

176. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Education to give the following figures concerning National Secondary Schools, for every year since its introduction, of the number of students who:

- (i) sat for the F.M.C. Examination, giving a breakdown of—
 - (a) Grade I;
 - (b) Grade II;
 - (c) Grade III; and
 - (d) failures;
- (ii) sat for the Overseas School Certificate Examination, giving a breakdown of the results as in (i).

Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari:

(i)

**PEPEREKSAN SIJIL PELAJARAN MALAYSIA
(NATIONAL SCHOOLS)**

Year	No. Sat	GRADES			
		I	II	III	Failed
1962	287	6	47	159	75
1963	923	16	77	494	336
1964	1,010	68	147	535	260
1965	2,568	59	284	1,172	1,053
1966	4,370	132	512	1,928	749

- (ii) Candidates in National Schools do not enter for Overseas School Certificate Examination.

Murid² Tingkatan Satu

177. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Education to give the total number of Form I students last year, giving the figures on a State by State basis.

Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari:

State	Total number of Form I students in assisted secondary schools last year (1967)
Selangor	20,469
N. Sembilan	7,512
Malacca	6,538
Johore	16,219
Pahang	4,767
Trengganu	3,818
Kelantan	7,426
Perlis	1,512
Kedah	10,000
Penang	11,732
Perak	23,605
Total	112,598

Murid² Tingkatan Enam

178. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Education to give the total number of lower-sixth arts and science students this year, with a list of names of schools with lower-sixth classes, giving students enrolment, according to arts or science stream, of each school.

Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari: The information for this year (1968) is not available at present, but will be sent to the Honourable Member if he so wishes, when the returns have been received from the States.

Sekolah Menengah Teknik

179. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Education to give the following particulars for each of the three proposed secondary technical schools in Alor Star, Ipoh and Johore Bahru:

- (i) cost of school;
- (ii) date of commencement of construction;
- (iii) date of completion;
- (iv) student enrolment;
- (v) staff strength;
- (vi) media of instruction.

Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari: The three Secondary Technical School projects at Alor Star, Ipoh and Johore Bahru have been submitted for World Bank financing. This is still under discussion and it is not possible at this stage to provide the information requested.

Kompleks Sekolah

180. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Education whether his Ministry has abandoned its proposed plan to build an \$8 million school complex in Kota Bharu, and if not, to state when the plan will be implemented.

Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari: I fail to understand the sources of information the Honourable Member is depending upon for asking this question. I say

so because the Ministry has not abandoned the construction of the school complex in Kota Bharu. Construction work has in fact already started in the complex and the major part of it is expected to be completed before the end of this year.

Asrama

181. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Education whether work has started on the proposed \$120,000 hostel for Batu Pahat High School, and when it is expected to be completed.

Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari: The Public Works Department (Educational Works Section) are now preparing plans and tender documents for the hostel and, therefore, the project should be completed soon.

Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka

182. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Education to give the annual printing expenditures incurred by the Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka since its formation, and to give a list of the printers which have printed publications for the Dewan, stating the value of printing work which each printer has done till 31st December, 1967.

Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari:

- (i) The annual printing expenditures incurred by the Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka, since its formation, are as follows:

Year	Amount
1959	\$ 36,595.31
1960	352,810.48
1961	821,500.64
1962	1,256,934.55
1963	834,065.12
1964	999,740.35
1965	1,157,198.09
1966	1,320,071.78
1967	1,042,627.40

- (ii) The following are the names of printers which have printed publications for the Dewan Bahasa and the value of printing work which each printer has done till 31st December, 1967.

Name of Printer	Value of Printing Work
1. Art Printing Works	\$2,447,452.32
2. Caxton Press Ltd	101,772.05
3. Khee Meng Press	767,662.44
4. Koon Wah Ltd ...	18,000.00
5. Kam Printers ...	124,268.76
6. Lai Than Fong Press	529,700.00
7. Malayan Printers	61,186.00
8. Penchetak Kera- jaan	15,416.00
9. Perchetakan Abadi	96,781.50
10. Perchetakan Mas	18,674.89
11. Printcraft Ltd ...	461,628.90
12. Qalam	482,133.27
13. Rickwood & Co.	45,000.00
14. Saudara Sinaran Berhad	2,200.00
15. Sharikat Utusan Melayu	91,400.00
16. Solai Press ...	882,309.00
17. Standard Engra- vers	2,890.00
18. Times Packaging Berhad	242,400.00
19. Tien Wah Press	1,430,668.59

Rumah Guru²

183. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Education whether he would consider the adoption of a scheme to provide quarters for all teachers transferred to the rural areas.

Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari: My Ministry is already constructing teachers quarters in rural areas. However, the number of quarters built has been limited due to the limited funds available for this purpose.

Pegawai² Kementerian/Pegawai² Kesatuan Guru

184. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Education whether he would consider abandoning and instructing his officers to abandon all tactics to intimidate and harass teachers'

union officials, including the transfer of the President of the National Union of National School Teachers from Muar to Pahang, with a view to restoring confidence in his impartiality among teachers.

Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari: I wish to assure the Hon'ble Member that it is not the policy of the Ministry to "harass teachers' union officials" and therefore the point raised by the Hon'ble Member does not arise.

Murid² Sekolah di-Malaysia Barat

185. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Education to give the total number:

- (i) primary students;
- (ii) secondary students; and
- (iii) post-secondary students;

in West Malaysia this year, and last year.

Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari:

ENROLMENT IN ASSISTED SCHOOLS IN WEST MALAYSIA IN 1967

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------|
| (i) Primary students ... | 1,315,590 |
| (ii) Secondary students | 408,386 |
| (iii) Post-secondary students ... | 6,843 |

(The figures for 1968 are not available at present but will be sent to the Hon'ble Member, if he so wishes, when available.)

Guru²

186. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Education to give the total number of teachers in the:

- (i) primary schools,
- (ii) secondary and post-secondary schools,

giving separate figures to indicate graduate teachers and Peace Corps teachers, for 1967 and 1968.

Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari: The particulars are as follows:

Level	1967		
	Total No. of Teachers	No. of Graduate Teachers	No. of Peace Corps Teachers
In assisted Primary Schools ...	44,060	Nil	Nil
In assisted Secondary and Post-Secondary Schools	16,780	1,323	72
Level	1968		
	Total No. of Teachers	No. of Graduate Teachers	No. of Peace Corps Teachers
In assisted Primary Schools ...	n.a.	n.a.	20
In assisted Secondary and Post-Secondary Schools	n.a.	n.a.	56

NOTE—n.a. means not available but will be sent when available.

Wang Bantuan Kerajaan

187. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Education whether he is aware:

- (i) that some schools are not using Government grants intended for new school buildings and laboratories for their original purposes;
- (ii) that these grants were placed as fixed deposits in banks to earn interest; and
- (iii) to state what action his Ministry has taken to prevent such a gross misallocation of scarce public funds.

Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari: My Ministry is aware of the circumstances mentioned by the Honourable Member. The grants given by the Ministry to schools are normally in the region of fifty per cent of the proposed project and, in order to enable the schools concerned to prepare plans and collect public donations they are permitted to hold the grants given in fixed deposit. There has been no gross misallocation of public funds as suggested by the Honourable Member. However, to ensure that grants given are not utilised

for unauthorised purposes my Ministry has taken the following steps:

- (a) All schools receiving grants have been given strict instructions that grants must not be spent for unauthorised purposes.
- (b) All interest earned on fixed deposits are to be returned to the Ministry. This is to discourage schools to hold capital grants for the purpose of accumulating interest.
- (c) Schools receiving grants have been asked to submit audited accounts of the Capital Grants to the C.E.O's annually.

188. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Education with reference to the Auditor-General's Report on the 1965 Federal Government Accounts, Section 92, which revealed that in 1962 the Ministry of Education granted \$20,000 to a National Type Secondary School in Pahang for the construction of 12 classrooms, and although not a cent of this had been spent, a further sum of \$55,000 was again paid out in 1964 for the construction of another ten classrooms, a science laboratory, furniture and equipment which was also not spent; but in 1965, another sum of \$25,000 was given to the school again; to state:

- (i) The name of the school concerned;
- (ii) Why the school had not spent a cent of the three grants totalling \$90,000 from 1962-1966;
- (iii) What is the latest position with regard to these three grants in this school;
- (iv) Why the Ministry had not checked on the proper expenditure of its allocations and grants before making fresh grants; and
- (v) What action the Ministry has taken to ensure that such incompetence and inefficiency, both on the part of the school authorities concerned and the Ministry, would not recur, as such

practice denied proper school facilities for existing students, school places for those not in school, and constitute a waste of public expenditure.

Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari:

- (i) The name of the school is Kuantan National Type Secondary School formerly known as Chung Hwa High School, Kuantan.
- (ii) The grants given by the Ministry were only a partial contribution towards the proposed projects. As the school was not able to raise sufficient public donations the grants given by the Ministry were not spent.
- (iii) The Ministry has withdrawn the grants given to the school and is now constructing the project as a Government school.
- (iv) The three grants were given to the school to augment its own funds and to boost its fund-raising efforts. For a project of the size envisaged by the school some delay was unavoidable as, collection of donations is not an easy matter.
- (v) There has been no inefficiency or incompetence in the allocation of grants to schools. The Auditor-General Report's concern was over the delay in the spending of funds given to schools. Due to difficulties in the raising of public donations some delay in certain cases is unavoidable. However, my Ministry has taken steps to ensure that this does not occur unjustifiably.

189. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Education to give a list of schools which have been guilty of the practices of putting funds meant for school extensions in fixed deposits or for other purposes, and to give details with regard to each case.

Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari: Schools given capital grants are given permission to hold the grant in fixed deposits to allow them to complete planning, tender document preparations and to collect public donations as, the Ministry only makes partial contribution towards the total cost of approved projects. However, schools receiving grants are not permitted to utilise the grants given for projects not approved by the Ministry. A list of schools guilty of this irregularity is as follows:

Nama Sekolah	Bantuan Modal	Kegunaan bantuan yang di-beri	Perbelanjaan bagi Pekerjaan yang di-lulus oleh Kementerian	Banyak-nya		Perbelanjaan bagi pekerjaan lain yang tidak di-luluskan oleh Kementerian	Banyak-nya	
				\$	c.		\$	c.
S.R.J.K. Chung San (China), Rompin	22,750 00	Membena jamban, tuck-shop, bicycle shed dan lain ²	Membena bicycle shed dan jamban	5,451 05		Membena Verandah drains and miscellaneous drains, pipe, bridge and approach roads, school quarters	915 00	
S.R.J.K. Chin Hua (China), Kuantan	7,500 00	Tanah datar yang ber-rumput permainan kanak ²	Tanah datar yang ber-rumput permainan kanak ²	4,200 00		Membena: basket ball court access road	9,210 90 7,150 00	
S.R.J.K. Pooi Ang (China), Sg. Sumum, Perak	5,000 00	Membeli meja tulis per-alatan untuk pengajaran kerja tangan dan mem-buat permainan kanak ²	Membeli meja tulis dan membuat permainan kanak ²	1,997 00		Membena: satu "chain link perimeter fence" dan membaiki lorong jalan dalam rumah	4,068 60 137 50	
S.R.J.K. Barathi (Tamil), Simpang Ampat—Hutan Melintang	12,000 00	Membena rumah guru ²	Membena rumah guru ²	6,480 00		Membena: Library school playground cement badminton court	3,039 00	
S.K. Padang Petiang, Kota Star	5,000 00	Membena kantin, jamban, permainan kanak ²	Membena permainan kanak ²	1,180 00		Membeli: grass cutting machine mesin type	1,459 60 2,642 09 1,410 00	
S.R.J.K. (China), Bk. Batu, Kulai	1,500 00	Memperbaiki sekolah	Memperbaiki sekolah	1,135 00		Membena: Pagar Pagar Pagar Rumah Guru Rumah Guru Upah tukang	350 00 360 00 1,743 40 269 00 112 80 176 90 141 10 666 80	
						Membeli sa-buah Olympia mesin type 13"	365 00	

S.R.J.K., Kg. Abdullah (China), Segamat	2,000 00	Mengechat sekolah	—	—	Membena: corridor wire meshing to classrooms Bilek ping pong Cementing the drain edge one fencing pole brickway patch bicycle shed Iron brass for H.M.'s office By drawing plan (1) By drawing plan (2)	1,525 00 1,825 00 235 00 20 00 15 00 20 00 1,050 00 100 00 50 00 8 00
S.R.J.K. Pai Chee (China), Mersing	2,000 00	Memperbaiki dan menge- chat sekolah	Memperbaiki sekolah	658 50	Membeli: electric clock electric equipment	414 00 904 00
S.R.J.K. Pu Sze (China), Scudai	2,000 00	Mengechat sekolah	—	—	Membena: water closet a cooking furnace a covered verandah ceiling in the kitchen, instal- lation of water pipe	2,100 00 300 00 1,346 50 135 00
Sek. Paya Mengkuang N/V, Melaka	4,000 00	Membeli perkakas, mem- bena badminton court, basket ball court dan membeli peralatan dan membena jamban	—	—	Membeli: piano transport fee ubat gegat dan kain tutup piano Membena: kantin fees for kantin plan	980 00 21 00 5 65 3,000 00 75 00
S.R.J.K. Ingeris Ismail Putra dan Merbau, Kota Bharu	2,800 00	Membena permainan kanak ²	—	—	Fencing of school com- pounds Construction of bicycle shed	1,188 80 1,560 00
S.R.J.K. Broga New Vil- lage (China), Seremban, N.S.	1,000 00	Membena pagar	—	—	Membena: water pump iron pipe zinc and wood well tank and stand wages for labourers	390 00 250 00 300 00 250 00 200 00 109 00

Sijil Pelajaran Rendah

190. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Education whether he is aware of the rumours in Selangor that L.C.E. certificates are available for sale at rates from \$150 to \$200 a copy, and whether he would cause an investigation to be made into the truth or otherwise of such rumours.

Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari: No, I am not aware of such rumours. If the Hon'ble Member has any evidence of this I shall be pleased to receive it from him so as to enable me to cause the necessary investigation to be made.

Universiti

191. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Education to state the Government's stand with regard to the establishment of a University for students for Chinese-media schools in Malaysia, as suggested by the various Chinese educational bodies connected with Chinese education in this country.

Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari: As far as higher education in this country is concerned the Government has already accepted the Report of the Higher Education Planning Committee.

In regard to higher education in Chinese Language and Literature as the Hon'ble Member is aware there is a Department of Chinese Studies at the University of Malaya and students of Chinese or other origins can, if eligible for entry, avail themselves of the facilities that exist there.

Tempat Perchuma

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

- (a) the number of free school places in
 - (i) lower secondary;
 - (ii) upper secondary; and
 - (iii) post-secondary forms in 1964, 1965, 1966 and 1967; and
- (b) the estimated number of free school places in
 - (i) lower secondary;
 - (ii) upper secondary; and
 - (iii) post-secondary forms this year,

giving separate figures in both instances for

- (i) National;
- (ii) National-type English;
- (iii) National-type Chinese;
- (iv) National-type Tamil Schools.

Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari:

Type of Assisted Secondary Schools	Free places provided by Government			
	1964 (actual)	1965 (actual)	1966 (actual)	1968 (estimated)
NATIONAL (MALAY MEDIUM)				
Lower Secondary	25,408	61,130	86,735	150,000
Upper Secondary	2,659	6,196	10,435	23,000
Post Secondary ..	Nil	158	307	1,100
NATIONAL-TYPE ENGLISH (ENGLISH MEDIUM)				
Lower Secondary	29,100	28,573	26,388	33,700
Upper Secondary	7,852	8,617	9,237	12,800
Post Secondary ..	362	446	498	1,000

NOTE—

- (a) Figures for 1967 are not available at present.
- (b) Secondary National-type Chinese and Tamil Schools as such do not exist.

Maktab Rendah

193. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Education when the Government proposes to set up junior colleges to cater specifically for sixth-form students, and to give details.

Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari: The Report of the Higher Education Planning Committee is now being considered for implementation by various stages and the question of where and when three junior colleges to cater specifically for sixth-form students will be set up will form part of the decision that will be taken after the consideration of this plan.

Tingkatan Empat

194. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Education to state the total number of school places in Form Four:

- (i) academic;
- (ii) vocational; and
- (iii) technical streams that are available at the beginning of this year.

Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari:

Stream	No. of Places
Academic ...	40,204 + 1,873 = 42,077
Vocational ...	1,087
Technical ...	790

195. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Education to state the number of places that have been found for academic, technical and vocational streams in Form IV as of 8th December, 1968.

Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari:

Stream	No. of Places
Academic ...	40,204 + 1,873 = 42,077
Vocational ...	1,087
Technical ...	790

Guru² Sekolah Menengah Melayu

196. Pengiran Tahir Petra asks the Minister of Education to state:

- (a) the number of Government teachers in Sabah who are qualified to teach in Malay Secondary Schools;
- (b) whether the Ministry intends to recruit more students from Sabah for training in West Malaysia as Malay Secondary School teachers.

Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari:

- (a) Tidak ada guru² Kerajaan di-Sabah yang berkelayakan untuk mengajar di-Sekolah² Menengah Bahasa Pengantar Melayu. Aliran Bahasa Pengantar Melayu di-Maktab Sabah akan di-ajar oleh pegawai² yang di-pinjamkan dari Malaysia Barat yang sedang berkhidmat di-Sabah dan pada masa ini mengajar di-Sekolah² Bahasa Pengantar Inggeris.

- (b) Perkara melateh guru² dari Sabah di-Malaysia Barat untuk

mengajar di-Sekolah² Menengah Bahasa Pengantar Melayu apabila mereka kembali ka-Sabah nanti sedang di-timbangkan pada masa ini.

- (a) There are no Government teachers in Sabah qualified to teach in Malay-Medium Secondary schools. The Malay-Medium stream at Sabah College will be taught by officers seconded from West Malaysia who are already in service in Sabah and are at present teaching in English-Medium Schools.

- (b) The matter of training teachers from Sabah in West Malaysia to teach in Malay-Medium Secondary Schools on their return to Sabah is at present under consideration.

Perbelanjaan Kementerian

197. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Education to state why a Secondary Residential School in Perak was overpaid by \$51,765 in 1964 and that by 1967 the audited accounts for 1965 for the same school were not available and whether he is also aware that in 1965 two other Secondary Residential Schools appear to have been overpaid by \$40,227.50 cents, and if so, why the Ministry is so profligate in its expenditure and is increasing the Secondary School fees to recoup such losses.

Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari: There has been no overpayment as alleged by the Honourable Member as the amounts paid have been correctly computed based on the total enrolment figures in the schools concerned. It is not true to say that the audited accounts for 1965 in respect of the school which was said to have been overpaid by \$51,765 were not received by 1967 because the final audited accounts were available in the Ministry by 16th November, 1966. It is mischievous and irrelevant to suggest that the increase in Secondary School fees is to recoup losses.

Melanjutkan Pelajaran ka-Luar Negeri

198. Tuan Sim Boon Liang asks the Minister of Education to state whether he will consider allowing students who passed Chinese Senior Secondary Schools to go abroad, such as Taiwan, Singapore, Australia, New Zealand, for further studies, so that such opportunities should not be restricted only to holders of Cambridge Certificates.

Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari: Peratoran² bagi penuntut² yang hendak keluar negeri untuk melanjutkan pelajaran mereka telah pun saya tetapkan ia-itu mereka mesti-lah memohon kepada Biro Penuntut. Penuntut² yang telah lulus Sekolah Menengah Tinggi China di-kehendakki memohon seperti penuntut² lain, kepada Biro ini dimana permohonan² mereka akan ditimbang.

Kerajaan tidak berniat sekali² untuk menghadkan sebarang jenis penuntut dari melanjutkan pelajaran mereka keluar negeri dengan syarat ia memenohi syarat² yang di-perlukan.

The procedure for students going for further studies abroad has been laid down by me in that they must apply to the Students' Bureau. Students who have passed Chinese Senior Secondary Schools have therefore to apply, like the rest, to this Bureau where the applications will be duly considered.

There is no intention whatsoever to restrict any particular type of students from going overseas provided he fulfils the required conditions.

Penuntut² Sarawak di-Universiti Malaya

199. Tuan Sim Boon Liang asks the Minister of Education:

- (a) whether the Government is prepared to subsidise all Sarawak Students who are studying at University of Malaya since Sarawak has no University;
- (b) how many Scholarships have been awarded to Sarawak Students to study in the University of Malaya in 1967.

Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari:

(a) *Semua* penuntut (termasuk penuntut² yang membayar) yang belajar di-Universiti Malaya ada-lah di-tanggung oleh Kerajaan dengan chara tidak langsung. Jika Ahli Yang Berhormat bermaksud pemberian Biasiswa² kepada semua penuntut dari Sarawak yang belajar di-Universiti itu, Kerajaan tidak berchadang untuk berbuat demikian.

(b) 41.

(a) *All* students (including the paying students) studying at the University of Malaya are subsidised by the Government indirectly. If the Hon'ble Member means the awarding of Scholarships to *all* Sarawak students studying at the University, the Government does not propose to do so.

(b) 41.

Sekolah Kebangsaan Kedai Empat, Parit Buntar

200. Tuan Sulaiman bin Haji Taib bertanya kepada Menteri Pelajaran ada-kah Kerajaan akan menimbang mendirikan sa-buah bangunan baharu untuk Sekolah Kebangsaan Kedai Empat, Parit Buntar bagi menggantikan bangunan lama dan burok yang telah di-bena oleh ra'ayat.

Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari: Kementerian saya sedang menyiasat keadaan bangunan sekolah ini. Tindakan yang sesuai akan di-ambil jika di-dapati sekolah ini perlu di-ganti.

My Ministry is now investigating the condition of this school building. Appropriate action will be taken if replacement is found to be necessary.

Sekolah² Ugama Pribet

201. Tuan Sulaiman bin Haji Taib bertanya kepada Menteri Pelajaran berapa bilangan dan apa-kah nama sekolah² ugama ra'ayat di-Daerah Krian yang maseh menerima bantuan dari Kerajaan Pusat, dan berapa jumlah bantuan yang di-terima oleh tiap² sekolah dalam tahun 1967.

Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari: Sekolah² dari Kementerian Pelajaran pada tahun Ugama Ra'ayat di-dalam Daerah Krian, 1967 ada-lah saperti berikut:
Perak yang maseh menerima bantuan

Nama Sekolah	'Alamat-nya	Banyak Bantuan yang di-Beri
		\$
1. M. Ibtidaiah	Kg. Tua, Gunong Semanggol	1,180
2. M. Ridzwaniyah	Telok Medan, Bagan Serai	1,460
3. M. Al-Akhlak Al-Islamiah	Masjid Tinggi, Bg. Serai	2,220
4. M. Islamiah	Kuala Pial, Spg. Tiga	1,000
5. M. Al-Najah	Spg. 4, Kg. Kedah	800
6. M. Al-Hadayah Al-Diniah	Parit Abbas, K. Kurau	3,590
7. M. Tarbiah Islamiah	Sg. Megat Aris, Bg. Tiang	2,040
8. M. Al-Tahzib Al-Diniah	Titi Serong, Pt. Buntar	1,710
9. M. Shamsul Maarif	Pekan Tg. Piandang, Pt. Buntar	4,310
10. M. Tarbiah Islamiah	Pt. To' Him Darat, Tg. Piandang	910
11. M. Al-Falah	Pt. To' Ngah, Tg. Piandang	1,250
12. Maahadul Ilman Wal'rfan	Parit To' Him, K. Kurau	840
13. Mahad Al-Ehya Al-Sharif	Gunong Semanggol	5,564
Jumlah Bantuan Setahun ..		\$26,874

Non-Government Religious Schools in the Krian District, Perak which are still receiving grants from the Ministry of Education in 1967 are as follows:

Name of Schools	Address	Amount of Grants
		\$
1. M. Ibtidaiah	Kg. Tua, Gunong Semanggol	1,180
2. M. Ridzwaniyah	Telok Medan, Bagan Serai	1,460
3. M. Al-Akhlak Al-Islamiah	Masjid Tinggi, Bg. Serai	2,220
4. M. Islamiah	Kuala Pial, Spg. Tiga	1,000
5. M. Al-Najah	Spg. 4, Kg. Kedah	800
6. M. Al-Hadayah Al-Diniah	Parit Abbas, K. Kurau	3,590
7. M. Tarbiah Islamiah	Sg. Megat Aris, Bg. Tiang	2,040
8. M. Al-Tahzib Al-Diniah	Titi Serong, Pt. Buntar	1,710
9. M. Shamsul Maarif	Pekan Tg. Piandang, Pt. Buntar	4,310
10. M. Tarbiah Islamiah	Pt. To' Him Darat, Tg. Piandang	910
11. M. Al-Falah	Pt. To' Ngah, Tg. Piandang	1,250
12. Maahadul Ilman Wal'rfan	Parit To' Him, K. Kurau	840
13. Mahad Al-Ehya Al-Sharif	Gunong Semanggol	5,564
Total Grant a Year ..		\$26,874

202. Tuan Sulaiman bin Haji Taib bertanya kepada Menteri Pelajaran ada-kah Sekolah² Ugama Ra'ayat dalam Daerah Krian yang telah di-rentikan bantuan kapada-nya oleh Kerajaan Pusat, dan jika ada, sebutkan nama sekolah² itu dan apa-kah sebab²-nya bantuan itu di-rentikan.

Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari: Hanya sebuah sahaja Sekolah Ugama Ra'ayat dalam Daerah Krian yang di-tahan bantuan kapada-nya kerana tidak mempunyai buku Rekod Murid yang sempurna. Sekolah tersebut ia-lah:

M. Ibtidaiyah Al-Diniah, Pt. Hj. Shamsuri, Spg. 2 K. Kurau.

Only one and the reason is because of its failure to have proper record of pupils. The school is:

M. Ibtidaiyah Al-Diniah, Pt. Hj. Shamsuri, Spg. 2 K. Kurau.

KEMENTERIAN PEMBANGUNAN NEGARA DAN LUAR BANDAR

Penduduk² Lembah Bilut

203. Tuan Chan Siang Sun asks the Minister of National and Rural Development whether he is aware that the earliest settlers at the Bilut Valley F.L.D.A. Scheme in Bentong have begun tapping their rubber trees since August, 1966; consequently all subsidies for them have been stopped since then, but on the other hand they have been making repayments by selling their latex to the Authority, and that they are perturbed over their debts because up to date they have not been informed individually how much each of them is still owing the Authority, if so, whether the Ministry would enlighten them about this matter.

Menteri Pembangunan Negara dan Luar Bandar (Tun Haji Abdul Razak bin Dato' Hussain): Saya sedia ma'alom bahawa peserta² dalam Perengkat I dan II Ranchangan Lorah Bilut telah mula menoris pokok getah mereka semenjak bulan Ogos, 1966. Mereka yang mendapat lebih daripada \$70 sa-bulan dari jualan susu getah mereka tidak-lah lagi di-bayar wang bantuan sara hidup.

Kelambatan menyiapkan kira² hutang peserta² di-dalam Ranchangan Lorah Bilut ada-lah di-sebabkan oleh perkara² yang berikut:

- (i) Hanya peserta² Perengkat I dan II telah mula menoris dan peserta² dalam Perengkat III akan mulai menoris hanya dalam bulan Ogos, 1968. Sunggoh pun Perengkat I dan II telah di-turis mulai dalam bulan Ogos, 1966, ada di-antara penoreh² itu belum dapat menoris pokok² mereka dengan penoh-nya kerana ukoran keliling pokok belum sampai 20 inchi lagi.
- (ii) Sunggoh pun peserta² Perengkat I dan II telah menoris getah² mereka, LKTP maseh lagi mengeluarkan perbelanjaan kepada beberapa peserta² itu oleh kerana pendapatan mereka sa-bulan kurang daripada \$70. Bagi bulan September, Oktober dan November, 1967, kedudukan mengenai peserta² Perengkat I dan II ia-lah saperti berikut:

	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
Jumlah Peserta ...	480	480	480
Bilangan Peserta yang mendapat \$100 ka-atas...	213	195	162
Bilangan Peserta yang mendapat \$70-\$100 ...	90	108	118
Bilangan Peserta yang mendapat kurang daripada \$70 ...	177	177	200

Ma'alumat di-atas membuktikan bahawa LKTP maseh lagi belum dapat menutup kira² bagi Perengkat I dan II kerana sa-bilangan besar daripada peserta² di-dalam kedua² Perengkat itu maseh lagi di-beri bantuan wang sara hidup. Hanya-lah apabila kebanyakan mereka² itu telah tidak lagi di-bayar wang sara hidup maka Lembaga Kemajuan Tanah Persekutuan dapat mengira hutang mereka itu dengan jelas. Jika kiraan di-buat chuma bagi

mereka² yang telah mendapat lebih daripada \$70 sa-bulan, maka terpaksa-lah kira² bagi peserta² Ranchangan Lorah Bilut di-buat berperengkat². Ini akan mengambil masa yang banyak dan juga memakan perbelanjaan yang besar. Sunggoh pun mereka itu belum di-beritahu mengenai hutang mereka yang sa-benar-nya, tetapi mereka ada-lah sentiasa mengetahui berapa-kah wang yang di-bayar oleh mereka pada tiap² bulan dan tidak berapa lama lagi resit² mengenai tiap² bayaran itu akan di-keluarkan.

Kedudukan di-atas telah pun dima'alomkan kepada peserta² Ranchangan Kemajuan Tanah Lorah Bilut oleh Lembaga Kemajuan Tanah Persekutuan.

204. Tuan Chan Siang Sun asks the Minister of National and Rural Development whether he is aware that the Bilut Valley F.L.D.A. has formulated a system of collecting monthly refunds from the settlers based on the produce of latex. If the latex produced in a month is worth \$100 or less, the settler is paid the amount equivalent to the value of latex brought in that month; but if the latex produced in that month is worth more than \$100 than the settler is paid \$100 plus 34% of the excess. Owing to the present high cost of living the settlers are requesting that the deduction of 66% be reduced to 30%, and if so, whether he will state whether the authority will comply with their request.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Pehak LKTP telah pun mengadakan satu chara mengutip wang bayaran balek daripada peserta² Ranchangan Kemajuan Tanah Lorah Bilut yang berdasarkan kepada perhitungan saperti berikut:

- (a) Atas pendapatan \$100 sa-bulan ka-bawah tiada potongan di-buat
- (b) Atas pendapatan lebih daripada \$100 sa-bulan potongan sa-banyak 2/3 daripada jumlah yang lebih daripada \$100

(Jika pendapatan peserta kurang daripada \$70 sa-bulan, LKTP meneruskan wang bantuan sara hidup dengan chara peserta² mengusahakan projek² ekonomik untuk menjadikan jumlah pendapatan mereka \$70 sa-bulan).

Oleh kerana Perengkat I dan II Ranchangan Kemajuan Tanah Lorah Bilut telah pun mengeluarkan hasil dan oleh kerana Bayaran Tahunan Yang di-Satukan (Consolidated Annual Charge) yang terdiri dari bayaran lemak tanah, chukai tanah dan harga sukat, sudah sampai masa-nya di-bayar kepada Negeri Pahang, maka sudah sewajar-nya-lah bagi pihak LKTP memungut sechara potongan wang daripada peserta² berkenaan yang telah mula mendapatkan hasil dari tanah²-nya. Potongan yang di-kenakan kepada peserta chuma mengenai pendapatan daripada jualan susu getah yang lebih daripada \$100 sa-bulan sahaja. Pendapatan daripada puncha² lain seperti ternakan, sayoran² dan buah²an dan lain² tiada di-kenakan apa² potongan. Dengan itu, pihak LKTP tidak dapat menurunkan kadar potongan itu kepada 30% kerana potongan itu nampak-nya besar jika di-dasarkan kepada jumlah jualan susu getah sahaja, tetapi sa-benar-nya, potongan itu hanya berjumlah 7.5%-8.5% sahaja jika di-hetong semua jumlah pendapatan bagi Perengkat I dan II seperti yang diturunkan di-bawah ini:

	Jumlah Hasil Pendapatan Perengkat I dan II	Jumlah Potongan	% Potongan
September 1967	\$36,590	\$3,093	8.4%
October 1967...	35,097	2,652	7.5%
November 1967	33,037	2,510	7.6%

205. Tuan Chan Siang Sun asks the Minister of National and Rural Development to state, in view of the fact that the early settlers were told that each family could be given 3 acres of land for planting fruit trees, but up to now none of them has been allotted the land so promised by the F.L.D.A. and as these settlers are now in great need of the extra lands to plant fruit trees and other cash crops to supplement their income due to the present high prices of all kinds of foodstuffs, whether the lands could be made available to them.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Pada masa ini LKTP masih mengkaji apa-kah tanaman yang sesuai (selain daripada getah) yang patut di-tanam di-dalam kawasan simpanan Ranchangan Kemajuan Tanah Lorah Bilut. Kajian ini

perlu di-buat sa-belum membuat apa² keputusan yang muktamat kerana soal pemasaran hasil tanaman yang hendak di-tanam dalam kawasan tersebut terpaksa di-pertimbangkan dengan sa-halus²-nya. Pada akhir² ini LKTP sedang mengkaji kemungkinan menanam kelapa sawit dalam kawasan itu. Jika keadaan tanah di-dapati sesuai dan soal memperoses buah kelapa sawit dapat di-atasi maka kawasan simpanan itu akan di-tanam dengan kelapa sawit dan tiap² peserta akan di-peruntukan sa-banyak 2 ekar sebagaimana yang telah di-janjikan kepada mereka itu apabila mereka mula² memasuki Ranchangan Lorah Bilut.

Dalam pada itu, LKTP tidak-lah menghalang peserta² dari menanam tanaman sementara di-dalam kawasan tersebut. Malahan LKTP ada-lah sentiasa memberi galakan kepada usaha² yang seperti itu dan di-Ranchangan Lorah Bilut sekarang ini peserta² telah pun menjalankan perusahaan² seperti berikut selain daripada mengusahakan getah:

Tanaman Pisang	...	40 ekar
Tanaman Padi	...	46 ekar
Tanaman Sayoran	...	89 ekar
Kolam Ikan	...	4.75 ekar

Kelas² Pelajaran Dewasa

206. Dr Tan Chee Khoo asks the Minister of National and Rural Development to state if he is aware that there have been allegations of padding of attendances at adult education classes in order to obtain money corruptly from the Government, and if so, whether he will ask the Anti-Corruption Agency to look into this matter.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Such allegations are not new. In fact, my Ministry is on the alert against such alleged practices. I have in fact tightened up measures, such as inspection by responsible officers from my Ministry and State Adult Education Officers, to reduce the possibility of such alleged practices occurring. I assure the Honourable Member that I will not hesitate to take appropriate action against those found not carrying their duties honestly and sincerely.

MARA

207. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of National and Rural Development to give a full list of the Executive Staff of the MARA and to give the qualifications, age, experience and salary ada-lah seperti berikut:

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Senarai Pegawai? "Executive" MARA of each officer.

Bil.	Nama	Jawatan	Kelayakan	Umor	Pengalaman	Gaji Pokok
						\$
1.	Y.B. Enche' Abdul Ghafar bin Baba	Pengerusi	Kelulusan Maktab Latehan Guru ² Sultan Idris, Tanjong Malin	43	Ketua Menteri Melaka—10 tahun	2,500*
2.	Mohd. Rasli b. Mohd. Nawi	Pengarah, Bahagian Pinjaman	B.A.	42	15 tahun perkhidmatan dengan MARA mulai dari jawatan Pegawai MARA Daerah	1,490
3.	Wan Abdul Hamid bin Dato' Mohd. Salleh	Pengarah, Bahagian Penyelidikan	B.A. (Hons)	45	2 tahun dalam Perkhidmatan 'Awam Johor (J.C.S.), 3 tahun Setia-usaha Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka. 3½ tahun perkhidmatan dengan MARA	1,490
4.	Abdul Ghani bin Ahmad	Pengarah, Bahagian Kewangan dan Kira ²	A.I.C.A.	33	Regional Accountant Far East C.D.C. (1 tahun) Kerja Auditing dengan Sharikat Harris and Horne di Melbourne, Australia—6½ tahun. 3½ tahun perkhidmatan dengan MARA	1,490
5.	Mansor bin Othman	Pengarah, Bahagian Latehan	B.A. (Hons)	43	Guru Sekolah Inggeris—3 tahun Pegawai Pelajaran Negeri Sembilan—1 tahun dan 11½ tahun pengalaman dalam lapangan pengurusan perniagaan, distribution, pengurusan kakitangan dan perhubungan 'awam dalam Sharikat Shell. Jawatan akhir dalam Shell ia-lah sebagai Public Relations Manager, Shell, Malaya	2,563
6.	Osman bin Mohd. Sham	Pengarah, Bahagian Perusahaan dan Perdagangan	B.A.	36	Pegawai Perkhidmatan Pentadbiran Melayu—5 tahun. Pegawai Perkhidmatan Dalam dan Luar Negeri 2 tahun. Setia-usaha Perbadanan Kemajuan Negeri Selangor—7 bulan	1,490

Bil.	Nama	Jawatan	Kelayakan	Umor	Pengalaman	Gaji Pokok \$
7.	Mohd. Tahir b. Majid (Pegawai dalam Perkhidmatan Kerajaan Malaysia)	Pengarah, Bahagian Khidmat Penasehat	A.R.T.C. dan Kelulusan dalam Jurutera Awam. Diploma Maktab Teknik	43	Penolong Jurutera, J.K.R.—2 tahun, Jurutera Kerja, J.K.R.—5 tahun, Jurutera Negeri Perak, J.K.R.—1 tahun. 2 tahun perkhidmatan dengan MARA	1,490
8.	Mohd. Razali bin Bidin (Pegawai dalam Perkhidmatan Kerajaan Malaysia)	Pengarah, Bahagian Kenderaan	A.M.I. Mechanical Engineers; A.M.I.E. (F.M.); A.I.R.T.E.	40	Jurutera Jentera, J.K.R.—7 tahun Pengurus Workshop NETS Kota Bharu—2 tahun	1,490
9.	Arshad bin Ayub (Pegawai dalam Perkhidmatan Dalam dan Luar Negeri)	Pengarah, Institut Teknologi MARA	Diploma Kolej Pertanian, Malaya. B. Sc. (Hons) Diploma Business Administration IMEDE	39	Pegawai MARA Daerah (RIDA)—3 tahun. 7 tahun sebagai Pegawai Pentadbir dalam Perkhidmatan Dalam dan Luar Negeri. 2 tahun perkhidmatan dengan MARA	1,490

* Gaji untuk pemegang jawatan sahaja. (Personal to holder) dan termasuk elaun sara hidup.

208. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of National and Rural Development to state the salary of the Chairman of MARA and to state whether Enche' Ghaffar Baba is drawing the same salary as his predecessor, Dato' Abdul Rahman bin Musa, and if not, to state the difference and the reasons for the difference.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: He is not drawing the same salary. He is drawing a salary which is comparable with salaries of Chairmen of other statutory authorities. The difference is \$495.

209. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of National and Rural Development if he is aware that the Audited Accounts of RIDA showed that of the \$2,299,129.34 advanced in 1963 and 1964 for rural industries only \$1,464,797.31 was spent by RIDA up to the end of 1964 and in view of this to state what steps he has taken to see that MARA (the successor of RIDA) should not get more money than it could possibly spend.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: This was in RIDA days. The situation has changed since the inception of MARA. As from 1966, and except under special circumstances, funds for development projects carried out by MARA, have been released on reimburseable basis.

Penduduk² di-Ranchangan Kemajuan Tanah Persekutuan

210. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of National and Rural Development to state whether by the end of 1967 the individual settlers in the F.L.D.A. Schemes have been given their individual accounts, and if not, why not.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: So far no settlers have been given their individual accounts. However, the work of preparing the individual accounts is still in progress. Since the exercise involved is so voluminous, it will take sometime to complete.

211. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of National and Rural Development to state whether by the end of 1967 an official receipt had been given for each repayment by the settlers in the F.L.D.A. Schemes, and if not, why not.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: In 1967 only one scheme (Batu Lapan) in Kedah had issued receipts to settlers for repayments of loan deducted from their rubber proceeds. In other schemes this has not yet been done because of lack of clerical staff. The F.L.D.A. has now bought two extra accounting machines to cope up with the issue of receipts to settlers when they make repayments towards their loans. It is intended to issue receipts to settlers for all amounts on loans repayment as from January, 1968.

**KEMENTERIAN PENERANGAN
DAN PENYIARAN**

Perchetakan

212. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Information and Broadcasting to give a detailed statement as to the printer/printers of the English Edition of *Suara Malaysia/Jaya Malaysia/Warta Malaysia*, stating the issues and the number of copies printed by each printer, and the total printing charges and the rate per thousand copy paid to each printer, giving separate figures for each of the years 1965, 1966 and 1967.

Menteri Penerangan dan Penyiaran **Penyata Lengkap** ada-lah saperti **(Tuan Senu bin Abdul Rahman):** berikut:

SUARA MALAYSIA/JAYA MALAYSIA/WARTA MALAYSIA—BAHASA INGGERIS

Tahun	Bilangan Keluaran	Jumlah Naskhah yang di-chetak	Jumlah Bayaran Menchetak \$ c.	Harga	Nama Penchetak
1965	1 2 & 3 4 to 6 & 8 9 to 26	7,500 16,000 83,000 903,500	975 00 1,492 80 6,527 65 75,384 25	\$130.00 tiap ² 1,000 naskhah .. \$93.30 tiap ² 1,000 naskhah .. \$93.30 tiap ² 1,000 naskhah .. \$93.30 tiap ² 1,000 naskhah ..	Perchetakan Solai Perchetakan Malaya Perchetakan Lai Than Fong Perchetakan Kum
		1,010,000	84,379 70		
1966	1-53	2,962.00	217,186 00	\$91.50 tiap ² 1,000 naskhah untok 40,000-50,000 naskhah .. \$91.00 tiap ² 1,000 naskhah untok 50,001-60,000 naskhah .. \$90.50 tiap ² 1,000 naskhah untok 60,001-70,000 naskhah .. \$90.00 tiap ² 1,000 naskhah atau lebih 70,000 naskhah	Perchetakan Kum
1967	1-49	3,280,000	197,486 00	\$76.25 tiap ² 1,000 naskhah mengandongi 8 muka (muka tambahan mengikut harga pro-rata)	Kum Printers

INGATAN—Harga ini ada-lah di-perakukan oleh Juma'ah Tawaran Kementerian Penerangan dan Penyiaran dan telah di-luluskan oleh Perbendaharaan.

213. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Information and Broadcasting to give a detailed statement as to the printer/printers of the Rumi Edition of *Suara Malaysia/Jaya Malaysia/Warta Malaysia*, stating the issues and the number of copies printed by each printer, and the total printing

charges and the rate per thousand copy paid to each printer, giving separate figures for each of the years 1965, 1966 and 1967.

Tuan Senu bin Abdul Rahman: **Penyata Lengkap** ada-lah saperti berikut:

SUARA MALAYSIA/JAYA MALAYSIA/WARTA MALAYSIA—KELUARAN RUMI

Tahun	Bilangan Keluaran	Jumlah Naskhah yang di-chetak	Jumlah Bayaran Menchetak \$ c.	Harga	Nama Penchetak
1965	1 2 & 3 4 to 6 & 8 9-26	7,500 16,000 46,000 414,500	975 00 1,493 80 4,291 80 34,905 86	13 sen tiap ² sa-naskhah .. \$93.30 tiap ² 1,000 naskhah .. \$93.30 tiap ² 1,000 naskhah .. \$93.30	Perchetakan Solai Perchetakan Malaya Perchetakan Lai Than Fong Perchetakan Kum
		484,000	41,666 46		
1966	1-53	3,370,500	231,789 36	\$91.50 tiap ² 1,000 naskhah untok 40,000-50,000 naskhah .. \$91.00 tiap ² 1,000 naskhah untok 50,001-60,000 naskhah .. \$90.50 tiap ² 1,000 naskhah untok 60,001-70,000 .. \$90.00 tiap ² 1,000 naskhah atau lebih 70,000 naskhah	Perchetakan Kum
1967	1-17 18-49	274,000 2,332,000	19,141 00 109,132 00	saperti di-atas \$56.00 tiap ² 1,000 mengandongi 8 muka (muka tambahan mengikut harga pro-rata)	Perchetakan Kum Perchetakan Solai
		2,606,000	128,273 00		

INGATAN—Harga ini ada-lah di-perakukan oleh Juma'ah Tawaran Kementerian Penerangan dan Penyiaran dan telah di-luluskan oleh Perbendaharaan.

214. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Information and Broadcasting to give a detailed statement as to the printer/printers of the Jawi Edition of *Suara Malaysia/Jaya Malay-*

sia/Warta Malaysia, stating the issues and the number of copies printed by each printer, and the total printing charges and the rate per thousand

copy paid to each printer, giving separate figures for each of the years 1965, 1966 and 1967.

Tuan Senu bin Abdul Rahman:
Penyata Lengkap ada-lah saperti berikut:

SUARA MALAYSIA/JAYA MALAYSIA/WARTA MALAYSIA—KELUARAN JAWI

Tahun	Bilangan Keluaran	Jumlah Naskhah yang di-chetak	Jumlah Bayaran Menchetak	Harga	Nama Penchetak
			\$ c.		
1966	1-34	742,000	57,340 00	\$88.00 tiap ² 1,000 naskhah hingga 10,000 naskhah \$85.00 naskhah dari 10,001 hingga 15,000 naskhah \$82.00 tiap ² 1,000 dari 15,001 hingga 20,000 naskhah	Perchetakan Solai
1967	1-49	1,517,500	102,215 00	\$80.50 tiap ² 1,000 naskhah mengandongi 8 muka dari 15,000 hingga 20,000 naskhah (muka tambahan mengikut harga pro-rata) \$79.50 tiap ² 1,000 naskhah mengandongi 8 muka dari 20,001 hingga 30,000 naskhah (muka tambahan mengikut harga pro-rata)	Perchetakan Kum

INGATAN—Harga ini ada-lah di-perakukan oleh Juma'ah Tawaran Kementerian Penerangan dan Penyiaran dan diluluskan oleh Perbendaharaan.

215. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Information and Broadcasting to give a detailed statement as to the printer/printers of the Tamil Edition of *Suara Malaysia/Jaya Malaysia/Warta Malaysia*, stating the issues and the number of copies printed by each printer, and the total printing

charges and the rate per thousand copy paid to each printer, giving separate figures for each of the years 1965, 1966 and 1967.

Tuan Senu bin Abdul Rahman:
Penyata Lengkap ada-lah saperti berikut:

SUARA MALAYSIA/JAYA MALAYSIA/WARTA MALAYSIA—KELUARAN TAMIL

Tahun	Bilangan Keluaran	Jumlah Naskhah yang di-chetak	Jumlah Bayaran Menchetak	Harga	Nama Penchetak
			\$ c.		
1966	1-37	760,000	66,603 00	\$105.00 tiap ² 1,000 naskhah sa-hingga 10,000 naskhah \$90.00 tiap ² 1,000 naskhah dari 10,001-20,000 naskhah	Perchetakan Tamil Nesan
1967	1-49	1,034,000	91,112 00	\$110.00 tiap ² 1,000 naskhah mengandongi 8 muka dari 5,000-10,000 naskhah (muka tambahan mengikut harga pro-rata) \$105.00 tiap ² 1,000 naskhah mengandongi 8 muka dari 10,001-15,000 naskhah (muka tambahan mengikut harga pro-rata) \$100.00 tiap ² 1,000 naskhah mengandongi 8 muka dari 15,001-20,000 naskhah (muka tambahan mengikut harga pro-rata)	Perchetakan Tamil Nesan

INGATAN—Harga ini ada-lah di-perakukan oleh Juma'ah Tawaran Kementerian Penerangan dan Penyiaran dan diluluskan oleh Perbendaharaan.

216. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Information and Broadcasting to give a detailed statement as to the printer/printers of the Chinese Edition of *Suara Malaysia/Jaya Malay-*

sia/Warta Malaysia, stating the issues and the number of copies printed by each printer, and the total printing charges and the rate per thousand copy

paid to each printer, giving separate figures for each of the years 1965, 1966 and 1967.

Tuan Senu bin Abdul Rahman:
Penyata Lengkap ada-lah saperti berikut:

SUARA MALAYSIA/JAYA MALAYSIA/WARTA MALAYSIA—KELUARAN CHINA

Tahun	Bilangan Keluaran	Jumlah Naskhah yang di-chetak	Jumlah Bayaran Menchetak	Harga	Nama Penchetak
			\$ c.		
1966	1-50	2,096,000	138,846 00	\$110.00 tiap ² 1,000 naskhah bagi 5,000 naskhah pertama \$105.00 tiap ² 1,000 naskhah bagi 5,000 naskhah kedua atau sa-bahagian-nya \$100.00 tiap ² 1,000 naskhah bagi 5,000 naskhah ketiga atau sa-bahagian-nya \$82.50 (pukul rata) tiap ² 1,000 naskhah untuk 30,000 naskhah	Perchetakan China
1967	1-49	2,735,000	119,364 00	\$65.00 tiap ² 1,000 naskhah mengandongi 8 muka dari 15,000-20,000 naskhah (muka tambahan mengikut harga pro-rata) \$60.00 tiap ² 1,000 naskhah mengandongi 8 muka dari 20,000-40,000 naskhah (muka tambahan mengikut harga pro-rata)	Perchetakan China

INGATAN—Harga ini ada-lah di-perakukan oleh Juma'ah Tawaran Kementerian Penerangan dan Penyiaran dan diluluskan oleh Perbendaharaan.

217. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Information and Broadcasting to name the 1968 printer/printers for each of the

(i) English;

(ii) Jawi;

(iii) Rumi;

(iv) Tamil; and

(v) Chinese Edition of the *Warta*

Malaysia, giving the weekly printing order, and the rate per thousand copy for each language edition and printer.

Tuan Senu bin Abdul Rahman:
Nama Penchetak, tempahan pada tiap² minggu serta harga bagi 1,000 naskhah bagi tiap² keluaran tahun 1968 ada-lah saperti berikut:

**SUARA MALAYSIA/JAYA MALAYSIA/WARTA MALAYSIA—
PENERBITAN BAGI TAHUN 1968**

Keluaran	Nama Penchetakan	Bilangan Tempahan Mingguan	Harga bagi tiap ² sa-ribu naskhah
Inggeris ..	Penchetakan Kum ..	35,000 naskhah ..	\$76.25 (8 muka) (muka tambahan mengikut harga pukul rata)
Jawi ..	Penchetakan Kum ..	18,500 " ..	\$80.50 (8 muka) dari 15,000 hingga 20,000 naskhah \$79.50 (8 muka) dari 20,000 hingga 30,000 naskhah
Rumi ..	Penchetakan Solai ..	44,000 " ..	\$56.00 (8 muka) (muka tambahan mengikut harga pukul rata)
Tamil ..	Tamil Nessian ..	11,000 " ..	\$110.00 tiap ² 1,000 naskhah mengandongi 8 muka dari 5,000 hingga 10,000 naskhah (muka tambahan mengikut harga pukul rata) \$105.00 tiap ² 1,000 naskhah menandongi 8 muka dari 1,000 hingga 15,000 naskhah (muka tambahan mengikut harga pukul rata) \$100.00 tiap ² 1,000 naskhah mengandongi 8 muka dari 15,000 hingga 20,000 naskhah (muka tambahan mengikut harga pukul rata)
China ..	China Press ..	32,000 " ..	\$65.00 tiap ² 1,000 naskhah mengandongi 8 muka dari 15,000 hingga 20,000 naskhah (muka tambahan mengikut harga pukul rata) \$60.00 tiap ² 1,000 naskhah mengandongi 8 muka dari 20,000 hingga 40,000 naskhah (muka tambahan mengikut harga pukul rata)

INGATAN—Bayaran ini di-kenakan sa-hingga 30hb April, 1968, sa-lepas itu tender baru akan di-panggil.

Bayaran Lesen² Radio dan Talivishen

218. Dr Tan Chee Khoo asks the Minister for Information and Broadcasting to state whether the enforcement for the collection of Radio and Television licences fees has been taken over by the Telecoms Department as agreed, and if not, why not.

Tuan Senu bin Abdul Rahman: Sa-tahu saya tidak ada apa² keputusan telah di-buat untuk menyerahkan tanggung-jawab menguat-kuasakan undang² lesen Radio dan Talivishen atau kutipan² hasil-nya kepada Jabatan Talikom. Saya berpendapat bahawa Kementerian yang bertanggung-jawab atas penyiaran-lah patut menjadi pehak yang berkuasa bagi perkara ini, seperti yang di-jalankan pada hari ini.

Sa-benar-nya perhatian atas perkara ini telah di-ambil oleh the European Broadcasting Union dan dari siasatan mereka ada-lah di-dapati bahawa banyak negeri² di-Eropah seperti Denmark, France, Greece, Japan, Israel, Norway dan Portugal meletakkan tanggung-jawab ini kepada pehak berkuasa penyiaran-nya. Laporan itu juga membuktikan bahawa 95% daripada bayaran lesen di-Israel dan 85% bayaran lesen di-France telah dapat di-kutip dalam masa yang tertentu kalau di-bandingkan dengan 60% hingga 65% yang di-dapati dari negeri² yang menggunakan peratoran yang lain, seperti United Kingdom dan India. Ini ada-lah menunjukkan bahawa ada-lah lebih sesuai jika kuasa ini di-pegang oleh Kementerian Penerangan dan Penyiaran yang bertanggung-jawab atas perkara² penyiaran di-dalam negeri ini.

Kementerian Penerangan dan Penyiaran sa-benar-nya telah pun membuat beberapa chadangan untuk membaiki lagi undang² yang berkaitan, dan sementara itu beberapa perubahan telah di-buat di-dalam pentadbiran perkara ini yang telah pun membuktikan bahawa kutipan bayaran lesen Radio dan Talivishen telah pun mendapat kemajuan yang besar. Ini boleh di-buktikan dengan kejayaan besar yang menambahkan pendapatan 1.1

juta bagi tahun 1967 mengatasi dari-pada pendapatan yang telah pun di-kutip di-dalam tahun 1966.

KEMENTERIAN PENGANGKUTAN

Pelabohan

219. Tuan Ahmad bin Arshad bertanya kepada Menteri Pengangkutan:

- (a) beberapa bilangan pelabohan² yang ada dalam Malaysia sebelum dan sa-lepas Merdeka, berapa bilangan yang sedang di-ranchangkan dan apa taraf tiap² pelabohan tersebut;
- (b) pernah-kah kapal² laut dari mana² negeri di-larang daripada memasoki pelabohan² itu.

Menteri Pengangkutan (Tan Sri Haji Sardon bin Haji Jubir):

- (a) Di-Malaysia Barat sekarang ini terdapat 54 buah pelabohan yang di-istiharkan. Bilangan ini sebelum Merdeka ia-lah 69 buah. Turun-nya bilangan ini ia-lah oleh kerana beberapa buah pelabohan yang kecil² telah di-tutup sebab tidak di-gunakan lagi. Di-Malaysia Timor pula sekarang ini ada 32 buah pelabohan yang di-istiharkan ia-itu 19 buah di-Sarawak dan 13 di-Sabah. Semua pelabohan di-Malaysia Timor ini, kechuali Kunak yang di-buka dalam tahun 1966 bagi meng-eksport minyak kelapa sawit, telah wujud sa-belum pembentokan Malaysia.

Tidak ada pelabohan baharu yang di-ranchangkan sekarang ini tetapi kemudahan² di-pelabohan² besar seperti Pelabohan Swettenham dan Pulau Pinang sedang di-perbesar dengan mengadakan dermaga² baharu termasuk dermaga² yang boleh menerima kapal² "container". Di-Pulau Pinang tiga buah dermaga dalam akan siap pada pertengahan tahun ini dan dua lagi dermaga "container" akan siap dalam tahun 1969. Kemudahan² dermaga di-pelabohan Sibu sedang di-perbesarkan dan ranchangan

bagi membesarkan kemudahan² di-Pelabuhan Kuching, Jesselton dan Sandakan sedang di-kaji.

Kajian Pengangkutan yang sekarang ini sedang di-jalankan akan, antara lain², memberi perhatian khas kepada pelabuhan² di-Malaysia.

- (b) Sa-takat ini belum ada kapal² dari mana² negeri yang di-larang masuk ka-pelabuhan² Malaysia.

- (a) In West Malaysia there are now in existence 54 gazetted ports. The number before Independence was 69. The decrease in the number is due to the fact that several small ports have been closed as they are no longer utilised. In East Malaysia at present there are in existence 32 gazetted ports, i.e., 19 in Sarawak and 13 in Sabah. All these ports in East Malaysia, with the exception of Kunak which was opened in 1966 for the exportation of palm oil, have been in existence before the formation of Malaysia.

No new ports are being planned at present but facilities in the major ports such as Port Swettenham and Penang are being expanded by the provision of new wharves including wharves that are able to cater for container ships. In Penang, three new deep water wharves will be ready by the middle of the year and another two container wharves will be ready in 1969. Wharf facilities in Sibu are being expanded and plans for the expansion of port facilities in Kuching, Jesselton and Sandakan are being actively examined.

The Transport Study now being carried out will, among other things, give special attention to the ports in Malaysia.

- (b) So far no ship from any country has been prohibited from entering Malaysian ports.

Pelabuhan Swettenham

220. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Transport if he is aware that relatives of passengers who depart

from Port Swettenham by ship find it difficult to get port passes both from the police and the port authority office, and if so, whether he will make arrangements to make it easier for such relatives to get port passes.

Tan Sri Haji Sardon bin Haji Jubir:

Tidak ada kesukaran langsung bagi saudaramara dan sahabat handai penumpang² yang bertolak dari Pelabuhan Swettenham dengan kapal laut untuk mendapatkan pas² pelabuhan dengan memohon kepada pejabat Lembaga Pelabuhan atau kepada Polis Pelabuhan. Jikalau Ahli Yang Berhormat itu dapat memberi tahu saya sebarang kejadian dalam mana kesukaran dalam perkara ini di-alami tindakan sawajar-nya akan di-ambil.

There is no difficulty at all for relatives and well-wishers of passengers who depart from Port Swettenham by ship to obtain Port Passes on application either from the Port Authority office or from the Port Police. If the Honourable Member could let me know of any actual cases where difficulty in this respect is experienced, appropriate action will be taken.

221. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Transport if he is aware that when pilgrim ships which carry passengers from Port Swettenham for Mecca arrive at Port Swettenham there is no restriction at the port gate, which is thrown open to the public, and if so, whether he can explain this blatant discrimination and put a stop to such discrimination.

Tan Sri Haji Sardon bin Haji Jubir:

Apabila kapal² Haji tiba di-Pelabuhan Swettenham kawasan Pelabuhan itu dibuka kepada orang ramai oleh kerana kapal² ini hanya membawa penumpang², dan bangsal serta dermaga itu di-gunakan bagi menampung jemaah² Haji, barang² mereka dan sahabat handai. Tetapi apabila kapal² penumpang lain tiba, larangan² biasa terpaksa di-kenakan kerana kapal² itu juga serentak menjalankan kerja, sama ada menurun atau memuatkan barang². Oleh itu ada-lah mustahak mengenakan larangan² biasa supaya kelichinan pergerakan dan keselamatan terjamin.

When pilgrim ships call at Port Swettenham the port area is open to the public because these ships strictly carry passengers, and the shed and the wharf are used to accommodate the pilgrims, their luggage and their well wishers, but in the case of other passenger ships, the normal restriction would have to be imposed because the ships at the same time also work, either discharging or loading cargo. It is, therefore, essential that in the latter case the normal restriction would have to be made to ensure efficiency and safety in operation.

Kerugian Perkhidmatan Feri

222. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Transport to give details of the financial losses suffered by the ferry service during the recent disturbances in Penang.

Tan Sri Haji Sardon bin Haji Jubir: Penguatkuasaan perentah berkurong di-Pulau Pinang akibat kekacauan baharu² ini telah menyebabkan kerugian ka-atas perkhidmatan feri Surohanjaya Pelabohan Pulau Pinang. Butir²-nya ada-lah saperti berikut:

Masa kekacauan: 19 hari ia-itu daripada 24-11-67 hingga 12-12-67 (tarikh penarekan langsung perentah berkurong di-Pulau Pinang dan Saberang Perai).

Kutipan biasa hari² sa-chara pukul rata sa-panjang masa 6 bulan: Daripada bulan Mei hingga Oktober, 1967—\$17,686.

Hasil Biasa yang boleh di-kutip dalam masa 19 hari	\$336,034
Hasil sa-benar yang di-dapati dari 24-11-67 hingga 12-12-67	191,489

Kekurangan Hasil dalam masa berkurong	\$144,545
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Perbelanjaan² lain dalam masa berkurong:

(a) Makanan dll. kepada kakitangan Perkhidmatan Feri	\$ 3,063
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(b) Bayaran lebih masa dll. elaun	21,758
	<u>\$ 24,821</u>

Kekurangan kutipan dalam masa berkurong	\$169,366
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The imposition of curfew in Penang as a result of the recent disturbances did incur financial losses to the ferry

service of the Penang Port Commission the details of which are given below:

Period of disturbances: 19 days, i.e., from 24-11-67 to 12-12-67 (date of complete lifting of curfew in Penang and Butterworth).

Average normal daily collection over a 6 month period: May to October, 1967—\$17,686.

Normal Revenue Collectable over a 19-day period	\$336,034
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Actual Revenue collected from 24-11-67 to 12-12-67	191,489
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Reduction in Revenue during the curfew period	144,545
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Extra expenses incurred during the curfew period:

(a) Food, etc., to Ferry Service Staff	\$ 3,063
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(b) Overtime, etc., allowances	21,758
	<u>\$ 24,821</u>

Financial reduction in receipts during the curfew period	\$169,366
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Barang² Muatan

223. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Transport to give details of cargo tonnages handled separately at Penang and Port Swettenham during 1967.

Tan Sri Haji Sardon bin Haji Jubir: Butir² berat kago yang di-kelolakan di-Pulau Pinang dan Pelabohan Swettenham dalam tahun 1967 ada diberi dalam Lampiran A dan B. Angka bagi bulan Disember ada-lah anggaran sementara bagi bulan Januari hingga November ada-lah sa-benar.

The detail of cargo tonnages handled at Penang and Port Swettenham during 1967 are given in Appendix A and B. In arriving at these figures, the tonnage for the month of December has been estimated while those for the months of January to November are actual.

D. W. Scott & Company

224. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Transport if he would table a progress report of the work undertaken by D. W. Scott & Co., Management Consultants at Penang and Port Swettenham.

Tan Sri Haji Sardon bin Haji Jubir:
Sa-bagai menjawab soalan di-atas saya
sukachita melaporkan saperti berikut:

SUROHANJAYA PELABOHAN PULAU PINANG

Saya sukachita menchatetkan bahawa keputusan yang di-ambil oleh Surohanjaya Pelabohan Pulau Pinang, dengan sokongan Kementerian saya, untuk mendapatkan perkhidmatan Penasehat² Urusan sudah terbokti amat berfaedah. Faedah² kewangan daripada kerja itu sahaja akan mengakibatkan wang Surohanjaya akan terjimbat sa-banyak lebeh daripada \$1 juta tiap² tahun. Mungkin yang lebeh penting, susunan Surohanjaya itu dan kemahiran pengurusan kakitangan-nya telah bertambah dengan lumayan-nya dan Surohanjaya itu sekarang telah di-lengkapkan dengan baik untuk memainkan peranan penting-nya dalam ekonomi negara.

Dalam laporan²-nya Penasehat² itu telah bersunggo² menegaskan bahawa kejayaan ranchangan ini bukan-lah semata² usaha Penasehat² itu sendiri malah apa yang telah terchapai ada-lah hasil kerjasama yang erat, bantuan dan nasehat Surohanjaya itu sendiri, pegawai² kanan serta kakitangan-nya.

Kemajuan Pengurusan dan Penyusunan

Mungkin faedah² jangka panjang yang paling bererti daripada kerja Penasehat² itu ada-lah kemajuan dalam kemahiran² pengurusan pegawai² kanan dan dalam melichinkan susunan Surohanjaya itu. Tanggong-jawab² Surohanjaya akan makin bertambah apabila Dermaga² Ayer Dalam yang baharu di-Butterworth di-buka tahun ini. Penasehat² itu telah membuat perakuan² yang telah di-luluskan oleh Surohanjaya dan saya sendiri untuk mengubah penyusunan supaya ia lebeh cekap memikul tanggong-jawab² yang baharu ini.

Sa-panjang seluruh peringkat kerja mereka, penasehat² itu telah melateh dan bekerja melalui pegawai²

Surohanjaya dan pegawai² ini sekarang ini berkebolehan penoh untuk menjalankan kerja. Kira² 20 orang pegawai telah di-beri latehan penoh mengenai chara² kaji kerja dan 50 orang pegawai telah di-beri latehan dalam penyeliaan, pengurusan moden dan penganalisaan kaji kerja. Di-samping itu beberapa kumpulan kechil pegawai² telah di-beri latehan dalam chara² peranchangan moden, kawalan simpanan barang² dan peratoran kawalan perbelanjaan.

Latehan bukan sahaja terbatas kapada pegawai² kanan. Surohanjaya telah menubuhkan satu Bahagian Latehan dan ramai pekerja² yang dahulu-nya tidak mempunyai kemahiran sekarang ini sedang di-lateh dalam berbagai kemahiran untuk melengkapkan mereka bagi peluang² naik pangkat di-Dermaga² di-Butterworth.

Peranchangan

Penasehat² itu telah membantu Surohanjaya dalam ranchangan²-nya untuk masa hadapan, terutama yang berkaitan dengan Dermaga² Baharu di-Butterworth. Pada awal tahun lalu Penasehat² Urusan itu membantu pegawai² Surohanjaya dan Jurutera² Penasehat dalam suatu penilaian samula Ranchangan Butterworth untuk menghadapi keperluan² "containment".

Semua peranchangan bagi perjalanan dermaga² baharu itu telah di-lakukan oleh pegawai² Surohanjaya di-bawah panduan Penasehat² dengan menggunakan "Critical Path Scheduling Technique". Butir² ranchangan bagi perjalanan dermaga² baharu itu sekarang ada-lah menepati jadual dan Surohanjaya akan dapat menjalankan dermaga² itu dengan cekap dan lichin apabila pembenaan-nya selesai.

Pengurangan Perbelanjaan

Banyak daripada kerja Penasehat² itu telah di-arahkan kapada menambah kelichinan pergerakan² dan peratoran² Surohanjaya. Bidang²

besar di-mana kecekapan telah bertambah termasuk:

- (a) Pengendalian kago di-mana peratoran² yang di-perbaiki telah mempercepat pengendalian dan perkhidmatan kepada kapal² dan pemesan², menambah penggunaan gudang dan mengurangkan perbelanjaan sa-banyak lebeh kurang separoh.
- (b) Kutipan tambang² feri di-sabelah sahaja, menyebabkan berkurangnya perbelanjaan dan membolehkan Surohanjaya menurunkan sa-bahagian besar tambang².
- (c) Pembaikan kepada peratoran² kekeranian yang telah mengurangkan perbelanjaan dan membaiki perkhidmatan kepada pelanggan² Surohanjaya.
- (d) Penggunaan kapal² dan alat² Surohanjaya yang bertambah dan pengurangan perbelanjaan penyelenggaraan.
- (e) Kerjasama yang rapat dengan wakil² perkapalan dalam perhubungan² yang bermaksud mengurangkan perbelanjaan pengangkutan terutama perbelanjaan memperdagangkan getah.

Akibat kerja ini Surohanjaya telah dapat mengurangkan bilangan kakitangan-nya dalam bahagian gerakan sa-ramai 175 orang. Pada masa ini 133 orang sedang di-lateh untuk mengisi jawatan² yang penting di-dermaga² baharu dan baki-nya telah bersara atau meletakkan jawatan.

Faedah kewangan kerja itu satakut ini ada-lah seperti berikut:

Wang yang di-jimatkan tiap² tahun akibat pengurangan kakitangan (Di-chapai dengan persaraan, perletakan jawatan dan pertukaran ka-dermaga² baharu) \$ 691,000

Wang yang di-jimatkan tiap² tahun akibat kurangnya bayaran kepada Pemborong² 350,000

Jumlah \$1,041,000

Penjimatan ini ada-lah berulang tiap² tahun.

Pendapatan yang bertambah akibat perakuan² oleh Penasehat², \$72,000 daripada jumlah ini ada-lah berulang tiap² tahun ... \$ 223,000

∴ Jumlah Faedah² Tahunan yang di-chapai \$1,264,000

\$1,103,000 daripada jumlah ini ada-lah berulang tiap² tahun.

Di-samping itu perakuan² lain yang belum di-laksanakan harus menjimatkan lagi wang sa-banyak kira² \$200,000.

Faedah² kewangan ini ada-lah atas perjalanan Surohanjaya itu sekarang ini sahaja. Penggunaan chara² yang lebeh cekap di-dermaga² baharu di-Butterworth akan meninggikan lagi faedah² ini kepada Surohanjaya itu dan kepada negara pada keseluruhan-nya.

PELABOAHAN SWETTENHAM

Kemajuan dalam ranchangan mengurangkan perbelanjaan kekeranian

Bilangan jawatan² kerani di-Pelabohan Swettenham telah di-kurangkan daripada 502 dalam bulan Oktober 1966 kepada 360 dalam bulan Disember 1967. Ini telah di-chapai melalui:

Penyusunan sa-mula berkaitan dengan pemusatan tugas² yang penting.

Pengurangan dalam penchatetan inbois sa-banyak lebeh daripada 40%.

Penghapusan penggandaan rekod² dan kerja² kekeranian.

Daripada 142 orang kerani yang jawatan mereka telah menjadi berlebihan: 71 orang telah meninggalkan Pelabohan kerana bertukar kepada Keretapi Tanah Melayu, bersara dan meletakkan jawatan. 71 orang kerani merupakan satu kelompok yang lebeh yang dapat di-lantek kepada jawatan² kekeranian yang telah menjadi kosong akibat sebab² yang di-sebutkan di atas.

Oleh yang demikian tidak-lah ada pengambilan kerani² baharu sepanjang masa lapan belas bulan. Demikian juga tidak ada pemberhentian kerani².

Gaji², tidak termasuk pendapatan² kerana kerja lebeh masa, 71 orang kerani yang tidak di-gantikan itu ia-lah \$225,000 sa-tahun.

Di-samping itu, bayaran lebeh masa kepada kerani² telah berkurangan sa-banyak \$96,000 sa-tahun.

Oleh itu pengurangan dalam perbelanjaan² kekeranian yang di-chapai sekarang ini ada-lah lebeh daripada \$300,000 sa-tahun manakala sekarang ini terdapat \$200,000 bagi sa-tahun yang akan di-tukarkan menjadi kekurangan perbelanjaan yang di-chapai apabila kakitangan kekeranian di-kurangkan.

Bertambah-nya penghasilan kekeranian di-taksir kira² sa-banyak 40%.

Penggunaan Bangunan² Pelabohan

Dengan penggunaan Bangunan² Pelabohan sa-chara lebeh baik dua buah gudang telah menjadi tidak perlu di-gunakan lagi. Sa-buah gudang telah di-sewakan sa-banyak \$10,000 sa-tahun. Gudang yang sa-buah lagi itu di-gunakan oleh Kerajaan bagi menyimpan getah dengan perchuma. Sewa yang biasa-nya di-bayar bagi gudang itu ia-lah \$50,000 sa-tahun.

Ranchangan mengurangkan perbelanjaan perkhidmatan² kejuruteraan

Semenjak permulaan ranchangan ini pada 1hb Ogos, 1967, kakitangan Kejuruteraan telah di-kurangkan samarai 45 orang. Kekurangan dalam bayaran gaji akibat pengurangan ini ia-lah \$78,000 sa-tahun.

Di-samping itu kerja² yang dahulu di-buat oleh pemborong² telah dapat di-serapi dan ini berjumlah sa-banyak \$120,000 sa-tahun.

Bayaran kerja lebeh masa dengan serentak telah di-kurangkan sa-banyak \$75,000 sa-tahun.

Lagi pengurangan dalam perbelanjaan berjumlah sa-banyak \$22,000 sa-tahun telah di-chapai dengan penggunaan terpal yang lebeh banyak, dengan menjalankan tugas² yang dahulu-nya di-jalankan oleh Keretapi Tanah Melayu dan dengan menyesuaikan bayaran² selam.

Dalam seluruh perkhidmatan² Kejuruteraan perbelanjaan telah di-kurangkan sa-banyak \$295,000 sa-tahun.

Pada masa ini terdapat 31 orang kakitangan dalam Jabatan itu yang berlebehan daripada yang di-perlukan. Pengurangan perbelanjaan yang mungkin kelak daripada puncha ini ia-lah \$60,000 sa-tahun.

Ranchangan mengurangkan perbelanjaan setor

Perbelanjaan² kakitangan di-dalam setor telah berkurangan sa-banyak \$17,000 sa-tahun. Akibat kawalan² setor yang di-adakan, bayaran pengiraan barang² terutama barang² yang berlebehan dan usang telah berkurangan sa-banyak \$10,000 sa-tahun.

Pergerakan Lalu-lintas

Kajian sedang di-jalankan mengenai pergerakan lalu-lintas di-pelabohan dan ada-lah di-jangka bahawa penjimatan dan penghasilan yang bertambah akan tercapai dalam sedikit masa lagi.

Latehan pegawai² kaji kerja dan akauntan penilaian

Tiga orang pegawai kaji kerja di-bawah jagaan sa-orang pegawai telah mendapat latehan dalam tiori kaji kerja dan sekarang telah mendapat pengalaman yang luas dalam pekerjaan berlateh mengamalkan chara² kaji kerja. Bahagian kaji kerja Lembaga Pelabohan itu sekarang ini sudah mula² berjalan dengan tenaga sendiri sa-penoh-nya.

Laporan² kawalan pengurusan yang bermaksud mengukur perbelanjaan berbagai gerakan pelabohan sekarang sedang di-mulakan dan latehan sa-orang Akauntan Penilaian sedang di-jalankan.

Jumlah Pengurangan Perbelanjaan

Pada peringkat ini perbelanjaan Lembaga Pelabohan Swettenham telah benar² di-kurangkan sa-banyak \$653,000 sa-tahun.

Pengurangan sa-banyak \$310,000 lagi boleh di-dapati sekarang ini dan

akan di-chapai berperingkat² sa-panjang masa dua tahun akan datang.

Satu segi lain yang penting dalam kerja Penasihat² itu ia-lah melateh pegawai² tempatan dalam chara² kaji kerja supaya mereka dapat meneruskan kerja itu sa-bagai satu tugas pentadbiran yang biasa.

BERAT KAGO YANG DI-KENDALIKAN DALAM TAHUN 1967

(Dalam Ribu Tan)

	DI-KENDALIKAN DI-PELABOHAN PULAU PINANG			DI-KENDALIKAN OLEH SUROHANJAYA PELABOHAN PULAU PINANG		
	Impot	Ekspot	Jumlah	Impot	Ekspot	Jumlah
Kago Umum	1,282.9	827.9	2,110.8	434.7	302.4	737.1
Susu Getah	7.4	18.6	26.0	—	10.5	10.5
Minyak Sayoran (Bulk)	16.1	26.1	42.2	15.0	23.5	38.5
Minyak Bakaran (Fuel)	590.8	—	590.8	58.4	—	58.4
Bijeh	—	376.9	376.9	—	376.9	376.9
Arang Batu	9.3	—	9.3	5.2	—	5.2
Kago Keretapi Tanah Melayu ..	1,906.5	1,249.5	3,156.0	513.3	713.3	1,226.6
	—	—	—	—	41.6	41.6
Pergerakan Kago dalam Pelabohan ..	—	—	—	10.1	—	10.1
JUMLAH ..	1,906.5	1,249.5	3,156.0	523.4	754.9	1,278.3

ULASAN MENGENAI BERAT KAGO YANG
DI-KENDALIKAN DALAM PELABOHAN

Di-bandingkan dengan tahun 1966, perbedzaan saperti berikut ada-lah di-perhatikan bagi tahun 1967:

Kago Umum ..	bertambah sa-banyak	151,500 tan
Susu Getah ..	"	5,900 "
Minyak Sayoran (Bulk) ..	kurang sa-banyak	1,100 "
Minyak Bakaran (Fuel) ..	bertambah sa-banyak	98,900 "
Bijeh ..	kurang sa-banyak	172,400 "
Arang Batu ..	"	9,700 "

Jumlah-nya bertambah sa-banyak 73,100 tan

ULASAN MENGENAI BERAT KAGO YANG DI-
KENDALIKAN OLEH SUROHANJAYA PELABOHAN
PULAU PINANG

Di-bandingkan dengan berat kago yang di-kendalikan dalam tahun 1966, perbedzaan saperti berikut dapat di-perhatikan bagi tahun 1967:

Kago Umum ..	kurang	10,000 tan
Susu Getah (Bulk) ..	bertambah	2,400 "
Minyak Sayoran (Bulk) ..	kurang	3,300 "
Minyak Bakaran (Fuel) ..	"	19,300 "
Bijeh ..	"	172,400 "
Arang Batu ..	"	2,500 "
Kago Keretapi Tanah Melayu ..	"	1,000 "
Pergerakan Kago dalam Pelabohan ..	"	3,500 "

Pada keseluruhan-nya terdapat kekurangan sa-banyak 209,600 tan yang sa-bahagian besar-nya di-sebabkan oleh turun-nya dalam ekspot bijeh yang di-ekspotkan melalui Dermaga Prai.

BERAT KAGO YANG DI-KENDALIKAN DI-PELABOAHAN SWETTENHAM DARI BULAN JANUARI HINGGA NOVEMBER DAN
DISEMBER (ANGGARAN) 1967 DAN 1966

	IMPOT			EKSPOT			TEPI PANTAI		DERMAGA ² BERSENDIRIAN		JONG ² BERSENDIRIAN	
	Kering	Chair	Kering	Chair	Kering	Chair	Impot	Ekspot	Impot	Ekspot	Impot	Ekspot
Januari	80,516	15,257	32,041	15,350	1,444	2,193	10,452	329	30,884			
Februari	79,409	17,706	29,028	13,250	1,080	1,612	552	594	15,127			
Mach	88,712	12,059	34,412	16,990	1,458	2,778	17,832	1,667	35,425			
April	88,409	29,652	28,704	14,017	1,342	2,167	6,422	926	25,464			
Mei	88,753	18,093	34,976	16,015	1,487	2,791	8,559	1,337	53,427			
Jun	75,103	19,248	32,104	18,605	1,530	2,233	8,138	886	46,418			
Julai	75,856	16,538	36,795	14,563	1,487	2,560	18,942	1,483	50,154			
Ogos	85,951	24,764	36,569	17,366	1,534	1,625	8,685	936	33,651			
September	69,362	31,065	40,763	16,834	1,520	1,722	9,109	403	58,939			
Oktober	76,004	13,500	36,467	21,885	1,473	2,839	10,799	1,627	35,321			
November	76,432	10,487	31,272	11,606	1,368	2,286	623	1,127	61,209			
DiseMBER (Anggaran)	97,906	12,250	34,865	20,908	1,429	2,255	18,344	1,029	40,547			
JUMLAH ANGGARAN	982,413	220,619	407,996	197,389	17,152	27,061	118,457	12,344	486,566			
JUMLAH HINGGA NOV. SAHAJA	884,507	208,369	373,131	176,481	15,723	24,806	100,113	11,315	446,019			
1966	928,358	231,177	341,414	195,071	9,576	21,377	63,534	11,465	324,748			

**RINGKASAN BERAT KAGO BAGI 1966 DAN 1967
BAGI PELABOAHAN SWETTENHAM**

		1966	1967 (Anggaran)
IMPOT:			
Kering ...	...	928,358	982,413
Chair ...	...	231,177	220,619
EKSPOT:			
Kering ...	...	341,414	407,996
Chair ...	...	195,071	197,389
TEPI PANTAI:			
Impot ...	...	9,576	17,152
Ekspot ...	...	21,377	27,061
DERMAGA BERSEN- DIRIAN:			
Impot ...	...	63,534	118,457
Chair ...	...	—	—
JONG BERSENDIRIAN:			
Impot ...	...	11,465	12,344
Ekspot ...	...	324,748	486,566
JUMLAH BESAR ...		2,126,720	2,469,997

In answer to the above question I am pleased to report as follows:

PENANG PORT COMMISSION

I am pleased to record that the decision taken by the Penang Port Commission, with the support of my Ministry, to employ Management Consultants has already been proved to be fully justified. The financial benefits alone of the work result in annually recurring savings to the Commission of more than \$1 million. Perhaps more important, the organisation of the Commission and the management skills of its staff have been substantially improved, and the Commission is now well-equipped to play its important role in the economy of the country.

In their reports the Consultants have been at pains to point out that the success of the programme is by no means solely due to the Consultants themselves, and that what has been achieved has been due to the active co-operation, assistance and advice of the Commission itself, its senior officers and staff.

Management Development and Organisation

Perhaps the most significant long term benefits from the work of the Consultants will prove to be the development of management skills by senior officers and in the streamlining of the Commission's organisation. The responsibilities of the Commission will increase substantially when the new Butterworth Deep Water Wharves are opened this year. The Consultants have made recommendations which have been approved by the Commission and myself to alter the organisation so that it is better able to cope with these new responsibilities.

During all stages of their work the Consultants have trained and worked through officers of the Commission and these officers are now fully capable of carrying on the work. Some 20 officers have been given full scale training in work study techniques and 50 officers have been given formal training in supervision, modern management and works study appreciation. In addition small groups of officers have been given training in modern planning techniques, in stock and inventory control and in cost control procedures.

Training has not been confined only to senior officers. The Commission has set up a Training Section and many previously unskilled workers are now being trained in various skills to equip them for promotion opportunities at the Butterworth Wharves.

Planning

The Consultants have assisted the Commission with its forward planning, particularly as it applied to the new Butterworth Wharves. Early last year the Management Consultants assisted the Commission's officers and Consulting Engineers in an urgent re-evaluation of the Butterworth Project to meet the needs of containerisation.

All the planning for the operation of the new wharves has been done by the Commission's officers under the guidance of the Consultants using the Critical Path Scheduling Technique. The detailed planning for the operation of the new wharves is well up to schedule and the Commission will be able to operate the wharves efficiently and smoothly when construction is complete.

Cost Reduction

Much of the work of the Consultants has been directed towards increasing the efficiency of the Commission's operations and procedures. Major areas where efficiency has increased include:

- (a) Cargo handling where improved procedures have increased the rate of handling and the service to ships and consignees, increased godown utilisation and cut costs approximately in half.
- (b) Collection of ferry service fares on one side only, resulting in decreased costs so that the Commission was able to decrease the majority of fares.
- (c) Improvements in clerical procedures which have reduced costs and improved service to the Commission's customers.
- (d) Increased utilisation of the Commission's craft and equipment and a substantial reduction in maintenance costs.
- (e) Active co-operation with shipping agents in experiments designed to reduce transportation costs, particularly the cost of shipping rubber.

As a result of this work it has been possible to reduce the number of Commission's staff in operating positions by 175. At present 133 persons are being trained to fill important positions at the new wharves and the remainder have either retired or resigned.

The financial benefits of the work so far are:

Annual Savings due to Staff Reduction (Achieved by retirements, resignations and transfer to the new wharves)	\$ 691,000
Annual Savings due to reduced payments to Contractors	350,000
Total ...	\$1,041,000

These savings are all annually recurring.

Increased income due to recommendations by the Consultants of which \$72,000 is annually recurring	223,000
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∴ Total Achieved Annual Benefits of which \$1,103,000 is annually recurring ... \$1,264,000

In addition other recommendations not yet implemented should provide further savings of approximately \$200,000.

These financial benefits relate to the Commission's present operations only. The use of the more efficient methods at the new Butterworth wharves will greatly increase these benefits to the Commission and therefore to the country as a whole.

PORT SWETTENHAM AUTHORITY

Progress in clerical cost reduction programme

The number of clerical positions at Port Swettenham has been reduced from 502 in October to 360 in December, 1967. This has been achieved through:

Radical reorganisation associated with centralisation of major function.

Reduction in invoicing documentation by more than 40%.

Elimination of duplication of records and clerical effort.

From the 142 clerks whose positions have been rendered redundant:

71 clerks have left the Port due to transfers to Malayan Railway, retirements and resignations.

71 clerks from a surplus clerical labour pool and are available for appointment to clerical positions that are vacated due to the aforementioned causes of staff depletion.

There has naturally not been any recruitment of clerks for eighteen months. Neither has there been any retrenchment of clerks.

The salaries, excluding overtime earnings, of the 71 clerks who have not been replaced is \$225,000 per annum.

At the same time, clerical overtime has been reduced by \$96,000 per annum.

The reduction in clerical costs that are currently being achieved, therefore is over \$300,000 per annum while there is now available a further \$200,000 per annum which will be converted into achieved cost reductions as the clerical staff is depleted.

The increase in clerical productivity is assessed at 40%.

Utilisation of Port Buildings

Through better utilisation of Port Buildings two godowns have been made surplus to requirements.

One godown has been rented at \$10,000 per annum.

The other godown has been occupied by the Government for the storage of rubber free of charge. The rental which would normally be payable for this godown is \$50,000 per annum.

Engineering services cost reduction programme

Since the commencement of the programme on August 1st, 1967, the Engineering staff has been depleted by 45 personnel. The reduction in payroll resulting from this reduction is \$78,000 per annum.

In addition, the reduced Engineering resources has absorbed activities previously let to contract amounting to \$120,000 per annum.

Overtime has simultaneously been reduced by \$75,000 per annum.

Further reductions in cost from increased utilisation of tarpaulins, assuming functions formerly provided by Malayan Railway and adjustment of diving charges amount to \$22,000 per annum.

In total Engineering services costs have been reduced by \$295,000 per annum.

At present there are 31 personnel in the Department excess to requirements. The potential cost reduction which will accrue at a later date from this source is \$60,000 per annum.

Stores cost reduction programmes

Staffing costs in the Stores has been reduced by \$17,000 per annum. As a result of stores controls introduced inventory carrying charges, particularly in excess and obsolete stock have been reduced by \$10,000 per annum.

Traffic Operation

Studies are being carried out on traffic operation of the port and it is confidently expected that further economies and productivity will be achieved in the near future.

Training of work study officers and cost accountant

Three work study officers under the jurisdiction of an officer in charge have received training in theory of work study and have now had extensive experience on the job training in the application of work study techniques. The work study section of the Port Authority is now beginning to function completely from its own resources.

Management control reports which are designed to measure the cost of various port operations are being introduced and the training of a Cost Accountant is being undertaken.

Total cost reductions

At this stage the Port Swettenham Authority's costs have actually been reduced by \$653,000 per annum.

Further cost reduction of \$310,000 are now available and will be progressively achieved over the next two years.

The other important aspect of the work of the Consultants are to train

the local officers in the technique of work study so that they would continue with the work as a normal management exercise.

TONNAGE OF CARGO HANDLED IN 1967

(In Thousands of Tons)

	HANDLED IN THE PORT OF PENANG			HANDLED BY THE PENANG PORT COMMISSION		
	Import	Export	Total	Import	Export	Total
General Cargo	1,282.9	827.9	2,110.8	434.7	302.4	737.1
Bulk Latex	7.4	18.6	26.0	—	10.5	10.5
Bulk Vegetable Oil	16.1	26.1	42.1	15.0	23.5	38.5
Fuel Oils in Bulk	590.8	—	590.8	58.4	—	58.4
Ores	—	376.9	376.9	—	376.9	376.9
Arang	9.3	—	9.3	5.2	—	5.2
Malayan Railway Cargo	1,906.5	1,249.5	3,156.0	3,158.0	713.3	1,226.6
Cargo Movement within the Port	—	—	—	—	41.6	41.6
Cargo Movement within the Port	—	—	—	10.1	—	10.1
TOTAL ..	1,906.5	1,249.5	3,156.0	523.4	754.9	1,278.3

COMMENTS ON TONNAGE HANDLED IN THE PORT

Compared to 1966, the following differences are observed for 1967:

General Cargo	—	increase of	151,500 tons
Bulk Latex	—	"	5,900 "
Bulk Vegetable Oil	—	decrease of	1,100 "
Fuel Oils in Bulk	—	increase of	98,900 "
Ores	—	decrease of	172,400 "
Coal	—	"	9,700 "

In total there was an increase of 73,100 tons.

COMMENTS ON TONNAGE HANDLED BY THE PENANG PORT COMMISSION

Compared with the tonnage handled in 1966, the following differences are observed for 1967:

General Cargo	—	decrease of	10,000 tons
Bulk Latex	—	increase of	2,400 "
Bulk Vegetable Oil	—	decrease of	3,300 "
Fuel Oils in Bulk	—	"	19,300 "
Ores	—	"	172,400 "
Coal	—	"	2,500 "
Malayan Railway Cargo	—	"	1,000 "
Cargo Movement within the Port	—	"	3,500 "

On the whole there was a decrease of 209,600 tons mainly because of the decrease in the export of ores which are exported through Prai Wharf.

TOTAL TONNAGE HANDLED AT PORT SWETTENHAM DURING PERIOD JANUARY TO NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER
(PROVISIONAL) 1967 AND 1968

		IMPORT			EXPORT			FORESHORE		PRIVATE		PRIVATE JUNK	
		Dry	Liquid		Dry	Liquid		Import	Export	Wharves		Import	Export
January	..	80,516	15,257	..	32,041	15,350	..	1,444	2,193	10,452	..	329	30,884
February	..	79,409	17,706	..	29,028	13,250	..	1,080	1,612	552	..	594	15,127
March	..	88,712	12,059	..	34,412	16,990	..	1,458	2,778	17,832	..	1,667	35,425
April	..	88,409	29,652	..	28,704	14,017	..	1,342	2,167	6,422	..	926	25,464
May	..	88,753	18,093	..	34,976	16,015	..	1,487	2,791	8,559	..	1,337	53,427
June	..	75,103	19,248	..	32,104	18,605	..	1,530	2,233	8,138	..	886	46,418
July	..	75,856	16,538	..	36,795	14,563	..	1,487	2,560	18,942	..	1,483	50,154
August	..	85,951	24,764	..	36,569	17,366	..	1,534	1,625	8,685	..	936	33,651
September	..	69,362	31,065	..	40,763	16,834	..	1,520	1,722	9,109	..	403	58,939
October	..	76,004	13,500	..	36,467	21,885	..	1,473	2,839	10,799	..	1,627	35,321
November	..	76,432	10,487	..	31,272	11,606	..	1,368	2,286	623	..	1,127	61,209
December (Provisional)	..	97,906	12,250	..	34,865	20,908	..	1,429	2,255	18,344	..	1,029	40,547
Total (Provisional)		982,413	220,619	..	407,996	197,389	..	17,152	27,061	118,457	..	12,344	486,566
Total up to Nov. only		884,507	208,369	..	373,131	176,481	..	15,723	24,806	100,113	..	11,315	446,019
1966	..	928,358	231,177	..	341,414	195,071	..	9,576	21,377	63,534	..	11,465	324,748

**SUMMARY OF TONNAGES FOR 1966 AND 1967
FOR PORT SWETTENHAM**

	1966	1967 (Provisional)
IMPORT—		
Dry	928,358	982,413
Liquid	231,177	220,619
EXPORT—		
Dry	341,414	409,996
Liquid	195,071	197,389
FORESHORE—		
Import	9,576	17,152
Export	21,377	27,061
PRIVATE WHARF—		
(Import) (Liquid)	63,534	118,457
PRIVATE JUNK—		
Import	11,465	12,344
Export	324,748	486,566
GRAND TOTAL	2,126,720	2,469,997

Dermaga Ayer Dalam

225. Dr Tan Chee Khoo asks the Minister of Transport if he would table a progress report on the deep water wharves under construction at Butterworth.

Tan Sri Haji Sardon bin Haji Jubir: Sebagai menjawab soalan di-atas saya sukachita melaporkan saperti berikut:

Sa-sudah di-tandatangani Perjanjian Pinjaman dengan Kreditanstalt fur Wiederaufbau dalam bulan Disember 1963 kerja menambak tapak telah di-mulakan dalam bulan Februari, 1964, dan selesai dalam bulan Ogos, 1965. Dalam pada itu kerja menggali lumpur peringkat awal telah di-mulakan dalam bulan Oktober, 1964 dan selesai dalam bulan Julai, 1966, oleh Gammon (Malaya) Limited dengan belanja sa-banyak lebih kurang \$6.9 juta.

Konterek yang besar telah di-beri kepada Zublin & Gammon Joint Venture dalam bulan Julai, 1965, dan selepas mengumpulkan alat² jentera pembinaan bermula dalam bulan Mach, 1966. Konterek itu telah di-berikan dengan harga \$29.5 juta.

Semenjak itu beberapa kerja kecil telah di-tambah kepada konterek besar itu, termasuk pembinaan Jam-batan Masok di-atas Sambongan Keretapi Prai ka-Butterworth, menanam cherachak² bagi bangunan² darat, pembinaan gudang² di-darat dan membekal serta memasang alat² paip ayer di-dermaga itu sendiri. Sa-telah di-ambil perhitungan kerja² tambahan ini, dan beberapa penji-matan perbelanjaan di-dermaga itu sendiri akibat peranchangan sa-mula dalam tahun 1967 bagi kago² "container", konterek Zublin & Gammon itu sekarang di-jangka ber-jumlah kira² \$30.4 juta.

Kemajuan kerja dalam konterek besar itu ada-lah amat memuaskan dan dua buah dermaga sekarang ini sudah hampir siap. Kerja atas dermaga yang ketiga sedang maju dengan pesat-nya. Kerja telah di-mulakan ka-atas dermaga "container" yang keempat.

Konterek² lain bagi membena sa-buah pelubang kecil (Ng Chew Ho,—Penang), Pembekalan Bangsal² (Waagner—Biro—Vienna), Pembekalan Letrik (G.E.C.—K.L.) dan pemindahan kapal² karam (Fukada Salvage—Tokyo) telah di-berikan dan kerja sedang berjalan. Kerja menggali lumpur sudah di-mulakan oleh sa-buah kapal korek Jabatan Laut, yang akan di-bantu kemudian oleh kapal Surohanjaya sendiri.

Tender² bagi Konterek Kerja² Tapak Umum akan di-terima pada 16hb Januari, 1968, yang termasuk kerja² jalan, bekalan ayer dan peng-ayeran. Tender² bagi Konterek Kerja Bangunan Rencham akan di-terima pada 9hb Februari, 1968, meliputi bangunan² kecil yang lain.

Keseluruhan ranchangan yang di-tetapkan dalam bulan Disember, 1963, membuat perhitungan bahawa tiga buah dermaga yang mula² dan kerja² tambahan itu akan siap pada pertengahan tahun 1968. Sunggoh pun tiga buah dermaga di-selatan itu akan siap dalam bulan Julai, peranchangan sa-mula bagi kago²

"container" akan mengakibatkan ke-lambatan dalam menyiapkan kese-luruhan peringkat pertama hingga kira² 31hb Ogos, 1968. Dua buah dermaga "container" yang tinggal itu serta kerja² tambahan di-darat akan siap pada awal tahun 1969. Bebe-rapa kawasan di-darat sedang di-biarkan kosong sa-hingga tiba masa menerima kago² "container".

Anggaran seluruh-nya bagi ran-changan ini ia-lah kira² \$59.2 juta, dan berdasarkan atas perbelanjaan, kemajuan kerja sekarang ini telah menchapai 50%.

After conclusion of the Loan Agreement with the Kreditanstalt fur Wiederaufbau in December, 1963, site reclamation was commenced in February, 1964, and completed in August, 1965. Meanwhile initial dredging was commenced in October, 1964, and completed in July, 1966, by Gammon (Malaya) Limited at a cost of about \$6.9 m.

The main contract was awarded to Zublin & Gammon Joint Venture in July, 1965, and after mobilisation of plant construction started in March, 1966. The contract was awarded for \$29.5 m.

Several ancillary works have since been added to the main contract, including the Entrance Bridge over the Prai to Butterworth Railway Extension, miscellaneous piling for land buildings, erection of godowns on land and supply and installation of water supply pipeworks on the wharf itself. Taking into account these extra works, and certain economies on the wharf itself due to replanning during 1967 for containerised cargo, the Zublin & Gammon contract is now expected to amount to about \$30.4 m.

Progress on the main contract has been very satisfactory, and two berths are now nearing completion and a third is well advanced, work already having started on the fourth (container) berth.

Other contracts for a minor culvert (Ng Chew Ho,—Penang), Supply of

Sheds (Waagner—Biro—Vienna), Electrification (G.E.C.—K.L.) and Removal of Wrecks in Approaches (Fukada Salvage—Tokyo) have been awarded and are in progress. Pre-commissioning dredging has been commenced by a Marine Department dredger, which will later be assisted by the Commission's own craft.

Tenders are due for the General Site Works Contract on 16th January, 1968, which will include roadworks, water supply and drainage, and tenders are due for the Miscellaneous Building Works contract on 9th February, 1968, covering the remain-ing small buildings.

The overall programme set in December, 1963, allowed for the first three berths and ancillary works to be commissioned in mid-1968. Although the actual three southern berths themselves will be completed during July, replanning for containerised cargo will result in delayed commissioning of the whole of the first phase until about 31st August, 1968. The remaining two (container) berths and additional land works will be ready early in 1969, some land areas being left undeveloped pending the advent of containerised cargo.

The overall estimate for the scheme now stands at about \$59.2 m., and based on expenditure, progress has now reached 50%.

Sharikat Penerbangan Malaysia-Singapura

226. Tengku Zaid bin Tengku Ahmad bertanya kepada Menteri Pengangkutan berikan keterangan angka pechahan kakitangan M.S.A. yang berjumlah 3,300 atau lebih itu mengikut bangsa, kewarganegaraan dan taraf pekerjaan mereka daripada Budak² Pengangkat Beg hingga-lah kepada peringkat pengurus yang tertinggi.

Tan Sri Haji Sardon bin Haji Jubir: Kementerian saya telah dapat menyiap-kan angka² yang di-minta-nya itu

seberapa yang boleh dalam masa yang mungkin akan memuaskan Ahli Yang singkat ini dan butir² yang berikut ini Berhormat:

PERANGKAAAN PEGAWAI² MENURUT PEMBAGIAN YANG LUAS BANGSA DAN KETURUNAN (SAPERTI PADA 10HB JANUARI, 1968)

BAHAGIAN SECHARA LUAS	JUMLAH MENURUT KETURUNAN				JUMLAH MENURUT BANGSA			JUMLAH BESAR
	Melayu	China	India	Lain ²	Malaysia	Singapore	Lain ²	
1. Pertadbiran dan Pengurusan ..	7	119	9	39	49	95	30	174
2. Pegawai ² Udara (Pemandu Kapal-terbang, Jurutera Terbang) ..	11	59	20	67	55	43	59	157
3. Pegawai ² Teknik Lapangan (Jurutera Pekerja ² mahir, Juru Lateh) ..	131	297	42	60	100	370	60	530
4. Pelateh ² Teknik (Pelateh ² yang terkandung dalam 2 dan 3) ..	23	113	20	10	52	114	—	166
5. Pelateh Pertadbiran ..	—	5	1	—	3	3	—	6
6. Pegawai dalam pesawat (Pelayan Lelaki dan Pelayan Perempuan) ..	9	100	4	15	44	84	—	128
7. Kerani dan Kerani Kanan ..	178	800	177	63	514	631	73	1,218
8. Pekerja ² tak mahir ..	526	300	90	50	320	616	30	966
JUMLAH BESAR ..	885	1,793	363	304	1,137	1,956	252	3,345

As far as it has been possible in the limited time available to my Ministry to compile the figures requested, the following particulars may be of interest to the Hon'ble Member:

STAFF STATISTICS BY BROAD CLASSIFICATION RACE AND NATIONALITY (AS AT 10TH JANUARY, 1968)

BROAD CLASSIFICATION	NUMBER BY RACE				NUMBER BY NATIONALITY			TOTAL NUMBER
	Malays	Chinese	Indians	Others	Malaysians	Singaporeans	Others	
1. Administrative and Managerial ..	7	119	9	39	49	95	30	174
2. Technical Aircrew (Pilots, Flight Engineers and Flight Navigators) ..	11	59	20	67	55	43	59	157
3. Technical Ground Staff (Engineers, Skilled Artisans, Instructors) ..	131	297	42	60	100	370	60	530
4. Technical Trainees (Apprentices in the categories referred to at 2 and 3 above)	23	113	20	10	52	114	—	166
5. Administrative Trainees ..	—	5	1	—	3	3	—	6
6. Cabin Crew (Flight Stewards and Flight Stewardesses) ..	9	100	4	15	44	84	—	128
7. Clerical and Senior Clerical ..	178	800	177	63	514	631	73	1,218
8. Unskilled Workers ..	526	300	90	50	320	616	30	966
TOTAL NUMBER ..	885	1,793	363	304	1,137	1,956	252	3,345

227. Tengku Zaid bin Tengku Ahmad bertanya kepada Menteri Pengangkutan:

- (i) ada-kah beliau sedar bahawa sa-orang Kerani di-Meja Counter telah di-salahkan dan di-hukum dengan di-kenakan hukuman bertukar ka-pejabat lain kerana suatu kesilapan yang tidak dilakukan oleh-nya, ia-itu apabila ia-nya di-suruh mengubah arah-jalan teket untuk Enche' Sofiee, Pegawai Perhubungan Penerangan kita di-London;

(ii) ada-kah patut di-salahkan Kerani ini sedangkan dia hanya di-suruh mengubah arah-jalan teket dan teket ini melalui tangan tiga orang lagi, ia-itu sa-orang bernama Mr Edwin Ha, sa-orang lagi bernama M. Herbert dan lagi sa-orang kakitangan tertinggi yang sa-memang-nya chukup tahu akan sebab ubahan arah-jalan itu;

(iii) ada-kah beliau sedar bahawa Enche' Sofiee ia-lah saudara ipar kepada Pengurus Kawasan yang

bertanggung-jawab menukar Kerani yang di-maksudkan dan tiada bersalah itu oleh kerana ia tiada di-suroh berbuat apa² ia-itu sama ada hendak membuat tempahan lanjut untuk Enche' Sofie sa-lain daripada menukar arah-jalan itu, dan tidak-kah adil dan patut sa-kira-nya tiga orang pegawai² tinggi yang di-sebutkan itu di-salahkan juga.

Tan Sri Haji Sardon bin Haji Jubir: Pegawai² yang di-maksudkan di-dalam pertanyaan ini ada-lah pekerja² di-sa-buah Sharikat Sendirian Berhad (Private Limited Company) dan bukan-lah pekerja² perkhidmatan 'awam. Saya telah pun merojokkan perkara ini kepada Pengerusi Sharikat Penerbangan Malaysia / Singapura supaya penye-lidekan² di-jalankan mengenai-nya. Oleh kerana orang² yang di-maksudkan di-sini bukan-lah pekerja² perkhidmatan 'awam maka saya rasa ada-lah tidak sesuai membinchangkan-nya di-dalam Dewan ini.

The officials referred to in this question are employees of a Private Limited Company and not public servants. In view of this I have therefore referred the matter to the Chairman of M.S.A. who has been requested to make the necessary investigations. As these persons are not public servants it is not proper to discuss them in this House.

228. Tengku Zaid bin Tengku Ahmad bertanya kepada Menteri Pengangkutan terangkan:

- (a) atas dasar apa-kah di-naikkan pangkat Mr Raymond Khaw daripada Cashier menjadi Penguasa Kira², atau kadangkali diketahui juga sa-bagai Pegawai Kerani pada hal para pengurus M.S.A. tahu sunggoh akan hal bahawa sa-masa Mr Raymond Khaw yang di-sebutkan itu menjadi Cashier, di-M.S.A., Kuala Lumpur, kira² di-situ tiada ter-ator dan tiada di-urus dengan betul;
- (b) ada-kah benar atau tidak bahawa di-sebabkan oleh salah-urus kira² dan wang² simpanan itu-lah maka Raymond Khaw yang di-sebutkan itu telah di-tukarkan ka-

Jabatan Kira² memegang jawatan yang lebih rendah daripada Cashier dengan tiada mempunyai apa² tanggung-jawab;

- (c) ada-kah benar-nya bahawa sa-lepas itu, apabila Raymond Khaw mengambil perhatian berat berkenaan Kesatuan sa-kerja, pehak M.S.A. menaikkan-nya ka-pangkat sekarang—Penguasa Kira² dan dia juga di-beri tanggung-jawab membeli barang² kegunaan tempatan untuk M.S.A., dan sa-kira-nya benar, terangkan sama ada merbahaya atau tidak memberi kedudukan yang sa-demikian kepada-nya dalam mana dia boleh champur tangan dalam hal urusan wang Sharikat tersebut; dan
- (d) atas dasar apa-kah di-buat kenaikan² pangkat oleh M.S.A. dan terangkan sama ada sa-saorang yang berbangsa Melayu yang dalam keadaan sa-rupa saperti Raymond Khaw akan di-beri layanan dan kenaikan pangkat sama saperti yang di-berikan kepada Raymond Khaw.

Tan Sri Haji Sardon bin Haji Jubir: Oleh kerana perkara ini berhubungan dengan Pertadbiran harian daripada sa-buah Sharikat Sendirian Berhad saya telah pun meminta kepada Pengerusi Sharikat tersebut untuk menyelidiki-nya. Demikian juga oleh kerana perkara ini tidak berhubungan dengan pekerja² perkhidmatan 'awam maka saya tidak akan membinchangkan-nya di-dalam Dewan ini.

As this matter relates to the day-to-day administration of a private limited company. I have consequently asked the Chairman of the Company to investigate the matter. As this does not involve public servants, I do not therefore propose to discuss them before the House.

229. Tengku Zaid bin Tengku Ahmad bertanya kepada Menteri Pengangkutan ada-kah beliau sedar akan hal bahawa Lapangan Terbang Kuala Lumpur di-Subang sangat berkurangan kakitangan, terutama sa-kali kakitangan bahagian Terafik, termasuk-lah Pelayan² Di-darat, Kerani² dan Pegawai² Terafik,

dan kekurangan yang amat sangat ini telah membawa dua akibat² kepada golongan kaki²-tangan yang kecil bilangan-nya ini; pertama-nya mereka telah di-paksa dan terpaksa bekerja melebihi had masa yang sah pada segi undang² kerana tertarik dengan kerja lebih masa, dan bahawa kerja² lebih masa ini melebihi had yang boleh ditanggung oleh ma'anusia; kedua-nya, di-sebabkan kekurangan kaki²-tangan pehak pengurus sekarang menentukan chuti² tahunan untuk kaki²-tangan mereka, dengan tiada mengira sama ada chuti² yang di-tetapkan oleh pehak pengurus itu membawa kesusahan kepada kaki²-tangan tersebut dan mereka di-beritahu bahawa sa-kira-nya mereka enggan mengambil chuti²-nya yang di-tetapkan oleh pejabat mereka akan kehilangan chuti² tahunan mereka; dan jika sedar, apa-kah tindakan beliau berhadang mengambil untuk membetulkan keadaan ini.

Tan Sri Haji Sardon bin Haji Jubir:

Penyataan umum yang telah di-buat di-dalam pertanyaan ini ada-lah sangat mengelirukan. Pegawai² yang di-tempatkan di-Lapangan Terbang ini terutama Kerani² Terafik dan Pekerja² Terafik di-dapati menchukupi. Berkenaan dengan pegawai² kawalan Terafik Udara perkhidmatan ini di-jalankan selama 24 jam sa-hari dan di-dapati pegawai² yang di-tempatkan di-situ ada-lah menchukupi. Akan tetapi pada masa pegawai² itu di-hantar ka-luar negeri untuk latehan maka di-rasakan perlu untuk menghadkan chuti² mereka yang bertugas, tetapi bukan-lah setakat tugas² mereka itu tidak dapat ditanggung oleh mereka kerana ini akan mengurangkan kecekapan perkhidmatan ini.

Kadang kala apabila sa-orang pekerja giliran lambat sampai oleh kerana ketinggalan pengangkutan jabatan ini maka selalu-nya di-ator supaya pegawai yang sedang bertugas dalam giliran sa-belum-nya meneruskan kerja-nya untuk beberapa waktu sa-hingga tindakan lain di-ambil, untuk mengambil alih tugas pegawai² yang lambat itu.

Memang-lah jarang sa-kali pegawai² di-suruh bekerja lebih masa dan kalau pun ada yang di-minta maka bayaran gaji lebih ada di-bayar.

Setiap usaha ada di-jalankan bagi membolehkan semua pegawai² mengambil chuti tahunan-nya seperti yang di-mohonkan oleh mereka. Akan tetapi di-dalam masa² kesebukan maka ada-lah tidak dapat di-layan dengan sa-penoh-nya permohonan² tersebut sa-balek-nya mereka di-beri tawaran untuk berchuti pada masa² yang lain sa-bagai ganti. Jikalau permohonan chuti mereka itu di-tolak maka mereka biasa-nya di-beri izin untuk melanjutkan chuti mereka itu di-tahun yang berikut-nya.

Jabatan Penerbangan 'Awam tidak satu pun memakai Pelayan Lapangan (Ground Hostess). Akan tetapi ia-nya memakai penyambut tamu (receptionist) untuk membuat pengumuman dan memberi maklumat. Sa-bagai Pegawai Kerajaan mereka di-beri layanan yang sama mengenai taraf perkhidmatan mereka seperti pegawai² Kerajaan yang lain di-dalam lingkungan perkhidmatan yang sama.

The general statement in the question is very far reaching. The Department Staff at the Airport especially Traffic Hands and Traffic Clerks have been found adequate.

As far as Air Traffic Control Officers are concerned the service operates on a 24 hour basis and is adequately staffed. On occasions when officers are sent on overseas training it may be necessary to restrict vacation leave but certainly not to the extent beyond human endurance as this would jeopardize the efficiency of the service.

At times when a shift worker has missed the Departmental transport, arrangements are made for the officer on duty on the previous shift to carry on for a short period until arrangements are made to take over the delayed officer's duties.

Very seldom is any one called to work overtime and if they are so called overtime is paid.

Every effort is made to grant annual leave to staff as applied for by them but owing to the exigencies of the service it may not be possible at all times to meet such requests in which case alternative dates are offered. If leave is refused, the applicant is usually

allowed to carry forward the leave to the next year.

No ground hostesses are employed by the Department of Civil Aviation but there are Receptionists for the purpose of announcing and information. These staff come under the same terms of service as other Government staff of similar category.

230. Tengku Zaid bin Tengku Ahmad bertanya kepada Menteri Pengangkutan ada-kah beliau sedar akan hal bahawa Wakil² Kerajaan Malaysia terutama sa-kali Raja Azam, Setia-usaha Tetap Kementerian Pengangkutan dan Tan Sri Shariff, Setia-usaha Perbendaharaan jarang menghadhiri Meshuarat² Lembaga Pengurus M.S.A.—yang di-adakan selalu mengikut masa yang tertentu dan bila² mereka hadir mereka sahaja datang supaya kelihatan ada dan tiada sedikit pun tertarik dengan perbincangan² yang melibatkan berjuta² ringgit itu; jika sedar, apa-kah yang beliau berchadang mengambil berhubung dengan keadaan ini.

Tan Sri Haji Sardon bin Haji Jubir: Nampak-nya Ahli Yang Berhormat tidak tahu mengenai kedudukan perwakilan Malaysia di-dalam Jema'ah Lembaga Sharikat Penerbangan Malaysia Singapore. Tan Sri Mohd. Shariff bin Abdul Samad, Setia-usaha Tetap Perbendaharaan dan Y.M. Raja Azam bin Raja Kamaralzaman, Setia-usaha Tetap, Kementerian Pengangkutan ada-lah dan daripada empat orang Pengarah² yang dudok di-dalam Lembaga Pengarah dan Timbalan² Setia-usaha mereka mendapat tugas sa-bagai pengganti mereka di-dalam Lembaga ini.

Pengarah² ini seberapa yang dapat menghadziri sendiri Meshuarat Lembaga Pengarah Sharikat Penerbangan Malaysia Singapura dengan sepenoh²-nya serta mereka di-beritahu dengan selengkap²-nya mengenai berbagai perkara yang akan di-bincangkan. Apabila mereka tidak dapat menghadziri Meshuarat² tersebut oleh kerana kerja² yang lebeh mustahak pengganti² mereka menghadziri meshuarat tersebut bagi pihak mereka. Semua Pengarah² kita dan pengganti² mereka mendapat

keperchayaan penoh daripada saya dan saya memberi jaminan kepada Ahli Yang Berhormat bahawa mereka mempunyai kecekapan yang chukup bagi menjaga kepentingan Malaysia di-dalam Sharikat tersebut.

The Hon'ble Member does not appear to be aware of the arrangements for the Malaysian representation on the Board of M.S.A. Tan Sri Mohd. Shariff bin Abdul Samad, Permanent Secretary to the Treasury and Y.M. Raja Azam bin Raja Kamaralzaman, Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Transport are two of four Malaysian Directors on the Board of Directors and their Deputy Secretaries respectively serve as their alternates. Whenever possible the Directors themselves attend M.S.A. Board Meetings fully briefed on the various items for discussion and when they are unavoidably absent, their alternates attend on their behalf. All the Malaysian Directors and their alternates enjoy my complete confidence and I can assure the Hon'ble Member that they are sufficiently competent to look after Malaysian interests in the Company.

231. Tengku Zaid bin Tengku Ahmad bertanya kepada Menteri Pengangkutan apa langkah² yang sedang di-jalankan supaya sa-kurang²-nya 50% daripada berbagai² jabatan² dalam M.S.A., umpama-nya Jabatan Kejuruteraan dan Jabatan Pembahagian Makanan di-pindahkan ka-Kuala Lumpur—sa-chara beransor².

Tan Sri Haji Sardon bin Haji Jubir: Ahli Yang Berhormat tentu maseh ingat lagi di-dalam Persidangan Dewan ini pada masa² yang lalu saya telah pun memberi penjelasan mengapa dari segi sejarah dan perdagangan maka kita telah mempersetujuan bahawa Sharikat Penerbangan Malaysia Singapura sa-bagai sa-buah pertubohan perniagaan yang kuat patut mendapat kebebasan menjalankan tugas-nya menurut dasar² perniagaan yang tegoh. Ini ada-lah perlu untuk memberi peluang kepada Sharikat ini supaya ia dapat bersaing dengan Sharikat² yang lain dengan berkesan. Maka oleh sebab yang demikian setengah² jabatan

di-dalam Sharikat tersebut yang menjualkan perkhidmatan²-nya kepada pelanggan²-nya di-tempatkan di-tempat² di-mana pelanggan² itu ada dan oleh kerana ini maka ada-lah dirasakan tidak mungkin untuk mem-bagi²-kan dengan saksama berbagai² Jabatan itu di-antara Kuala Lumpur dengan Singapura seperti mana yang di-chadangkan oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat. Walau bagaimana pun saya dari masa ka-samasa sedang *mempelajari* kemungkinan mengadakan lebih banyak lagi jabatan² Sharikat ini di-Kuala Lumpur dan saya memberi jaminan kepada Ahli Yang Berhormat bahawa apabila di-rasakan bahawa penempatan jabatan² itu di-Kuala Lumpur ada-lah sesuai menurut dasar² perdagangan yang kukuh, setiap usaha akan di-jalankan oleh Kementerian saya supaya perkara ini di-laksanakan.

The Hon'ble Member will recall at previous meetings that I have explained why for historical and commercial reasons we have agreed that M.S.A. should, as a viable commercial organisation, enjoy a degree of freedom to operate on sound commercial principles. This is necessary to ensure that the Company is able to compete effectively. For this reason, certain departments in the Company which sell services to its customers require to be based at the place where the customers are based and for this reason, it is not always possible to have the various departments divided equally between Kuala Lumpur and Singapore, as the Honourable Member suggests. I am constantly studying the possibility of having more and more departments in Kuala Lumpur and I can assure the Hon'ble Member that where this is justifiable on sound commercial principles every effort is made by my Ministry to see that it is implemented.

232. Tengku Zaid bin Tengku Ahmad bertanya kepada Menteri Pengangkutan:

- (a) tidak-kah dia mengetahui akan hal bahawa di-peringkat urusan tertinggi, peringkat urusan sebarang laut, peringkat urusan kejuruteraan dan di-peringkat² yang lain tiada langsung Pegawai² Melayu; dan

- (b) apa-kah beliau dan wakil² beliau sedang buat supaya lebih banyak lagi orang² Melayu di-ambil masok ka-peringkat² tersebut.

Tan Sri Haji Sardon bin Haji Jubir:

Ahli Yang Berhormat ini sa-benar-nya telah membuat pertanyaan yang sama di-dalam persidangan yang lalu. Akan tetapi oleh kerana beliau perlukan ulangan jawapan maka saya ingin mengingatkan beliau akan jawapan yang telah pun saya berikan kepadanya itu dulu. Pegawai² teknik dan pertadbiran kanan yang berkhidmat sekarang ini di-berbagai² cabang Sharikat Penerbangan Malaysia Singapura telah di-ambil beberapa tahun yang lalu apabila Sharikat ini bukan sahaja tidak di-mileki oleh kedua² Kerajaan Malaysia dan Singapura tetapi juga semasa Sharikat ini maseh kechil lagi. Pada masa itu hanya terdapat jumlah yang sangat terhad orang² Melayu Malaysia yang berkelulusan di-dalam bidang perdagangan bukan saja dalam bidang perdagangan penerbangan tetapi juga di-dalam semua bidang perniagaan yang lain umum-nya.

Hanya sekarang ini-lah kita dapat lebih banyak lagi pemuda² Melayu Malaysia yang lebih chenderong di-dalam bidang ini dan mendapat latihan yang cukup untuk mengambil peranan yang lebih kuat lagi di-dalam bidang ini. Maka oleh yang demikian ada-lah dapat kita ma'alumkan mengapa sekarang ini kita dapat sedikit sangat orang² Melayu Malaysia di-dalam jawatan² tinggi dalam Sharikat Penerbangan Malaysia Singapura ini. Tetapi saya rasa hal yang demikian juga dapat kita ma'alumkan juga di-dalam Sharikat² yang lain-nya. Apabila sudah bertambah nanti orang² Malaysia baik Melayu atau bukan Melayu yang mempunyai kelulusan dan pengalaman yang sesuai di-dalam bidang ini, maka ada-lah menjadi tanggung-jawab Kementerian saya untuk menjamin bahawa mereka juga akan dapat di-beri kesempatan bekerja yang sama di-dalam Sharikat ini.

The Hon'ble Member has actually asked the same question at the last meeting of Parliament. However as he seems to require a repetition, I shall

remind him of the answer that I gave him. The present senior technical and administrative staff in the various branches of M.S.A. were recruited a number of years ago when the airline not only did not belong to the Governments of Malaysia and Singapore but also was an extremely small airline. At that time, there were only a very limited number of qualified Malaysian Malays in the commercial professions not only in the airline business but in all other business generally. It is only now that more and more Malaysian Malay youths are getting more inclined and accordingly getting adequately trained to take a more active part in this profession. It is therefore understandable that at this time we find very few Malaysian Malays in top management in M.S.A. but I suggest that this applies equally to other Companies also. As more and more Malaysian, whether Malays or Non-Malays with suitable qualifications and experience come forward it is my Ministry's duty to ensure that every consideration is given to them for employment in the Company.

JABATAN PERDANA MENTERI

Pekerja² Kerajaan Yang Telah Penchen

233. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Prime Minister to state:

- (a) the number of civil servants who had reached the age of 60 years since 1st October, 1964;
- (b) of these how many have been re-employed;
- (c) of these re-employed pensioners, how many have been re-employed for more than one year;
- (d) the necessity for employing them when there are thousands in this country wanting jobs;
- (e) whether he is also aware that the re-employment of these pensioners is blocking the chances of promotion of those next in line and thus lead to frustration in the service.

The Prime Minister:

- (a) Due to shortage of time, it is not possible to supply all the

figures which cover all officers in Divisions II and III of the Public Service. Most of the records of service of these officers are widely dispersed in the record sections of Ministries/Departments and State Governments. However, the number of Federal officers in Division I of the Public Service who have reached the age of 60 years since 1st October, 1964 is only 44.

(b) 18 (Division I only).

(c) 17.

(d) Out of the 18 who have been re-employed, 15 are in the Medical Service who are filling vacancies which have not been filled due to a shortage in qualified personnel.

(e) As these officers who have been re-employed are filling vacant timescale posts, the chances of promotion of those officers next in line are not affected and the problem of the feeling of frustration therefore does not arise.

Stadium Negara

234. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Prime Minister to state if he is aware that Stadium Negara is leaking badly in several places, and if so, whether he will cause repair to be effected as early as possible before the leaks cause more serious damage.

The Prime Minister: I am aware of it and action is being taken to repair it.

Orang² Tahanan

235. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Prime Minister to state:

- (a) if he will make arrangements for detainees to register themselves in their new abode so that they can take part in the coming State and Federal Elections;
- (b) whether he is aware that this is the desire of most detainees especially those detained at Kuching.

The Prime Minister:

- (a) Detainees would be allowed to register as voters for the constituency in which they were residents before they were detained provided they are eligible to vote, i.e., that they are citizens, have attained the age of 21 years and were residents in a particular constituency before they were detained, and provided also that they are not disqualified by any other provision in Article 119 of the Malaysian Constitution.
- (b) No, I have not been informed of the desire of the detainees.

Penjualan Tanah

236. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Prime Minister to state if it is true that a Senator is also involved in the sale of land for an exorbitant price to the University of Malaya Co-operative Society.

The Prime Minister: I do not know who sold the land and to whom, lest still am I aware that a Senator is involved in the transaction or what price he gets for it from the University of Malaya Co-operative Society. One thing I am aware is that a Senator by reason of his being in Parliament is not debarred from doing business.

Masa Bekerja Pada Bulan Puasa

237. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Prime Minister whether he is aware that there has been a protest by many groups of people against shorter hours of work during Puasa Month, if so, whether he will consider doing away with the shorter working hours during the Puasa Month.

The Prime Minister: I have not received any protest formally but I am aware of the objection by some people against the shorter working hours during the Puasa Month. I see no reason for doing away with this privilege just because the non-Muslims do not fast, as the month of Ramthan must be looked upon as a very special month and accord a special distinction to Islam as the official religion.

Surohanjaya Pilehanraya

238. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Prime Minister whether he would set up an all-party elections commission well before the next general elections to draw up a code of conduct to ensure clean and fair campaigning in elections, and also to prevent the ruling party from making use of Government machinery and personnel for its party campaign.

The Prime Minister: I do not consider it necessary to set up another kind of Election Commission to duplicate the function of the existing Election Commission set up under the Constitution. I understand, however, that as in previous general and bye-elections, the Election Commission may convene a meeting or meetings of all political parties immediately after nomination day and thereat set up an Electoral Behaviour Code to be adopted by all political parties to ensure clean and fair campaigning and exemplary behaviour during polling.

Perpustakaan Kebangsaan

239. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Prime Minister whether he is aware of the procrastination with regard to the establishment of a National Library in Malaysia, and to state what steps are being taken to expedite its early establishment, and to disclose the factors which prevent its establishment so far.

The Prime Minister: The Government has considered a progress report of the National Library Committee and is satisfied with developments towards the establishment of the proposed National Library. The Government has also approved the functions of the National Library, the strengthening of its nucleus in the National Archives with additional staff and the request for a Library Consultant from UNESCO. As I explained in the Dewan Ra'ayat last June the formal establishment of the National Library itself would much depend on the financial capability of the Government in relation to other projects, but by way of overcoming this the Hon'ble Minister of Finance has kindly agreed to head a

committee to appeal for public donations. I hope, therefore, the public will respond generously.

Tawaran² Hutan

240. Tuan Sim Boon Liang asks the Prime Minister to state, since a request at the Sarawak Council Negeri meeting early in 1967 for information regarding the issue of Forest Concessions in Sarawak was refused by the State Minister concerned, and in view of rumours as mentioned at the last Council Negeri meeting as to the suspicious circumstances surrounding the awarding of Forest tenders, whether the Government will consider applying Part VI, Article 95 of the Malaysian Constitution and appoint an Officer to investigate this aspect of the Department and make a public statement since surely the public have a right to such information.

Perdana Menteri: Saya telah dinasehatkan bahawa kedudukan Undang²-nya ia-lah Kerajaan Pusat tiada boleh memberi kuasa kepada seseorang pegawai untuk membuat suatu laporan mengenai perkara pemberian Tawaran² Hutan di-Sarawak mengikut Fasal 95 (1) dalam Perlembagaan Malaysia kerana Fasal 95 (3) ada menyatakan dengan terang-nya ia-itu pemereksaan itu tiada boleh menyentoh perkara² yang terta'alok dengan sapa-nah-nya di-bawah kuasa undangan sa-suatu Negeri. Perkara kehutanan ada-lah di-bawah perkara² dalam senarai Negeri.

I am advised that the legal position is that an officer cannot be authorised by the Federal Government to make a report on the subject of timber concessions in Sarawak in accordance with Article 95 (1) of the Constitution as Article 95 (3) clearly states that the inspection cannot cover matters which are within the exclusive legislative authority of the State. The subject of Forestry is a matter under the State List.

Surohanjaya Gaji²

241. Tuan Sim Boon Liang asks the Prime Minister to state since the appointment of the Salaries Commission in 1965, why the report of the

Commission has still not been published.

The Prime Minister: The Report is at present still being studied both by a Committee of Government Officials and by the Staff Sides as had been mentioned at the last sitting of Parliament. Publication of the Report will only be considered when Cabinet has studied the recommendations of both the Committee and the Staff Sides.

Pegawai² Dagang

242. Tuan Sim Boon Liang asks the Prime Minister to state :

- (a) the number of Expatriate Officers who left Sarawak under the Compensation Scheme, and
- (b) the total amount of compensation paid to those officers;
- (c) how many of them were replaced by West Malaysian Officers and Local Officers.

Perdana Menteri:

- (a) 156;
- (b) Sa-hingga 15hb Januari, 1968 sa-jumlah \$14,054,245.31 telah di-bayar sa-bagai wang pampasan kepada pegawai² yang ber-kenaan;
- (c) 154 orang Malaysia Timor dan 2 orang Malaysia Barat telah mengisikan jawatan² yang telah di-kosongkan itu.
- (a) 156;
- (b) up to 15th January, 1968, a total sum of \$14,054,245.31 has been paid as compensation to the officers concerned;
- (c) 154 East Malaysians and 2 West Malaysians have filled in the vacated posts.

Pengundi²

243. Tuan Sim Boon Liang asks the Prime Minister to state what percentage of the people in Sarawak who are eligible to vote in the next general election, have been registered under the new National Registration Legislation.

The Prime Minister: The Registration of Electors has not begun in Sarawak and it is therefore not possible to give the answer.

Perkhidmatan 'Awam

244. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Prime Minister to state the number of published posts in the public service and the percentage increase as well for the years 1964 to 1967. Please give figures separately for each year.

The Prime Minister: The number of posts in the public service for the years 1963 to 1967 are given in the table below:

	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Total Number ..	104,078	141,961	156,834	165,772	173,780
Increase ..	—	37,883	14,873	8,938	8,008
Percentage	—	—	—	—	—
Increase ..	—	36.39	10.76	5.69	4.83

In supplying the above information, the term "published posts" is taken to mean posts provided for in the printed Annual Estimates of Expenditure and "public service" to mean appointments under the service of the Federal Government only.

Laporan oleh Mr A. I. Gautry

245. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Prime Minister to state if the Government has completed its study of the Report of Mr A. I. Gautry, and if so, whether the report has been circulated to staff side bodies of the Whitley Council, and tabled in this House as well.

The Prime Minister: The Government has completed its study of the Report of Mr A. I. Gautry on the organisation of Whitley Councils, and has acted on some of its suggestions. The Report however did not contain anything that was not already known to Government or appreciated by it. Copies of the Report have not been given to the Staff Side as it was not considered necessary to do so. It will also not be tabled in Parliament as it has never been the policy of Government to table Reports of this nature in Parliament, since it is only considered appropriate for administrative action.

Padang Golf, Bukit Fraser

246. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Prime Minister to state:

(a) if it is true that—

(i) the work on the extension of the Golf Course at Fraser's

Hill has been handed over by the P.W.D. to a private contractor;

(ii) the work by the private contractor has stopped because there are no funds to meet this work;

(b) if (i) and (ii) are true then how much more will be needed to complete the extension of the Golf Course;

(c) how much has been spent on this project up to 31st December, 1967.

The Prime Minister:

(a) (i) This is only partly true. In 1966 the main earth-work on the extension of the Golf Course was carried out by the P.W.D. itself. Only the construction of the retaining wall and culvert was given out to a contractor. However, in 1967 when the P.W.D.'s plant were moved elsewhere for other assignments, the earth-work and drain-construction were given out to a contractor;

(ii) It is not true that the work was stopped because of lack of funds. The truth is that the contractor was asked by the P.W.D. to suspend work temporarily from November till the end of December 1967 because it was felt that the fairways could seriously be damaged if the work was to be allowed to continue in the rainy season. In fact, by January this year the P.W.D. has asked the contractor to start work again on the extension of the Golf Course;

(b) It is estimated that a further sum of \$35,000 will be required to complete the extension of the Course;

(c) \$37,040.91 cents as on 31st December, 1967.

Bantuan Guaman

247. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Prime Minister if he is aware that he has promised that he would introduce a legal aid service "sometime next year" *vide* page 80 paragraph 96 of the November 13th, 1967, Hansard, and if so, to state that 1968 has dawned upon us, when the Free Legal Aid Service will be established, whether this item of expenditure has been entered in the 1968, and if not, why not even a token vote of \$10 has been entered for this item.

The Prime Minister: Yes.

No provision has yet been entered in the 1968 Estimates for this item. However, when the Committee appointed to enquire into the need for the establishment of a Legal Aid Service has finalised its revised report, the Cabinet will consider this report, and if approved, the necessary provision of expenditure for this item will be provided.

KEMENTERIAN PERTAHANAN

Perjanjian Pertahanan Bersama

248. Tuan Ahmad bin Arshad bertanya kepada Menteri Pertahanan berhubung dengan perjanjian pertahanan bersama di-antara Malaysia dengan Singapura:

- (a) ada-kah Kerajaan Singapura memberitahu Kerajaan Malaysia berkenaan dengan langkah-nya mengambil Juru² Lateh Tentera dari Israel;
- (b) sama ada pengambilan seperti itu merupakan penchabulan terhadap perjanjian pertahanan bersama; dan
- (c) sama ada Kerajaan Singapura pernah menawarkan hendak menghantar pegawai² tentera-nya untuk menjalani latihan di-Pusat Latehan Tentera Malaysia di-Sungei Besi.

Menteri Pertahanan (Tun Haji Abdul Razak bin Dato' Hussain): Pada masa sekarang tidak ada perjanjian pertahanan di-antara Malaysia dengan Singapura. Semua hal² berkenaan dengan pertahanan di-antara

kedua² negara ini ada-lah terta'alok kepada Perjanjian Perpisahan, 1965.

- (a) Kerajaan Malaysia tidak diberitahu oleh Kerajaan Singapura berkenaan dengan langkah-nya mengambil Juru² Lateh Tentera dari Israel;
- (b) Fasal V Perjanjian Perpisahan, 1965 menyatakan bahawa satu perjanjian akan di-tanda tangani mengenai pertahanan luar (external defence) dan bantuan bersama (mutual assistance) dengan kesanggupan Kerajaan masing² tidak akan membuat apa² perjanjian dengan negeri² lain jikalau perjanjian ini akan mengancam kemerdekaan dan pertahanan salah satu negara berkenaan. Oleh sebab tidak ada perjanjian pertahanan di-antara Singapura dengan Malaysia dan oleh sebab tidak ada perjanjian pertahanan atau perjanjian lain yang di-ketahui di-perbuat di-antara Singapura dengan Israel maka pengambilan juru² lateh tentera dari Israel itu tidak-lah merupakan penchabulan terhadap perjanjian yang ada sekarang di-antara Singapura dengan Malaysia;
- (c) Semenjak perpisahan Singapura dari Malaysia, Kerajaan Singapura tidak pernah menawarkan hendak menghantar pegawai² tentera-nya untuk di-lateh di-Sungei Besi.

Kapal Terbang Polis Malaysia

249. Tuan Ahmad bin Arshad bertanya kepada Menteri Pertahanan:

- (a) apa-kah usaha² yang telah dijalankan bagi menchari Kapal Terbang Berenjin-Satu Pasokan Polis Malaysia yang di-beritakan hilang dalam tahun 1962, ketika menjalankan tugas² meronda disempadan Thailand-Malaysia;
- (b) sama ada telah di-tentukan, berdasarkan penyiasatan² yang di-buat, bahawa kapal terbang tersebut sa-benar-nya telah ditembak jatuh oleh pengganas² kominis;

- (c) siapa-kah nama pemandu yang di-jumpai rangka-nya baharu² ini; dan
- (d) ada-kah di-bayar apa² pampasan kepada keluarga-nya.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak:

- (a) Polis Malaysia tiada mempunyai kapalterbang. Boleh jadi kapal-terbang yang di-sebut itu ia-lah kapalterbang kepunyaan Tentera British yang terhempas dalam bulan November, 1961. Dalam tahun 1962, tidak ada kapal-terbang TUDM terhempas di-kawasan sempadan Malaysia dengan Negeri Thai;
- (b) oleh kerana bangkai kapal-terbang itu baharu di-jumpai dalam tahun 1967, maka sukar hendak menentukan sama ada kapalterbang itu benar² telah ditembak jatuh oleh gerila² komunis;
- (c) dua orang berada dalam kapal-terbang itu; mereka ia-lah pemandu, Kepten G. H. Hill dari Royal Artillery dan pemerhati Kepten D. J. O'Grady dari Royal Army Dental Corps;
- (d) sa-takat yang dapat di-pastikan tidak ada pampasan di-bayar oleh Kerajaan Malaysia. Oleh kerana pegawai² tersebut adalah Pegawai² British yang berkhidmat dalam Angkatan Bersenjata British dan bukan dalam Angkatan Bersenjata Malaysia, soal pampasan tersebut terserah kepada Kerajaan British.

Elaun

250. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Defence to state if he is aware that the allowance for those who had served in the Congo from 1960 to 1962 was \$1.20 per diem while that for those serving in East Malaysia is \$4.00 per diem, and what is the reason for such discriminations.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Members of the Armed Forces who served in the Congo were paid an overseas allowance of \$1.20 by the Malaysian Government.

In addition to this, they received a special Congo Service Allowance in Congolese Franc roughly equivalent to \$3.03 from the United Nations Organisation. Thus those who served in the Congo received approximately the same rate of overseas allowance paid by the Malaysian Government to those serving in East Malaysia. There is therefore no question of discrimination.

Leftenan Muda Megat Ahmad Zainal

251. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Defence to state if he is aware that 2nd Lieut. Megat Ahmad Zainal was found guilty of misappropriating \$13,707.96 cents and that such cases misappropriation of funds in the defence forces are increasing and what further safeguards has the Ministry taken to prevent such losses.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Yes. There have been a few cases of the kind. Additional comprehensive instructions concerning the safety and custody of Government funds have been issued to all officers. The new instructions lay stress, among other things, on the importance of holding more frequent surprise checks on imprest holders. In addition, monthly checks are carried out by the Armed Forces Pay Services on the accounts kept by the units.

Halikopter Jenis Alouette

252. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Defence what was the cause of the RMAF Alouette Helicopter catching fire and crashing near the Sentul Golf Club on 8-11-1967.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: It is not possible at the moment to determine the cause of the crash since an inquiry conducted by a Board of Inquiry appointed for the purpose has yet to submit its report and findings.

Pembayaran kepada Sharikat² Penchetak

253. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Defence to state if he is aware of the payment of \$2,300 made in July, 1965 and another agreed settlement of \$950 in March 1966 to two printing firms as revealed in the Auditor-General's Report for 1965 Page 11 paragraph 38, and if so, the

reasons for this wanton waste and the steps he has taken to prevent a recurrence of such waste.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: I am aware of the payments made in respect of the printing of the two manuals. The exercise was to print the manuals in English, but the printing had to be suspended owing to the decision to have the manuals printed in the National Language instead, in order to promote the use of the national language for official purposes. The expenditure incurred was therefore unavoidable and the exercise could have cost Government much more if the printing in English had been proceeded with.

Pegawai² Perubatan Dagang

254. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Defence if there are expatriate medical officers employed in the armed forces, and if so, to state their names, qualifications and experience, and the necessity of the continued employment of these expatriate medical officers.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Six expatriate medical officers are serving with the Malaysian Armed Forces: 4 in the Royal Malaysian Air Force (RMAF) and 2 in the Army.

The particulars required are as follows:

Name	Qualification	Experience
Squadron Leader A. R. Wilson	MB. GHB (1956)	Service as MO, RAF—3 years; Service as SMO, RAF—3½ years (trained in Aviation Medicine)
Flight Lieutenant M. Mellor	MB. BS (1963) ...	ENT 6 months and GP 6 months; Service as MO RMAF 4 months (trained in Aviation Medicine)
Flight Lieutenant R. H. Rickaby	MB. BCH (1960)	Service as MO RAF—4½ years (trained in Aviation Medicine)
Flight Lieutenant J. B. M. Butler	MB. BS (1965) ...	Service as pilot with RAF—3 years; Service as MO with RAF—1 year (trained in Aviation Medicine)
Major H. V. Penketh	... MB. CHB (1960) DTM+H (1963)	Service with British Army—4 years
Captain S. P. J. Louis	... MB. BCH (1962)	Service in Public Health Dept, U.K.—2 years; Service with British Army—1½ years

The four officers in the RMAF are there because of their training in aviation medicine and because of the general shortage of medical officers in the Armed Forces Medical Services. However, between 1966 and 1967, five Malaysian Medical Officers joined the Armed Forces and of these two are undergoing training in aviation medicine overseas and two have just left for similar training.

The two officers with the army are serving with the Ranger Battalions. They were appointed before the call up of Malaysian doctors under the National Service Ordinance.

There will be no further employment of expatriate medical officers in the

Armed Forces after the expiry of the period of service of these officers.

Kira² Panjar

255. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Defence to state what are the Imprest Accounts maintained by the Armed Forces Paymaster as of 31st December, 1967, and what is the balance in the Ministry Treasury Accountant's Record and in view of the frequent thefts, embezzlements "robberies" that have been brought to light (and also a number that have not seen the light of day yet) whether he will see that these Imprest Accounts should be kept as low as possible.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Imprest Accounts are held by unit imprest

holders of the Malaysian Armed Forces who are authorised to open imprest accounts and not by the Armed Forces Paymaster whose responsibilities are the allocation of "control numbers" for imprest accounts and also the checking and scrutiny of such accounts held by the units.

As on 31st December, 1967, all imprest accounts were brought to "nil balances" in accordance with the Federal Treasury Instructions.

To prevent further losses and misappropriation of funds from imprest accounts, frequent and regular checks are being carried out by the Armed Forces Pay Services. Additional instructions concerning the safety and custody of Government funds have also been issued to all officers. Applications for funds from unit imprest holders are scrupulously scrutinised by the Armed Forces Pay Services before funds are released. The amounts in Imprest Accounts have always been kept to the minimum commensurate with the dire needs of the respective units.

Kehilangan Wang Tunai

256. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Defence what action has been taken on the loss of cash from two places—Headquarters, Perak L.D.C., Ipoh and Headquarters, Perlis L.D.C., Kangar, totalling \$3,624.40 and \$6,730 respectively.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: The amount of cash lost in the Ipoh Headquarters is \$3,706.15 and not \$3,624.40. The officer responsible for the loss was tried by General Court-Martial, found guilty and cashiered and dismissed from service.

As regards the loss of cash in the Kangar Headquarters, the officer responsible has been suspended from duties and is now awaiting trial under General Court-Martial.

Melawat Kemah² Tentera

257. Tengku Zaid bin Tengku Ahmad bertanya kepada Menteri Pertahanan

ada-kah Kerajaan akan membenarkan ahli parti politik melawat kemah tentera kita di-Malaysia Barat dan Malaysia Timor untuk menyaksikan sendiri kesusahan yang di-derita oleh askar² kita, dan jika ya, dapat-kah Kementerian ini atorkan lawatan seperti itu, dan jika tidak, kenapa.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Pertimbangan boleh di-beri untuk Ahli² Parlimen melawat kemah² tentera sa-kiranya Kerajaan berpuas-hati bahawa lawatan itu berfaedah kepada 'awam dan tidak pula mengganggu gerak-tugas yunit² yang berkenaan.

KEMENTERIAN PERTANIAN DAN SHARIKAT KERJASAMA

Sharikat Anak² Melayu Berjawatan Kerajaan Pinjam Meminjam dan Jimat Chermat, Negeri Sembilan

258. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Agriculture and Co-operatives to state if he has received the copy of a letter sent to the Director of the Anti-Corruption Agency complaining about the sad state of affairs of the Sharikat Anak² Melayu Berjawatan Kerajaan Pinjam Meminjam dan Jimat Chermat, Negeri Sembilan, Jalan Birch, Seremban, and whether he has investigated into the affairs of the said Co-operatives, and if so, what is the result of the investigation.

Minister of Agriculture and Co-operatives (Tuan Haji Mohd. Ghazali bin Haji Jawi): My Ministry has received a copy of an anonymous letter addressed to the Director of the Anti-Corruption Agency on the Sharikat Anak² Melayu Berjawatan Kerajaan Pinjam Meminjam dan Jimat Chermat, Negeri Sembilan, Jalan Birch, Seremban, and an investigation has already begun on the alleged complaints.

Pusat Penyelidikan Pertanian

259. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Agriculture and Co-operatives if he is aware of the call by the Director of Agriculture for the establishment of an Agricultural Research Institute of Malaya. If so, what action he has taken on this suggestion.

Tuan Haji Mohd. Ghazali Jawi:
The Minister is not aware of any such call having been made by the Director of Agriculture for the establishment of an Agricultural Research Institute of Malaysia.

The Minister of Agriculture and Co-operatives realises the importance and advantages of such an Institute. The matter is now under active consideration and it is expected that a decision will be made shortly.

Padi Jenis IR-5

260. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Agriculture and Co-operatives to state if his Ministry has experimented with the new strain of rice IR-5 now being developed in the Philippines, and if so, the results of such experiments carried out in this country on IR-5.

Tuan Haji Mohd. Ghazali Jawi:
IR-5 ia-lah suatu jenis benih padi yang telah di-hasilkan oleh Pusat Penyelidikan Padi Antarabangsa (International Rice Research Institute), suatu pertubuhan Yayasan Rockefeller/Ford, yang bertempat di-Filipina. Benih padi in ada-lah baka daripada perchantuman jenis padi Peta (suatu jenis padi Indonesia) dan Tangkai Rotan (suatu jenis padi Malaysia Barat).

Siasatan² ka-atas IR-5 telah dimulakan di-Malaysia Barat sejak tahun 1965. Daripada benih² asal yang diterima dari Pusat Penyelidikan Padi Antarabangsa itu, chawangan Penyelidikan, Bahagian Pertanian telah menanam dan memilih 23 aliran baka. 13 daripada baka itu ada-lah di-dapati sesuai dan menggalakkan. Kerja² sedang di-teruskan bagi membiakkan benih² itu lagi supaya sesuai untuk penanam kasar²an.

Daripada 13 baka yang baik itu, 2 daripada-nya telah memberi hasil serupa dengan Padi Ria (IR-8). Suatu kelebihan jenis IR-5 ini ka-atas Padi Ria ia-lah ia-nya dapat menahan penyakit² yang selalu mengganggu Padi Ria dan beras-nya ada-lah dari mutu yang terlebih. 40 kampil benih daripada

2 jenis baka IR-5 yang terbaik itu akan di-tanam di-dalam projek² perhubungan untuk mendapat kepastian tentang penghasilan-nya sa-belum ia-nya dikeluarkan kepada penanam² padi.

IR-5 is a hybrid padi bred by the International Rice Research Institute, a Rockefeller/Ford Foundation organisation located in Philippines. Its parents are Peta (an Indonesian variety) and Tangkai Rotan (a West Malaysian variety).

Experiments with IR-5 were started in West Malaysia in 1965. Out of the original seeds received from the International Rice Institute, the Research Branch of the Division of Agriculture has grown and selected 23 final progeny lines of which 13 have been found to be very promising and these will be further multiplied for bigger scale planting.

Of the 13 very promising lines (or strains), 2 have given similar yield as Padi Ria (IR-8). The added advantages of IR-5 over Padi Ria is that it is more resistant to diseases attacking Padi Ria and the milled rice is of better quality than Padi Ria also. 40 bags of seeds of these two most outstanding IR-5 strains will be planted up in pilot projects for further confirmation of their yield performance before release to padi planters.

Lembaga Pemasaran Pertanian Persekutuan

261. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Agriculture and Co-operatives if he has found a new Chairman for FAMA, and if so, whether he will name the Chairman together with the rest of the members of the new board of FAMA.

Tuan Haji Mohd. Ghazali Jawi:
The appointment of the new Chairman of FAMA is now under consideration. It is expected that the new Chairman will be named in due course. The members of the Authority have already been appointed and their names will appear in the *Government Gazette* shortly.

262. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Agriculture and Co-operatives to give a full list of the executive staff of the FAMA, and to give the qualifications, age, experience and salary of each officer.

Tuan Mohd. Ghazali Jawi:

No.	Name	Age	Designation	Salary p.m.	Date of Appointment	Qualifications	Experience
				\$			
1.	Enche' Abdul Aziz bin Mohd. Yassin, K.M.N., P.J.K.	35	Deputy Chairman (on secondment from the Malaysian Home and Foreign Service)	2,250	11-10-65	B.A. (Hons.) University of Malaya	He was appointed to the Malaysian Home and Foreign Service in January 1958 and has served in various capacities as Assistant Secretary, Public Services Commission; Assistant District Officer, Kuantan; Assistant District Officer, Temerloh; District Officer, Bentong and State Development Officer, Trengganu.

He joined the Ministry of Agriculture and Co-operatives as Head of the Planning and Research Branch of the Ministry in July 1963. This Section of the Ministry is responsible for assembling essential data and information and to correlate them for the purpose of formulating development policies. It is also responsible for processing evaluating development projects submitted by the various Divisions of the Ministry. The Branch is also responsible for dealing with matters connected with the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations and other international organisations, such as ECAFE and Colombo Plan.

He was Chief Malaysian Delegate to the F.A.O. Committee on commodity problems held in Rome in September 1964 and he also represented Malaysia at the World Agricultural Census Seminar held in Bangkok in December 1964.

No.	Name	Age	Designation	Salary p.m. \$	Date of Appointment	Qualifications	Experience
2.	Mohd. Ramli bin Kushairi ..	31	Executive Secretary ..	1,600	12-1-66	B.A. (Hons.) Hull University, England	In 1965, he attended an Agricultural Development Course at the Economic Development Institute in Washington, U.S.A. sponsored by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, and was made a Fellow of the Institute. While in Washington he also assisted the Malaysia Delegation in the negotiation with the World Bank for a loan to finance the Muda River Project. He was seconded to the Federal Agricultural Marketing Authority as Deputy Chairman on 11th October 1965. 9-10-61—23-8-64: Administrative Assistant, Bank Negara, Malaysia, Kuala Lumpur. 24-8-64—11-1-66; Assistant Secretary, Tariff Advisory Board, Kuala Lumpur.
3.	Ahmad Kamal bin Abdullah Al-Yafee	30	Accountant ..	1,300	24-5-66	A.C.A. (England and Wales)	

**Sharikat Kerjasama Perumahan Pegawai²
Kerajaan Tanah Melayu**

263. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Agriculture and Co-operatives to state if he is aware that at the recent Annual General Meeting of the Federation of Malaya Government Officers' Co-operative Housing Society Ltd, attended by about 500 members there were numerous complaints against the conduct of the office-bearers and also against the quality and cost of the houses, and what action has been taken to investigate the complaints and if there are malpractices whether the Anti-Corruption Agency has taken action against the guilty ones.

Tuan Haji Mohd. Ghazali Jawi: My Ministry is aware that at the recent Annual General Meeting of this society a number of members expressed dissatisfaction over the conduct of office-bearers and also on the quality of houses built by the society. However the Annual General Meeting appointed a Grievance Committee to deal with all complaints and the members have been advised to submit all their complaints to this Committee. As regards the complaints against the office-bearers, the matter is still in the hands of the Anti-Corruption Agency.

264. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Agriculture and Co-operatives to state if he is aware that at the recent Annual General Meeting of the Federation of Malaya Government Officers' Co-operative Housing Society the Chairman of the Finance Committee Tan Sri Salleh urged the members present not to have an open debate on the alleged malpractices, and if so, what was the reason for Tan Sri Salleh trying to stifle a free and frank discussion on the alleged malpractices.

Tuan Haji Mohd. Ghazali Jawi: I have been informed that no attempt whatever was made by the Chairman of the Finance Committee, Tan Sri Salleh, to stifle a free and frank discussion on the alleged malpractices in the Society at the recent Annual General Meeting. In fact a free and full discussion took place.

**Sharikat Kerjasama Kewangan Tanah
Kebangsaan**

265. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Agriculture and Co-operatives what amount of money the National Land Finance Co-operatives Society has borrowed from the E.P.F. and other banks in this country and also the interest payable to the banks and the E.P.F. per annum.

Tuan Haji Mohd. Ghazali Jawi: A Co-operative Society is to all intents and purposes a private organisation. As such the transaction, financial or otherwise, between it and any other private organisation as permitted by its by-laws and the Co-operatives Societies Ordinance must be considered private. Accordingly, my Ministry considers that it is not proper to supply the information required by the Honourable Member, since the information is on a matter between the Society and non-Government organisation.

**Sharikat Kerjasama Permodalan Malaysia
Berhad**

266. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Agriculture and Co-operatives the special circumstances surrounding the registration of the Malaysian Investment Co-operative Society Ltd when a similar application from the National Union of Plantation Workers was refused some months ago.

Tuan Haji Mohd. Ghazali Jawi: The Malaysian Investment Co-operative Society has not been registered and the request for formation of a co-operative society by the N.U.P.W. has not been refused.

Sharikat² Kerjasama

267. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Agriculture and Co-operatives to give the following details in respect of Co-operative Societies as at 31st December, 1967:

	Member- ship	Amount of Credit
(1) No. of Thrift and Loan Societies		
(2) No. of Housing Societies ..		
(3) No. of Investment Credit Societies		
(4) No. of Federations of Co-operative Societies		

Tuan Haji Mohd. Ghazali Jawi:

The details asked in respect of Co-operative Societies as at 31st December, 1967, are as follows:

No.		No. of Soc.	Member-ship	Amount of Credit (Share Capital)
1.	Thrift and Loan Soc.	180	161,000	\$113,000,000
2.	Housing Soc.	66	12,800	4,980,000
3.	Investment Credit Soc. (Thrift and Investment)	79	8,300	860,000
4.	Federation of Co-op. Soc.	28	495 (Soc.)	219,700

Pendaftaran Sharikat Kerjasama

268. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Agriculture and Co-operatives to state if the multi-purpose co-operative sponsored by the N.U.P.W. has been registered, and if not, the causes holding up the registration of this co-operative.

Tuan Haji Mohd. Ghazali Jawi: The multi-purpose co-operative sponsored by the N.U.P.W. has not yet been registered. The draft by-laws submitted by the sponsors did not meet the requirements of the Commissioner for Co-operative Development who has advised on the condition under which the Society can be registered.

269. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Agriculture and Co-operatives if he is aware that the accounts of 2,295 active societies and 409 societies in liquidation have not been examined for periods ranging for 3 years to 14 years, and if so, to state what steps he has taken to put right this sorry state of affairs.

Tuan Haji Mohd. Ghazali Jawi: I am aware of the state of affairs in the audit of the accounts of a number of co-operative societies. I have been informed that by the end of 1966 the accounts of 2,226 co-operative societies were not examined for periods ranging from 3 to 15 years. However, I would like to point out that the societies not audited for periods in excess of 5 years were the dormant and inactive ones. The auditors of the Division of Co-operative Development had to concentrate more on the audit of active societies and societies which have

taken Government loans, because of the shortage of staff.

I am happy to state that the staffing position in the Audit Section of the Division has improved considerably since 1967, and the audit position has also improved. It is expected that by the end of 1968 most of the arrears of audit will have been wiped off.

Undang² Padi Cultivators (Control of Rent and Security of Tenure)

270. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Agriculture and Co-operatives to make a progress report on the implementation and enforcement of the new Padi Cultivators (Control of Rent and Security of Tenure) Legislation.

Tuan Haji Mohd. Ghazali Jawi: The State Governments have been advised to take action under Article 80 (3) of the Constitution of Malaysia to give effect to the Padi Cultivators (Control of Rent and Security of Tenure) Act, 1967.

Under the Act the Federal Government is responsible for appointing enforcement officers. The Ministry of Agriculture and Co-operatives is now examining the administrative machinery and the number of officers required to implement the provisions of the Act.

Sharikat Restoran

271. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Agriculture and Co-operatives to state why up to the end of 1953 no action has been taken by his Ministry to recover from the Staff Co-operative Restaurant Society the rental for the period September 1964 to December 1966 totalling \$5,600 and whether this rental has been recovered by the end of 1967.

Tuan Haji Mohd. Ghazali Jawi: The Ministry has already taken action to recover the rental for the canteen from the Society concerned. In fact the Society has paid up more than half the total rental due. The delay in the payment by the Society is due to the difficulties faced by the Society in settling its own accounts with the bank

and this Ministry is assisting it on this matter. However it is understood that the Society is now in a more stable position and it is expected that the balance amounting to \$800 will be settled shortly.

Bank Apex

272. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Agriculture and Co-operatives what is the amount outstanding with the Apex Bank as of 31st December, 1967, and of this amount overdue for repayment to the Government.

Tuan Haji Mohd. Ghazali Jawi: The balances of loans due to Government from the Apex Bank and the amounts overdue as at 31st December, 1967, are as follows:

	Outstanding	Overdue
Padi Kuncha Subvention	\$2,901,216	\$1,167,998
Padi Marketing	5,965,000	—
Fertiliser	700,000	—
Rubber Marketing	85,000	—
Replacement of small Rice Mills	124,950	—

Sharikat Kerjasama Ayam Itek dan Pemasaran Kanchong Darat Berhad

273. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Agriculture and Co-operatives if he is aware that accounts of the Kanchong Darat Co-operatives Poultry and Marketing Society Ltd are in mess both with regard to repayment of principal and interest and if so to state what steps his Ministry has taken to get the society to put its affairs in order.

Tuan Haji Mohd. Ghazali Jawi: The accounts of the Kanchong Darat Co-operative Poultry and Marketing Society Ltd were in order. The accounts of this Society have been audited up to the date of its liquidation, viz., 30th March, 1967.

This Society was not able to repay its loan, principal and interest, to the Government in full because its business operations had not been as successful as anticipated.

As a result the members themselves at an Extraordinary General Meeting held on 27th March, 1966, unanimously resolved to apply to the Registrar of

Co-operative Societies for voluntary dissolution of their Society.

The registration of this Society has since been cancelled and Liquidator has been appointed to wind-up the affairs of this Society.

Sharikat Kerjasama Pinjaman dan Pemasaran Nelayan Berhad Kuala Kedah

274. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Agriculture and Co-operatives if he is aware that the Kuala Kedah Fishermen's Co-operative Credit and Marketing Society Ltd is in arrears both with regard to principal repayments and interest, and if so, to state what steps he has taken to get the society to be prompt in their repayment of principal and interest.

Tuan Haji Mohd. Ghazali Jawi: I am aware that the Kuala Kedah Fishermen's Co-operative Credit and Marketing Society is in arrears with their loan repayments to the Government. The Society had been badly managed but steps have already been taken on its re-organisation. A new management committee has been elected and the big boat of the Society has been fully repaired and renovated. The Society has now been working in conjunction with the Trawler Project in Kedah and under this set-up, it is expected that loan repayments would be recovered from time to time. There has been improvement both in the management and administration of the Society since the re-organisation.

Pinjaman² Pemuliharaan Bekas Mata² Khas

275. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Agriculture and Co-operatives to state:

- the sum outstanding as of 31st December, 1966, with regard to the Ex-Special Constables Rehabilitation Loans;
- how much was collected in 1967;
- what is the amount still outstanding in 31st December, 1967; and
- what was the administrative cost for the year 1967.

Tuan Haji Mohd. Ghazali Jawi:**REHABILITATION LOANS TO EX-SPECIAL
CONSTABLES**

(a) Sum outstanding on 31-12-66	\$818,837.51
(b) Sum collected during 1967	— 71,624.57
(c) Balance outstanding on 31-12-67	747,212.94
(d) Administrative Cost for 1967:	
Personal Emoluments	\$232,849.01
Other Charges Annually Recurrent...	38,570.33
	\$271,419.34

**Pinjaman Kerajaan Persekutuan Kapada
Sharikat² Kerjasama**

276. Dr Tan Chee Khoo asks the Minister of Agriculture and Co-operatives to state in view of the fact that Federal Government loans to Co-operatives Society outstanding at the end of 1965 totalled \$14.2 millions and an up-to-date audit would clearly be in the best interests of Government and the Societies, what steps he has taken to assist societies to employ private auditors.

Tuan Haji Mohd. Ghazali Jawi:

It has been the practice of the Division of Co-op. Development to give priority to the audit of Co-operative Societies directly involved in Government loans. The audit of most of these societies has always been up-to-date. In addition to annual audits, regular checks are also made on the accounts of such societies.

As the position in the audit of Co-operative Societies generally has improved considerably, following the recruitment of additional staff, it would not now be necessary to assist co-operative societies to employ private auditors. The more affluent co-operative societies are capable of employing private auditors on their own, and the audit of the less successful ones will be taken care of by the Co-operative Division.

Sharikat Kerjasama Polis di-Raja

277. Dr Tan Chee Khoo asks the Minister of Agriculture and Co-operatives to state:

- (a) whether by the end of 1967 the Sharikat Kerjasama Polis Di-Raja had formed a Co-operative Housing Society to develop the two pieces of land bought at Klang and at the 5th Mile Ipoh Road, Kuala Lumpur;
- (b) if the Co-operative Housing Society has not been formed, when is it due to be formed and whether the Co-operative Housing Society should not have been formed prior to the purchase of the two pieces of land.

Tuan Haji Mohd. Ghazali Jawi:

- (a) The Royal Malaysian Police Co-operative Housing Society was formed in 1966.

In view of the answer to (a), question in (b) does not arise.

**KEMENTERIAN TANAH DAN
GALIAN****Lembah Kosong**

278. Tuan Chan Siang Sun asks the Minister of Lands and Mines whether he is aware that there are vast areas of swampy lands devoid of trees within Forest Reserves in Pahang which are very suitable for the growing of padi, and if so, whether the Ministry, in consultation with the Ministry of Agriculture considers permitting the people to occupy them for the growing of padi only.

Menteri Tanah dan Galian (Tuan Haji Abdul-Rahman bin Ya'kub): Ini ada-lah urusan Kerajaan Negeri. Mengikut keterangan daripada Kerajaan Negeri Pahang tanah² hutan yang di-dapati sesuai untuk tanaman padi boleh di-keluarkan daripada Hutan Simpanan untuk tanaman padi.

Bayaran Pengukuran Tanah

279. Dr Tan Chee Khoo asks the Minister of Lands and Mines to state if he is aware that the survey fees on

account of surveys of Land in Rural Development Schemes for seven States at the end of 1965 stood at \$708,633.75 cents and of this how much had been collected since and how much of the survey fees were outstanding as at 31st December, 1967.

Tuan Haji Abdul-Rahman Ya'kub: Dukachita saya tiada dapat memberi jawapan sekarang oleh kerana keterangan² dari Pejabat² Ukor Negeri belum habis di-terima. Jawapan akan di-beri kapada Yang Berhormat apabila angka² selesai di-terima.

Mr J. R. Fuller

280. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Lands and Mines to state if he is aware of the call by Mr J. R. Fuller, the retiring manager of Jugra Estate that "Fragmentation is killing rubber trade" and that fragmentation is still going on, and if so, when will he amend the National Land Code to put an end to fragmentation once and for all.

Tuan Haji Abdul-Rahman Ya'kub: Anggapan Enche' J. R. Fuller itu tidak begitu tepat. Kemundoran perniagaan getah bukan-lah kerana pemecahan ladang² getah. Sa-bagai yang tuan ma'alum kemundoran ini disebabkan oleh faktor² dalam pasaran dunia.

Pemecahan ladang getah memang ada, tetapi ini terhad kapada ladang² yang tertentu sahaja. Bukan-lah dasar Kerajaan menahan semua ladang getah daripada di-pechah. Kerajaan chuma menahan pemecahan yang akan mendatangkan akibat burok. Langkah² bagi mengawal pemecahan ladang² telah di-rangka dan di-persetujui oleh Kementerian saya dan Kementerian Buroh, dan langkah² ini sedang di-halusi oleh Peguam Negara untuk menggubal undang² supaya polisi Kerajaan mengenai masalah ini dapat di-patuhi dengan sa-penoh-nya.

Ranchangan Tanah Pinggir

281. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Lands and Mines if he is aware of the unsatisfactory state of the Fringe Schemes in the State of Pahang,

Kedah, Negri Sembilan, Johore, Perak and Malacca which had obtained loans from the Federal Government, and if so, to state:

- (a) how many schemes and the total acreage of these schemes financed by loans by the Federal Government;
- (b) what was the amount borrowed by the various State Governments mentioned above;
- (c) of these loans how much have been repaid as of 31st December, 1967;
- (d) how many schemes have been abandoned as of 31st December, 1967;
- (e) of total acreage planted of these schemes, percentage wise how much can be described as—
 - (i) successful;
 - (ii) satisfactory;
 - (iii) fair;
 - (iv) unsatisfactory;
 - (v) total failure.

Please give the figures separately for each State mentioned above.

Tuan Haji Abdul-Rahman Ya'kub: Bukan semua Ranchangan² Tanah Pinggir dalam negeri² yang tersebut tidak memuaskan. Kebanyakan daripadanya ada-lah dalam keadaan baik atau memuaskan mengikut darjah pekebun² kechil. Butir² keterangan lain yang di-kehendaki ada terkandung dalam jawapan saya kapada soalan daripada Yang Berhormat Wakil Bungsar dalam persidangan pada 19hb Januari, 1967. Sepanjang yang diketahui belum ada satu Ranchangan Tanah Pinggir yang telah di-tinggalkan (abandoned) bahkan mana² ranchangan yang gagal Kerajaan sedang membaiki melalui Lembaga Pemulihan dan Penyatuan Tanah Negara. Hingga sekarang belum lagi ada bayaran balek oleh Kerajaan Negeri kerana masanya belum lagi sampai mengikut Surat Perjanjian Pinjaman.

282. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Lands and Mines to state the reasons for the overpayment of \$71,829.60 by the Federal Government

to Trengganu as reimbursement for rubber seedlings for the 1962 Fringe Alienation Schemes undertaken by the State and whether this sum has been since recovered, and if not, why not.

Tuan Haji Abdul-Rahman Ya'kub: Kelebehan pembayaran ini sa-benar-nya ia-lah bayaran tambahan untuk mengganti anak² getah yang mati sa-lepas di-tanam. Peratus kematian anak² getah dalam Ranchangan² Tanah Pinggir Trengganu dalam tahun 1962 sangat tinggi, meningkat 35%. Banyak sebab² kematian ini. Satu sebab utama yang tidak dapat di-elak bagi Negeri Trengganu ia-lah angin laut di-musim tengkujuh yang mengandongi garam.

KEMENTERIAN PERDAGANGAN DAN PERUSAHAAN

Perjanjian² Perdagangan

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

- (a) beberapa buah negara² sa-takat ini, yang telah membuat perjanjian² perdagangan dengan Malaysia;
- (b) apa butir² Perjanjian dan Eksepot serta apa-kah bahan² yang dikehendaki oleh Malaysia dan juga oleh negeri² tersebut masing².

Menteri Perdagangan dan Perusahaan (Dr Lim Swee Aun):

- (a) Malaysia telah mengikat Perjanjian Perniagaan dengan negeri² berikut—

- (i) Australia—di-tandatangani di-Kuala Lumpur pada 26hb Ogos, 1958.
- (ii) Negeri Jepun—di-tandatangani di-Kuala Lumpur pada 10hb Mei, 1960.
- (iii) New Zealand—di-tandatangani di-Wellington pada 3hb Februari, 1961.
- (iv) Republik Arab Bersatu—di-tandatangani di-Kuala Lumpur pada 26hb Februari, 1962.
- (v) Republik Korea—di-tandatangani di-Seoul pada 5hb November, 1962.

- (vi) Republik Union Soviet Sosialis—di-tandatangani di-Kuala Lumpur pada 3hb April, 1967.

- (vii) Republik Indonesia—di-tandatangani di-Kuala Lumpur pada 11hb Mei, 1967.

- (b) Kesemua Perjanjian² Perniagaan ini telah pun di-bentangkan di-Parlimen.

- (a) Malaysia has entered into Trade Agreements with the following countries.

- (i) Australia—signed at Kuala Lumpur, on 26th August, 1958.

- (ii) Japan—signed at Kuala Lumpur, on 10th May, 1960.

- (iii) New Zealand—signed at Wellington, on 3rd February, 1961.

- (iv) United Arab Republic—signed at Kuala Lumpur, on 26th February, 1962.

- (v) Republic of Korea—signed at Seoul, on 5th November, 1962.

- (vi) Union of Soviet Socialist Republics—signed at Kuala Lumpur, on 3rd April, 1967.

- (vii) Republic of Indonesia—signed at Kuala Lumpur, on 11th May, 1967.

- (b) All these Trade Agreements have been tabled in Parliament.

Getah Tiruan

284. Tuan Ahmad bin Arshad bertanya kepada Menteri Perdagangan dan Perusahaan ada-kah dia sedar bahawa kilang² yang telah di-beri taraf perintis dalam negeri ini banyak menggunakan getah² tiruan yang di-bawa masuk dari Amerika, dan jika sedar, berapa banyak yang telah di-guna dan apa-kah langkah² yang telah di-jalankan untuk menchegeh penggunaan getah tiruan mengganti getah asli, bagi meningkatkan mutu barang² yang di-buat dalam Malaysia.

Dr Lim Swee Aun: Hanya sa-buah sharikat perintis sahaja telah menggunakan getah tiruan yang di-champur dengan getah asli dalam peroses pembuatan barang²-nya. Peratus getah tiruan yang di-gunakan dalam peroses ini hanya-lah 4 peratus daripada jumlah semua getah yang di-gunakan dan impot tahunan sharikat tersebut berjumlah 200 ton. Penggunaan getah tiruan ini di-dapati perlu dari segi teknikal untuk menjamin mutu barang² yang di-buat. Sharikat itu, bagaimana pun telah memberi jaminan kepada Kementerian ini akan menjalankan segala daya usaha bagi mengurangkan kegunaan getah tiruan dan menambah pula kegunaan getah asli dalam pengeluaran²-nya akan datang, sa-takat yang boleh di-buat dari segi teknikal.

Only one pioneer company has been using synthetic rubber for the purpose of mixing with natural rubber in its manufacturing process. The percentage of synthetic rubber used in this process is only 4 per cent of the total rubber used and the annual import by this company amounts to 200 tons. The use of synthetic rubber has been found necessary on technical grounds in order to ensure the quality of the products manufactured. The company has, however, assured this Ministry it will make all efforts to reduce the use of synthetic rubber and increase the use of natural rubber in their future production, as far as technically possible.

Kesulitan Ekonomi

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

- (a) ada-kah benar bahawa Malaysia, pada ketika ini sedang menghadapi kesulitan ekonomi; jika ya, terangkan punca² yang menjadi sebab masalah tersebut dan apa langkah² yang di-ambil untuk mengatasi-nya;
- (b) apa-kah negara² yang telah berjanji hendak membantu Malaysia meninggikan taraf ekonomi-nya tetapi gagal menepati janji² mereka; dan
- (c) sama ada apa² rayuan telah di-buat dan apa-kah jawapan yang di-terima.

Dr Lim Swee Aun:

- (a) Yang Berhormat Menteri Kewangan telah menyatakan dalam Uchapan Belanjawan-nya bahawa ekonomi kita berkembang sa-banyak 2½% sahaja tahun lalu. Kadar pertumbuhan ini perlahan jika di-kaji kadar² yang dahulu tetapi ini di-sebabkan oleh harga² yang rendah yang ada bagi barang² ekseptot kita yang utama akibat kurang-nya keperluan sa-dunia kepada barang² mentah perusahaan. Bagaimana pun ekonomi kita telah membutuhkan kukuhannya dan telah terdaya menahan tekan² dari luar dengan lebeh berkesan lagi dengan kerana chorak ekonomi yang telah di-pelbagaikan dan kekuatan-nya yang memang sudah ada pada-nya semenjak Merdeka. Tambahan lagi, ada tanda² di-bidang antarabangsa dan dalam negeri, bahawa kegiatan ekonomi akan bertambah chepat kelak dan atas dasar ini keluaran negara untuk tahun 1968 di-anggarkan akan bertambah sa-banyak 4½% hingga 5%. Bagi mengatasi kesulitan² kita pada masa ini, kita akan mempelbagai dan mengembangkan ekonomi kita dengan chara mempercepatkan perindustrian dan membuka banyak lagi tanah pertanian. Di-samping itu, sa-tiap ikhtiar sedang di-jalankan bagi mempergunakan wang dalam negeri dan wang asing supaya kita boleh mengorak langkah ka-depan dengan mengadakan pertumbuhan ekonomi yang lebeh deras.
- (b) Jika ada apa² janji tertentu yang telah di-buat, saya tidak sedar bahawa ada sa-sabuah negeri yang telah gagal hendak memberi bantuan kepada Malaysia. Bagaimana pun, tawaran² kredit yang telah di-terima daripada ahli² Kumpulan Perunding bagi Malaysia semua-nya terikat dengan barang² ekseptot mereka sendiri dan syarat² kepada sa-tengah² tawaran ini sama dengan syarat² perdagangan dan terbatas pula.

(c) Ahli Yang Berhormat bolehlah merujuk kepada jawapan bertulis oleh Yang Berhormat Menteri Kewangan kepada satu pertanyaan yang sama daripada Enche' Devan Nair.

(c) The Honourable Member may like to refer to the written reply by the Honourable Minister of Finance to a similar question by Enche' Devan Nair.

(a) The Hon'ble Minister of Finance has already mentioned in his Budget Speech that the economy expanded by only 2½% last year. This growth rate was slow judging from our previous performances but this was due to the lower prices which prevailed for our major export commodities arising from sluggishness of world demand for industrial raw materials. The economy however proved its resilience and was able to withstand these external pressures more effectively as a result of the greater degree of diversification and its inherent strength that has been achieved since Merdeka. Moreover, there are already indications, both on the international and domestic fronts, that economic activity will increase its tempo and on this basis the national product for 1968 is estimated to grow by 4½% to 5%. In order to overcome our present difficulties we will continue to push with our programmes to diversify and expand our economy by accelerating industrialisation and the opening of more agricultural land. At the same time every effort is being made to mobilise domestic and foreign finance so that we will be able to forge ahead with more rapid economic growth.

(b) Where a specific promise has been made, I am not aware that any country has failed to provide assistance to Malaysia. Credit offers that have been received from members of the Consultative Group for Malaysia, however, are all tied to their own exports and the terms of some of these offers are equivalent to commercial terms, and their conditions are somewhat restrictive.

Hasil Getah

286. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Commerce and Industry to state:

- (a) the loss of revenue from the export of rubber for the year 1967 as a result of the fall in price;
- (b) the revenue from the export of rubber for the years 1964, 1965, 1966 and 1967.

Dr Lim Swee Aun:

- (a) A fall in the average annual price of rubber by one cent will cause a loss in our export earnings by about \$22 million a year and a decline in our revenue;
- (b) the revenue from the export of rubber for the years 1964, 1965 and 1966 is as follows:

1964 ...	\$75,775,000
1965 ...	85,468,000
1966 ...	72,200,000

The figure for 1967 is not yet available but is estimated to be about \$44,000,000.

Kilang Simen, Rawang

287. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Commerce and Industry if he is aware that the smoke emitted from the chimney of the Rawang Cement Factory is still causing damage to the crops in the surrounding area, and if so, whether he will request the said factory to further intensify their efforts to filter more dust from the smoke that is emitted from the chimney.

Dr Lim Swee Aun: My Ministry has not received any complaint about damage caused to the crops in surrounding areas of the Rawang Cement Factory. My Ministry has directed the

Rawang Cement Factory to instal an electrostatic filter precipitator to reduce the dust pollution in that area. I understand that the company has completed the installation in March 1967, and that it is considering the need to instal another unit of the dust precipitator during 1968.

F.I.D.A.

288. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Commerce and Industry to state what progress has been made in setting up F.I.D.A. on a proper footing and whether he is aware that much of the work of the I.D.D. of his Ministry has been duplicated by F.I.D.A., and if so, whether he will consider winding-up the I.D.D. of his Ministry.

Dr Lim Swee Aun: Subsequent to the arrival of the Director, the F.I.D.A. Council was set up and the Chairman and the Director then began the task of building up F.I.D.A. from scratch utilising the international experience of the Director in the context of Malaysian requirements. F.I.D.A. now has a staff of 23 Division I officers. Most of these officers commence employment in January 1968. F.I.D.A. is now geared to undertake the function for which it was established. In certain fields, however, it awaits the arrival of experts to complement its strength of local staff.

The function of F.I.D.A. is clearly set out in its legislation. However, there are other matters pertaining to industrial development and industries generally which are outside the scope of F.I.D.A. and which will still be the responsibility of the I.D.D. of my Ministry. With the establishment of F.I.D.A. the staff of the I.D.D. has been reduced by one half.

Getah Asli

289. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Commerce and Industry to state (a) in view of his confident declaration in the Dewan Ra'ayat (13-17 November, 1967) that "there is a bright future for natural rubber", if he is able to predict when the price of natural rubber will reach the modest target of 60 cents per lb—in 3 months,

6 months, one year; (b) if he is not able to give this indication whether he will admit that his statement was wishful thinking not related to economics, production and consumption patterns.

Dr Lim Swee Aun: When I made the statement that "there is a bright future for natural rubber" I was merely stating the view that the present gloomy position in the rubber industry is only temporary is no indication of the future.

Perusahaan Pertanian dan Menternak Binatang²

290. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Commerce and Industry to state, in view of the incredibly dismal prospects for natural rubber, whether he would give immediate consideration to abandon subsidizing old and new planting of rubber schemes and divert funds earmarked for those purposes to diversification of agriculture and to the development of animal husbandry.

Dr Lim Swee Aun: I do not agree with the view that the prospects of NR are "incredibly dismal". We should not abandon the replanting schemes which help to strengthen the competitive position of natural rubber vis-a-vis synthetic rubber through lowering of costs.

However, in pursuance of Government's policy of diversification made long before the present sharp fall in the price of rubber, the Government has decided that:

- (1) All owners be allowed to replant their old rubber with other approved crops, namely coconuts, coffee, fruit orchard, padi, pineapple, sago, oil palm, manila hemp, cloves and nutmegs with effect from 1967 and
- (2) No new planting of rubber be allowed under the Smallholders Replanting Scheme Fund B with effect from January 1967.

Penanaman Getah

291. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Commerce and Industry to

give the following particulars separately for (a) replanting of rubber, and (b) new planting of rubber in respect of 1967:

- Provision in the Estimates
- Expenditure incurred
- Balance
- Acreage replanted
- Acreage newly planted.

Dr Lim Swee Aun:

- (1) Provision in the 1967 Estimates (for both Estates and Smallholders Replanting Schemes):
 - (i) Scheme No. 1—\$ 6,400,000
 - (ii) Scheme No. 2—\$29,500,000
- (2) Expenditure incurred:

The figures are not yet available.
- (3) Balance:

The figures are not yet available.
- (4) Acreage replanted:

The 1967 figures of replanting are not yet available. However, in 1967, about 36,800 acres of smallholdings were accepted for replanting.
- (5) Acreage newly planted:

The figures for new planting are also not yet available. In respect of smallholdings no new planting is allowed, with effect from January 1967, under the Smallholders Replanting Scheme.

Persidangan Negara² Pengeluar Getah Asli

292. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Commerce and Industry to give reasons for abandoning the conference of NR producing countries scheduled to have been held in November 1967 and the fresh date when this conference is likely to be held.

Dr Lim Swee Aun: The Conference of Natural Rubber Producing Countries scheduled to have been held in November 1967 was postponed because Malaysia and other countries concerned were involved, at that time, with other conferences on rubber, viz., meeting of the Board of the United Nations Conference on Trade and

Development (UNCTAD) on rubber in New York, UNCTAD special exploratory meeting on rubber in Geneva and the meeting of the Consultative Committee of the International Rubber Study Group in London. At these conferences natural rubber producing countries had held consultations among themselves on matters of mutual interest and these consultations will continue during the UNCTAD Conference to be held in New Delhi beginning from the end of this month. In the light of the consultations in New Delhi, we will decide upon the date for the next meeting of the natural rubber producing countries.

Lembaga Letrik Negara/Kerajaan Negeri Selangor

293. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Commerce and Industry to state if he is aware that year in and year out the Auditor-General has castigated the Selangor State Government for accepting bills from the N.E.B. when full details of services rendered have not been given, and that the Selangor State Government has made representations to the N.E.B. but these representations have fallen on deaf ears, and if so, the reason for this unaccountable behaviour on the part of the N.E.B.

Dr Lim Swee Aun: It is not possible for the N.E.B. to keep separate records for every maintenance job in respect of electrical installations in State buildings and quarters, other than the new installations, carried out in order to be in a position to provide full details of all bills rendered. This will entail not only a great deal of administrative difficulties but also increase in overhead administrative expenses and this in fact has been conveyed to and agreed by the various State Governments during 1959-1960. Information in regard to the breakdown of costs such as direct labour cost, materials supplied, transport and miscellaneous expenses including an overhead charge to cover the administrative costs of the N.E.B. however have been provided in the bills rendered to the Selangor State Government and I believe the Selangor State

Government is quite satisfied with the information given by N.E.B.

Pinjaman Kerajaan Persekutuan kepada Kerajaan Negeri

294. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Commerce and Industry to state if he is aware that the Senawang Industrial Site near Seremban is a total flop and that the Federal Loan of \$4,490,000 to the State Government could have been put to better use; if so, whether he will insist that all such future requests should be carefully scrutinized by F.I.D.A. before approval.

Dr Lim Swee Aun: It is one of the functions of F.I.D.A. to evaluate proposals for the establishment of industrial sites.

Bekalan Letrik

295. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Commerce and Industry to state if he is aware that expenditure for rural electrification totalled \$2,895,764 and \$2,999,682 for 1964 and 1965 respectively, and if so, why the claims from the N.E.B. are unsupported by detailed statements of expenditure.

Dr Lim Swee Aun: I am aware that the Federal Government expenditure for rural electrification totalled to \$2,895,764 and \$2,999,682 for 1964 and 1965 respectively. Why it is not possible for the N.E.B. to render detailed statements in respect of bills for "Capital Contribution" on rural projects carried out by N.E.B. for the Federal Government under the Five-Year Plan has been explained at considerable length to the Auditor-General. In this respect the Ministry is fully satisfied with the manner in which the bills have been presented.

296. Tuan Sulaiman bin Haji Taib bertanya kepada Menteri Perdagangan dan Perusahaan di-kampung² manakah dalam kawasan Krian Laut ranchangan perbekalan letrik akan dilaksanakan dalam tahun 1968.

Dr Lim Swee Aun: Di-dalam Ranchangan Malaysia Yang Pertama, ranchangan letrik luar bandar bagi

tahun 1968 ini akan di-beri kepada kampung² Simpang Tiga/Titi Serong dengan perbelanjaan lebih-kurang \$18,500. Ada-lah di-jangka sa-ramai 40 pengguna di-situ akan mendapat bekalan tersebut.

The kampung which is scheduled to get supply in 1968 under the First Malaysia Plan is Simpang Tiga/Titi Serong at a total cost of approximately \$18,500 which will benefit 40 consumers in the locality.

Perusahaan Palpa dan Kertas

297. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Commerce and Industry whether there are any concrete plans to set up pulp and paper industries in Malaysia, and if so, to give details.

Dr Lim Swee Aun: Several proposals and enquiries to set up pulp and paper plant in Malaysia have been received by the Government. These proposals are at present being studied by a Committee comprising representatives of interested Ministries and parties and until the study is completed, no details would be available.

Perusahaan Baharu

298. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Commerce and Industry to give the following particulars for each new industry opened in 1967:

- (i) name;
- (ii) whether pioneer industry;
- (iii) nature of industry;
- (iv) called-up capital;
- (v) percentage of local capital;
- (vi) breakdown of foreign capital into country of origin;
- (vii) number of workers employed at opening;
- (viii) number of workers who will be employed at full productions capacity;
- (ix) Members of the Board of Directors.

Dr Lim Swee Aun: During the year 1967, the following pioneer industries were approved and I am disclosing the names of the companies concerned and

their products only, as the rest of the information cannot be disclosed.

Name of Company	Products
Peony Blanket Industrial Company (M) Limited	Cotton Waste Blankets. Wool and Spun Rayon Blankets. Wool Blankets and Blankets of Other Materials.
Taiping Chemical Industries (M) Ltd	Coal Tar-Wood Preservatives. Candles and Joss Papers.
Matsushita Electric Company (M) Limited	Electric Fans. T.V. Receivers. Radio Receivers. Radiograms. Refrigerators. Electric Rice Cookers. Electric Irons. Electric Toasters. Electric Kettles. Tape Recorders.
Malaysian Mosaics Limited	Glazed and Unglazed Mosaic Tiles.
C.E. Clements (South East Asia) Sendirian Berhad	Rolls Oats for Animal Feed and Human Consumption.
Esso Standard Malaya Berhad	Liquid Anhydrous Ammonia and Sulphur.

Name of Company	Products
United Asbestos Cement Ltd	Asbestos Cement Pipes.
Din-Wai Electric Manufacturing Co. (M) Ltd	Ceiling and Table Fans. Domestic Switches and Plugs.
Goodmeal Biochemical Manufacturing Limited	Algae. Dried Torula Yeast.
Sentosa Veneer & Lumber Ltd	Veneer and Plywood.

Information regarding non-pioneer industries is not yet available.

Penjualan Getah

299. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Commerce and Industry to state the volume and value of rubber sold to U.S.S.R., United States, China, Great Britain, East European countries, and other countries for the years 1957-1967 inclusive, giving annual figures.

Dr Lim Swee Aun: The volume and value of rubber sold to U.S.S.R., United States, China and Great Britain, East European Countries, and other countries for the years 1957-1967 are as follows:

PAN-MALAYAN RUBBER EXPORTS BY COUNTRIES OF DESTINATION 1957 TO 1967

Year	U.S.S.R.		U.S.		CHINA	
	Qty. (ton)	Value \$'000	Qty. (ton)	Value \$'000	Qty. (ton)	Value \$'000
1957	15,000	29,820	147,800	283,826	31,400	62,432
1958	68,400	122,983	135,000	242,730	64,000	115,072
1959	165,700	376,968	170,000	386,750	49,500	112,613
1960	71,500	173,102	119,500	289,310	29,500	71,420
1961	146,200	273,686	141,300	246,514	2,600	4,867
1962	190,200	330,230	192,700	303,610	—	—
1963	198,700	322,290	151,600	245,895	9,000	14,695
1964	105,700	161,300	122,200	186,477	100	153
1965	195,500	306,544	123,200	193,178	13,500	21,168
1966	185,000	288,592	103,000	150,701	83,000	129,480
1967	185,000	223,850	167,500	202,675	88,000	107,085
(Jan-Nov)						

Year	U.K.		EAST EUR. COUNTRIES		OTHER COUNTRIES	
	Qty. (ton)	Value \$'000	Qty. (ton)	Value \$'000	Qty. (ton)	Value \$'000
1957	205,600	408,733	44,100	87,671	558,300	1,109,900
1958	190,900	343,238	72,800	158,975	548,800	1,047,659
1959	159,300	362,408	59,000	134,225	599,200	1,363,180
1960	164,400	398,012	87,700	212,322	604,900	1,464,463
1961	170,600	319,365	72,700	136,094	636,000	1,190,592
1962	135,800	237,922	43,100	75,511	612,100	1,072,399
1963	125,100	202,912	57,800	93,752	631,800	1,054,800
1964	118,500	180,831	39,200	59,819	595,300	909,030
1965	110,200	172,794	42,300	66,326	539,400	845,779
1966	91,000	142,887	40,000	62,383	504,400	738,442
1967	108,700	131,527	66,800	80,828	490,200	593,142
(Jan-Nov)						

Penerbit Far Eastern

300. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Commerce and Industry to give the Members of the Board of Directors of the Far Eastern Publishers.

Dr Lim Swee Aun: The firm by the name of "Far Eastern Publishers" is registered with the Businesses Registry under the sole proprietorship of Cho Jock Kim.

Getah Sa-bagai Bahan Mentah

301. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Commerce and Industry to state the volume and value of rubber that are used by local industries as raw materials for their products, giving the figures for each year since 1955.

Dr Lim Swee Aun: As indicated in the survey of manufacturing industries for West Malaysia in 1966, a total quantity of 33,234,000 lbs. of natural rubber was consumed by the local manufacturers of rubber products at a total cost of \$18.429 million (average cost per lb.=55 cents). Similar information for the past years will be available from the Survey of Manufacturing Industries published by the Statistics Department.

302. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Commerce and Industry whether his Ministry has studied the feasibility of starting more local industries using rubber as raw materials, and to state the results of such investigations, if any.

Dr Lim Swee Aun: FIDA which is responsible for undertaking feasibility studies for the promotion of industries, generally, with particular emphasis on the utilisation of local raw materials, including rubber, is now in the process of carrying out these studies.

Mr J. R. Fuller

303. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Commerce and Industry whether he is aware of a statement by the retiring manager of Jugra Estate, Kuala Langat, Mr J. R. Fuller, reported in the *Malay Mail* of 28th December, 1967, that fragmentation of estates was the main cause of the falling prices of rubber, as fragmentation led to the lowering of the quality of rubber, and to state what action the Government has taken or proposes to take in future to prevent further fragmentation.

Dr Lim Swee Aun: I am aware of the statement. However I do not agree with the views expressed. Fragmentation of estates need not necessarily lower the quality of rubber. In any case, the present fall in the price of rubber has not been caused by this quality factor. Consumers have no complaints with the quality of our rubber. The price decline was due principally to short term factors such as economic recession in USA and Western Europe, strikes in rubber manufacturing firms in USA and excessive competition from synthetic rubber. The question of controlling sub-division is now being looked after by the Ministry of Lands and Mines.